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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &C., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, IN THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 1673, under date, Fort William, the 28th December 1878.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 613, dated the 11th May 1878, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also—

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 3979, dated the 26th ultimo, on the same subject.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab:

By the Joint Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch.	Contracts and other instruments for the supply of building materials, stores, machinery, &c., for public works, and for the execution of public works generally, and security bonds entered into by revenue subordinates for the proper execution of their duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Punjab Government for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract)

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th Oct. 1877.	For week ending 19th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 20th Oct. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 19th Oct. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	6,93,156	7,27,239	3,16,22,306	2,78,64,100	...	37,58,206
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	91,434	61,353	38,16,100	25,48,002	...	12,68,098
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,17,554	93,538	34,93,475	34,57,790	...	35,685
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	79,886	88,956	33,70,850	35,25,571	1,54,721	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,91,509	2,45,661	78,90,948	64,41,676	...	14,49,272
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,59,302	1,22,008	83,64,331	52,93,501	...	30,70,830
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	65,197	64,269	26,60,678	26,04,607	...	56,071
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,40,081	5,31,050	2,65,97,523	2,19,49,091	...	46,48,432
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,23,978	1,04,892	60,62,430	53,29,529	...	7,32,901
	TOTAL ...	20,62,097	20,41,966	9,38,78,641	7,90,13,867	..	1,48,64,774
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,361	2,034	93,265	1,02,623	9,358	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,424	1,857	73,018	72,533	...	485
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,331	48,936	21,11,596	22,70,903	1,59,307	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	7,203	15,522	3,10,033	5,60,840	2,50,807	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)15,080	(b)47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,194	997	65,921	77,426	11,505	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,313	2,469	55,675	1,04,629	48,954	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,733	16,395	6,42,919	6,31,185	...	11,734
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	4,603	7,952	2,24,094	3,34,171	1,10,077	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,093	12,140	5,61,058	6,52,888	91,830	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,401	6,452	57,359	1,45,016	87,657	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	1,817	21,766	(c)8,837	6,87,111	6,78,274	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,641	18,682	(d)1,99,529	7,71,372	5,71,843	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,016	...	(e)75,441	75,441	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	14,127	...	(f)1,04,862	1,04,862	...
12th ditto ...	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	...	...	(g)64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,00,117	1,71,344	44,48,384	67,02,441	22,54,057	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,62,214	22,13,310	9,83,27,025	8,57,16,308	...	1,26,10,717
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,56,43,405	4,19,40,990	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,26,83,620	4,37,75,318	...	89,08,302

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 20th October 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 20th October 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 19th October 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 19th October 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XLIII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th Oct. 1877.	For week ending 26th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 27th Oct. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 26th Oct. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,13,962	7,26,630	3,23,66,268	2,85,90,730	...	37,75,538
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	72,712	69,829	38,88,813	26,17,831	...	12,70,981
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,02,582	80,883	35,96,058	35,38,673	...	57,384
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	92,905	1,05,628	34,63,754	36,31,199	1,67,444	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,79,597	1,98,700	80,70,544	66,40,376	...	14,30,169
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,46,707	1,09,141	85,11,039	54,02,642	...	31,08,396
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	59,454	58,907	27,20,133	26,63,514	...	56,618
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,54,906	4,67,550	2,71,52,429	2,24,16,641	...	47,35,788
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,13,699	87,928	61,76,129	54,17,457	...	7,58,672
	TOTAL ...	20,66,524	19,05,196	9,59,45,165	8,09,19,063	...	1,50,26,102
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,058	2,003	95,323	1,04,626	9,303	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,366	2,123	74,384	74,656	272	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,873	56,874	21,57,469	23,27,777	1,70,308	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	8,347	17,695	3,18,380	5,78,535	2,60,155	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)45,080	(b)47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,068	1,051	66,989	78,477	11,488	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,149	1,896	56,824	1,06,525	49,701	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,276	15,104	6,53,195	6,46,289	...	6,906
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhoot ...	6,844	7,763	2,30,938	3,41,934	1,10,996	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	13,626	31,760	5,74,684	6,84,648	1,09,964	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,136	5,855	59,495	1,50,871	91,376	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	1,919	23,036	(c) 10,756	7,10,147	6,99,391	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,305	16,803	(d)2,13,834	7,88,175	5,74,341	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,619	...	(e)78,060	78,060	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	11,364	...	(f)1,16,226	1,16,226	...
12th ditto ...	Dhond and Munmad...	...	...	...	(g)64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,08,967	1,95,946	45,57,351	68,98,387	23,41,036	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,75,491	21,01,142	10,05,02,516	8,78,17,450	..	1,26,85,066
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,66,53,268	4,29,69,078	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,38,49,248	4,48,48,372	...	90,00,876

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 27th October 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 27th October 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 26th October 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 26th October 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XLIV of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd Nov. 1877.	For week ending 2nd Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Nov. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,90,093	7,79,300	3,31,56,361	2,93,70,030	...	37,86,331
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	87,882	72,860	39,76,[illegible]	26,90,691	...	12,86,004
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,06,758	82,527	37,52,816	36,21,200	...	81,616
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	89,309	1,13,24[illegible]	35,53,063	37,44,417	1,91,354	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,94,563	2,15,000	82,65,107	68,55,376	...	14,09,731
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,80,393	1,06,090	86,91,432	55,08,732	...	31,82,700
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	53,943	55,374	27,74,075	27,18,888	...	55,187
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,15,607	4,46,716	2,76,68,036	2,28,63,357	...	48,04,679
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,16,287	1,05,523	62,92,416	55,22,980	...	7,69,436
	TOTAL ...	21,34,835	19,76,608	9,80,80,001	8,28,95,671	...	1,51,84,330
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,077	2,034	97,400	1,06,660	9,260	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,595	1,667	75,979	76,323	344	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,295	62,106	22,01,764	23,89,883	1,88,119	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	8,046	12,743	3,26,426	5,91,278	2,64,852	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)45,080	(b)47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,396	986	68,385	79,463	11,078	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	876	1,834	57,700	1,08,359	50,659	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,120	16,032	6,67,315	6,62,321	...	4,994
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	6,260	8,056	2,37,198	3,49,990	1,12,792	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	14,571	21,156	5,89,255	7,05,804	1,16,549	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,425	6,691	60,920	1,57,562	96,642	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	2,228	43,533	(c)12,984	7,53,680	7,40,696	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,738	22,130	(d)2,27,572	8,10,305	5,82,733	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,054	...	(e)80,114	80,114	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	15,761	...	(f)1,31,987	1,31,987	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	...	...	(g)64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,10,627	2,16,785	46,67,978	71,15,170	24,47,192	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,45,462	21,93,391	10,27,47,979	9,00,10,841	...	1,27,37,138
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,76,95,611	4,40,42,304	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS			5,50,52,368	4,59,68,537	...	90,83,831

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 3rd November 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 3rd November 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 2nd November 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XLV of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th Nov. 1877.	For week ending 9th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 10th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 9th Nov. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,06,431	7,20,788	3,38,62,792	3,00,90,818	...	37,71,974
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	59,397	85,807	40,36,092	27,76,498	...	12,59,594
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,947	69,847	37,75,762	36,91,047	...	84,716
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,223	97,938	36,25,286	38,42,355	2,17,069	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,78,844	2,28,000	84,43,951	70,83,376	...	13,60,575
23rd ditto ..	Madras ...	1,46,094	1,08,692	88,37,526	56,17,524	...	32,20,102
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	39,046	66,662	28,13,121	27,85,550	...	27,571
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	4,07,936	4,75,095	2,80,75,972	2,33,38,152	...	47,37,520
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,09,977	1,29,566	64,02,393	56,52,546	...	7,49,847
	TOTAL ...	17,92,895	19,82,395	9,98,72,896	8,48,78,066	...	1,49,94,830
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,092	2,025	99,492	1,08,685	9,193	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,296	1,649	77,275	77,972	697	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,507	57,007	22,43,271	24,46,890	2,03,619	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	6,853	14,925	3,33,279	6,06,203	2,72,924	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 45,080	(b) 47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	922	1,035	69,367	80,498	11,131	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,188	2,460	58,888	1,10,819	51,931	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,356	18,936	6,82,671	6,81,257	...	1,414
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	5,004	10,110	2,42,202	3,60,100	1,17,898	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,472	25,114	6,01,727	7,30,918	1,29,191	...
30th ditto ..	Neemuch ...	1,865	5,366	62,785	1,62,928	1,00,143	...
23rd ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	2,640	18,800	(c) 15,624	7,72,480	7,56,856	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,756	33,344	(d) 2,40,328	8,43,649	6,03,321	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,394	...	(e) 82,508	82,508	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	26,835	...	(f)1,58,822	1,58,822	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	...	...	(g) 64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,04,011	2,20,000	47,71,989	73,35,170	25,63,181	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,96,906	22,02,395	10,46,44,885	9,22,13,236	...	1,24,31,649
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,85,76,155	4,51,19,936	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,60,68,730	4,70,93,300	...	89,75,430

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 10th November 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 10th November 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 9th November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XLVI of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th Nov. 1877.	For week ending 16th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 17th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 16th Nov. 1878.	Total increase 1878.	Total decrease 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,98,673	6,76,616	3,46,61,465	3,07,67,464	...	38,94,001
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	56,022	93,888	40,92,114	28,70,386	...	12,21,728
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	74,579	59,457	38,50,342	37,50,504	...	99,838
Ditto ..	Oudh and Rohilkhand	82,719	1,04,496	37,08,001	39,46,851	2,38,850	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,84,447	2,45,300	86,28,398	73,28,676	...	12,99,722
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,68,947	1,21,769	90,06,473	57,39,193	...	32,67,280
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	52,606	67,641	28,65,727	28,53,191	...	12,536
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,83,600	5,59,982	2,86,59,572	2,38,98,434	...	47,61,138
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,75,587	1,31,759	65,77,980	57,84,305	...	7,93,675
	TOTAL ...	21,77,176	20,60,938	10,20,50,072	8,69,39,004	...	1,51,11,068
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,187	2,220	1,01,679	1,10,905	9,226	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,394	1,539	78,669	79,511	842	..
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,478	61,484	22,98,749	25,08,374	2,09,625	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	7,292	15,783	3,40,571	6,21,986	2,81,415	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*) 45,080	(*b*) 47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,237	1,376	70,604	81,874	11,270	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,723	2,594	60,611	1,13,413	52,802	...
Ditto ..	Nizam's ...	27,405	24,596	7,10,076	7,05,853	5,777	...
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	6,991	11,982	2,49,193	3,72,082	1,22,889	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,194	17,040	6,13,921	7,47,958	1,34,037	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,963	7,679	64,748	1,70,607	1,05,859	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	1,973	16,500	(*c*) 17,597	7,88,980	7,71,383	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,546	21,422	(*d*) 2,57,874	8,65,071	6,07,197	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,323	...	(*e*) 83,831	83,831	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	(*h*) ...	...	(*f*) 1,58,822	1,58,822	...
30th ditto ..	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	(*i*) 573	...	(*g*) 64,658	64,658	...
	TOTAL ...	1,37,383	1,86,111	49,09,372	75,21,281	26,11,909	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,14,559	22,47,049	10,69,59,442	9,44,60,285	...	1,24,99,159
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,96,50,573	4,62,19,417	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,73,08,871	4,82,40,868	...	90,68,003

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 17th November 1877.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 17th November 1877.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 16th November 1878.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1878.
(*g*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 16th November 1878.
(*h*)—Return not received.
(*i*)—Receipts for 2 days ending 16th November 1878.

No. XLVII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th Nov. 1877.	For week ending 23rd Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 24th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Nov. 1878.	Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,27,076	6,56,726	3,54,88,541	3,14,24,190	...	40,64,351
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	63,475	1,17,665	41,55,589	29,88,051	...	11,67,538
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	84,141	64,277	39,34,483	38,14,781	...	1,19,702
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	91,808	86,351	37,99,809	40,33,202	2,33,393	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,64,964	2,32,100	87,93,362	75,60,776	...	12,32,586
23rd ditto ...	Madras	1,83,257	1,06,041	91,89,730	58,45,234	...	33,44,496
Ditto	South Indian ...	62,425	52,091	29,28,152	29,05,282	...	22,870
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,38,423	6,83,760	2,91,97,995	2,45,82,194	...	46,15,801
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,74,628	1,40,321	67,52,608	59,24,626	...	8,27,982
	TOTAL ...	21,90,197	21,39,332	10,42,40,269	8,90,78,336	...	1,51,61,933
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,233	2,157	1,03,912	1,13,062	9,150	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,662	1,547	80,331	81,058	727	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	50,032	56,341	23,48,781	25,64,715	2,15,934	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar	8,296	15,436	3,48,867	6,37,422	2,88,555	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	(*h*) 1,582	(*i*) 652	(*a*) 46,662	(*b*) 48,008	1,346	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti	1,457	1,208	72,061	83,082	11,021	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,184	2,838	62,795	1,16,251	53,456	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	20,837	14,839	7,30,913	7,20,692	...	10,221
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	7,241	11,499	2,56,434	3,83,581	1,27,147	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	13,086	17,001	6,27,007	7,64,959	1,37,952	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,650	5,432	67,398	1,76,039	1,08,641	...
23rd ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	2,498	17,000	(*c*) 20,095	8,05,980	7,85,885	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,953	18,404	(*d*) 2,74,827	8,83,475	6,08,648	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,495	...	(*e*) 85,326	85,326	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	..	(*j*) ...	...	(*f*) 1,58,822	1,58,822	...
30th ditto ..	Dhond and Munmad ...	..	5,112	...	(*g*) 69,770	69,770	...
	TOTAL ...	1,30,711	1,70,961	50,40,083	76,92,242	26,52,159	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,20,908	23,10,293	10,92,80,352	9,67,70,578	...	1,25,09,774
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,07,27,939	4,73,49,844	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,85,52,413	4,94,20,734	...	91,31,679

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th to 24th November 1877.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 23rd November 1878.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 24th November 1877.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 24th November 1877.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd November 1878.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1878.
(*g*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 23rd November 1878.
(*h*)—Total receipts from 15th to 24th November 1877.
(*i*)—Total receipts from 15th to 23rd November 1878.
(*j*)—Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRON IMPORTED INTO INDIA FROM ENGLAND, DURING 1876-77.

Statement shewing the quantity of Iron imported by the State into India from England during the year 1876-77.

Department for which obtained.	Pig Iron.		Iron Angle, T, flat, square, round, sheet, slate and hoop.		Permanent Way Materials, viz., Rails, Chairs, Fish Plate, Cast or Wrought Iron Sleepers, etc., etc.				Iron work for Bridges such as Girders, Plates, Pontoons, &c., imported for Bridges.				Iron work for Buildings such as Girders, Roofing Columns, Joists, Templates, &c., imported for Buildings.				Wire.		Iron work for Telegraph Lines exclusive of Wire.		Steel of all kinds, viz., Cast, Blister and Flat, Round, Square, &c., &c.				Grand Total.	
					Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.						Cast.		Wrought.			
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Public Works Department (including Irrigation) ...	191	11	644	11	11	1	...	...	236	5	1,540	11	28	11	5	10	...	...	1	14	...	...	7	7	2,717	8
State Railways ...	...	...	284	7	650	3	42,352	9	...	...	4,113	6	...	6	60	...	...	...	195	17	...	...	671	6	48,600	10
Guaranteed Railways ...	3	...	1,274	10	5,607	18	9,456	8	1,619	13	4,795	19	121	17	60	...	1,375	4	490	11	45	3	268	6	23,346	9
Government Telegraph Department ...	241	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	132	19	...	...	10	...	2,165	1
P. W. Workshops ...	...	...	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
Madras Harbour Works... ...	...	...	113	1	8	16	375	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	501	5
Commissariat Department ...	...	...	25	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14
Ordnance Department ...	1,264	...	813	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	53	1	17	14	2,145	15
Marine Store-keeper's Department ...	...	...	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4
TOTAL ...	1,699	11	3,214	11	6,278	3	52,183	19	1,905	18	10,449	16	150	8	65	10	1,712	17	623	10	299	16	976	19	79,560	18

NOTE.—The figures entered against Guaranteed Railways are exclusive of those for East Indian, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, Information called for but not yet received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1806 AND 1807, AND FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1869 AND 1870 AND 1871 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH DECEMBER 1878 AND 28TH DECEMBER 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Firewood.	Salt.	Bajra Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kurree, Varra, Koo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*	REMARKS.
		Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year.										
RAJPUTANA.	1st Half of November 1878. Dholpur ...	7 14 / 6 12 / 7 14	2 7 14 / 7 14 / 10 2	12 15 12 / 9 11 / 4 19	12 18 / 0 12 / 11 4	15 12 / 13 12 / 7	... / ... / ...	9 3 / 12 17 / 6	3 12 / 6 22 / 6	5 21 / 4 11 / 1	... / ... / ...	... / ... / ...
H. A. DISTRICTS.	2nd Half of November 1878. Secunderabad ...	6 5 / 6 3 / 7	7 6 / 7 7 / 8	7 5 / ... / 8	... / ... / ...	7 3 / 7 0 / 9	1 4 0 / 1 4 0 / 1 4 0	9 8 / 9 8 / 9	2 9 / 3 9 / 5	4 / ... / 11	... / ... / ...	... / ... / ...
	Bolarum ...	6 1 / 6 1 / 7	5 6 / 5 6 / 7	7 0 / 6 7 / 9	... / ... / ...	7 0 / 7 0 / 9	1 1 2 / 1 1 2 / 1 1 2	9 0 / 9 0 / 10	3 8 / 5 11 / 9	5 13 / 5 11 / 11	... / ... / ...	... / ... / ...
	Chadarghat...	5 0 / 6 0 / 7	5 5 / 5 7 / 8	6 2 / 6 2 / 7	... / ... / ...	7 2 / 7 5 / 8	1 1 2 / 1 1 2 / 1 1 2	8 2 / 8 2 / 10	5 8 / 5 11 / 8	5 11 / 5 11 / 11	... / ... / ...	... / ... / ...
RAJPUTANA.	Dholpur ...	7 14 / 7 14 / 7 14	2 10 / 2 7 / 2 10	13 1 / 12 15 / 11 4	6 12 / 6 12 / 7	16 14 / 15 12 / 16	... / ... / ...	9 2 / 9 3 / 9	6 12 / 6 22 / 6	5 11 / 5 22 / 5	... / ... / ...	... / ... / ...

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara. M.	Demerara. F.	Demerara. T.	French W. I. Colonies. M.	French W. I. Colonies. F.	French W. I. Colonies. T.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years	1	3	4	33	12	45	34	15	49	No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	8	6	14	22	15	37	30	21	51	
„ 10 to 20 „	45	18	63	50	45	95	95	63	158	
„ 20 to 30 „	243	52	295	205	157	362	448	209	657	
„ 30 to 40 „	2	3	5	14	4	18	16	7	23	
„ 40 to 50 „	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	300	82	382	324	233	557	624	315	939	

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

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Western Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central ditto	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	19	9	28	138	100	238	157	109	266
N.-W. Provinces	169	42	211	160	129	289	329	171	500
Oudh	106	30	136	23	2	25	129	32	161
Central India	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Punjab	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	...	1	2	2	4	3	2	5
Grand Total ...	300	82	382	324	233	557	624	315	939

No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius during this month.

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Bramins, high caste	31	4	35	14	10	24	45	14	59
Hindus { Agriculturists	97	36	133	138	69	207	235	105	340
Hindus { Artisans	16	2	18	14	13	27	30	15	45
Hindus { Low ca tes	99	29	128	135	105	240	234	134	368
Musulmans	57	11	68	23	36	59	80	47	127
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	300	82	382	324	233	557	624	315	939

No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius during this month.

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	544	268	812
2. Musulmans ...	80	47	127
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	624	315	939

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB, OF 1878-79, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1878.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MONTH. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN, CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	3·91	2890·	528·41	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	14,658	5·15	1·95	Cotton ...	29,328	The result of the irrigation during the kharif of the present year, of which this is the last return, shows an increase of 27,513 acres on the Bari Doab Canal, as compared with the corresponding crop of last year. The supply entering the Canal was 218·09 c. ft. per second, and of these 51·36 c. ft. per second passed down the various escapes.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·10		897·46	...	...	Amritsar ...	36,986	3·30	1·00	Rice ...	23,741	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·24		704·86	...	...	Lahore ...	55,209	3·50	0·30	Sugarcane ...	7,128	
											Others ...	46,656	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	2890·	2130·73	...	...	.....	106,853	...	...	.....	1,06,853	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	2047·07	...	...	.....	79,340	...	...	.....	79,340	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	1·38	2558·	45·00	...	211,816 Kurries bullies, &c., and 7,629 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	2,195	4·9	3·59	Cotton ...	71,926	The decrease of 11,975 acres on the Western Jumna Canal is due to falling off in fodder crops which are ordinarily not watered except in years of drought, 720 c. ft. per second of water entered the Canal, of which 64 c. ft. per second passed down the Budha Khera Escape.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	1·45		464·00	...		Karnál ...	40,680	4·3	1·60	Rice ...	42,858	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	6·33		147·00	...		Delhi ...	41,808	8·4	0·50	Sugarcane ...	43,052	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	3·13					Rohtak ...	43,596	4·6	0·70	Others ...	26,552	
							Hissár ...	33,318	2·3	...			
							Jínd ...	21,569	...	...			
							Bíkaner ...	204	...	...			
							Kulsia State ...	1,018	...	...			
Total Western Jumna Canals ...	...	...	2558·	656·00	...	211,816	.....	184,388	...	...	.....	184,388	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·	2943·80	...	274,212	.....	196,363	...	...	.....	196,363	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	16,350	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	58,650	...	...	Rice ...	...	
Indus Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	234,230	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
							Derá Ghazi Khan ...	160,000	...	...	Others ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	469,230	...	...	.....	469,230	The increase on the Inundation Canals as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year amounts to 136,530 acres.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	332,700	...	...	.....	332.700	
Najafgurh Jhil Drainage Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	157	...	...	Cotton ...	11	
							Gurgáon ...	64	...	...	Rice ...	39	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	171	
Total Najafgurh Jhil Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	221	...	...	.....	221	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	Total increase of Perennial Canals amounts to 15,538 acres.
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	291,241	...	...	.....	291,241	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	275,703	...	...	.....	275,703	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB, OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1878.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1878. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, Cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN, CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·43	2890	643·18	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	516	0·44	...	Wheat ...	3,218	The supply entering the Bari Doáb Canal was 2640·20 cubic feet per second, of which 50·38 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes. There is a decrease of 7,028 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·79		1173·63	...	...	Amritsar ...	7,078	0·55	...	Barley ...	132	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·40		783·01	...	...	Lahore ...	6,732	0·60	...	Mixed grains ...	6	
											Miscellaneous ...	10,970	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	2890	2599·82	...	...	.....	14,326	...	...	.....	14,326	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	2370·67	...	...	.....	21,354	...	...	.....	21,354	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	4·40	2558	435·00	...	12,426 Kurries, bullies, &c., and 10,103 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	73	0·62	0·10	Wheat ...	2,026	The supply entering the Western Jumna Canals was 2,611 cubic feet per second, of which 56 cubic feet per second passed down the Budhakhera escape. It is explained that the small area shown as irrigated is due entirely to the establishments being prostrated with fever, and therefore unable to write up the irrigation. The Superintending Engineer reports that the crop promises well.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·58		814·40	...		Karnál ...	2,275	0·39	...	Barley ...	3	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·24		1037·00	...		Delhi ...	864	0·50	...	Mixed grains ...	509	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·33		269·60	...		Rohtak ...	683	0·35	...	Miscellaneous ...	797	
							Hissár ...	...	0·19	...			
							Jínd ...	250	...	...			
							Bikaner ...	...	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	90	...	...			
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANALS ...	...	...	2558	2555·00	...	12,426	.....	4,235	...	...	.....	4,235	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546	2256·65	...	3,640	.....	12,305	...	...	.....	12,305	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not available for want of Establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 84,500 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	166,000	0·281	0·4		...	
							Dera Gházi Khan	14,000	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	232,000	...	...	.....	232,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	147,500	...	...	.....	147,500	
Najafgurh Jheel Drainage Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	330	...	...	Wheat ...	94	
							Gurgáon ...	5	1·4	...	Barley ...	68	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed grains ...	173	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGURH JHEEL DRAINAGE WORKS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	335	...	...	.....	335	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	18,561	...	...	.....	18,561	
Do. Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	33,659	...	...	.....	33,659	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Visit. Sec. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Dr. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No report has been received from Madras. In Mysore there has been slight rain; prices are stationary and the standing crops are in good condition; the number on gratuitous relief in hospitals has risen to 844, or 80 more than in the previous week. From Bombay no rain is reported, and prospects continue on the whole unchanged. The weather on the Upper Sind Frontier seems to be exceptionally cold. In the Central Provinces also no rain has fallen; prospects are said to be uncertain and prices are high; the crops in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts are in a bad condition; and from Seoni and Sambalpur damage by frost is reported. In Berar, where prospects continue good, the weather is clear and cool. There has been no rain in Central India and Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. In Bengal rain has fallen in some districts, but not in the Patna division, where it is much wanted; the harvest is being completed with a fair outturn, except in Sarun and Champarun, in which districts the poppy is also reported to be backward. No rain has fallen in Assam during the week, but it is threatening; prospects remain satisfactory. In British Burma reaping proceeds, and the state of the crops is on the whole good. Rain is still awaited, and the fever usually prevalent is believed to be due in part to this cause. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen and it is much needed; the somewhat precarious condition of the parts of the Partabgarh district which cannot be irrigated, was noticed last week and has not now improved. In the Punjab also there has been no rain during the week; here too the need of it has for some little time been generally felt; there is a slight rise in the prices of food grains in Hissar, Amritsar and Peshâwar, but prospects are not discouraging. As was the case last week, the point of most general interest in the returns is the lateness of the winter rains in the Upper Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras ...	...	Report not received.
Bombay (Jan. 1st)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	No report.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Rabi* in Rohri taluka damaged by locusts; cattle disease in 7 talukas; small-pox in 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather cold; fever and small-pox continue.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather extremely cold; *rabi* sowings continue; early *rabi* healthy; fever and cough prevalent; grain very dear.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No report.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Less cold; pulse crop in some places destroyed by late frost.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* prospects good.
Surat ...	...	No report.
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No report.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Shâhâpur taluka.
Colába (Dec. 30th)	...	Public-health good, except in Pen taluka, where fever prevails.
Ratnágiri („ 24th)	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; seedlings in good condition.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No material change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops good; slight damage in two talukas from cloudy weather; rain wanted for poor soil crops; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; *rabi* promising; health good; weather cold.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	No change.
Belgaum ...	...	No report.
Dharwar ...	...	No material change.
Kanara ...	...	No report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	No change.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; wheat, cotton, and grain doing well; fever abating.
Baroda ...	...	Fever prevalent; condition of crops believed to be favourable.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally unchanged since last week's report.
Bengal—		
(31st Dec. 1878).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; prices have fallen considerably and continue to fall.
Noakholly ...	0·17; slight showers of rain on the 19th and 20th.	Weather cold; the reaping of the *amun* crop continues with good outturn.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·22; some drizzling rain on the night of the 20th instant.	Weather cloudy, with occasional sunshine throughout the week; the gathering of the plough cultivators' paddy crop is nearly over; the prospects of tobacco and mustard are good.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·39; rain fell on the 21st instant.	The weather has since been much colder; the reaping of the late rice crop continues; the prospects of mustard and chillies are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; the *amun* harvest is progressing very satisfactorily; new rice is selling at Rs. 3-9 a maund; health is good.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil* 0·08 at Madaripore.	Weather cold and clear; the *amun* crop is not yet entirely reaped; the prospects are good; the winter cereals are growing well; in Goalundo the *moog* and *kalai* pulses are being reaped in the high lands; Goalundo itself is now free of cholera, but it has broken out in villages within the jurisdiction of the Khanganga outpost.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Mymensingh ...	0·02	Weather cold; the cold weather crops are doing well, and a slight fall of rain has proved beneficial; cholera has appeared in parts of the district.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy for two days; fair and cold during the rest of the week; the greater part of the *amun* crop has been reaped all over the district; the outturn is everywhere good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; fever continues at many places of the district.
Jessore ...	0·22 0·40 at Khoolna.	Weather cold and clear, with fogs in the mornings and evenings; the *amun* harvest is progressing favourably; the prospects of the winter crops are generally fair; prices are slightly lower in parts of the district.
Nuddea ...	*Nil* 0·13 at Chooadanga. 0·42 at Bongong.	Weather cold; the prospects of the winter crops are generally good; the *amun* harvest is still going on; cholera and fever are still prevalent, and some cases of small-pox have been reported.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the *rabi* crops promise well; the *amun* harvest is nearly over, and is a good one.
Pubna ...	0·5; slight rain on one day.	Weather clear and rather cold; the state of the crops is the same as in last week; there is still cholera about.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The cutting of the rice crop is fast going on; the yield is above the average; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; several cases of cholera have occurred in the Singra thana and a few in Beauleah and Natore.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather good and seasonable, with north wind; the standing crops are doing well, and will probably turn out well; rice is selling at 18 or 19 *kutcha* seers per rupee; cholera and ordinary fever are still prevalent in the district.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; 8 annas of the *haimanta dhan* have been cut; new rice is selling at 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	The weather has become cold; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be good; cholera still prevails in some parts of the district.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, and not so cold as in other years; the mornings are not yet foggy; though the harvesting of the late rice has not yet been finished, the price, which fell to Rs. 2-8, has again risen to Rs. 3-4; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good; cholera cases have decreased.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; *haimanta dhan* is almost all got in and is a very good crop; land is being prepared for the *bhadoi* crop; tobacco, wheat, barley, mustard, and sugarcane are doing well.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Sunshine in the day, but very cold in the night; *haimanta dhan* in the Terai is being reaped and a good outturn is expected; *teel*, mustard, and *kalái* are also being gathered.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* paddy is very nearly completed with a very good outturn throughout the district; in some of the thanas of Mohesrakha sub-division the people say it is a 16-anna crop.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; wind from the north; the harvesting of *amun* paddy is in progress; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally good; fever is prevailing everywhere.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; fever is still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and clear; the cold-weather crops promise well; the *haimanta* rice is harvested; fever is decreasing in the east.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent; the harvest will again be a full one.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, and cold; the harvesting of rice is in full swing; the outturn is excellent; the *rabi* is progressing favourably.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with west wind; excellent *aghani* rice is being cut.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever still prevails.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool, with a strong west wind; the state of the crops is reported to be fair; the gathering of *kalai* and *haimanta* paddy still continues.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of the paddy crop is nearly completed; the *rabi* crops promise well, but rain is wanted.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and clear; the harvesting of the rice crop has been completed, and the average outturn for the district is quite 12 annas; the *rabi* crops are strong and healthy, but their growth would be much promoted by an early fall of rain.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; west wind prevailing; the cold-weather crops are thriving well, but rain is urgently required; poppy is everywhere backward; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan reports that some 4,000 beeghas out of 44,000 have entirely failed; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report; rain is required for the *rabi* crops; the *dhan* has been harvested, and has yielded on the average a 10-anna crop.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of the *dhan* crop is nearly completed; the *rabi* crops are still promising, but rain is urgently required.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool; the thermometer in the shade was 73·6°; the condition of the *rabi* crops is good; the paddy is nearly all cut; with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, the public health is generally good; the health of the plough-cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; the paddy harvest is almost over; the outturn is a 12-anna crop on an average; the *rabi* crops are doing well; a flight of locusts was observed from Arrah on the 27th between 3 and 4 P.M. moving from westto east; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; frosty at night; the rice crop is nearly all cut, and the prospects of the winter and spring crops are at present satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; the *rabi* is doing well, but some damage was done in the *rahar* crop by frost.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; from personal enquiry on the spot made by the Deputy Commissioner on tour, it appears that the harvest has been very good in some pergunnahs, fair in most pergunnahs, and indifferent in a few pergunnahs to the west; the cold-weather crops, which are not extensively grown in this district, are doing well.
Singhbhoom ...	0·26	Weather bright and cold; the harvesting of the *dhan* crop is over; the *rabi* crops are everywhere most promising; prices are still very high, especially in the parts where exportation is going on.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; the state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the reaping of the *sarad* rice is going on; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; cholera is still prevalent.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; the *sarad* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is being sown; the winter crops are progressing tolerably well; common rice is selling at 15¾ to 21 seers for the rupee; a native coasting vessel is being loaded with rice for shipment; public health is good, except that two cases of cholera were reported from Mendhasal, in Khoorda.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in some districts during the week, but it is still much wanted in most of the districts of the Patna division; the harvesting of the winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the outturn is generally spoken of as fair, except in Sarun and Chumparun; in those two districts the poppy also is backward; the winter cereals and other crops on the ground are generally doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (Jan. 2nd)		
Benares (Dec. 31st)	*Nil*	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Considerable damage from frost; rain very much wanted.
Jhánsi (Jan. 1st)	...	No change.
Agra (Dec. 31st)	*Nil*	*Arhar* injured by frost in some places.
Meerut (Jan. 1st)	...	No change; rain needed; health good.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change; rain much wanted.
Kumaun (Dec. 28th)	...	Very dry; rain much wanted.
Lucknow (Jan. 1st)	...	No change; rain wanted.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Wind from the west; weather clear; rain needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Irrigation going on.
Partabgarh (Dec. 30th)	...	*Rabi* crops are being irrigated, and where this cannot be done, the prospects are bad; rain much needed.
		General Remarks.—No change during the week; rain much needed; health good.
Punjab (Dec. 31st)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair, but rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices of food grains stationary.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops thriving, but rain wanted; slight rise in prices of food grains; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops require rain; health improving.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health improving; slight rise in prices of food grains.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health improving.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Crops require rain; fever continues, also small-pox; cattle disease prevalent.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	State of crops and health good; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health improving; state of crops good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good; prices of food grains rising.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally good, but rain now wanted; health reports more favourable.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 2nd)		
Nimar ...	...	Prospects and prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cold; crops bad.
Nágpur (Jan. 1st)	...	*Jowari* reaping; *tur* damaged by cold; *rabi* backward for want of rain; health good; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Crops bad; prices rising; fever prevails.
Seoni ...	...	Cold; wheat unfavourable; health good.
Saugor ...	...	*Arhar* injured by frost; rain wanted; prices rising; health good.
Sambalpur (Dec. 27th)	...	Weather clear and cold; prospects good; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cold; rain needed; frost injured castor and *arhar*, other crops promising; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; rain wanted; prospects uncertain; prices high; health good.
British Burma— (Jan. 2nd)		
Arakan Division— ...	...	Public health normal; fever prevalent in Akyab town and district; weather cloudy and cool; reaping continues; outturn very satisfactory.
Pegu Division—		
Thonkwa (Dec. 21st)...	...	Health generally good; slight cattle disease; reaping continues, outturn expected to be better than that of last year.
Bassein ...	...	One death from cholera in town, two in suburbs; reaping proceeding.
Henzada ...	...	Five deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping proceeding.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; no change in prospects of crops since last report.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health normal; fever and small-pox in parts of district; crops promise fair but cultivation scanty; reaping commenced.
Rangoon ...	...	Reports not received.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Reaping going on everywhere; 17 cases of cholera reported in one township, otherwise public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Five deaths from cholera in district, one in town; fever prevalent; crops good.
Tounghoo ...	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Tavoy (Dec. 7th) ...	...	Public health good; prospects of crops good.
Mergui („ 14th) ...	...	Public health good; crops being reaped.
		General Remarks.—General health fair, but cases of cholera still occurring; fever prevalent in places as usual and partly due no doubt to lateness of rains; weather cool and breezy; state of crops satisfactory on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—			
Gauháti	(Jan. 1st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, at present overcast and threatening rain; reaping of the *sáli* crops nearly over.
Sylhet	(„ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting not finished; sowing of *bura* commenced; prices falling.
Mysore and Coorg—			
	(Jan. 2nd)	·26 in Bangalore; ·17 in Túmkúr; and ·23 in Coorg.	Prices stationary; standing crops are in good condition; for week ending 21st December gratuitously relieved in hospitals 844.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(Jan. 1st)	...	Weather clear and cool; prospects favourab
Central India—			
	(Jan. 1st)		
Indore	...	*Nil*	No change since last report.
Morar	...		
Sutna	...		
Goona	...		
Rutlam	...		
Neemuch	...		
Agar	...		
Sirdarpore	...		
Nowgong	...		
Bhopal	...		
Mánpur	...		
Rajputana—			
Jhallawar	(Dec. 26th)	...	Fever disappeared.
Ulwur	(„ 31st)	...	Wells filling; health improving.
Harowtee	(„ 28th)	...	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Ajmere	(Jan. 1st)	...	Irrigation going on; prospects continue favourable.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmed Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Morgan and the Mover. He said that he had the honour to submit this Bill, for the introduction of which he had obtained sanction at the last meeting. He had endeavoured on that occasion to shew that the rapid growth of the trade of the Port of Rangoon reflecting, as it did, the general prosperity and progress of the Province of British Burma, which had been promoted within the last twenty years by the opening out of roads, and especially by the recent construction of the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, had led the local authorities to consider the greater conveniences and appliances which were now necessary for facilitating the trade of the port and for placing the administration of it on a better footing. It was contemplated that what hitherto had been almost entirely under the executive administration of officers of Government, should now receive the sanction of a legal enactment, both for the security of the increasing revenues of the port, and also for the better management of its much more extended business. With this object it was intended that resident members of the mercantile community should be associated with Government officers and be formed into a corporation vested with full powers for the control of the port. He might say that what had been proposed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma had received the cordial concurrence of all those who were interested in the commercial enterprise of the place, and from what he knew of those gentlemen from his recent connection with Burma, he could give the Council the assurance that their co-operation would be wisely and intelligently directed to promote the best interests of the Port of Rangoon. In preparing the Bill which he had the honour to introduce, they were fortunate in possessing, as a precedent to guide them, a somewhat similar measure which had been in operation in Calcutta during the last seven or eight years and the experience which had been gained in the working of that measure. Indeed, one of the first steps which was taken by the Department which was immediately under his charge, on receiving the draft Bill from the Chief Commissioner, was to ask, through His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for an expression of opinion from the Calcutta Port Commissioners regarding this Bill; and valuable suggestions had been made regarding it which had been adopted in the present Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which was attached to the Bill now before the Council gave generally the outline of the provisions which it was proposed to enact. It provided, in section 5, for the appointment by the Local Government of a body of Commissioners, not more than twelve and not less than nine in number, of whom a certain proportion was to be non-official. Subject to the control of the Government, these Commissioners would in future conduct the entire administration of the port. The Commissioners were empowered to construct wharves, jetties, tramways, warehouses and other conveniences for the landing, storing and shipping of goods, to lay down moorings, to improve the port by reclaiming the banks and deepening the river-bed, and, if necessary, to provide tug-steamers. They would have the control of the Conservator appointed under the Indian Ports Act and of the pilots within the port limits. Their functions with regard to the landing and shipping of goods being of special importance, were provided for by certain sections which were based upon the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Act. Under those sections, when the Commissioners had provided sufficient wharf-accommodation, they were empowered, with the previous sanction of Government, to order that all goods should be shipped and landed at those wharves, and through the agency of the Commissioners' servants, and to levy tolls and charges for the use of such wharves and for services rendered.

With reference to the practice which obtained in Rangoon as to the manner of shipping rice for export, exception had been taken to these compulsory clauses. It was known that the large staple exports from Rangoon were connected with the rice and timber trade. Large mills had been constructed on the banks of the Pegu river, a branch of the main river, and, ordinarily, vessels when loading with rice were anchored in close proximity to

those mills as a matter of convenience. It had been pointed out that, having regard to the arrangements and to the necessity which often existed of taking in cargo on both sides of the vessel, the compulsory enforcement of approaching the wharves would be a hardship upon the mercantile community. This objection had been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner by the Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon, and provision had been made for introducing into the Bill a clause which authorized the Chief Commissioner to exempt certain classes of vessels from this compulsory obligation to which he had alluded. He might add, however, that every year there was a diminution in the practice of ships resorting to the Pegu branch, upon which the mills were situated; and they often now took up their berths in the main river, and rice was brought down to them in cargo-boats and thence shipped on board. It was also found that, with the opening of the railway, there was a prospect of the establishment of rice-cleaning mills in the interior of the country, and all rice husked and passed down by the railway (which would shortly be connected with the wharves) would of course be more conveniently and cheaply shipped from the wharves to the vessels directly. Even for those vessels which were anchored in the mid-channel of the main river, the absence of all moorings in a very dangerous tidal way would necessitate action on the part of the Commissioners to provide better security for vessels in the port. The sections under which powers had been reserved to the Chief Commissioner to exempt certain vessels from using the wharves had been accepted by the local mercantile community as quite sufficient to meet their wishes; and it might be accepted that, setting aside the export-trade altogether, the large and increasing import-trade from foreign countries would already afford regular employment to the wharf-accommodation and appliances in the port.

To enable the Commissioners to discharge the duties which were imposed upon them, all Government lands required for port purposes by section 12 were vested in them; and in addition to the tolls and charges above referred to, the port-dues and other revenues under the Indian Ports Act would be made over to them. They were also empowered to borrow money, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to carry out further improvements; and he had no doubt that in a short period the Commissioners to be appointed would be able to render a good account of their trust and to shew results worthy of the chief port in the Province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps. He said that, as this Bill was of some importance to the public, he thought it might be convenient that he should state, now, that he hoped to be in a position to move that the two reports of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, and, no objection arising, that the Bill be passed, at the next meeting of the Council.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section 4. He said that section 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure saved "any local law prescribing a special procedure for suits between landlord and tenant." It had been held that the local laws here referred to were only local laws in force when the Code was passed; and this opinion was supported by the fact that, when the legislature wished to save future laws, it said so, by inserting words such as "now or hereafter in force" (Act XV of 1877, section 6). The result of the present wording of section 4 of the Code was, therefore, to debar the local legislatures from dealing with suits between

landlord and tenant. But this kind of litigation was pre-eminently matter for the local legislatures to regulate. The Bill accordingly amended section 4 so as to save clearly all laws of local legislatures, dealing with such suits, whether passed before or after the date of the Code. It also saved laws relating to the procedure in suits between landholders and their agents, such, for example, as suits for the recovery of money or the delivery of accounts or papers (Bengal Act VIII of 1869, ss. 30, 32).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then introduced the Bill. He believed it had been for some days in the hands of Hon'ble Members; but as they might have overlooked it, and as it was very brief, he would read it to the Council:

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section four; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In the said section, for the words 'local law' in each of the places where they occur, the words 'any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor, or a Lieutenant-Governor, in Council' shall be substituted; and for the words 'landlord and tenant,' the words 'landholders and their tenants or agents' shall be substituted."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. He said the matter was one of some urgency, as the Bengal Council were desirous of dealing at once with the subject of the recovery of rent, and he believed that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie had already obtained leave to introduce a Bill for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. He said that the present coast-light dues of one anna per ton, levied under section 3 of Act XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*), had been found insufficient to pay a fair rate of interest on the capital expended on the lights which at present existed on the coast of British Burma and to provide for their maintenance. Moreover, the recent total destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house would immediately entail a large expenditure. It had therefore been determined to raise the present coast-light dues from one anna per ton to one anna six pie, and to subject to the dues vessels making certain voyages not mentioned in the Act but in the course of which they benefited by the lights.

The Bill would repeal Act XIII of 1867 (which had already been amended) and re-enact it with the requisite alterations in respect of the coast-light dues and a few desirable changes in wording and arrangement.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876. He said that the Bill, a copy of which was on the table to-day, was merely a supplement to the Bill for amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act. It consisted of a single section, by which certain advances made to agriculturists by the State (not being advances made under the Land Improvement Act of 1871) were declared to be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land-revenue. A provision to this effect had been inserted in the Bill for amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act which was now under the consideration of the Council; and, as the Local Government desired that a similar change should be made in the law for Oudh, the present Bill had been framed with that object. Their wishes could not be

met by the addition of any words to the Bill for the North-Western Provinces, because, although the administration of the two Provinces had been united, their codes of law remained distinct; and it would obviously be inconvenient to amend the law of one province by a section inserted in the code of another. A separate Bill therefore was necessary. The propriety of the change in the law which the Bill was intended to effect would come before the Council for consideration when the corresponding part of the measure for the North-Western Provinces was dealt with by it; and if it was determined that the change was a proper one to make, the Council would then be asked to pass the measure which he wished to introduce to-day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th January, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 31st December, 1878.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras remain unchanged; in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore districts the crops are reported to be withering from want of rain. The famine in Madras can now happily be said to be at an end, and all relief works were ordered to be closed on the 31st ultimo; on that date the total number on the works amounted to 9,615, and that in receipt of gratuitous relief to 824. In Mysore prices are falling, and the standing crops remain in good condition. There is nothing new to notice from the Bombay Presidency, where no rain has yet fallen; the weather continues generally cold. In the Central Provinces also there has been no rain, which here as in many other parts of India is needed for the *rabi*, but prospects are nevertheless on the whole fair; in the northern districts pulses have been injured by frost; prices remain high. In Berar and Central India there has been no alteration. The very general complaint of the absence of rain comes from parts of Rajputana, and prices have begun to rise. In Bengal rain has fallen only in the Chittagong district, and the want of it continues to be much felt in most of the districts of the Patna division; general prospects are however still satisfactory, except as before in Sarun and Chumparun. Rain still holds off in Assam, a very slight shower only having fallen, but prospects remain favourable. In British Burma harvesting is far advanced with satisfactory results. Rain is urgently needed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but none has yet fallen; general prospects have not however changed, though the crops in places are said to be suffering. In the Punjab also rain is still much required for the *rabi* sowings, and some hopes of it may perhaps be entertained, as clouds are gathering; prices are fluctuating. The lateness of the winter rains, now anxiously looked for, in Upper India, is again the marked feature of the reports of the week.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Jan. 4th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·46, *raggi* 19·42, *cholum* 12·74, *cumboo* 20·43.
Vizagapatam („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·8, *cholum* 16·8, *raggi* 18·0, *cumboo* 20·6.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Godávari (Jan. 4th)	*Nil*	Rice 10·23, *cholum* 16·6, *raggi* 18·82, *cumboo* 19·6; harvest, wet paddy, *aruga* and *raggi*, outturn above average; *jonna* in ear; water in Godávari 6 feet 9 inches above lock sill.
Kistna („ „)	·04 in one station; *nil* in others.	Rice 8·11, *cholum* 16·25, *raggi* 15·75, *cumboo* 15·32; Kistna 3·1 feet over anicut; later dry crops require rain; wet paddy being harvested, outturn ¾.
Nellore („ „)	·4 (average of 8 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 8·61, *cholum* 18·91, *raggi* 17·96, *cumboo* 19·0.
Cuddapah („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·93, *cholum* 18·87, *raggi* 20·20, *cumboo* 21·69; *cholum*, *cumboo*, paddy and *raggi* harvested. outturn ½.
Bellary („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 11·65, *cholum* 17·53, *raggi* 20·44, *cumboo* 18·38; on works 648; camps 269; the harvest of *mungari* crop and the sowing of *hingari* crop completed; the harvest of first crop paddy and the cultivation of second crop paddy proceeding.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·41, *cholum* 15·99, *raggi* 20·0, *cumboo* 17·45; season favourable; second crop paddy being sown; cotton, white *cholum*, wheat, Bengal gram, and gram in fair condition.
North Arcot („ „)	·13 (average of 4 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 12·5, *cholum* 14·2, *raggi* 17 6, *cumboo* 17·8; camps and houses 305; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, *raggi*, *varagu* and indigo, outturn tolerable.
South Arcot ...	·44 (average of 4 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 11·25, *cholum* 18·14, *raggi* 20·60, *cumboo* 20·99; camps 7; paddy, *raggi*, *cholum* and *varagu* good; paddy, *raggi*, *varagu* and *cholum* harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾ of full crops.
Tanjore (Jan. 4th)	1·70 in 1 station; no report from one, *nil* in others.	Rice 8·05, *cholum* 13·37, *raggi* 14·73, *cumboo* 13·96; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, in some parts they are withering; harvest of *kar*, *kaltali*, *aravadam*, *samba*, &c., outturn ¼ to full.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·05 in one station; *nil* in others.	Rice 9·0, *cholum* 11·90, *raggi* 16·38, *cumboo* 16·74; crops withering; rain much wanted; paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo*, *raggi* and *varagu* harvested in parts; yield between 4 and 9 annas.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·88, *cholum* 14·98, *raggi* 17·59, *cumboo* 18·14.
Tinnevelly („ „)	·10 in one station; *nil* in others.	Rice 8·64, *cholum* 13·44, *raggi* 20·16, *cumboo* 16·80; crops in many parts of the district—river valley excepted—reported to be withering for want of rain which is urgently required; crops in Sankaranainarkoil, Tenkasi, Satur, Ambásamudram, Tinnevelly and Ottaipidaram greatly damaged by grasshoppers and other insects; paddy harvested in parts of Srivilliputur, outturn ¼ to ⅓; harvest of *raggi*, *varagu* and *samai* in parts, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·65, *cholum* 16·24, *raggi* 20·36, *cumboo* 21·42; standing crops generally good except damage to some crops which are withering from deficient rain, insects and disease in portions of 7 taluks; harvest of some dry crops—outturn 2 to 12 annas.
Nilgiris („ „)	·05 in one station; *nil* in 2; no report from others.	Rice 8·16, *cholum* 15·99, *raggi* 16·06; harvest of *kurali* paddy and coffee—outturn of *korlai* ¾.
Salem („ „)	·38 (average of 3 stations); no report from 2 stations; *nil* in others.	Rice 10 84, *raggi* 17·69; *cumboo* 20·44, *cholum* 15·01; on works 1,490, camps 37.
South Canara („ „)	·52 (average of 3 stations).	Rice 10·79, *raggi* 14·73; second rice crop progressing.
Malabar („ „)	·02 in one station; *nil* in others.	Rice 9·25, *raggi* 15·76; harvesting begun in most taluks.
Chingleput („ „)	·07 (average of 2 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 9·40, *raggi* 15·56, *cumboo* 15·52, works 956, children 206; crops good where water is available, withered in Chingleput and Saidapet taluks, and withering elsewhere for want of rain; *kar* cultivation is going on under large tanks and river channels; harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾; pasturage sufficient in all the taluks except Saidapet.
Madras („ 7th)	·12	Rice 8·30, *raggi* 15·75, *cholum* 9·36. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue unchanged; all relief works ordered to be closed on 31st ultimo; total number on works on that date 9,615; total number gratuitously relieved 824.
Bombay—(Jan. 8th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 6th very low; some damage by frost in Dáder and Kacha, but no considerable effect from it anticipated; fever prevalent.
Shikárpur ...	...	No report.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; *rabi* crops slightly damaged by frost; cattle disease in Thul and Kashmor taluks.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Locusts appeared in Viramgam last week causing much damage to crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Weather slightly cloudy; gram progressing fairly.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops doing well; cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	Standing crops doing well.
Broach ...	...	Weather continues cold and clear; crops saved from locusts and *khapedi* are tolerably good; fever continues in Broach, Wagra and Ankleswar talukas.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops promising; fever prevailing.
Colába (Jan. 6th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in Pen taluka where fever continues; sowing of *rabi* crops vigorously progressing.
Ratnágiri (Dec. 31st)	...	*Rabi* crops in a pretty good condition.
Deccan—		
Poona (Jan. 5th)	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops good but rain wanted at Kopargaon and also for crops in the poor soil elsewhere.
Sholapur ...	...	General complaint of injury to *jowari* crops by rats; crops middling.
Satara ...	...	No change.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	No change.
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of *kharif* completed; *rabi* thriving; rats damaging *rabi* in Athni and Gokák.
Dharwar ...	...	No report.
Kanara ...	...	Harvesting of sugarcane crop above ghât.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather not so cold as in last week; wheat and gram thriving.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; locusts at Jhinjhuwara, Dasára, and Limri; crops as before; fever abating.
Baroda ...	...	Weather milder; fever abating. *General Remarks.*—Weather generally continues cold; standing crops in Guzerat doing well; no change in Deccan or Southern Mahratta Country districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·16; showers on the nights of the 31st ultimo and 1st instant.	Weather cloudy at the time of report; the harvesting of the late rice crop continues; the threatening wet weather may cause some damage; small-pox and cholera have broken out in the Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Mornings foggy, weather more or less cloudy and cold; the reaping of the *amun* crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the morning of the 31st December; the mustard is in flower; tobacco is thriving well.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; public health is good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and seasonably cold; the *amun* crop has been reaped on the higher lands; the harvest is still progressing in the south of the district; the outturn is very satisfactory; new rice is selling at Rs. 3-8 a maund; health is fair.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at intervals; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the reaping of the *amun* paddy is finished in some and nearly finished in all the stations of the sudder sub-division; no news from Goalundo; in Madareepore some cases of small-pox are reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close towards the end of the week; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the ryots complain of some damage by insects which always accompany the cloudy weather, but it is slight; prices keep very high.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Temperature high for the season; the cold-weather crops promise fairly.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold during the first part of the week; warm and cloudy during the last part; very little of the *amun dhan* remains to be reaped.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera and fever are abating.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; the *amun* harvest is going on with fair outturn; the prospects of the winter crops are favourable; fever is very prevalent; sporadic cases of cholera are reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer than last week; the prospects of the winter crops are on the whole good; the *amun* harvest is nearly completed; fever is still prevalent in many places, and cholera to a less degree, except in and about the town of Kishnaghur, where it is very bad.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Clouds have been hanging about for the last few days, and the weather has been getting warmer; the *amun* harvest is finished; the yield is very good; a considerable quantity of the new rice is being exported by rail to Calcutta; the river is probably carrying still more; the *rabi* crops are doing well.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine but cloudy; no change in the prospects of the crops; public health is generally good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The *dhan* and *teel* crops are still being harvested; the *rabi* crops are thriving, but some rain is required; fever is reported from all the police stations.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the reaping of *amun* is nearly finished; sporadic cases of cholera prevail in the district, and small-pox has appeared in Adamdighi station.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine generally, but cloudy for one or two days; the *rabi* sowings have been completed; the prospects of the winter crops remain good; *haimanta* rice is selling at 13 to 19 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	The weather was cloudy on the 2nd with a few drops of rain; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera is still prevalent in parts of the district.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather getting colder; a little rain is now needed, but not heavy; rice is getting dearer; the *haimanta* outturn is, however, very fair; the cold-weather crops are looking well.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather bright, with hot sun; the mornings and evenings are cool; the *haimanta dhan* is now nearly all gathered, as well as the early sugarcane; the transplanting of tobacco is nearly completed; *teel* and *kalai* have been gathered and the outturn has been very fair; mustard is in flower.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; cloudy atmosphere, threatening rain or snow; nearly half of the *haimanta dhan* has been gathered in and the outturn is very good; the minor crops are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather not so cold as in the previous week; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; public health is still bad, owing to the prevalence of malarious fever.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather rather too warm for the season; the harvest is nearly complete; prices still keep up in spite of the good outturn; much fever prevails.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather clear throughout the week, except on the 30th December, when it was cloudy; cold, the wind blowing from the north; the harvesting of *amun* paddy is in progress; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally good; fever has somewhat abated.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather chilly and fair, but sometimes cloudy; the *amun* crop is still being reaped; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; fever and small-pox are prevalent in some parts of the Jehanabad sub-division.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, but warmer; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warmer than last week; no change to report in the excellent prospects of the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are very satisfactory; the reaping of the late rice is still going on; sugarcane is being cut.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the rice crop is nearly harvested in the south; the harvest is in full swing in the north; the outturn is beyond the most sanguine expectations; exportation is going on largely and prices perhaps are falling a little; the *rabi* is in a very promising state.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the time of year; the state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times, but no rain; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good; rain is wanted in places.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and foggy; the harvesting of the rice crop is not yet completed; the cold-weather crops are doing well; a few sporadic cases of cholera are reported; fever is still prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and becoming warmer; the rice harvest has been almost completed; the outturn is on the whole good; the *rabi* crops promise well, but rain is everywhere wanted.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the state of the *rabi* crops continues favourable; large flights of locusts passed through the district in the early part of the week, but without doing much harm.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; west wind is prevailing; the cold-weather crops are still doing well, but rain is urgently required to promote their growth; irrigation from wells is steadily going on where practicable; the poppy is everywhere backward; prices are stationary; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; the prospects of all crops north of Motihari are very promising; the *rabi* crops in the remaining portion of the district are very poor; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Motihari reports that 20,000 beegahs out of 75,000 are a failure.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 77°; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be favourable; the public health is good; the health of the plough-cattle is also good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season; no change since last week; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; public health is normal.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the rice crop has been cut; the outturn is about 12 annas; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report; the cold-weather crops promise well.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report; if the weather keeps up, a good *mohwa* harvest may be expected a month hence.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather inclining to change and warmer than last week; the paddy is all harvested; the *rabi* crops are doing fairly; prices are high owing to exportation; fever is prevalent in the interior.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the rice crop is now seen to be a decidedly fair one, but the late and untimely rains in November and December have prevented it from being a bumper harvest as was at one time expected.
Cuttack ...	Return not received.	Weather cold; the reaping of the rice and *rabi* crops is going on briskly; cholera and fever are prevalent.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is being sown; the winter crops are progressing tolerably well; common rice is selling at 15¾ to 26¼ seers for the rupee; one native coasting vessel is being loaded with rice for shipment, and two more are waiting for cargo; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen only in the Chittagong district; it is much wanted in most of the districts of the Patna division; the reaping of the late rice is being fast completed, and the outturn is on the whole satisfactory; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue generally favourable; in Sarun and Chumparun however the prospects of the season are not so good; the rice has been a poor harvest, and the poppy and *rabi* crops are also not promising well.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
(Jan. 8th)		
Benares (Jan. 7th)	...	**No change; rain badly wanted.**
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ 8th)	...	Crops on unirrigated lands are suffering from want of rain.
Agra („ 7th)	...	Rain much wanted for *rabi*; *arhar* injured in some places; sickness disappearing.
Meerut („ 8th)	...	Prospects yet unchanged; rain wanted.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Kumaun („ 4th)	...	Very dry; rain urgently required.
Lucknow („ 8th)	...	Rain wanted.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Wind east; cloudy; rain much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Irrigation continues; sugarcane in harvest in excellent crop.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	...	Prospects good, but rain much wanted.
		General Remarks.—No change during week; rain urgently wanted.
Punjab—(Jan. 7th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; fever decreasing; rain wanted; prices of food grains rising.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops thriving but rain wanted; slight variations in prices of food grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops now in need of rain; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Health improving; rain wanted for the crops.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health improving; *rabi* sowings require rain; prices of food grains stationary.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Fever abating; state of crops good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Fever, small-pox and cattle disease still prevail; rain required for *rabi* crops.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices of food grains fluctuating slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health improving; rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good; prices of food grain have fallen slightly.
		General Remarks.—Rain is now wanted for the *rabi* sowings and may be looked for, as weather is becoming cloudy.
Central Provinces—		
(Jan. 9th)		
Nimár ...	...	*Rabi* prospects favourable; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cool; no improvements in crops.
Betúl (Jan. 6th)	...	Cloudy; rain needed for *rabi*; cattle disease slightly prevalent; prices of *kodo* and *kutki* fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*contd.*		
Wardha ...	...	Cotton-picking nearly finished; *rabi* favourable; prices steady.
Nágpur (Jan. 8th)	...	Clear; cold; prospects of *rabi* doubtful; health good; prices unchanged.
Chánda („ 5th)	...	Clear; cold; prospects unchanged; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára („ 4th)	...	Clear; pleasant; *kharif* harvest good; *rabi* prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* injured by frost; prospects fair as yet; health good; prices high.
Bhandára (Jan. 7th)	...	Clear; cold; rice threshing nearly completed; outturn very good; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	*Tur* injured by frost; prospects of wheat bad.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear; cold; rice threshing continues; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Rain wanted; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Rain much wanted; wheat unfavourable; pulses injured by frost; prices unchanged.
Damoh ...	...	Rain wanted; crops injured by frost; health good; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cold; rain much wanted for *rabi*; small-pox continues; prices risen.
Raipur (Jan. 4th)	...	Cool; cloudy; *tur* injured by cloudy weather; prospects of other crops favourable; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 3rd)	...	Prospects good; cholera ceased. *General Remarks.*—Rain wanted for *rabi*; pulses injured by frost in northern districts; prospects of *rabi* on the whole fair as yet; prices high and stationary.
British Burma— **(Jan. 8th)**		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues normal; fever prevalent; 7 deaths from cholera in town; in district reaping continues, outturn fair.
Pegu Division— **(*Dec. 28th*)**		
Rangoon ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Rangoon town; in Rangoon district; reaping rapidly progressing; an unusually full crop expected; slight fever prevalent, otherwise public health good.
Rangoon (Jan. 4th)	...	Four fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; reaping rapidly progressing, an unusually full crop is expected; intermittent fever prevalent in Hmawbee.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; reaping continues, outturn promises to be better than that of last year.
Thonkwa (Jan. 4th)	...	Health generally good; slight cholera in Phyapoon township; reaping progressing rapidly; excellent outturn expected.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health fair; reaping continues; small-pox at Mengyee, otherwise public health good; paddy almost reaped and stacked.
Bassein ...	...	Sixteen deaths from cholera in district from 13th to 26th December; reaping progressing.
Henzada ...	...	Six deaths from cholera; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping progressing.
Prome ...	...	Seventeen cases of cholera in Shwedoung, 10 fatal; elsewhere public health good; harvest nearly over.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; reaping going on.
Tenasserim Division— Amherst ...	...	Crops nearly all reaped; threshing commenced in some places; 4 cases of cholera reported from Gyen and Salween; few deaths of cattle from sorethroat in one township.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Fever prevalent; crops good.
Tounghoo ...	...	Four cases of cholera, otherwise public health fair; agricultural prospects good.
Tavoy (Dec. 14th)	...	Public health and prospects of crops good. *General Remarks.*—Health good on the whole, but cases of cholera and a few of small-pox occurring; harvesting far advanced and outturn generally favourable.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 8th)	·09	Weather seasonable; at present overcast and threatening; reaping of the *sali* nearly over.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting not finished; transplanting of *bura* going on; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— **(Jan. 8th)**	...	Standing crops are in good condition; prices falling; for week ending 28th December gratuitously relieved in hospitals 806.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 8th)	...	Reaping nearly completed; *rabi* doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	No change since last report.
Morar ...		
Sutna ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Agar ...		
Sirdarpore ...		
Nowgong ...		
Bhopal ...		
Mánpur ...		
Rajputana—		
Marwar (Dec. 28th)	...	Health and crops good; weather cold and seasonable; prices steady.
Jhallawar (Jan. 2nd)	...	Health good.
Ajmere („ 8th)	...	Weather cloudy; rain much wanted; prospects favourable; prices slightly risen; health improving.
Jeypore ...	...	Rain much needed; prices rising; health good.
Ulwur (Jan. 7th)	...	Weather cloudy; health improving.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. CROMMELIN, C.B., R.E.

No. 35 E. G., dated Fort William, 9th January 1879.

From—Colonel J. Crofton, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.,
To—Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E.

I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to inform you that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to accept your resignation of the office of Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, which you have tendered on the occasion of your retirement from the Army.

2. It is not within the province of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, to comment on your distinguished military services in the Punjab, and subsequently in the Mutiny of 1857, but His Excellency in Council desires, in this place, to put on record his high sense of your valuable services in the Public Works Department, more especially as Chief Engineer in Oudh, and afterwards as Inspector General of Military Works, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Secretariat.

3. Your services in connection with the provision of accommodation for the European troops in India command the special acknowledgment of the Government. Your thorough acquaintance with the real wants of the soldier, in respect to barracks, enabled you to give the Government advice of the utmost value, and your notes and reports on this subject, as well as on the defences and fortresses of India, remain in the archives of the Public Works Department as a guide and text-book of information for your successors.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	5 6	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 9	13 9	16 8	12 9
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	7 2	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	9 0	8 5	8 5	15 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	4 9	4 9	3 9	...	...	...	8 6	7 6	7 6	9 8	8 1	8 1	15 6	11 4	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	5 4	...	...	7 2	14 9	12 5	8 6	13 9	12 0	8 0
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	11 4	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	5 4	10 8	9 5	10 0	13 4	13 0	9 5	17 4	17 0	12 3
	Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	7 7	5 9	8 6	8 4	6 5	15 4	16 5	8 2	15 0	15 0	12 2
	Kurnool ...	5 1	4 4	5 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	7 5	7 1	5 0	12 3	13 3	9 6	11 6	11 6	11 2
	Madras ...	7 0	6 8	7 7	...	...	...	7 6	7 9	7 2	8 1	8 7	8 2	10 1	...	11 2	15 2	15 8	10 2
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	8 2	...	9 8	9 8	9 1	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...
	North Arcot ...	6 6	6 6	7 6	...	...	...	9 3	10 3	6 9	9 8	11 3	8 5	...	...	9 1	17 3	17 3	9 1
	South Arcot ...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 3	7 8	8 7	10 1	8 3	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	11 2
	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 2	9 6	9 6	8 8	15 5	15 1	12 3	14 5	13 8	11 6
	Trichinopoly ...	6 3	6 3	5 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 8	9 4	8 0	6 2	14 0	11 2	...	15 2	15 2	12 7
	Madura ...	6 7	7 0	4 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	7 8	8 9	8 9	8 4	14 6	13 0	10 5	16 2	15 4	13 2
	Tinnevelly ...	5 6	5 6	4 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 6	8 7	8 7	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	5 3	5 3	5 3	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 6	8 6	9 0	15 7	15 7	12 2	22 3	22 3	19 1
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 0	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 2	12 3	12 3	9 2	...	...	7 7
	Salem ...	3 7	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	7 9	7 4	7 1	10 0	9 6	7 5	15 9	15 9	9 5	17 4	17 4	8 7
	South Canara ...	6 4	6 0	8 6	...	...	...	7 3	6 8	8 0	9 3	9 1	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	7 9	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	8 5	8 1	9 7	9 5	9 1	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	6 7	6 7	6 12	15 3	15 3	14 14	5 7	5 7	5 10	7 9	7 15	8 12	10 10	10 5	9 7	10 6	10 1	9 10
	Ahmedabad ...	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 8	12 4	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 6	6 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	10 0
	Kaira ...	6 13	7 4	7 2	11 7	11 7	5 0	6 0	5 15	5 0	8 7	8 0	5 11	8 14	8 14	10 0	8 10	8 7	8 14
	Surat ...	5 14	5 14	8 11	3 10	3 10	6 11	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 3	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	11 6	9 14	8 11	9 4
	Broach ...	6 15½	6 15½	8 6¾	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 10½	7 10	10 0	10 0	...	9 6½	9 2½	8 14½	
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	6 9	6 9	7 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 15	7 8	7 8	8 3	8 15	8 15	7 11	8 12	8 12	8 5
	Colába (Alibág) ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	8 3	7 14	9 0¾	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7	8 12	8 12	7 11	15 7	16 12	13 15	11 8	12 10	11 9½
	Násik ...	8 5	8 8	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 10	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	15 2	11 4	11 4	10 6
	Ahmednagar ...	7 4	7 4	7 2½	...	...	...	7 4	6 12	6 7	7 12	7 7	7 7	11 4	11 1	11 12	12 8	12 0	12 2
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	6 12	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 5	10 14	10 6	9 12	9 3
	Sholápur ...	6 5	6 5	8 10	...	...	...	7 10	7 6	7 2	8 0	7 12	8 0	9 4	8 10	8 10	12 3	11 8	8 12
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	6 4	5 15	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 13	...	8 12	8 7	...	19 4	18 12	...	18 0	19 8	...
	Satara ...	6 0	6 0	7 6	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 3	7 3	7 3	9 6	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 11	8 11	12 15
	Belgaum ...	5 15	6 11	7 11	11 4	...	...	9 8	8 12	9 2	10 0	9 6	9 10	13 4	12 10	16 9	13 12	13 6	14 9
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	9 0	...	18 0	14 0	...	17 0	12 0	...
	Ratnágiri ...	5 4	5 4	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	8 9	7 3	8 7	10 9	10 1	...	...	10 0	7 6	7 6	5 13
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)...	6 10	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 14	7 9	7 9	7 4
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	10 18	12 7	10 3	9 14	9 5
	Asirgarh ...	...	7 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	13 8	15 8	...	12 0	13 0
	Baroda ...	6 5	6 5	8 6	9 10	9 7	7 7	6 0	5 11	5 7	7 8	7 8	6 12	10 4	10 3	10 4½	9 1½	8 11	8 7
	Disa ...	7 4	7 8	7 13	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	10 4
	Nimach ...	11 8	11 8	11 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	5 0	4 8	...	6 0	5 0	5 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	11 0
	Nasirabad ...	...	11 7½	12 15½	...	16 9	15 7½	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	16 0	10 0	...	14 11	11 0
	Rájkot ...	6 8	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 4	11 0	7 10	7 4	8 4
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 8	7 4	13 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	18 0	...	...	16 0
	Karachi ...	8 8	8 8	11 2	15 0	15 0	14 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	10 12	10 12	21 0
	Shikarpur ...	6 10	6 8½	12 12	11 14	11 12	15 12	5 5	5 5	8 0	7 10	6 15½	11 8	...	...	13 8	...	...	17 8
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	6 13	6 12	9 3	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	6 0	6 8	6 7	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	10 0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	11 0[a]	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	13 8	12 6	21 0	14 4	12 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	11 4[b]	11 4	13 8	14 0	16 0	24 0	15 0	11 8	15 0	17 0	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	11 0[c]	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	12 0[d]	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	11 4	11 4	12 4	16 0	21 0	18 0	6 3	6 2	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	... [e]	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	7 4	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	12 5[f]	11 14	14 8	...	16 0	30 8	9 7	8 7	12 5	10 5½	10 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	11 8[g]	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	12 8[h]	12 0	16 0	...	...	35 0 to 40 0	12 0	10 8	10 0 to 14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

[a] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13-10 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10 seers.
[b] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
[c] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 11 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11-8 seers.
[d] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 16 to 16-8 seers, best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of December 1878.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum, Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam ...	Madras.	
15 1	16 2	12 1	16 4	17 5	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	9 4	10 5	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
15 5	15 5	14 6	16 8	16 8	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	13 5	13 5	17 7	Godavery ...		
14 7	12 2	12 7	15 4	12 5	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 7	12 7	17 5	Kistna ...		
14 1	13 2	9 1	13 6	13 9	6 8	95 0	95 0	97 2	12 7	12 7	17 0	Nellore ...		
18 0	17 2	10 5	13 8	12 5	6 6	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	13 9	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
16 5	17 5	12 6	12 3	11 8	...	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	14 9	Bellary ...		
...	...	14 2	11 2	12 0	9 0	182 2	153 6	127 8	12 5	11 7	13 9	Kurnool ...		
14 7	15 6	10 6	12 7	12 3	10 1	87 5	87 5	57 7	14 2	14 2	17 5	Madras ...		
15 1	15 1	11 0	12 9	12 5	9 7	107 9	107 9	97 2	13 2	13 2	17 8	Chingleput ...		
16 2	17 9	9 7	12 2	12 4	8 9	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	15 4	North Arcot ...		
17 5	16 3	10 7	15 5	15 1	10 1	233 3	233 3	226 0	15 4	15 4	19 8	South Arcot ...		
15 1	14 3	12 1	14 0	13 1	9 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	13 3	12 9	14 7	Tanjore ...		
17 5	15 7	11 8	15 4	14 2	9 6	145 8	115 8	115 8	13 0	12 1	14 6	Trichinopoly ...		
17 0	15 5	13 1	12 2	14 2	9 3	106 9	111 8	109 5	13 5	13 1	13 1	Madura ...		
...	...	...	12 5	11 7	9 4	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
19 7	18 9	14 8	16 6	16 1	..	131 2	131 2	121 5	12 2	12 2	12 7	Coimbatore ...		
13 0	13 0	8 6	11 6	11 6	6 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	9 2	Nilgiris ...		
15 7	16 5	9 0	14 6	13 8	6 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 8	12 4	14 6	Salem ...		
12 3	11 7	13 2	12 6	14 1	9 3	102 1	104 5	78 7	11 24	11 2	16 1	South Canara ...		[b] Bombay Salt. [g] Goa Salt.
13 1	13 1	13 1	15 1	15 1	8 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 2/	12 2	15 4	Malabar ...		
7 10	7 13	10 2	9 14	9 11	12 10	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	8 0	5 11	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	16 13	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 11	113 0	113 0	93 7	11 6	11 6	14 13	Surat ...		
8 15	8 15	...	5 11½	5 11½	8 14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	Broach ...		
...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
14 12	14 12	12 15	9 1	9 1	10 5	125 0	125 0	160 0	10 13	10 5	13 12	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 14	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	14 14	Násik ...		
...	...	...	8 2	7 2	9 10	78 0	79 0	75 5	11 6	10 6	13 12	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	12 4	Poona ...		
...	...	...	7 12	7 5	10 15	95 0	91 8	71 2	9 12	9 12	13 8	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 1	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 4	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 2	93 1	93 1	129 7	10 8	10 3	13 2	Satara ...		
17 2	16 13	17 9	6 15	8 2	10 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 8	12 10	18 12	Belgaum ...		
22 0	12 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
14 1	15 4	15 9	7 11	7 11	10 15	120 0	120 0	8 0*	14 4	14 4	15 4	Ratnágiri ...		* Bundles.
16 0	14 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	Pánch Maháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	8 0	14 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 0	13 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	6 0	5 9	8 9	96 0	96 0	91 7	12 10	12 9	16 0	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	8 1	7 8	9 12	137 8	137 8	150 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 5	130 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	17 5	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	...	15 4½	16 10½	...	60 0	100 0	...	15 4½	15 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	62 0	47 8	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	13 8	106 0	106 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	25 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
6 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	108 0	140 0	112 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	...	27 0	9 6	8 7	13 0	140 0	120 0	210 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	19 6	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	10 8	9 3	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 12	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	10 0	9 8	18 0	180 0	120 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	..	.	10 0	9 8 to 10 0	13 0 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	11 0	11 4	17 8	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	10 4	10 4	20 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	10 14	10 3	17 4	120 0	100 0	100 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	10 4	10 0	20 0 to 22 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

[e] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 13-4 to 16-8 seers, best rice 5-12 to 6-4 seers, common rice 8 to 12-8 seers, and gram 10 to 10-4 seers.
[f] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-1 to 14 seers, barley 13-5 to 20-10 seers, best rice 7 to 9-8 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12-12 seers.
[g] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
[h] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12 seers, barley 13 to 29 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	10 13	10 13	12 14	16 0	10 8	11 8	11 6	10 13	20 0	14 6	14 6	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 15 8	13 8	22 0	18 12	9 12 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 4	7 8 to 9 12	12 0 to 13 12	12 0 to 13 8	16 11 to 17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 6	11 4	10 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	10 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 8	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	8 0	13 8	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	10 6	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	11 4	11 4	12 4	...	...	32 0	8 12 to 9 12	8 14	14 4	11 7 to 13 0	11 7	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	14 12	15 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	19 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	12 0	12 8	18 0	11 8	11 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 8	14 8 to 15 8	17 0	16 0	19 0	12 0 to 12 8	11 8 to 12 0	11 0 to 11 8	15 0 to 16 8	14 0 to 15 0	12 8 to 13 0	27 8 to 28 8	27 0 to 28 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	13 12	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	23 0	13 8	11 0	10 0	19 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	12 0	13 6	13 0	19 8	19 8	20 8	7 12	7 8	7 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	30 4	32 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur ...	12 10	12 5	13 14 to 15 0	15 2	15 2	23 0	13 14	10 1	14 8 to 15 0	15 2 to 18 0	12 10 to 18 0	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	12 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	35 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	13 2	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	13 2	14 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 9	7 14	7 14	17 1	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	11 0	12 12	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	10 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	17 4	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	8 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 10	8 10	11 13	13 5	16 0	10 0	8 14	7 4	14 8	9 11	8 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 10	10 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 0	7 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	12 8	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Saharanpur ...	13 13	14 6	13 7	20 4	21 8	16 2	6 6	5 5	8 0	10 2	10 2	9 9	18 2	18 0	12 14	17 0	18 10	12 14
	Muzaffarnagar ...	14 5	14 5	14 10	21 0	21 0	15 6	6 9	6 9	8 13	11 0	11 0	9 14	17 10	16 8	15 6	15 14	15 6	12 2
	Meerut ...	13 4	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	5 0	5 4	6 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	16 12	16 0	11 8
	Bulandshahr ...	13 4	13 0	13 8	19 0	17 12	16 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	10 4	8 0	18 0	16 8	14 0	17 0	16 4	11 0
	Aligarh ...	14 8	16 0	...	19 8	21 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	19 8	20 8	...	18 8	18 0	...
	Kumaun ...	10 4	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawée, Cheena, Coralo, Murtiwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 6	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 12 to 18 12	13 8 to 18 12	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 0	6 0	8 1	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	6 0	9 15	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 10	7 14	Bogra ...		
...	...	...	9 0	6 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
9 0	9 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 2	64 0	64 0	80 0	6 4	6 5	7 4	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	7 8	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	6 0	7 8	5 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
28 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	23 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
...	...	...	10 8 to 11 8	10 0 to 11 8	18 8 to 19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
28 8	27 8	25 12	12 0	12 0	17 8	154 0	113 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	9 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
26 6	28 8	20 8	11 0	11 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	9 8	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	12 0	11 6	21 7	126 4	139 0	165 3	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
18 2	10 8	17 0	13 12	15 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	6 8	7 0	10 8	80 0	120 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
28 0	27 8	...	8 0	8 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
32 0	32 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 14	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 11	5 10	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	6 5	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	...	...	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	16 2	107 8	129 0	150 0	9 9	9 14	8 13	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 6	16 8	154 0	154 0	176 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	14 8	15 4	15 8	129 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 4	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 8	...	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 28-14 seers per rupee.

i In Rajshahye the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14 seers, and common rice 15 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10 seers.

k At Phanseedewah the prices are—Wheat 6 seers, best rice 8 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 8 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13-5 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 18 seers, best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 13-12 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 14 seers and common rice 12 to 16 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 18 seers and common rice 11 to 21 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12-12 to 14 seers, and gram 6-8 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-12 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12-12 to 14 seers, and gram 6-8 to 10 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 14 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 15 seers, bulrush millet 19 to 20 seers, great millet 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 to 50 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 18 to 22-12 seers, lesser millets 38 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 45 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 20 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-12 seers, barley 12 to 25 seers, best rice 12-8 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 25-4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 36-4 seers, and gram 10 to 12-4 seers.

z In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 14-7 seers, common rice 17-1 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley (at Chuttra) 10 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 26 seers, and gram 11 seers.

a2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-12 to 13 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 8-44 seers, best rice 15-75 to 22 seers, common rice 16-88 to 28 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 14-6 seers, lesser millets 25-70 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 7-30 to 13 seers.

a3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 9 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Burrabazar) 60 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLÁHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar)—*Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar)—*Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar)—*Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bairnsh Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bairnsh Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bairnsh Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	16 0	16 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	11 4	9 0	9 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	12 8	12 6	12 4	15 12	16 5	18 0	6 12	7 5	7 14	10 11	12 6	9 0	15 3	16 14	13 8	15 ..	21 ..	7 14
	Moradabad	15 0	15 0	11 14	19 6	19 6	15 10	7 8	7 8	6 11	11 4	11 4	7 8	20 0	18 2	13 12	17 13	17 8	12 13
	Budaun	15 9½	17 1½	11 8	23 6	26 6	13 3	6 0	6 0	7 8	13 3	14 6	8 6	20 6	22 3	12 9½	18 9½	20 11	12 9½
	Bareilly	14 1	15 0	11 4	21 4	25 0	14 6	5 0	5 0	6 4	11 4	11 14	7 13	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 2	18 12	12 8
	Sháhjahánpur	16 4	16 8	11 10	23 8	23 2	13 12	6 2	6 0	6 2	13 0	13 4	9 0	22 4	21 14	...	20 2	19 12	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	14 8	6 0	5 12	7 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0
	Agra	13 12	14 8	12 4	22 0	23 8	14 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	21 8	22 8	13 8	19 0	18 8	12 0
	Farukhabad	16 0	15 11	11 0	23 2	24 1	12 1	5 5	5 5	5 12	12 1	13 0	7 2	21 3	22 13	12 6	19 13	20 5	12 10
	Mainpuri	16 8	16 0	11 4	25 8	25 8	12 8	4 0	4 0	6 0	14 8	13 0	8 12	23 8	25 8	13 8	29 12	21 4	12 0
	Etáwah	15 0	15 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	13 0
	Etah	16 0	16 4	12 12	24 0	30 0	13 4	5 0	7 0	5 12	14 0	16 0	8 12	22 0	23 8	13 8	20 0	21 0	...
	Jalaun	18 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	15 0
	Jhánsi	16 8	16 8	13 6	24 0	23 14	14 7	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	23 12	24 12	15 8	22 0	22 14	14 8
	Lalitpur	15 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	16 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	12 0	9 8	8 0	27 0	26 8	18 0	17 0	20 8	16 0
	Cawnpore	15 0	16 0	12 4	22 8	24 0	15 8	5 8	7 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	9 8	23 8	24 0	15 8	17 0	19 0	14 8
	Fatehpur	12 8	12 0	11 12	20 4	18 12	13 10	8 8	8 8	7 8	14 0	13 10	9 0	21 12	21 4	16 8	16 8	17 0	14 12
	Bánda	14 12	15 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	11 0	6 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 4
	Allahabad	12 2	12 4	11 8	18 0	18 12	16 4	7 6	7 10	8 0	12 0	11 12	9 0	21 2	19 12	17 12	17 6	16 8	15 0
	Hamírpur	15 3	15 3	14 9	21 15	21 14	15 3	6 0	6 0	7 14	11 13	11 0	8 2	26 10	26 7	18 0	19 6	20 8	15 12
	Jaunpur	13 1	14 2	12 0	20 7	20 7	14 13	7 1	7 1	7 1	12 11	12 11	9 14	23 4	21 12	...	16 15	15 8	12 11
	Gorakhpur	12 9½	12 9½	10 15	20 11¼	19 12¼	12 4	7 10½	8 1½	8 5	15 4¼	13 15½	10 8	28 12¼	27 14½	13 9	21 9½	21 9½	...
	Basti	13 1	12 8	11 9	19 0	19 0	11 7	10 0	10 0	9 1	16 8	16 4	9 6	27 0	26 0	13 2	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	13 6	13 7½	10 12	17 5	16 1	11 6	7 3	6 10	7 6	14 14	14 6	10 5	23 10	15 6	15 0	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 9	17 0	16 0	14 0
	Benares	14 2	13 9	13 14	19 2	19 9	15 12	8 11	7 10	8 11	11 15½	11 15½	11 6½	22 13½	22 13½	16 5	17 6½	17 6½	15 12
	Gházipur	13 8½	13 8½	12 4	17 6	17 6	10 7	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	12 14	11 9½	9 10½	24 8	23 3	16 1½	20 0	19 5	13 8
Punjab.	Delhi	13 8	14 0	13 4	21 0	22 8	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Gurgáon	14 12	14 12	12 0	22 0	22 8	14 12	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	7 8	19 8	19 0	14 0	22 0	19 8	13 0
	Karnál	15 8	16 8	12 0	28 8	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	14 0
	Hissar	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	23 8	24 0	15 0
	Rohtak	14 4	15 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	14 0
	Sirsa	15 0	16 6	14 0	40 0	45 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	6 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	26 4	27 0	16 0
	Umballa	17 0	17 8	14 8	25 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	13 0
	Ludhiána	16 8	16 0	15 4	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 6	17 0	15 0
	Simla	11 0	11 8	12 12	20 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	14 0
	Jullundur	14 8	14 8	27 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	36 0	13 0	12 0	26 0
	Hoshiarpur	15 8	15 8	16 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	16 0
	Kángra	13 8	14 12	12 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	14 4	14 4	15 0	20 8	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	9 12	16 12	17 4	19 8	13 12	13 12	14 0
	Siálkot	12 8	13 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	16 0
	Gurdáspur	14 8	17 0	14 8	20 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	10 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	16 0
	Lahore	13 8	13 8	15 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	20 0
	Ferozepore	15 0	15 8	16 8	28 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 8
	Gujránwála	13 8	14 12	16 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	16 4	17 0	18 12	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...
	Jhelum	16 0	16 8	18 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	15 0	16 4	15 8	24 0	26 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	18 0
	Shahpúr	13 12	13 12	20 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 8	15 8	16 0	22 0	15 8	16 0	21 0
	Mooltan	9 12	10 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	11 0	12 0	17 0
	Jhang	11 4	11 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	13 8	12 0	19 0
	Montgomery	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	10 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	13 0	24 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	15 2	15 2	20 0	21 12	22 8	26 4	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	6 9	21 4	22 8	25 0	16 4	17 8	20 0
	Dera Gházi Khan	10 0	9 15	15 15	12 8	12 14	18 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 9	...	10 10	10 15	17 8
	Bannu	17 8	18 7	25 0	23 2	24 6	30 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	25 0	27 8	30 0	20 0	22 8	20 0
	Pesháwar	12 0	13 7	18 0	18 6	21 0	37 8	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 0	17 11	19 6	28 0	15 12	16 6	19 4
	Kohát	15 5	14 6	22 15	25 8	25 8	35 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 9	20 6	20 6	26 12	19 2	19 2	28 0
	Hazára	15 0	15 0	33 0	20 0	22 0	56 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 4	14 7½	10 15	21 4	21 10	13 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	11 12	11 13	8 4	25 9	23 14	14 4	18 14	19 21	12 8
	Unáo	14 8	14 8	23 8	22 0	22 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	32 0
	Bára Banki	14 4	14 12	11 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	8 0	25 8	26 0	14 12	19 0	20 0	11 0
	Sitapur	15 14	16 10	11 12	23 8	23 0	13 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 3	9 0	28 2	23 12	15 4	22 11	22 0	13 12
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	16 9	18 8	12 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 8	15 12	9 0	31 4	31 8	22 8	25 0	...	16 0
	Fyzabad	13 2	13 2	11 14	20 4	18 8	13 14½	7 4	7 4	7 4	12 8	12 6	9 1½	25 0	25 0	14 14	13 16	12 17	12 ...
	Bharaich	12 8	13 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0
	Gonda	13 11	13 10	12 12	17 0	17 2	14 12	10 5	9 11	9 4	13 12	13 8	9 12	29 13	33 11	16 3	20 0	23 0	13 4
	Rai Bareli	14 13	15 1¼	11 2	21 13	21 13	12 12	13 9	13 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	8 4	25 8	29 8	15 0	21 12	22 4½	12 0
	Sultánpur	14 0	14 4	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	24 0	25 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	13 0
	Partábgarh	12 10	12 11	12 10	19 2	19 3	15 8	11 13	12 3	7 8	14 10	14 11	9 0	22 8	23 3	15 8	19 5	18 5	14 4

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*		...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	7 9	7 13	6 4	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
		...	...	...	12 15	12 6	14 10	130 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
		...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 1	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 5	10 5	...	Moradabad		
		...	...	...	17 6	18 9½	13 3	168 0	144 0	192 0	9 0	9 14	8 13½	Budaun		
		...	...	...	15 10	16 4	13 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly		
		...	...	...	17 4	17 8	13 8	160 0	157 0	180 0	9 12	10 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tarái Pergunnahs		
		...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	140 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	Muttra		
		...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	Agra		
		...	...	...	16 7	16 10	13 1½	140 0	165 0	180 0	10 6½	10 12	8 14	Farukhabad		
		...	...	...	16 12	17 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 12	8 6	Mainpuri		
		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
		...	...	...	17 8	18 8	12 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	Etah		
		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
		...	...	...	17 0	18 0	15 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi		
		...	...	...	18 0	19 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur		
		...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	130 0	160 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Cawnpore		
		...	...	...	12 8	11 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
		...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
		...	...	...	13 4	13 0	16 10	160 0	150 0	140 0	8 10	8 2	8 0	Allahabad		
		...	...	...	16 5	15 6	16 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
		...	...	...	14 13	14 13	15 8	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 15	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
		...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur		
		...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Basti		
		...	...	...	13 6	12 0	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh		
		...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
		...	...	...	11 15½	11 15½	16 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12½	8 10	...	Benares		
		...	...	...	12 14	12 14	17 6	206 0	231 12	180 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	Gházipur		
Punjab.		...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Barley rising. [b] Firewood rising.
		...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 4	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Gurgáon		
		...	...	...	18 12	18 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Karnál		
		...	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar		
		...	...	...	16 12	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Rohtak		
		...	...	...	28 0	27 0	20 8	80 0	80 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	28 0	Sirsa		
		...	...	...	17 0	17 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 6	Umballa		
		...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 4	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána [a]		
		...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Simla		
		...	...	...	15 4	15 4	40 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	8 0	9 8	9 12	Jullundur		
		...	...	...	16 0	15 8	18 0	120 0	115 0	120 0	9 4	9 12	9 12	Hoshiárpur		
		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Kángra		
		...	...	...	15 12	15 4	19 8	80 0	90 0	110 0	9 11	10 3	10 3½	Amritsar [b]		
		...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Siálkot		
		...	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspur		
		...	...	...	15 0	14 8	20 0	75 0	80 0	105 0	9 8	10 4	10 0	Lahore		
		...	...	...	18 0	17 0	23 0	90 0	75 0	110 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	Ferozepore		
		...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Gujránwála		
		...	...	...	11 0	9 12	16 8	60 0	60 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Ráwalpindi		
		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Jhelum		
		...	...	...	13 0	13 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	10 10	Gujrát		
		...	...	...	13 8	14 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	Shahpúr		
		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	70 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Mooltan		
		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 12	10 8	Jhang		
		...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
		...	...	...	12 0	11 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
		...	...	...	13 2	16 4	22 8	75 0	75 0	125 0	50 0	52 8	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
		...	...	...	10 10	10 0	16 4	125 0	100 0	150 0	26 4	26 4	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khán		
		...	...	...	16 4	15 0	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu		
		...	...	...	7 14	9 6	12 14	85 0	61 0	69 0	43 14	45 0	44 0	Pesháwar		
		...	...	...	10 3	10 3	16 9	102 0	92 14	102 0	76 8	76 8	102 0	Kohát		
		...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára		
Oudh.		24 4*	23 5	14 8	14 6	14 11½	13 4	120 0	125 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.* * Juar, large. † Sawan and marua. ‡ Kodo. § Kodo, makai. ‖ Kodo. ¶ Marua. ** Kodo. †† Lahurra, kodo, and sa[illegible]. ‡‡ Kodo, sawan. †§ Arhar, máah, and peas.
		24 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Unáo		
		24 0	25 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bára Banki		
		24 8	25 8	...	19 10	17 6	12 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sitapur		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui		
		26 0	40 0	19 0	18 8	21 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri		
		24 8	25 0	...	18 8	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		
		25 [illegible]	40 0	28 0	17 0	16 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bharaich		
		25 0	31 15	16 14	15 14	15 12	14 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
		...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rai Bareli		
		40 [illegible]	40 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Sultánpur		
		19 [illegible]	19 10	25 8	13 2	13 4	15 2	193 5	193 5	170 0	8 2	8 3	8 0	Partabgarh		

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur ...	8 0	8 14	18 8	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	10 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára ...	11 4	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 8	...	10 0	10 12	11 8	15 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Chánda ...	11 2	12 1	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 1	10 5	23 0	23 3	19 6	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	10 12	10 10	17 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	9 8	9 7	9 8	19 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát ...	9 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	11 8	11 4	17 8	16 0	17 8	15 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	14 0	12 8	15 0
	Sangor ...	12 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	13 12	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	18 0	...	22 0	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	11 0	10 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	12 0	15 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl ...	9 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára ...	8 8	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	9 0	9 10	14 6	...	...	...	6 12	7 14	4 8	7 14	9 0	5 10	15 0	16 0	16 8	13 8	13 8	16 8
	Narsinghpur ...	9 8	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	15 0	13 0	...
	Nimár ...	10 8	10 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 2	16 0	15 7	16 0	12 0	13 4	12 0
	Raipur ...	18 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 1	15 8	13 8	15 12	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur ...	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Amráoti ...	8 5	8 5	12 0	8 2	8 5	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	15 0
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	14 0
	Wún ...	9 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 5	9 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Básim ...	7 2	7 2	13 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	6 6	8 7	8 7	8 5	14 5	14 5	22 5	...	...	...
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ...																		
	Túmkúr ...																		
	Mysore ...																		
	Hassan ...																		
	Shimoga ...																		
	Kadur ...																		
	Chitaldroog ...																		
	Coorg ...																		
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore ...	11 0	11 0	11 3	15 4	15 8	13 9	4 9	4 14	5 13	7 0	7 0	6 13	15 8	15 8	12 9	17 0	15 8	11 2
	Kishengurh ...	*	11 0	13 8	*	16 8	17 0	*	6 8	7 8	*	7 8	8 8	*	17 0	15 8	*	14 12	11 8
	Ulwur ...	12 14	12 6	12 0	18 12	18 2	13 4	8 13	7 6	8 0	10 4	9 0	10 0	19 4	20 0	13 0	17 14	18 0	12 0
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowlee (City) ...	12 8	11 14	10 8	21 4	21 6	12 8	8 9	7 2	7 3	12 8	9 8	7 8	21 4	19 0	13 12	20 8	19 8	9 6
	Ajmere ...	9 12	10 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	9 8
	Deoli Cantonment ...	12 14	13 3	13 8	17 2	17 5	16 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 6	16 12	17 0	14 15	15 12	16 8	10 0
	Erinpura ...	8 4	8 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 12	10 4	11 0
	Sirohee ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu ...																		
	Anadra ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	7 0	6 4	9 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	9 6	9 12½	10 8½	12 8	12 8	14 7½	4 5	4 5	5 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	9 1	9 6	11 14	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	3 12	10 0	9 6	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	11 14	12 8	12 3	...	...	...	4 6	6 4	4 6	6 4	8 6	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	7 8	7 8	12 4	11 4	11 14	17 2	3 2	2 8	6 4	5 10	5 0	6 6	11 4	11 14	17 2	11 4	11 4	14 10
	Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee ...																		
	Kotah ...	15 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 4	6 10	7 12	8 6	7 12	8 4	9 7	23 4	20 0	18 10	12 4	12 4	...
	Tonk ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	14 4	14 9	...	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	7 10	...	20 12	19 1	...	13 15	14 9	...
	Shahpoora ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur ...	12 12	13 1	11 4	18 9	22 4	12 6	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 4	10 2	9 0	20 0	22 0	12 6	20 0	22 1	11 4
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 10	7 8	7 4	7 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	15 8	19 3	11 5	12 10	13 5
	Gwalior ...	14 2	13 12	10 7	17 5	16 1	10 1	4 15	5 1	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 14	18 0	17 5	11 7	17 1	16 7	10 1
	Goona ...	17 0	18 8	17 2	12 0	14 0	16 0	6 8	6 12	7 8	7 0	7 4	8 0	35 0	35 0	21 12	15 0	15 0	16 0
	Rutlam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	5 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	14 8	12 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	16 8	16 0	...

* Not received.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur ...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nágpur ...		
	Bhandára ...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	17 0	..	...	...	9 12	9 4	9 0	Bhandára ...		
	Chánda ...	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	18 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 0	10 2	Chánda ...		
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	8 8	8 7	15 8	121 0	121 0	128 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Wardha ...		
	Bálaghát ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	30 0	30 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 4	7 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Sangor ...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	30 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 2	9 2	8 4	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla ...		
	Betúl ...	11 0	11 0	15 8	10 0	11 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	Betúl ...		
	Chhindwára ...	18 0	13 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	28 0	23 0	37 8	10 0	10 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimár ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 9	120 0	109 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	12 4	Nimár ...		
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	32 0	86 0	90 0	80 0	7 12	8 8	8 0	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	314 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Biláspur ...	80 0	65 0	90 0	12 0	16 0	56 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur ...		
	Upper Godávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad ...		
	Bolarum ...													Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...													Chudderghat ...		
	Amráoti ...	...	...	...	9 5	8 2	13 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Amráoti ...		
	Akola ...	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	64 0	64 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola ...		
	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	Ellichpur ...		
	Buldána ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	..	...	..	8 0	8 0	11 0	Buldána ...		
	Wún ...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	14 2	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	Wún ...		
	Básim ...	7 0	7 0	7 9	7 0	7 0	12 8	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	11 5	Básim ...		
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore ...		
	Kolar ...													Kolar ...		
	Túmkúr ...													Túmkúr ...		
	Mysore ...													Mysore ...		
	Hassan ...													Hassan ...		
	Shimoga ...													Shimoga ...		
	Kadur ...													Kadur ...		
	Chitaldroog ...													Chitaldroog ...		
	Coorg ...													Coorg ...		
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	13 13	14 8	13 9	...	...	...	12 10	17 0	19 0	Jeypore ...		
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	*	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	*	10 12	41 0	Kishengurh ...		
	Ulwur ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ulwur ...		
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bhurtpore (City) ...		
	Kerowlee (City) ...	20 0	21 6	12 8	18 12	19 0	10 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	10 11	26 14	Kerowlee (City) ...		
	Ajmere ...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	15 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	20 0	23 0	35 0	Ajmere ...		
	Deoli Cantonment ...	...	...	...	14 2	15 0	15 15	...	...	...	15 3	14 8	31 8	Deoli Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohee ...		
	Abu ...													Abu ...		
	Anadra ...													Anadra ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	10 0	8 piesa	8 piesa	8 piesa	6 12	8 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	...	...	...	11 5	12 2½	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	16 6½	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	15 10	16 4	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 8	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	17 2	70 0	70 0	70 0	25 0	25 0	50 0	Marwar ...		
	Bickaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
	Boondee ...													Boondee ...		
	Kotah ...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	19 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 4	11 0	17 8	Kotah ...		
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	18 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	8 14½	8 13½	...	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shahpoora ...		
	Dholpur ...	...	...	...	16 7	16 14	12 5	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	16 12	Dholpur ...		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	16 8	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 12	10 0	Indore ...		
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 8	91 4	91 4	91 4	8 8	7 13	10 15	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	15 4	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	22 0	24 0	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 10	9 2	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

a Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1864 AND 1865 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH DECEMBER 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	South Canara ...	6 0	6 0	7 7	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	9 1	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 9	13 2	14 1	15 1	9 1	104 5	102 1	78 7	11 2* / 12 2†	10 3 / 11 5	16 1 / 15 4	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.														
		1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Sea Customs Revenue.														
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	67,82,193	11,54,438	79,36,631	67,10,548	11,90,679	79,01,227	59,36,688	11,13,928	70,50,616	70,34,150	13,99,698	84,33,848	59,59,809	12,39,155	71,98,964
	Nett ...	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	59,13,628	10,93,566	70,07,194	70,15,035	13,03,582	83,18,617	59,40,713	11,66,594	71,07,307
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	42,49,429	3,05,369	45,54,798	38,22,504	3,57,097	41,79,601	39,71,569	69,607	40,41,176	44,62,195	74,158	45,36,353	42,15,376	1,42,239	43,57,615
	Nett ...	...	...	42,64,735	35,31,485	3,50,221	38,81,706	37,22,594	69,033	37,91,627	43,10,732	73,744	42,84,476	39,44,899	1,40,427	40,85,326
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,62,049	1,82,638	1,05,046	2,87,684	1,74,835	20,370	1,95,205	2,20,070	31,981	2,52,051	1,86,459	19,184	2,05,643
	Nett ...	...	...	2,59,423	1,76,221	1,01,365	2,77,586	1,74,228	20,370	1,94,598	2,19,462	31,970	2,51,432	1,86,238	19,184	2,05,422
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,17,888	7,05,084	20,22,922	12,87,150	4,59,174	17,46,324	10,83,727	1,35,162	12,18,889	10,59,015	2,98,023	13,57,038
	Nett ...	...	...	20,76,251	13,01,313	6,97,859	19,99,172	12,66,218	4,58,493	17,24,711	10,16,934	1,34,792	11,51,726	10,34,607	2,95,493	13,30,100
B. BURMA	Gross ...	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,60,035	20,09,889	26,69,924	6,97,180	13,86,588	20,83,768	8,23,336	10,46,989	18,70,325	10,02,589	15,65,310	25,67,899
	Nett ...	...	...	19,23,590	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	6,94,061	13,58,605	20,52,666	8,21,943	10,17,390	18,39,333	9,99,222	15,32,123	25,31,345
TOTAL ...	Gross...	1,32,72,192	36,12,204	1,68,84,396	1,26,93,613	43,67,745	1,70,61,358	1,20,67,422	30,49,667	1,51,17,089	1,36,23,478	26,87,988	1,63,11,466	1,24,23,248	32,63,911	1,56,87,159
	Nett ...	...	...	1,63,91,261	1,23,44,618	42,50,229	1,65,94,847	1,17,70,729	30,00,067	1,47,70,796	1,32,84,106	25,61,478	1,58,45,584	1,21,05,679	31,53,821	1,52,59,500
		Land Customs Revenue.[3]														
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	No information available.												7,729	10,531	18,260
	Nett ...													7,708	10,531	18,239
MADRAS ...	Gross ...													48,883	43,423	92,306
	Nett ...													48,880	43,423	92,303
TOTAL ...	Gross ...													56,612	53,954	1,10,566
	Nett ...													56,588	53,954	1,10,542
GRAND TOTAL ...	Gross ...													1,24,79,860	33,17,865	1,57,97,725
	Nett ...													1,21,62,267	32,07,775	1,53,70,042

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.
2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to November only.
3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 10th January 1879.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Nothing worthy of note has occurred in Madras during the week; nor has there been any material change in the Bombay Presidency, where rain still holds off. In Mysore the standing crops continue to be good and prices are stationary. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* are as yet on the whole fair, but rain has not fallen and is wanted in the northern districts; prices continue high. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi* are favourable. In Central India rain has fallen only at Gwalior and Goona, and in Rajputana there has been a slight and insufficient fall at Jeypore alone; the want of rain is still much felt. In Bengal the rainfall has been confined to a few districts and was very insignificant; except, as before in Sarun and Chumparun, general prospects remain satisfactory, but if rain does not fall speedily the *rabi* harvest in many parts of the Patna division will be deficient. A slight shower of rain fell in Assam, where prospects are good. The harvest in British Burma is nearly complete. In the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen throughout the Agra division and in the Jhansi, Lucknow and Sitapur districts, also in Kumaun; this has been very beneficial, but more rain is much needed. In the Punjab the weather has continued to be cloudy, but up to the 14th instant there had been no rain, which is now greatly required.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 11th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·32, *cholum* 15·61, *raggi* 16·18, *cumboo* 16·0; ague prevalent cholera spreading slightly; small-pox here and there; 2·6 feet water over anicut; standing crops generally doing well; *varige* requires rain; rice crop being harvested, outturn ¾ to full.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (Jan. 11th)	...	Rice 9·41, *cholum* 15·99, *raggi* 20·0, *cumboo* 17·45; fever prevalent; season favourable; second crop paddy being sown; cotton, white *cholum*, Bengal gram, wheat and grain in fair condition.
Tanjore („ „)	·17 in one station on 5th, no report from one, *nil* in others.	Rice 8·02, *cholum* 13·37, *raggi* 14·87, *cumboo* 13·12; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain in some parts, and are withering; harvest of *kodaikalattan, vadeusamba, raggi, varagu*, &c., outturn ⅝ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·14, *cholum* 14·31, *raggi* 18·47, *cumboo* 17·86.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·21, *raggi* 15·76; prices of rice risen in 2 stations, fallen in 3, and stationary elsewhere; small-pox in 5 taluks; cattle disease in Walluvanad; harvesting of second crop in progress in most taluks.
		General Remarks.—There is nothing particular to note in the general situation.
Bombay—(Jan. 15th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River still very low; harvesting of late *kharif* commenced; *rabi* prospects fair.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in Naushahro; cattle disease in 2 talukas; crops damaged by frost in Sakrand taluka.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Locusts continue in portions of Viramgam taluka; in Dhandhuka, Viramgam and Gogo talukas cold-weather crops have suffered considerably; Dholka, Sanand and Parantij talukas fare well.
Páneh Maháls ...	...	Weather unseasonable, warm and cloudy.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	
Násik ...	...	
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever throughout district.
Colába (Jan. 13th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen taluka, where fever continues; *rabi* sowing completed.
Ratnágiri („ 7th)	...	*Rabi* crops pretty good.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops good; rain wanted at Kopargaon and for crops in poor soil elsewhere; crops destroyed by rats in some places in 3 talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* and *bagayat* crops promising; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	*Ragi* crops middling, injured by rats; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	...	Considerable damage being done to *rabi* crops by rats in Gokák, Parasgad and Athni talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	No change in crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crops fair; fever prevalent.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather continues mild; locusts in Nawánagar taluka.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; locusts in Pátri and Wanod; state of crops same as before; fever abating.
Baroda ...	...	Fever abating.
		General Remarks.—No material change from last week; rain wanted in Ahmednagar for poor crops; some damage from rats in Ahmednagar, Kaladgi and Belgaum districts, and from frost in Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.
Bengal—(Jan. 14th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the cold-weather crops are doing well; prices have fallen.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; a few cases of cholera are reported.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·20	Weather rather cold; foggy in the morning throughout the week; the mustard is in flower; tobacco is thriving well.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·11	Weather seasonably cold; the late rice crop and the mustard are being reaped; prospects are good; prices have slightly fallen.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *amun* harvest is almost finished, the outturn is very good; new rice is selling at Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-8 per maund; fever is reported as prevalent in the Dukhin Shabazpore Sub-division and Jhalakatty.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; the reaping of *amun* is over in the Sudder Sub-division; the winter cereals are doing well; some cases of cholera are reported from thana Gopálganj.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm, not seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops since the last report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; scarcely any of the *amun* remains uncut; the minor crops promise well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; foggy mornings; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera and fever are abating.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are favourable.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than last week; the *amun* harvest is nearly over and the crop has been a good one; the winter crops are generally in good condition; fever is still severe in parts of the district.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the time of year; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; the harvesting of *amun dhan* has been completed with satisfactory results; the other crops promise well; public health is fair.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The paddy crop is still being harvested; the *rabi* crops are thriving, but rain is much required; cases of cholera are reported from Bagmara and Singra stations.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; north wind is prevailing; the state and prospects of the crops continue the same as previously reported; cholera in Shériakándi, Sheopore, Bogra, and Dhunat, and small-pox in Adamdighi, are still prevalent.
Dinagepore ...	0·05	Weather fine; the reaping of rice still continues; about 4 annas of the crop remain to be cut; the prospects of the winter crops continue favourable.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather less cold than usual at this time of the year; nights foggy; the *amun* harvest is nearly over; the state and prospects of the crops on the ground continue good; cholera still prevails in parts of the district
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather colder every day; a smart north-east wind in the mornings and evenings; the skies look cloudy; there may be a little rain soon; the prospect of the cold-weather crops is very fair.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and still hot for the time of year; the *haimunta dhan* has been gathered, except in Boda; tobacco is doing well; rain is required for mustard and wheat, which are somewhat backward; cultivation for *bhadoi* is progressing.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather chilly, cold and misty; the *haimunta* rice has nearly all been harvested, and all the minor crops are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the time of the year; the south wind has begun to blow, and the thermometer reaches 76° in the day time; the reaping of the *amun* crop is almost completed; the prospect of the winter crops is satisfactory; public health still suffers from malarious fever.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *amun* harvest is nearly complete; the few crops on the ground are doing well.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; wind from the north; the harvesting of the *amun* crop is nearly at an end; the outturn is good; the winter crops are generally doing well; fever still prevails; cholera is reported to have appeared in Gooptiparah, in thana Balaghur.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; the *amun* crop is still being reaped in some places; the *rabi* crops look favourable; fever still continues in some parts of the Culna and Bood-Bood sub-divisions.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm; heavy fog on the morning of the 10th the prospects of the crops continue good; fever is abating in some parts of the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual at this time of the year; the harvest is well on, and the crop is everywhere a very heavy one; prices are still high.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	A few drops of rain on 11th instant.	Weather fine till the 11th, the state and prospects of the crops are the same as before.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of paddy is nearly over; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; prices are stationary; exportation continues brisk; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with east wind and fog; the prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	Partial rain on the 10th.	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	0·32	Weather ordinarily fair, but the cold is not felt so keenly this year as in previous years; the reaping of the winter paddy is in progress; wheat and other plants of the season are thriving; the public health is good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *dhan* harvest is nearly completed; the *rabi* crops promise well, but require rain; prices are rising steadily.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild and cloudy; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops in most parts of the district, and unless it falls soon, the prospects of a good harvest are not likely to be realized.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold in the beginning and cloudy towards the close of the week; the mornings are generally foggy; west wind is prevailing; the cold-weather crops are thriving well, but rain is urgently required to promote their growth, and the want of it threatens to affect them seriously even the *rahar* plants, which hitherto have thriven well in spite of the drought, are now begin-

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
		ning to suffer; the poppy is being irrigated from wells where practicable; prices are stationary; the public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects continue unchanged; rain would be of great benefit to the *rabi*.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather not so cold as in the previous week; the *rabi* crops promise well, but rain is everywhere wanted; the rice crop is nearly harvested.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 80·5°, about three-fourths of the *kharif* crops have been cut; the prospect of the *rabi* is favourable, but a little rain is wanted; the public health is good; the health of the plough cattle is also good.
Shahabad ...	Very slight rain in the morning of the 10th.	Weather cloudy on the 9th and 10th; seasonably cold; the *rabi* crops are doing well, some rain now will do them good; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but warmer; cloudy on the 10th; the prospects of the crops are at present satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual at this time of year; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are unchanged; *rahar* has been much damaged by frost, especially in the Palamow sub-division; cases of small-pox and fever are reported here and there.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm for this time of the year; nothing new to report; the standing crops are reported to be good from all directions; general health is also good.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the time of year; the *rabi* crops are doing well; prices are still high owing to exportation.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warmer by day; heavy dew at night; the harvest still proceeds, and reaping on the low plains has commenced; much mortality is still caused by the destructive malarious fever, which has attacked the district.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; no change regarding the crops and public health since last report.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is being sown; common rice is selling at 15¾ to 26¼ seers for the rupee; three coasting vessels are being loaded; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been very slight rain in a few districts only during the week; the *amun* crop is almost all reaped, and the outturn is generally satisfactory, except in Sarun and Chumparun, as before reported; the *rabi* crops are still generally in good condition, but unless rain falls soon, the harvest in many places in the Patna division will not be a good one; rain is also much required for these crops in Rajshahye and Jalpáiguri.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 15th)		
Benares (Jan. 11th)	...	Rain badly wanted; dry crops beginning to suffer.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ 15th)	·4 on 13th instant.	Rainfall, though slight, will do immense good to *rabi*.
Agra („ 14th)	Light rain throughout division.	Rain has done much good; fever very much reduced.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change; rain much wanted.
Kumaun („ 11th)	Slight shower on 9th instant.	Cloudy; rain much wanted but there is early prospect of rain coming.
Lucknow („ 15th)	·2 at sadr.	
Sitapur („ „)	Slight drizzle on 12th instant.	Rain needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Irrigation continues.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prospects good, but rain much needed.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts which has done much good; more much wanted.
Punjab—(Jan. 14th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; fever decreasing; rain wanted; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops thriving, but rain much needed; weather cloudy; health generally good; slight variations in prices of food grains.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Public health and state of crops good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; health improving.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health improving; rain much needed; slight fall in prices of food grains.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; but rain wanted; health improving.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	State of crops and health good; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health improving; state of crops favourable, but rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects less favourable, no rain having fallen.
		General Remarks.—Rain now much wanted; weather still cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 16th)		
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; warmer; *rabi* prospects good; no small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warmer; *rabi* backward and unpromising.
Betúl (Jan 13th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* moderate; rain required; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cotton picking over; outturn below 8 annas; *rabi* promising; health good.
Nágpur (Jan. 15th)	...	Clear; prospects fair; health good; prices unchanged.
Chánda („ 12th)	...	Clear and cold; outturn of rice not so good as expected; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and pleasant; *rabi* prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy, unfavourable for crops; health good; prices high.
Bhandára (Jan. 14th)	...	Clear and pleasant; rice threshing continues; *jowari* being cut; *rabi* favourable; fever prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	No improvement in crops; prices unchanged.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear and cool; rice threshing almost completed; small-pox in places; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Rain wanted; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Rain wanted; prospects of crops and prices unchanged.
Damoh ...	...	Rain wanted; health prospects good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; rain much wanted; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices slightly fallen.
Bilaspur (Jan. 11th)	...	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Sambalpur („ 10th)	...	Sugarcane crop good; no epidemic; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Northern districts; prospects of *rabi* on the whole fair as yet; prices continue high.
British Burma—(Jan. 15th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Fever prevalent in town, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly finished, outturn favourable.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	One death from cholera, and 1 from small-pox in town; public health good; no cattle disease of consequence.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good; slight cholera at Kweagat in Maoobin circle; reaping continues; prospects of crops continue the same as in previous week.
Bassein ...	...	One death from cholera in town, 28 in parts of Ngapootan townships between 3rd and 31st December; 4 in Kambai between 23rd December and 5th instant; reaping progressing; market not opened; prices expected high.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Okpho township; reaping continues; public health excellent.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Cholera reported in Monio; cattle disease in Tahpoon and Toangbohlah; otherwise health fair; paddy 70 per cent.
Prome ...	...	Public health fair; prospects of a scanty water supply.
Thayetmyo ...	*Nil*	General health of men and cattle normal; total rainfall this season 32·92 inches, last year 66 13 inches; reaping nearly over.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Reaping and threshing of crops still in operation; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair; crops good.
Tounghoo ...	...	One case of cholera reported in Zayawaddie township, otherwise public health good; crops being reaped.
Tavoy (Dec. 21st)	...	Public health good; prospects of crops good.
(„ 28th)	...	Public health good; prospects of crops good; about ¾ths of the crops being reaped.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good, but cholera still lurking in places; harvest nearly finished.
Assam—Gauháti (Jan. 15th)	·03; slight rain on 8th.	Weather seasonable; reaping of the *sali* nearly done.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting completed; transplanting of *bura* proceeding; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 15th)	...	Standing crops are in good condition; prices stationary; for week ending 4th January—gratuitously relieved in hospitals 699.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—Amráoti (Jan. 15th)	...	Cotton picking nearly completed; *rabi* favourable.
Central India—(Jan. 15th)	·30 at Gwalior and ·28 at Goona.	Rain much wanted in all other parts of Central India; clouds gathering at Indore and Neemuch.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Marwar	(Jan. 4th)	...	Health and prospects good; light clouds; weather warmer.
Jhallawar	(„ 9th)	...	Health improved; prospects fair.
Ajmere	(„ 15th)	...	Rain much wanted; foot-and-mouth disease prevalent among cattle in parts; frost doing damage.
Jeypore	...	Slight rain.	Rainfall not enough; cloudy; health good.
Bhurtpore	(Jan. 8th)	...	Health good; rain wanted; prices high; weather cloudy; wind easterly.
Ulwur	(„ 14th)	·30	Health improving.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps be taken into consideration. He said there were two reports before the Council; the first or preliminary report had been presented by him to the Council at the commencement of September last, and at the time of its presentation he had explained very fully all the material amendments of the existing law for which the Bill, as then amended, provided. That report, together with the Bill, had been published, and from the communications which had been received from the various Local Governments he was in a position to state that this publication had extended to every Province of the Empire; it was further apparent, from the communications received, that the proposed alterations of the law had attracted the attention of public bodies and persons, such, for instance, as the British Indian Association, the Trades' Association, the Association of Attornies, vakils of the High Court and articled clerks—in short public bodies and persons who might be taken as fairly representing the sections of the community who would be most interested in a measure of this kind; so that it might reasonably be assumed that the proposals of the Committee in regard to the alteration of the Stamp-law had obtained ample publicity. In regard to this preliminary report, he need only add that the various

communications received alike from official and non-official sources were in the sense of a general approval of the provisions contained in the amended Bill, and some of these communications had especially commended the exclusion of all matter relating to Court-fees. But although, as a matter of convenience, the amendment of the law in regard to Court-fees had been altogether dropped out of this Bill, it must not be supposed that the need for fresh legislation on the subject was by any means to be ignored, or in fact that such legislation was not as necessary and as urgent as the amendment of the law with which the Council was now dealing.

But any proposal for the amendment of the law in regard to Court-fees introduced into this Council as a substantive measure dealing exclusively with that subject would be obviously incomplete if it avoided the question of the propriety of distinctly affirming the fitness of, and consequent desirability of maintaining, the existing rates of fees on the institution of suits, or of introducing such amendments of those rates as might be thought desirable. The Court-fees Act had now been in operation for nearly nine years, and as during a considerable part at least of that period there had been abnormal activity in litigation, it might fairly be said that sufficient experience had been gained to show whether the rates of institution-fees prescribed by the existing law were such as should be maintained permanently or modified. Connected also with the subject of the amendment of the law relating to Court-fees was the question of maintaining as at present, or enhancing, the rates of fees on probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration. But until the law relating to certificates of administration (Act XXVII of 1860) had undergone some alteration, it would be of no use to alter the existing rates; for practically that law was so defective as regards the provision for compelling the payment of the full fee chargeable, that until this defect was remedied, the determination of a proper rate was of secondary importance. The question of the amendment of the working provisions of Act XXVII of 1860 had been somewhat complicated by a proposal which had been recently made for extending the system of granting certificates for the collection of the debts due to the estate of a deceased person, to the grant of letters of administration to the entire estate of such person. It was probably well known to the Council that as a matter of fact these certificates for the collection of debts were largely used as though they were letters of administration to the whole property of the deceased person, and it had been proposed in consequence of this well known practice to make the law more in accordance with the practice. Whilst that project was under consideration, consequently, and the question as to the best mode of levying fees in suits remained unsettled, there were difficulties in the way of proceeding immediately with legislation relating to Court-fees. But he hoped that the matter would be vigorously taken in hand as soon as might be practicable, and that as the general Stamp Act of 1869 had been followed by the Court-fees Act of 1870, so, if this Bill should become law, the Stamp Act of 1879 would be followed by a Court-fees Act of 1880.

Turning now to the subject of the second report, he might remark that the further alterations recommended by the Committee had been adopted in consequence of the representations which they had received on the publication of the preliminary report, and these, though numerous, were not for the most part of any very great importance. The only further change which it was proposed to introduce into the schedule of rates of duties was an increase of the duty chargeable on general powers-of-attorney, to which matter he would advert presently. The rest of the alterations might be said to be confined to improving the arrangement and wording of the rules and procedure laid down in the several sections of the Bill, and rendering the whole subject generally more intelligible. Amongst the changes of this character he might specially notice the following:—Under section 9 of the Bill, a power had been given to the Governor General in Council to provide by rules for the number of impressed stamps which might be used for stamping any instrument, and the size of the paper to be used in the case of hundís or Native bills of exchange. The number of stamps to be used was now to be fixed by rule instead of, as had hitherto been done, by a substantive provision of the Act itself. The provision of the existing law

was so far imperfect that it merely prohibited the use of more than one stamp when the duty chargeable did not exceed one thousand rupees, and a single stamp for the amount required was readily procurable; but it made no regulation as to the number of stamps to be used when the conditions just mentioned did not apply; and the fact was that something more elastic than could be supplied by a substantive provision of the Act was required to regulate matters of this kind; and the Committee had therefore, he thought, done wisely in taking out of the Act the determination of a matter of this kind and leaving it to be settled by rule.

With regard to the provision in the same section for regulating the size of the paper to be used for hundís, he thought he could perhaps better explain its object by stating to the Council the different modes of stamping instruments now in force.

By far the largest number of instruments executed in British India were written on paper bearing an impressed stamp and sold by the Government; but inasmuch as this stamp-impressed paper was unsuitable for instruments drawn up in the English form, the Government conceded (by rule) the privilege of writing such instruments on unstamped paper and bringing the same, before the instrument was executed, to the Collector or other specially appointed officer, in order that the paper might be stamped by him.

Amongst the instruments to which this privileged mode of stamping extended were bills of exchange, and as this class of document included hundís, they might be so stamped. Paper stamped by the Collector in the same manner as unexecuted documents brought by private persons was supplied and sold by the Government to be used for hundís. So that there were two kinds of hundí-paper in use under the present law, and it had been found—he believed in both cases—that frauds were practised by cutting off the portion of the paper so stamped, upon which there was any writing, in the case of time-expired hundís, and using the clear portion of the stamped paper again, either once or more often as the size of the paper might permit. The new provision therefore was designed to prevent this fraud, and to make the provision effective it would further be necessary to exclude hundís from the privilege above described, which had heretofore been accorded to bills of exchange generally.

This regulation of the size of paper therefore would be confined to the case of paper sold by Government and could not therefore be productive of any inconvenience to the public. No doubt it would be extremely convenient to the public if a larger use of adhesive stamps could be permitted, but the use of adhesive stamps, except under special conditions, that is to say, where the stamp was to be affixed by somebody responsible to the Government in some way or other, would be sure to entail great loss of revenue through frauds; and the Legislature was therefore obliged to be very chary of extending this provision. In section 10, two such extensions were provided for—one in the case of notarial acts, and the other of entries of the names of advocates, vakils or attornies of the High Courts. In the case of notarial acts, the stamps had to be affixed by the Notary, who, though not a public officer in the technical sense of the word, was under the control of public officers; he had morever no interest in avoiding the obligation of affixing a stamp, because the cost of providing the stamp would have to be found by somebody else. And in the case of entries of the names of advocates, vakils or attornies on the roll of a High Court, the act of fixing the stamp was to be performed by an officer of the Court, and the paper upon which it was to be affixed remained in the Court. Therefore, in these two instances, the extension of the privilege of the use of adhesive stamps could be safely conceded with due regard to the interests of the revenue.

Sections 30 and 31 of the Bill related to the adjudication of the proper duty chargeable in any case. It had been suggested to the Committee that they were wrong in their first amendment of the law in omitting to provide for the penalty where the instrument brought for adjudication had been previously executed, and no doubt the English law required in all cases of *executed* instruments that the penalty should be paid; but the Committee had considered this matter very carefully, and the conclusion to which they came was that, in this country, where there was greater ignorance perhaps on the part of those who had to execute instruments as to the requirements of the Stamp-law, it was very desirable that a person should have the opportunity, without liability to any fine, and on payment of a very small adjudication-fee fixed by law, of resolving all honest doubt as to the amount of duty with which his instrument might be chargeable; and it was to be observed that as the Bill was framed, although executed instruments might be brought to the Collector for adjudication of the proper duty, they could only be so brought within one month of their execution; and it was thought that such a qualification was sufficient to secure the restriction of the privilege to cases in which there was a real uncertainty as to the proper stamp to be used and a *boná fide* desire to have such doubt removed.

Some alteration had been made in the language, but not in the substance, of section 40 of the Bill. That section, or its corresponding section in the Bill published, drew forth the criticism that it was quite unnecessary to say that the Collector might prosecute in certain cases, because another section in the chapter on criminal penalties laid down the conditions of offences very clearly, and also gave power to the Collector to prosecute in respect of *all* offences. It seemed therefore desirable to explain what the exact object of the provision contained in section 40 was. The language had been altered in order to indicate that object more clearly. The object was to show that, the Bill providing for a double set of penalties in circumstances constituting the same offence, both provisions might be worked concurrently, and were not intended to have a merely alternative operation.

In section 54 of the Bill provision had been made for a refund of the value of a stamp bought with the *boná fide* intention of using and which was not required for use. That provision had been inserted in consequence of the alteration of section 68 of the Bill, which had now been drawn so as to exclude absolutely sales of stamps by persons not licensed to sell. The Committee, it would be seen from the changes made at different stages of the Bill, had been undecided in their opinion in regard to this matter. The Bill as introduced, like the Bill now before the Council, had been framed so as to absolutely prohibit the sale of stamps by unlicensed persons. In consequence of representations made in regard to that prohibition, the amended Bill published with the preliminary report (Bill No. II) contained a provision by which the sale of stamps by private persons was allowed in certain cases and under certain conditions. But it had been pointed out to the Committee that whatever conditions they might impose, if the sale of stamps was allowed in any form by private persons, the privilege would be greatly abused. MR. COCKERELL could perhaps best describe to the Council the arguments urged on this side of the question by reading an extract from one of the papers received. The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts wrote:—

> Every one is familiar with the practice which prevails in India, of persons buying stamps from licensed vendors and selling them after several years, yellow with age, to any one wishing to use them for forging deeds of more or less ancient date. The Bill implies that the legislature will not interfere with this practice. As for the provision in section 66, that the original purchaser must have purchased *boná fide* to avoid a prosecution, it is, I think, of little value, as false evidence is easily procurable on this point. A purchaser, who has bought a stamp for which, after purchase, he has found no use, might, I think, be allowed to return it to the treasury within a given period, a refund of its value being made to him; and if this is done, I do not see what ground exists for permitting a purchaser to resell.

The Committee on mature consideration of this question thought it was perhaps best to prohibit sales of stamps by private persons and to facilitate the recovery of the value of any stamp-paper which was not required for use.

The only material change in the schedule which he need notice was that which he had already incidentally referred to; namely, the enhancement of the duty on certain powers-of-attorney. The change would be found in article 50 of the schedule. The Committee had provided that, where the number of persons appointed under one power-of-attorney exceeded a reasonable allowance—and by reasonable allowance he meant ten persons,—an extra

rupee should be levied upon the power-of-attorney in respect of every additional person appointed under it. The provision was novel certainly: it could not be said to derive any support from anything in the English law on the subject, but then the practice in England was very different. A single power-of-attorney for general purposes in favour of a very large number of persons was hardly ever met with. But in this country they had instances where 116 and 85 persons were appointed by one power-of-attorney, and the local Revenue-authorities, considering that that was an abuse, had ordered that the general power-of-attorney should be recognized only as covering the appointment of a single person. That order obviously was not warranted by the present law, and had to be withdrawn. But there was no doubt that the extent to which powers-of-attorney were being made to cover the appointment of a large number of persons did require some remedy, and the best mode of dealing with the subject was thought to be the course which had been adopted in the present Bill; namely, the imposition of an extra duty of one rupee for every person in excess of ten appointed under the power-of-attorney. The enhanced rate would fall only on persons who could very well afford to pay it; namely, persons who had to appoint a large number of agents because they had property in a correspondingly large number of places.

Having thus briefly commented upon the material changes introduced into the Bill now before the Council, he would proceed very briefly to notice the suggestions which had been made to the Committee, but which had not been adopted. The Committee was strongly advised by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and some of its subordinate Revenue-officers to exclude, from the definition of instrument of partition, partitions effected by the Revenue-authorities. It was urged that it would be inconvenient in practice, because it would be difficult to say at what particular stage of the proceedings this duty should be levied; that, moreover, partitions by the Revenue-authorities were very costly proceedings, and it was not desirable to increase their cost by the imposition of an *ad valorem* stamp-duty. As regards the period at which the duty should be levied, the Bill proposed that the stamp should be borne by the paper recording the final order for effecting a partition, and that final order might be the final order of the Collector or of the Commissioner, or of the chief controlling Revenue-authority; but the word "final" pointed to the stage at which the duty was to be paid. Then, as to the cost of effecting partitions being very great, from MR. COCKERELL'S own experience he should say that they were only very costly when great obstructions to the proceedings were made by some of the parties concerned. These partitions, which in some instances extended over several years and involved protracted and consequently expensive deputations of Amíns, were invariably cases in which some of the parties to the transaction were passively obstructing the progress of the work, by not producing necessary papers and in other ways witholding assistance required from them; he did not think that a case had been made out for excluding from liability to stamp-duty partitions effected by the Revenue-authorities; and to impose the liability to duty on some partitions, whilst the largest and most important class was to be specially exempted from the tax, would in his opinion be inequitable.

The Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces also had again pressed their former proposal to compel the payment of stamp-duty on intermediate transfers of shares. The Committee had been unable to adopt the suggestion of the Board, for the simple reason that there was no way in their opinion by which the duty could be levied in such cases; for the transactions were not reduced to writing further than that a signature upon a blank deed was taken; but the whole conditions of the transfer and the obligations of the parties under it were matters of oral or parol contract; hence the document could not operate as a conveyance or be produced in Court as evidence, and there seemed consequently to be no ground for subjecting it to duty, even if any feasible mode of compelling the payment of duty could be devised.

The circumstances of the case in great measure resembled that of successive purchase and sub-purchases of property where only one conveyance of the property forming the subject of such purchase and resale was made.

In such cases one conveyance-duty only was chargeable, and the principle of this rule seemed to apply to the case under notice.

The third and last case in which the Committee had been unable to adopt the course recommended was in regard to the allowance of appeals against, and revisions of orders and certificates of, a Collector. It seemed very undesirable that these questions as to the proper stamp-duty should remain long undecided. In England there was only one authority by which such questions were disposed of—the Inland Revenue Commissioners; and in this country the Collector must for these purposes be treated as taking the place of the Inland Revenue Commissioners. But this withholding of a power of appeal or of revision, in individual cases, did not take away the general power of revision which every controlling authority could exercise over its subordinates; and it seemed quite sufficient to prevent the subordinate Revenue-authorities from going very far in a wrong direction, that there was always the probability of any specially misdirected application of the law being made the subject of orders for the future guidance and direction of the subordinate authorities concerned.

He would now in conclusion briefly summarize the effects of the amended Bill in modifying the provisions of the existing law.

It provided for a direct increase of duty in the case of the following instruments:—

I. Bonds, Conveyances, Leases, Mortgages, Settlements, } where the amount involved exceeds Rs. 10,000.

II. Bonds and other instruments chargeable as Bonds, } where the amount involved exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25.

III. Policies of insurance other than insurance against risks by sea.

It substituted *ad valorem* duties for fixed duties in the case of—

(1) Instruments guaranteeing repayment of loans at short periods;
(2) Instruments of gift;
(3) Instruments of exchange, and
(4) Instruments of partition.

It imposed a new duty on the entry of names of advocates, vakíls and attornies on the rolls of any High Court. These were the material increases of the stamp-duties imposed by the existing law. *Per contra*, the Bill provided for the reduction of the maximum limit of *ad valorem* duty in four classes of instruments—

(1) Indemnity-bonds,
(2) Security-bonds,
(3) Transfer of interests secured by other stamped deeds, and
(4) Surrenders of leases.

What these alterations in the rates of duty were likely to produce in the way of increased revenue, MR. COCKERELL had attempted to show when he presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee. Further, the present Bill aimed at rendering the Stamp-law generally more intelligible, by clearer interpretations, by a better arrangement of the matter of the law, and by the simplification of the Schedule. And it was specially designed to effect to a great extent the prevention of the evasion of the payment of duty, by the more stringent provisions which it introduced for dealing with instruments insufficiently stamped, and for putting a pressure upon the Courts to co-operate in the protection of the revenue. Of these different measures he should expect most from the more stringent provisions of the Bill for checking evasion. There could be no doubt, he thought, for the reasons he gave when presenting the preliminary report, that the majority of the Courts—he did not speak of *all*—were unwilling to give sufficient attention to the protection of the interests of the revenue. Why this should be so he

himself did not, and never had been able to, understand—why the Court, which recognised its responsibility to protect one individual from wrong-doing by another, or to give redress where wrong was inflicted by one person upon another, should be so slow to act when the wrong inflicted affected a large number of persons, he could not say, but such was certainly the case; for it must be obvious that the wilful evasion of stamp-duties or of any other tax differed from any act of fraud or attempted misappropriation of property in this only, that whereas in the latter case the wrong was inflicted by B. upon C.; in the former it was inflicted by B. upon all the other letters of the alphabet; because the person who wilfully evaded the payment of duty was attempting to shift the burden of taxation from his own shoulders to the shoulders of the community generally; for if the treasury lost by the excessive evasion of stamp-duty, the loss must be replaced by some other means of taxation.

He (MR. COCKERELL) would only further say that he was not so sanguine as to suppose that the Bill, which, if it became law, must, by reason of its affecting the transactions of such a large number of persons, be subjected to so much wear and tear, would be found absolutely without defect; but he did venture to hope that it would be found to work more conveniently and satisfactorily to the public—as being generally more intelligible—and at the same time produce a larger revenue, than any of its predecessors.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He desired, before the motion was put to the Council, to supply an omission in his previous remarks. He had omitted to offer the explanation which seemed to be called for by some of the criticisms received in regard to the Bill as first amended, in respect of the definition of "receipt" having been framed so as to cover receipts by advertisement. It had been said that an adhesive stamp could not be affixed to the paper bearing such advertisement, and no doubt this was so. But then the Committee deliberately desired to stop the practice of advertising receipts of money exceeding Rs. 20, because, so long as persons obtained the acknowledgment of their payments of money by means of these advertisements, it was hopeless to expect them to exercise their power—a power given to them for the protection of the revenue—of demanding receipts which would have to bear a stamp. No inconvenience would result to the public from the stoppage of advertised receipts in these cases; and the Committee clearly were bound to consider the interests of the revenue and the necessity for protecting them before the convenience of newspaper proprietors.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the maintenance of coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Rivers Thompson and Cockerell and the Mover. He had, when obtaining leave for its introduction, stated the object and reasons for the measure. He had now only to mention that the voyages which would for the first time be brought within the scope of the law relating to the Burma coast-lights were as follows:—

Voyages from ports in British Burma to Chittagong and places west of Chittagong;

Voyages from Chittagong to ports in British Burma;

Voyages to or from Chittagong and places west of Chittagong (except Calcutta), from or to Port Blair and places east of Mergui;

Voyages from places east of Mergui to Rangoon, and from Rangoon and ports in British Burma west of Rangoon to places east of Mergui;

Voyages to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui, from or to Port Blair.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments, respectively, think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Cockerell, and the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the regulation of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments. He observed that the Bill was the result of a strong representation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and by the Government of the Panjáb regarding the ill-regulated and unsatisfactory condition of the hackney-carriage service in the principal cantonments and municipalities of that Province—a public inconvenience which, it appeared, could not be effectually removed without the aid of legislation.

In proof of the ill-condition of the Panjáb hackney-carriage service, he might, if need be, cite eloquent passages from official correspondence and representations in the local journals, but he would not take up the time of the Council by so doing; for personal knowledge enabled him to state that its condition might be briefly, but accurately, described by a single epithet—"infamous." Vehicles dilapidated, horses unbroken and frequently half-starved, drivers innocent of all knowledge of their profession—such were the ordinary incidents of locomotion in the Panjáb hackney-carriage, a mode of progression which might be said to combine, in a manner unprecedented even in India, the minimum of comfort and the maximum of danger. Added to which there were no authorized tables of fares, and no legal means available for promptly settling disputes.

The Municipal Committee of Lahore, the Cantonment Committee of Ambála, and, doubtless, all other Municipal and Cantonment Committees concerned, were anxious to remedy so discreditable a state of things, and the first-named Committee, some time ago, proposed bye-laws for effecting this desirable object; but it was held by high legal authority that, inasmuch as the Panjáb Municipal Act, IV of 1873, did not expressly empower Municipal Committees to make bye-laws for regulating hackney-carriage service, the proposed regulations were *ultra vires*. In these circumstances the aid of the legislature had to be invoked to obtain for the local authorities the necessary powers.

The Government of India admitted the necessity for legislation in the case of the Panjáb, but considered that the local extent of the measure might be appropriately enlarged, and its provisions made applicable to the municipalities and cantonments of all those Provinces of India which had no local legislatures. It was, therefore, provided in the draft Bill that the law should have effect—at the option of the Local Governments concerned—not only in the Panjáb, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th January, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th January, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **DECEMBER** *1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the three months, October, November and December 1878, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877, 1876, and 1875.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and value of Cotton exported to: United Kingdom		Austria		France		Italy		Russia		Ceylon		China		Straits Settlements		Other Countries		Total	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	12,023	2,93,108	2,500	56,000	1,339	40,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,186	5,73,329	...	...	...	...	36,048	9,62,571
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1878	12,023	2,93,108	2,500	56,000	1,339	40,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,186	5,73,329	...	...	...	...	36,048	9,62,571
	Total 3 months, October, November and December 1878.	25,617	6,37,266	3,039	65,875	1,343	40,209	...	...	...	...	...	..	50,098	14,39,740	...	8	...	...	80,097	21,83,198
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877	855	19,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	418	7,635	2,34,670	...	...	3	23	8,517	2,54,631
	1876	12,227	2,73,071	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,921	2,74,234	...	...	8	72	26,352	6,37,573
	1875	360	6,479	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	72,050	20,33,134	854	26,874	...	...	73,331	20,62,159
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	3,467	90,429	8,798	2,46,100	36	995	8,197	2,21,665	1,641	50,000	...	...	748	19,958	...	...	262	2,216	23,169	6,31,363
	Kurrachee	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	4,340	...	...	...	...	164	4,440
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1878	3,490	90,529	8,798	2,46,100	36	995	8,197	2,21,665	1,641	50,000	...	...	909	24,298	...	...	262	2,216	23,333	6,35,903
	Total 3 months, October, November and December 1878.	31,416	8,01,316	25,586	7,29,410	36	995	20,055	5,55,465	1,641	50,000	...	...	5,810	1,63,023	...	...	522	4,956	85,066	23,05,165
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877	57,050	15,43,994	53,544	15,02,168	6,310	1,82,817	69,905	19,41,223	...	...	...	...	9,031	2,57,155	...	...	433	1,786	196,173	54,29,143
	1876	106,485	26,10,182	94,305	23,81,430	4,279	1,12,672	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	...	...	3,682	1,01,780	...	...	158	2,005	245,465	61,48,626
	1875	114,996	26,73,621	57,997	14,49,596	8,259	2,05,742	30,512	8,14,888	35,507	9,11,295	...	...	34,277	8,59,793	...	...	265	4,204	281,813	69,19,139
Madras.	Madras	64	1,728	...	...	474	11,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	13,410
	Coconada	3,081	79,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,081	79,150
	Tuticorin	5,802	1,38,616	1,154	26,377	...	...	1,072	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,028	1,89,293
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1878	8,947	2,19,494	1,154	26,377	474	11,682	1,072	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,647	2,81,853
	Total 3 months, October, November and December 1878.	73,548	19,07,048	10,178	2,60,882	3,153	76,682	3,001	71,679	...	...	...	...	525	14,112	...	...	...	...	90,405	23,30,403
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877	9,027	2,11,773	...	...	1,339	30,000	268	6,600	...	...	1,607	38,529	1,376	33,016	...	...	...	...	13,617	3,19,918
	1876	44,765	10,12,097	988	21,000	2,726	2,00,886	...	...	...	...	2,678	66,000	3,780	88,060	...	...	...	...	61,887	13,88,043
	1875	125,048	27,75,930	3,214	71,950	16,848	3,49,509	8,305	1,40,700	...	...	382	6,535	22,785	5,19,989	...	...	...	...	176,582	38,64,613
British Burma.	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	16,992	...	...	894	16,992
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	2,888	...	...	294	2,888
	Total, December 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	19,880	...	...	1,188	19,880
	Total 3 months, October, November and December 1878.	5,925	1,17,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	17,534	6,398	1,31,426	...	...	13,174	2,66,670
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877	562	11,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,610	2,72,216	...	...	13,172	2,83,807
	1876	9,658	1,61,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	12,556	...	...	10,407	1,73,746
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,400	9,54,805	...	...	43,400	9,54,805
Grand Total.	Total, December 1878	24,460	6,03,131	12,452	3,28,477	1,849	52,811	9,269	2,45,965	1,641	50,000	...	...	21,095	5,97,627	1,188	19,880	262	2,216	72,216	19,00,107
	Total 3 months, October, November and December 1878.	136,506	34,63,440	38,903	10,56,167	4,532	1,17,886	23,056	6,27,144	1,641	50,000	...	...	57,284	16,34,409	6,398	1,31,434	522	4,956	268,742	70,85,436
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877	67,494	17,66,678	53,544	15,02,168	7,649	2,12,817	70,073	19,47,823	...	...	1,631	38,917	18,042	5,24,841	12,610	2,72,216	436	1,809	231,479	62,87,499
	1876	173,135	40,56,540	99,439	24,92,636	14,005	3,13,558	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	2,678	66,000	17,388	4,64,074	749	12,556	166	2,077	344,111	88,47,988
	1875	240,494	54,56,930	61,211	15,21,546	25,107	5,55,251	39,884	9,57,260	35,507	9,11,295	382	6,535	129,112	34,12,916	44,354	9,75,679	265	4,204	575,126	1,38,00,716

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.
The 30th January 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 1877 and 1878.

QUARTERS.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
First Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 959,928	a 924,261	118,540	84,193	a 84,158	a 106,427	108,750	111,765	c 229,395	c 254,077	228,372	161,665	62,704	75,073	858,461	834,65	198,339	205,772	2,781	3,829	2,216	2,898
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	548	548	676	676	858	858	553	607	1,268	1,268	442	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	73,841	71,097	9,118	6,476	6,474	8,187	8,365	8,597	17,646	19,614	17,567	12,436	4,823	5,775	66,035	64,182	15,256	15,829	214	295	170	223
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	57·7	55·5	40·7	28·9	41·0	51·8	15·3	15·7	26·1	29·0	20·5	14·5	8·7	9·5	52·1	50·6	34·5	35·7	7·6	10·5	6·3	8·3
Second Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 943,047	a 856,634	110,503	93,417	a 91,956	a 88,312	118,035	135,528	c 222,389	170,094	235,700	152,362	83,693	83,750	827,415	721,957	233,572	176,450	3,220	3,189	2,186	2,030
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	h 170	548	548	676	676	858	858	572	607	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	72,542	65,895	8,500	7,186	7,074	6,793	9,126	10,425	17,107	13,084	18,131	11,720	6,438	6,442	63,647	55,535	17,967	13,573	248	245	191	159
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	56·7	51·5	37·9	32·5	44·8	40·0	16·7	19·0	25·3	19·4	21·1	13·7	11·3	10·6	50·2	43·8	40·5	30·6	8·9	8·7	7·1	5·8
Third Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 823,466	a 617,370	96,133	41,157	a 138,812	a 125,308	89,742	61,884	c 214,165	c 116,709	255,602	141,552	91,076	75,227	620,044	343,005	97,547	80,446	2,531	2,673	2,122	1,905
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	159	548	544	676	672	858	858	601	607	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	63,344	47,490	7,395	3,166	9,544	9,639	6,903	6,230	16,474	8,900	19,662	10,889	7,006	5,787	47,696	26,385	7,504	6,188	195	206	163	14
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	49·5	37·1	33·0	14·1	60·4	60·6	12·6	11·6	24·4	13·2	22·9	12·7	11·7	9·5	37·8	20·8	16·9	13·9	7·0	7·4	6·0	5·4

a Inclusive of steamer earnings.
c Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
d Receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878.
e Receipts from 15th to 31st March 1878.
f Receipts from 2nd May to 30th June 1877.

QUARTERS.	Rajpootana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawady Valley (State.)		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia (State).		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).		Total.	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
First Quarter.																														
Total earnings £	74,810	77,684	8,414	23,370	2,100	2,529	3,085	3,497	1,508	4,200	19,385	21,570	6,974	11,183	13,501	22,151	1,526	4,233	...	29,347	...	13,635	...	1,879	...	589	...	...	3,994,440	3,663,[illegible]
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	396	70	86	8	8	6	6	19	45	121	121	61	81	103	103	37	37	...	163	...	164	...	37	...	60	...	...	6,683	7,[illegible]
Average receipts per week ... £	5,716	5,978	647	1,798	162	194	237	300	116	323	1,491	1,659	536	860	1,039	1,704	117	326	...	2,257	...	1,049	...	185	...	243	...	...	229,572	229,[illegible]
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	14·4	15·1	9·2	20·9	20·2	24·2	39·5	50·0	6·1	7·2	12·3	13·7	8·8	10·6	10·1	16·5	3·2	8·8	...	13·8	...	6·4	...	5·0	...	4·9	...	...	33·4	30·9
Second Quarter.																														
Total earnings £	71,625	67,710	10,983	19,032	1,781	2,092	2,276	2,761	1,866	3,179	19,967	20,965	6,502	11,646	20,414	21,565	1,532	3,278	6,848	28,157	...	31,189	...	3,024	...	5,820	...	...	3,016,310	2,734,141
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	413	70	86	8	8	6	6	19	45	121	121	76	81	103	103	37	37	161	162	...	164	...	37	...	121	...	...	7,080	7,534
Average receipts per week ... £	5,510	6,747	845	1,464	137	161	175	212	144	245	1,538	1,613	500	898	1,570	1,659	118	252	799	2,166	...	2,399	...	233	...	657	...	...	232,024	209,549
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	13·9	16·3	12·1	17·0	17·1	20·1	29·2	35·3	7·6	5·4	12·6	13·3	6·6	11·1	15·2	16·1	3·2	6·8	5·0	13·4	...	13·0	...	6·3	...	5·4	...	...	33·3	27·6
Third Quarter.																														
Total earnings £	53,440	50,362	9,247	10,233	627	115	919	838	1,811	2,446	20,396	16,854	7,379	8,761	18,629	17,258	2,238	5,674	9,795	15,062	277	17,982	...	2,124	...	...	...	7,380	2,556,007	1,781,215
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	423	70	86	8	8	6	6	21	45	121	121	76	76	103	103	37	80	161	161	134	219	...	37	...	...	...	280	7,245	7,761
Average receipts per week ... £	4,111	3,874	711	787	71	54	71	65	130	188	1,569	1,296	568	674	1,433	1,327	172	429	753	1,159	57	1,383	...	163	...	...	...	565	196,616	137,017
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	10·4	9·0	10·2	9·1	8·9	6·7	11·8	10·8	6·6	4·2	13·0	10·7	7·5	8·9	13·9	12·9	4·6	5·4	4·7	7·2	0·4	6·3	...	4·4	...	...	...	2·0	27·1	17·7

g Receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
h Includes the open length of the Paradaha Section of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
i Receipts for the first 15 days of July 1878.
j Receipts from 28th August to 30th September 1877.
k Line closed.
l Receipts for July and August 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 30th September 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated discharge utilized.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during September.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of September.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during September.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of September.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased during September.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of September.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased during September.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of September.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased during September.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of September.	Sugarcane: Leased during September.	Sugarcane: Leased up to end of September.	Grand Total: Khurreef.	Grand Total: Rubbee.	Grand Total: Sugarcane.	Grand Total: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1878-79.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa	Cuttack ... Kendraparah ...		1,269	662·92	...	1,176	27,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	33	27,196	421	33	27,650	19,740	6·36	35·65	43·06	
	Cuttack ... Cattamoondee ...		...	...	...	2,235	8,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	8,130	467	...	8,597	45				
	Cuttack ... High Level, Section I		675	285·35	...	201	12,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	12,178	5	9	12,192	9,620				
	Cuttack ... Taldundah ...		1,300	291·26	...	177	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	380	105	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	6,033				
	Cuttack ... Machgong ..		650	359·71	...	862	22,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	383	91	119	22,092	383	119	22,594	8,731				
	Cuttack ... Gobri ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
	Cuttack ... Total of the month ...		...	...	...	4,651	78,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	1,741	196	286	78,881	1,741	286	80,908	44,169	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,229	43,432	...	636	...	111	43,432	626	111	44,169	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	646	...	678	48,093	...	...	...	...	8	691	...	...	...	...	48,784	...	...	48,784	8,278	10·13	45·77	9 years 44·39	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	115	...	...	5,914	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,047	...	...	6,047	2,273	10·20	37·06	8 years 47·30	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	678	54,007	...	...	...	...	8	824	...	...	...	...	54,831	...	...	54,831	5,551	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	5,551	...	...	...	...	5,551	...	...	5,551	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	980·95	98·95	...	...	1,009	1,009	...	...	1,003	10,410	...	2	598	1,319	11,479	2	1,319	12,800	12,608	3·12	23·10	35·71	
	Arrah ...	Arrah ...	1,660	833·64	833·64	...	...	...	774	...	...	4,515	46,365	...	...	...	124	47,139	...	124	47,263	62,906	4·75	31·04	34·12	
	Behar and Patna ...	Patna ...	1,466	531	200	...	...	5	410	...	160	19	2,011	...	...	...	...	2,421	160	...	2,581	...	4·37	33·25	33·66	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	1,064	2,253	...	160	5,537	58,786	...	2	598	1,443	61,039	162	1,443	62,644	75,514	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,567	72,766	...	...	442	2,748	72,766	...	2,748	75,514	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	5,329	132,888	1,064	2,253	...	160	5,545	59,610	670	1,743	794	1,729	194,751	1,903	1,729	198,383	125,234	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,104	121,749	...	626	442	2,859	121,749	626	2,859	125,234	...	...	...	...	

The 19th November 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 32 AND 33 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH JANUARY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort: Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort: Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common: Present fortnight.	Rice. Common: Past fortnight.	Rice. Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*: Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*: Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram: Present fortnight.	Gram: Past fortnight.	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood: Present fortnight.	Firewood: Past fortnight.	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt: Present fortnight.	Salt: Past fortnight.	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	...	...	10 2	7 7	8 2	11 5	8 0	8 0	6 7	9 0	9 5	7 7	16 2	15 5	10 7	...	...	...	18 7	15 5	9 5	13 2	13 2	7 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 0	10 7	13 2	
	Kolar ...	8 1	8 1	6 4	...	...	...	11 5	9 1	8 6	12 4	12 4	8 6	21 2	21 2	8 9	23 1	22 4	12 2	22 6	19 5	9 2	17 1	16 3	5 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	14 3	
	Túmkúr ...	7 5	8 0	9 5	5 2	5 7	5 0	9 5	9 0	6 0	10 5	9 5	7 0	16 5	17 0	9 5	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	10 0	10 5	12 0	6 5	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	
	Mysore ...	5 0	6 5	5 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 4	4 4	9 0	8 6	6 3	21 0	21 0	10 2	...	...	...	18 0	16 7	9 0	15 0	16 7	8 1	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 0	8 6	7 3	
	Hassan ...	5 5	5 0	6 5	6 5	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 5	6 5	11 0	10 5	7 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 7	7 0	11 0	12 5	8 0	126 0	126 0	125 0	8 0	7 5	8 5	
	Shimoga ...	5 2	5 2	3 2	6 2	6 2	4 2	7 5	7 5	...	9 5	10 2	7 5	21 0	19 2	14 7	...	...	...	20 5	21 5	14 2	14 2	13 2	4 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	7 7	7 7	
	Kadur ...	11 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	8 5	10 0	
	Chitaldroog ...	5 5	5 5	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	18 7	13 0	20 0	19 5	13 0	20 0	19 5	14 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 5	7 5	7 0	
	Coorg ...	5 9	6 0	5 9	5 9	4 8	4 2	7 6	7 6	5 5	10 9	10 8	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	16 8	10 1	13 9	13 4	6 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 5	7 2	7 7	

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1878.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,163	7,865 2	84	321 0	88	301 10	3,173	15,631 8	7 14 3	557	1,722 12	94	350 2	302	622 13	5,468	26,829 2
Received ...	744	4,201 15	57	228 0	71	515 1	3,017	10,758 12	... ...	509	1,570 12	103	320 5	254	479 15	4,756	18,074 12
TOTAL ...	1,907	12,067 1	141	549 0	159	816 11	6,190	26,390 4	7 14 3	1,066	3,293 8	197	670 7	556	1,102 12	10,223	44,903 14
TRANSIT.																	
From East to West—																	
Received { *Via* Madras...	9	36 4	...	...	5	22 7	2,499	12,566 1	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,513	12,626 12
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lahgha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31 5	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31 5
From West to East—																	
Sent. { *Via* Madras...	247	854 15	...	...	...	...	2,313	10,933 15	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,560	11,788 14
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lahgha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West— *Via* Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	...	...	1	1 10	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	2	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 9
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	258	899 12	...	...	6	24 1	4,815	23,531 5	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,079	24,455 2
GRAND TOTAL ...																15,302	69,359 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1878.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Viâ* Teheran	744	1,163	1,907	19·13	25·80	22·71
	„ Turkey	57	84	141	1·47	1·86	1·68
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi ...	71	88	159	1·82	1·95	1·89
Red Sea ...	*Viâ* Suez	3,017	3,173	6,190	77·58	70·39	73·72
	Total ...	3,889	4,508	8,397	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Córaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Córaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Córaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	REMARKS
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam ...	9 5	7 8	10 3	...	...	...	7 6	8 9	8 0	10 0	9 6	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	19 0	14 6	14 2	13 5	16 6	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	12 4	4 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Vizagapatam ...	7 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	5 6	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	15 1	12 9	13 9	14 8	12 1	15 1	14 6	15 2	16 4	15 2	88 4	88 4	136 1	9 4	9 4	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	7 2	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	9 0	9 0	8 5	15 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 6	16 8	16 8	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	13 5	13 5	17 7	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kistna ...	4 9	4 9	4 4	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 6	9 2	9 8	8 1	...	15 6	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 7	14 7	17 1	15 4	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 12 0	
	Nellore ...	6 3	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	8 4	7 9	5 4	9 0	...	8 0	14 4	14 9	9 6	13 0	13 9	9 6	14 6	14 1	16 8	16 8	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	13 5	13 5	17 7	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 12 0	
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	9 5	...	...	...	8 7	8 2	5 4	10 4	10 8	10 0	14 2	13 4	14 2	16 7	17 4	14 5	14 6	14 1	10 9	13 1	13 6	7 3	95 0	95 0	97 2	12 7	12 7	17 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
	Bellary ...	8 6	7 7	9 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 3	8 6	8 6	6 5	16 5	15 4	8 2	15 0	15 0	11 3	17 2	18 0	15 0	15 6	13 3	8 6	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	18 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kurnool ...	5 7	5 1	5 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	7 1	7 5	5 0	12 0	12 3	10 3	12 8	11 6	11 2	18 4	16 5	11 6	13 4	12 3	9 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	14 9	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 7 0	
	Madras ...	7 1	7 0	7 7	...	...	...	8 0	7 6	7 3	8 3	8 1	8 3	10 1	10 1	11 2	15 8	15 2	10 2	...	...	14 2	12 0	12 8	11 6	175 0	182 2	175 5	12 5	12 5	13 9	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Chinglepnt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	9 8	9 8	9 1	...	...	...	16 2	14 5	...	15 4	14 7	10 8	13 0	10 8	10 0	87 5	87 5	85 0	13 9	14 2	11 7	6 0 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	
	North Arcot ...	7 6	7 1	7 6	...	...	...	9 7	9 3	6 5	10 3	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 1	18 1	17 3	9 9	16 1	15 1	11 0	12 9	9 7	9 7	107 9	107 9	97 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 5 4	
	South Arcot ...	...	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 8	8 3	9 6	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	19 2	18 5	12 3	16 2	15 5	13 1	15 5	10 1	8 6	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	15 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 6	9 6	9 6	10 0	13 1	15 5	12 7	14 5	14 5	13 0	17 6	17 5	13 1	15 5	15 5	10 1	233 3	233 3	226 0	14 4	15 4	16 6	5 10 0	5 0 0	12 3 0	
	Trichinopoly ...	6 3	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 1	8 7	9 4	8 7	12 6	14 0	...	15 2	15 2	14 0	18 4	17 6	13 4	12 3	...	9 7	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	14 9	4 8 0	6 0 0	14 3 4	
	Madura ...	7 0	6 7	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 6	7 6	9 7	8 9	8 9	14 6	14 6	11 3	18 4	16 2	15 4	15 7	15 6	11 6	14 2	...	...	145 8	145 8	145 8	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	
	Tinnevelly ...	5 6	5 6	4 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 6	8 3	8 7	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 5	12 6	14 6	11 6	10 6	111 8	106 9	116 6	13 5	13 5	11 2	4 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	
	Coimbatore ...	5 3	5 3	5 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 2	7 2	8 6	8 6	9 0	16 5	15 7	15 7	...	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	6 4	7 2	6 0	7 2	8 0	6 8	13 9	12 3	8 5	14 0	...	7 0	18 13	18 12	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
	Salem ...	4 4	3 7	5 2	...	...	...	8 2	7 9	7 4	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 3	15 9	9 5	15 9	17 4	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	18 1	15 1	15 1	10 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 9	9 9	14 4	7 8 0	9 6 0	18 12 0	
	Malabar ...	7 9	7 9	8 6	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 1	9 5	9 5	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 10	10 2	9 14	9 14	12 12	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	6 7	6 7	6 13	14 10	15 3	15 7	5 1	5 7	5 5	7 9	7 9	7 15	10 10	10 10	9 13	10 6	10 6	10 1	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	16 13	4 11 0	9 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	
	Ahmedabad ...	6 4	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	
	Kaira ...	6 13	6 13	6 15	11 7	11 7	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 7	8 7	5 11	10 0	8 14	10 0	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	8 0	113 0	113 0	93 7	11 6	11 6	14 13	7 to 10	7 to 10	15 to 20	
	Surat ...	5 14	5 14	8 0	3 10	3 10	6 11	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 3	6 8	6 2	9 4	9 4	11 0	8 11	9 14	9 4	...	...	5 11½	5 11½	9 6½	10 6	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	12 5	...	...	...	
	Broach ...	6 10½	6 15¼	8 6½	...	...	...	7 4½	6 10½	6 6½	8 14½	8 14½	7 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 2½	9 6¼	8 14½	8 15	8 15	8 5	8 5	10 15	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20 to 30	
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	6 1	6 9	7 4	...	...	8 4	6 6	6 6	6 15	7 8	7 8	8 9	8 15	8 15	8 1	8 12	8 12	8 5	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	150 0	10 8	9 8	15 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
	Colába (Alibág) ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	125 0	125 0	112 0	11 5	10 13	14 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	7 8	8 3	9 10	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 11	8 10	8 12	7 0	13 12	15 7	14 14	12 0	11 8	11 13	14 12	14 12	14 6	8 8	8 8	8 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	13 1	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 to 22	
	Násik ...	8 0	8 5	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 10	7 10	...	12 0	15 6	11 4	11 8	11 13	...	...	7 13	8 2	9 10	7 6	79 0	78 0	75 5	11 5½	11 6	13 12	5 4 0	9 0 0	15 to 20	
	Ahmednagar ...	7 4	7 4	7 2½	...	...	...	6 11	7 7	7 4	6 7	7 7	7 12	10 8	11 4	11 12	12 0	12 8	12 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 13	7 6	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	13 6	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 to 15	
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	10 6	9 3	...	...	7 6	7 0	...	...	91 8	95 0	...	9 1½	9 12	12 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	14 to 20	
	Sholápur ...	6 2	6 5	8 10	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 2	8 0	8 0	7 9	9 0	9 4	9 15	11 12	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 4	7 12	10 15	9 1	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	5 10 0	7 8 0	9-6 to 11-4	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	5 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	8 12	8 12	...	17 12	19 4	...	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0 0	8 to 14	
	Satara ...	6 0	6 0	8 1	...	...	...	6 8	6 2	8 3	7 8	7 3	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	9 1	8 11	14 4	18 8	17 2	17 4	7 5	6 15	10 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	17 11	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
	Belgaum ...	5 13	5 15	8 0	11 13	11 4	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 2	13 4	15 11	14 4	13 12	15 2	22 0	22 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	12 14	14 1	15 9	7 11	7 11	10 15	120 0	120 0	8 Bndls.	14 4	14 4	13 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
	Ratnágiri ...	5 4	5 4	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 3	9 5	8 7	10 1	9 1	...	12 8	7 14	7 6	9 1	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	18 12 0	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	7 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Pánch Mahála (Godhra) ...	6 10	6 10	7 1	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	9 10	7 9	7 9	7 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 8	12 7	10 3	10 3	9 5	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30 to 37	
	Asirgarh ...	8 0	7 12	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	15 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	14 0	5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
	Baroda ...	6 12	6 5	8 9	8 12	9 10	7 7	6 0	6 0	5 9	7 8	7 8	6 13½	10 3	10 4	10 9	8 12	9 1½	8 4½	...	...	6 9	6 0	8 11½	...	96 0	96 0	91 7	12 10	12 10	15 7	6 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	
	Diesa ...	7 4	7 4	8 0	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 12	9 12	9 0	10 8	9 0	8 14	10 4	...	...	9 0	8 1	9 12	...	137 8	137 8	150 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0	
	Nimach ...	11 4	11 8	13 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	...	5 0	...	5 5	6 0	5 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	10 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	14 15	15 0	14 4	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	
	Nasirabad ...	11 10½	11 2¾	12 0	15 11	14 12¼	15 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 2	14 8	14 4½	11 0	...	...	15 15½	14 13½	16 3¾	84 6	60 0	100 0	140 0	18 1	21 4½	15 0	5 10 0	6 to 9	10 to 15	
	Rájkot ...	6 8	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	4 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 10	8 4	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	22-8 to 25	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karachi ...	8 11	8 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	108 0	108 0	112 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	10 to 12	8 to 12	20 to 25	
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	10 12	10 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur ...	8 3	6 10	12 0	12 12	11 14	16 0	6 0	5 5	7 12	8 0	7 10	10 12	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	9 5	9 6	13 0	130 0	140 0	220 0	10 6	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	7 13	6 13	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	...	...	...	7 13	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	21 5	...	...	...	
	Western Districts.																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	12 0*a*	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	13 10	13 8	15 8	14 8	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8 0	6 0 0	10 to 15	
	Bancoorah ...	10 12*b*	11 4	13 8	14 0	14 0	24 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8 to 17 8	17 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 8	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 to 7	4-8 to 5-8	7-8 to 9-8	
	Beerbhoom ...	11 0*c*	11 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	14 6	8 8	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 to 9	
	Hooghly ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	160 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 to 9	
	Howrah ...	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 to 9	
	Central Districts.																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Calcutta ...	10 8	11 4	12 4	14 0	16 0	20 0	6 3	6 3	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	130 0	140 0	220 0	10 6	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... *d*	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	7 4	9 0	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	18 0	6 6	160 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Nuddea ...	12 5	12 5	13 15	16 0	...	32 0	10 0	9 7	12 5	10 10	10 5½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	15 8	9 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	
	Jessore ...	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 12	12 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 14	17 4	12 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	16 0 0	
	Moorshedabad ...	12 0*f*	12 8	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	35 0 to 37 8	10 0	12 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	20 0	12 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 15	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11-8 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 15-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 8-8 to 11-8 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 13-4 to 16 seers, best rice 5-12 to 7-12 seers, common rice 7-12 to 13 seers, and gram 10-8 to 16 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 13 to 26 seers, best rice 9 to 11-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 12 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Cenicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Cenicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Cenicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore	10 13*g*	10 13	12 2	16 0	16 0	11 6	2 0	11 6	18 3	14 6	14 6	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	12 0*h*	12 0	16 12	10 8	13 8	26 12	9 0 to 11 4	9 12 to 10 0	9 4	13 2 to 14 4	12 0 to 13 12	16 0 to 17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	8 0*i*	11 0	15 13	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 5½	14 12	11 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 0	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	13 8	15 0	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	15 0*j*	13 8	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 8*l*	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 3	10 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	9 11*m*	11 4	11 7	...	...	32 0	8 12 to 10 0	8 12 to 9 12	11 7 to 15 4	11 7 to 13 0	11 7 to 13 0	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	13 0*n*	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0*p*	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 0	10 6	13 5	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	7 5	7 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	12 5	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	13 0	14 12	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 8	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	12 8	12 0	17 8	13 8	11 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	16 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	14 0*r* to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0	17 0 to 18 0	17 0	20 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 12 8	11 0	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	12 8	26 8 to 28 0	27 0 to 28 0	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	12 8	13 12	16 8	16 8	16 8	25 4	12 0	13 8	10 4	14 12	19 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	12 0*s*	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	12 4	12 6	13 0	20 6	19 8	19 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	29 4	30 4	18 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	11 0*t*	11 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	13 6*u*	15 7	15 7	14 7	13 6	21 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	13 6	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	12 0*v*	12 10	13 14	12 10	15 2	20 3	12 10	13 14	12 10	15 2	15 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	13 0*w*	15 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	35 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	22 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0*x*	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	12 7	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	9 3	14 7†	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 14	15 0	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	11 0*y*	10 8	15 8	...	...	22 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	9 4 0*z*	10 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	8 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	9 12*a*1	8 8	13 0	...	...	32 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	12 4	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	8 10	11 2	...	12 5	16 0	12 4	8 14	16 0	13 15	9 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	10 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 10	10 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 0	9 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	6 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	12 8	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	15 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Saharanpur	13 12	13 13	13 6	20 3	20 4	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	9 9	10 2	9 9	18 2	18 2	12 14	17 0	17 0	12 14
	Muzaffarnagar	14 5	14 5	14 4	21 0	21 0	15 6	6 9	6 9	8 13	11 0	11 0	9 14	17 10	17 10	15 6	16 0	15 14	12 2
	Meerut	13 0	13 4	13 12	20 0	20 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	16 12	16 12	11 8
	Bulandshahr	13 4	13 4	13 8	19 0	19 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	8 12	17 8	18 0	14 8	16 12	17 0	12 0
	Aligarh	14 8	14 8	13 4	19 8	19 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	15 0	17 8	18 8	13 0
	Kumaun	9 12	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return of wages of labour not received.
† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 23-10 seers per rupee.
‡ 1½ to 2 annas a day for each tieca cooly.
§ 2½ to 3 annas a day for each tieca one.
g In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
h In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 9-6 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-12 to 21 seers, best rice 10-14 to 12 seers, common rice 12-13 to 14-1 seers, and gram 6-6 to 8 seers.
j In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6 to 14-5 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram 6-2 to 8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 13 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11-7 to 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13-12 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 18 seers and common rice 11 to 21 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 15 to 15-8 seers, bulrush millet 19 to 20 seers, great millet 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 22 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 24 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralgo, Sámwa, Nagleé), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	6 8	8 0	13 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...*	...	...	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5-0 to 6-0	5 0 to 6-0	6-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 8½	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 0	6 0	8 1	6 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 14	...*	...	...	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0 to 18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...*	...	...	
12 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 5	64 0	64 0	80 0	6 3	6 4	7 4	7 8 0	6 0 0	13-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	100 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15 0	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15 0	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 25-0	
...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	...*	...	...	
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...*	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 8 0	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0	
...	...	...	11 8	13 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
26 0	28 0	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...*	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0 to 9 8	10 8 to 11 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	3-0 to 3-8	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0	
24 0	28 8	24 0	9 4	12 0	17 8	120 0	154 0	176 0	7 12	8 12	8 0	2-13 to 3-12	3-0 to 5-0	3-12 to 7-8	
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2-0 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	
26 0	26 6	20 8	10 0	11 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	2-8 to 3-12	4 0 to 4 8	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	...	8 0	9 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	5 13 0	
...	...	...	12 6	12 6	16 8	147 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 C 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
...	...	...	11 6	12 0	20 3	138 12	126 4	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 3	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5 0	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0 to 18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...*	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...*	...	...	
21 0	13 2	17 0	13 2	13 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...*	...	...	
27 0	28 0	22 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
32 0	32 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	3 0 0‡	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0§	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
34 0	64 0	64 0	9 4	9 8	18 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	9 0	9 4	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	9 0	8 12	9 0 0	6 0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20 0	
...	...	...	6 10	8 0	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 6	8 6	7 8 0	8 0 0	14 0 to 15 0	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	6-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	13-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	5 12	5 11	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	6-0 to 7-8	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 30-0	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 17-0	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20 0	
...	...	...	...	...	6 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	7-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 10 0	15-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	3 0	...	4 0	40 0	...	40 0	4 0	...	4 0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10 0	None procurable	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 14	13 13	16 0	129 0	107 8	172 0	9 9	9 9	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 5	15 0	16 8	154 0	154 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15 8	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 8 seers, barley 16 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, lesser millets 25 to 56 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 60 seers, and gram 10 to 23 seers.
† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 13-12 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 12-8 seers, common rice 17 to 22-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 46 seers, and gram 8-13 to 12 seers.
‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16·7 seers, barley 13·6 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 17·8 seers, common rice 17·8 to 18·90 seers, jowar 16·8 to 29·4 seers, murwa 21 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27·3 to 31·5 seers, and gram 12 to 13·6 seers.
§ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
‖ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 17 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
** In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 11·8 seers.
†† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11 25 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13·50 seers, best rice 14·6 to 22 seers, common rice 16·88 to 23 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 20 seers, murhwa at Lohardugga 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1878—continued.

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE — Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort): Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common): Present fortnight.	Rice (common): Past fortnight.	Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.: Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.: Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram: Present fortnight.	Gram: Past fortnight.	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood: Present fortnight.	Firewood: Past fortnight.	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt: Present fortnight.	Salt: Past fortnight.	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	11 4	18 8	18 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	13 12	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 2	7 9	6 14	...	...	...	
	Bijnor ...	11 6	12 8	11 15	16 14	15 12	16 14	6 12	6 12	7 14	10 11	10 11	9 0	15 3	15 3	14 1	14 10	15 3	7 14	14 3	135 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Moradabad ...	15 0	15 0	11 14	20 10	19 6	16 4	7 8	7 8	7 3	11 4	11 4	8 2	18 12	20 0	13 12	17 8	17 13	12 13	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...			
	Budaun ...	15 0	15 9½	11 6	22 12½	23 6	14 6	4 12½	6 0	8 6	9 0	13 3	9 0	19 3	20 6	12 9½	17 15	18 9½	13 3	16 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...			
	Bareilly ...	13 7	14 1	11 4	20 0	21 4	13 2	5 0	5 0	6 14	10 0	11 4	7 13	18 12	20 0	12 8	17 3	18 2	12 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	...	...	...			
	Sháhjahánpur ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...			
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	15 0	15 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	13 12	8 12	8 12	7 8	11 14	11 0	8 2	20 0	17 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	12 8	15 4	90 0	90 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...			
	Muttra ...	14 0	14 0	12 8	20 8	20 8	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	21 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	12 0	16 4	160 0	140 0	180 0	9 4	10 6½	8 10	...	...	...			
	Agra ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	20 8	22 0	14 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	21 8	13 8	18 0	19 0	11 8	15 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	8 8	...	...	...			
	Farukhabad ...	14 7	16 0	11 4	21 9	23 2	11 3	5 2	5 5	5 12	10 8	12 1	7 0	19 13	21 3	12 12	18 4	19 13	13 6	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	8 8	...	...	...			
	Mainpuri ...	15 12	16 8	11 4	23 8	25 8	12 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 8	14 8	7 0	21 8	23 8	13 0	18 12	20 12	12 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...			
	Etáwah ...	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 8	23 8	13 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	9 0	20 8	24 0	14 0	17 0	19 8	14 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...			
	Etah ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	13 4	6 0	5 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	21 8	22 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Jalaun ...	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	...	...	...			
	Jhánsi ...	16 2	16 8	13 10	25 6	24 0	13 6	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	23 10	23 12	15 8	21 13	22 0	13 6	15 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	...	...	...			
	Lalitpur ...	14 8	15 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	13 8	120 0	130 0	150 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...			
	Cawnpore ...	13 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	14 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	22 8	23 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...			
	Fatehpur ...	12 0	12 8	11 8	19 12	20 4	12 8	7 12	8 8	7 8	13 8	14 0	8 8	21 4	21 12	13 2	15 8	16 8	13 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bánda ...	14 0	14 12	15 4	16 8	17 8	16 12	10 0	11 0	7 8	13 0	12 8	9 0	23 0	27 0	17 12	18 8	20 0	16 8	12 12	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 10	8 8	...	...	...			
	Allahabad ...	11 6	12 2	11 12	17 12	18 0	15 4	7 0	7 6	8 4	13 0	12 0	10 10	20 12	21 2	15 8	16 2	17 6	14 10	14 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Humírpur ...	14 10	15 3	14 15	20 4	21 15	16 5	7 0	6 0	8 4	11 11	11 13	8 7	22 12	26 10	15 15	18 0	19 6	15 8	15 0	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 15	8 15	8 6	...	...	...			
	Jaunpur ...	13 6	13 1	12 0	21 1	20 7	14 13	7 1	7 1	7 1	12 11	12 11	9 14	22 9	23 4	13 6	18 5	16 15	11 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...			
	Gorakhpur ...	12 9½	12 9½	10 15	21 9½	20 11½	12 4	11 11½	7 10½	9 3	16 3½	15 4½	10 15	30 9½	28 12½	14 0	21 9½	21 9½	...	14 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	...	...	...			
	Basti ...	13 2	13 1	11 9	19 0	19 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 1	17 4	16 4	10 0	27 0	27 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	...	...	...			
	Azamgarh ...	13 5	13 6	11 9	17 8	17 5	14 6	7 6	7 3	7 6	15 5	14 14	11 7	24 14	23 10	14 6	...	...	...	12 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...			
	Mirzapur ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	12 12½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 5	7 12½	...	...	...	...			
	Benares ...	13 9	14 2	12 8	19 0½	19 2	14 2	7 10	8 11	8 11	12 8	11 15½	11 15½	21 12	22 13½	14 2	16 13½	17 6½	13 1	12 14	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11½	7 6	7 6	...	...	...			
	Gházipur ...	14 13	13 8½	12 4	20 0	17 6	15 7	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	14 2½	12 14	9 10½	23 3	24 8	15 7	18 10½	20 0	13 8														
Punjab.	Delhi ...	12 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	8 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0			
	Gurgáon ...	13 4	14 12	13 0	19 0	22 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	18 0	19 8	14 0	17 0	22 0	12 0	15 0	120 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0			
	Karnál [a] ...	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 8	19 8	15 0	17 8	18 8	14 0	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	4 11 0	4 8 0	16 8 0			
	Hissar ...	13 0	13 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	23 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0			
	Rohtak ...	13 0	14 4	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	15 0	16 8	16 12	17 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0			
	Sirsa [b] ...	14 0	15 0	15 0	45 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	26 4	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Umballa ...	17 0	17 0	15 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 4	9 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Ludhiána ...	15 8	16 8	15 0	26 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	12 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0			
	Simla ...	12 8	11 0	13 8	17 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0			
	Jullundur [c] ...	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 6	9 4	9 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Hoshiárpur ...	14 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			
	Kangra ...	11 0	13 8	12 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	9 11	9 10	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0			
	Amritsar ...	13 4	14 4	15 0	19 8	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	9 12	16 0	16 12	19 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 8	180 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	9 12,	9 12	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0			
	Siálkot [c] ...	12 4	12 8	13 8	18 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Gurdaspur ...	13 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	12 0	17 0	15 0	80 0	75 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0			
	Lahore ...	13 0	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 8 0			
	Ferozepore ...	14 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0			
	Gujránwála ...	12 8	13 8	14 12	22 0	26 0	16 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 8	60 0	60 0	100 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0			
	Ráwalpindi [b] ...	14 8	16 4	17 0	20 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	18 8	19 0	12 8	110 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0			
	Jhelum ...	15 8	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Gujrát ...	14 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	...	9 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0			
	Shahpúr ...	13 12	13 12	20 0	23 8	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	22 0	15 8	15 8	21 9	13 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 12	5 6 0	5 6 0	16 0 0			
	Mooltan ...	10 0	9 12	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0			
	Jhang ...	11 8	11 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	13 0	13 8	18 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0			
	Montgomery ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	16 0	24 0	18 0	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0			
	Muzaffargarh ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0			
	Dera Ismail Khán [d] ...	14 7	15 2	18 12	16 10	21 12	27 8	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 9	20 11	21 4	22 8	15 2	16 4	20 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			
	Dera Ghází Khan ...	9 11	10 0	15 10	12 3	12 8	18 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	20 5	10 15	10 10	17 0	12 0	75 0	75 0	125 0	48 12	50 0	65 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			
	Bannu ...	16 9	17 8	25 8	21 4	23 2	25 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	22 8	25 0	30 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	10 5	125 0	125 0	160 0	23 2	26 4	33 12	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			
	Peshawar [e] ...	9 8	12 0	19 0	14 9	18 6	40 0	...	...	...	6 15	8 3	12 8	12 10	17 11	28 14	12 10	15 12	17 0	15 0	85 0	68 0	80 0	38 0	43 14	45 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0			
	Kohát ...	14 5	15 5	20 6	25 6	25 8	29 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 9	20 6	20 2	30 2	19 2	19 2	30 0	16 0	102 0	102 0	127 8	76 8	76 8	102 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	17 8 0			
	Hazára ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	..	20 0	28 0	16 0	9 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	14 6	14 4	11 8	21 10	21 4	13 4	4 12	4 12	5 0	12 0	11 12	8 4	24 8	25 0	14 0	18 10	18 14	12 8	24 4**	24 4	14 0	14 5	14 6	14 2	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
	Unáo ...	14 6	14 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	12 8	13 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	19 0	19 8	13 0	24 0†	24 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	
	Bara Banki ...	14 4	14 4	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	8 0	25 0	25 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	24 0‡	24 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Sitapur ...	16 2	15 14	12 12	24 0	23 8	15 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 12	13 0	9 0	25 4	28 0	16 12	22 12	22 14	13 8	24 8§	24 6	18 8	17 13	19 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	
	Hardui ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kheri ...	16 0	16 9	13 8	22 0	24 0	16 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	31 0	31 4	18 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	36 0‖	36 0	19 0	17 8	18 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad ...	13 0	3 2	11 10½	21 0	20 4	14 0	7 0	7 4	7 8	13 0	12 8	8 9½	25 0	25 0	14 1½	17 0	16 12	...	28 8¶	24 8	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	...	...	...	
	Bharaich ...	13 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 12	30 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	
	Gonda ...	13 8	13 11	12 12	18 0	17 0	14 12	9 14	10 5	9 4	14 1	18 12	9 12	30 8	29 13	16 3	18 0	20 0	13 8	34 10**	33 1	16 14	15 10	15 14	14 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Rai Bareli ...	14 15½	14 13	11 8	22 0	21 13	13 0	13 8	13 9	7 0	14 0	14 8	7 8	27 10	28 8	13 0	22 2	21 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sultanpur ...	13 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	23 0	24 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	13 0	40 0††	40 6	16 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
	Partábgarh ...	12 15	12 10	12 11	20 2	19 2	14 15	12 5	11 13	8 4	15 0	14 10	10 0	23 3	22 8	14 10	19 11	19 5	13 14	20 2‡‡	19 13	15 5	13 8	13 2	15 2	193 5	193 5	185 0	8 0	8 2	7 7	...	...	...	

[a] Bajra & Jowar rising.
[b] Barley and Jowar falling.
[c] Firewood falling.
[d] Barley rising.
[e] Jowar and salt rising.

* Juar, large.
† Chotí juar.
‡ Kodo, makai.
§ Kodo.
‖ Marua.
¶ Kodo.
** Lahurra, marua, and kodo.
†† Kodo and peas.
‡‡ Arhar, másh, peas, and birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1878 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corainee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corainee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corainee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average Wages per Month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average Wages per Month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 6	9 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	9 8	12 4	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	17 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	...	...	...	
	Bhandára	11 4	11 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	15 0	13 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	...	...	...	
	Chánda	10 5	11 2	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 8	22 1	23 0	19 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	
	Wardha	10 6	10 12	16 13	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 5	9 8	9 8	8 4	17 1	19 4	19 10	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 14	121 0	121 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 7	...	...	...	
	Bálaghát	9 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore	10 12	11 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	
	Saugor	11 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
	Damoh	13 8	13 12	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	24 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 to 12	
	Seoni	11 4	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0	13 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Mandla	11 0	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Betúl	9 0	9 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Chhindwára	9 0	8 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 12	5 1	7 14	7 14	5 10	14 0	15 0	18 4	13 8	13 8	14 6	22 0	23 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur	9 8	9 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 10	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Nimár	10 8	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 10	12 0	12 7	12 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	34 0	100 0	86 0	100 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	
	Raipur	17 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	320 0	6 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	14 8	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	92 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
	Biláspur	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	14 0	15 0	15 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 8	9 0	...	7 5	8 3	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 9	8 9	9 3	5 to 7	5 to 7	12 to 15	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	...	7 3	8 3	...	...	...	7 1	...	4 1	8 7	8 7	5 9	11 7	13 8	9 0	11 7	14 1	9 0	...	7 9	7 14	9 5	112 14	112 14	112 14	9 0	9 0	10 12	None	5 to 7	12 to 15	
	Bolarum	7 3	8 4	9 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	4 12	8 6	8 6	5 14	12 9	12 14	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 7	7 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 2	9 0	Not received	5 to 7	12 to 15	
	Chudderghat	6 2	6 2	7 2	...	...	...	5 2	5 0	4 0	9 5	9 5	6 2	11 2	11 5	8 7	13 5	12 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	14 0	38 0	40 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	
	Amráoti	9 0	8 5	12 0	8 0	8 2	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	10 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Akola	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	..	...	..	8 0	8 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Wún	9 0	9 0	13 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	8 5	8 5	9 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Básim	7 2	7 2	13 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	6 6	8 7	8 7	8 5	14 5	14 5	22 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 8	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	11 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	...	...	10 0	7 5	7 7	11 5	8 0	8 0	6 5	9 2	9 0	7 5	...	16 2	10 2	...	...	...	19 5	18 7	9 5	12 7	13 2	8 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	...	...	
	Kolar	8 1	8 1	8 9	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	8 3	13 0	12 4	8 4	21 2	21 2	9 5	24 0	23 1	12 0	22 6	22 6	9 2	17 1	17 1	6 8	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	14 3	...	...	...	
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 5	10 0	4 7	5 2	5 5	10 0	9 5	6 5	11 0	10 5	7 0	16 0	16 5	9 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 2	7 7	13 0	10 5	8 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	
	Mysore	7 1	5 0	5 2	...	...	...	10 4	7 6	4 3	11 0	9 0	5 2	20 0	21 0	8 5	20 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	8 3	20 0	15 0	8 5	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 2	8 0	8 3	...	...	...	
	Hassan	7 0	5 5	6 2	7 5	6 5	6 7	10 5	9 0	6 2	11 0	11 0	6 7	...	...	7 7	...	...	...	21 0	20 5	11 2	11 7	14 2	6 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	
	Shimoga	5 2	5 2	3 5	6 2	6 2	4 5	8 5	7 5	...	12 2	9 5	6 5	21 0	21 0	12 5	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	11 5	16 0	12 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	
	Kadur	11 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 5	15 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	22 7	20 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	
	Chitaldroog	6 0	5 5	6 0	6 5	6 0	...	8 7	7 0	5 5	11 0	8 0	6 0	21 7	19 0	13 0	19 2	20 0	13 0	19 8	18 9	10 2	14 3	13 9	7 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 7	7 5	8 6	...	...	...	
	Coorg	6 0	5 9	6 2	5 2	5 9	5 3	7 6	7 6	5 9	11 4	10 9	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	12 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	19 0	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	11 0	11 7	14 0	15 8	13 10	5 0	4 9	5 14	7 0	7 0	6 13	15 8	15 8	12 10	15 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 15	41 0				
	Kishengurh	11 0	*	13 8	16 0	*	17 0	5 8	*	7 8	6 0	*	8 8	16 0	*	15 8	14 0	*	11 8	...	...	...	15 3	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	28 0	3 0 0	3 to 4	8 0 0	
	Ulwur	12 7	12 14	11 12	17 11	18 12	13 8	7 12	8 13	7 8	9 12	10 4	10 0	16 5	19 4	13 12	17 6	17 14	11 0	17 8	...	13 8	16 0	...	13 12	200 0	...	240 0	20 8	...	28 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3-8 to 10	
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 4	...	11 14	18 0	...	13 6	6 11	...	8 0	7 8	...	8 7	18 0	...	18 0	17 4	...	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kerowlee (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	15 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	
	Ajmere	10 0	9 12	12 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	15 8	12 0	14 8	14 0	10 4	9	...	...	...	14 3	14 2	16 1	...	...	...	15 4	15 3	32 0	...	...	...	
	Deoli Cantonment	12 7	12 14	13 9	17 2	17 2	15 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 5	18 4	16 12	14 14	16 12	15 12	9 9	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 8	20 0	40 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Erinpura	8 0	8 4	11 12	12 4	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	200 0	240 0	160 0	20 0	23 0	40 0	5 10 to 9 6	5 to 8	12 to 25	
	Sirohee	8 0	7 12	11 4	12 12	12 12	17 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Abu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 0	6 piesa	8 piesa	10 piesa	8 0	6 12	10 0	...	...	...	a Per man's load.
	Anadra																						11 5	11 5	13 10¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	16 6½	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	8 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 to 15	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 15½	9 6	10 8½	10 15	12 8	13 10½	4 5	4 5	5 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	17 8	6 0 0	4 13 0	12 to 16	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	9 1	9 1	11 14	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	4 6	10 0	10 0	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	27 8	25 0	50 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Partábgarh („)	11 6½	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 10	6 4	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar	7 14	7 8	12 5	11 14	11 4	17 2	3 2	3 2	6 4	5 10	5 10	6 6	12 8	11 4	17 4	11 8	11 4	15 0	16 4	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 0	...	...	37 8	5 10 0	6 9 0	7-8 to 15	
	Bickaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	19 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 4	9 4	17 8	...	...	...	
	Boondee	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	6 4	5 8	6 12	9 4	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
	Kotah	14 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 10	8 10	7 12	7 12	9 7	24 0	23 4	16 4	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	19 0½	18 12	...	...	...	...	8 12½	8 14½	...	...	...	...	
	Tonk	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
	Jhalawar	14 15½	14 4	...	...	15 12	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	21 9½	20 12	...	14 16½	13 15	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 7	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	16 14	...	...	...	
	Shahpoora	11 4	11 8	12 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	19 8	19 8	13 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 5	13 8	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Dholpur	12 7	12 12	11 5	18 9	12 10	6 12	6 12	7 14	6 12	9 14	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	19 6	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 9	7 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 7	7 5	8 6	...	...	...	
Central India.	Indore	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 4	8 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	16 0	19 3	12 5	11 5	13 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gwalior	13 10	14 2	10 5	16 3	17 5	7 13	5 3	4 15	6 6	6 2	6 6	7 5	18 4	18 0	11 8	16 15	17 1	8 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goona	16 12	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	35 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 6	14 4	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	10 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Rutlam	10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 8	8 12	8 8	7 0	15 12	15 12	12 16	8 11	12 13	0 12 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	9 0	9 2	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	9 0	9 2	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

* Not received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 26, 27, 32 AND 33 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH JANUARY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	Ganjam ...	7 8	7 4	10 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 6	8 0	9 6	9 4	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 6	13 5	13 5	16 6	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	12 4	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	7 3	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	4 4	8 7	7 9	5 9	13 8	13 8	9 0	14 1	14 4	9 9	16 8	15 9	9 9	7 5	7 5	9 3	130 0	110 0	140 0	8 9	8 9	10 5	
	Bolarum ...	8 2	7 0	9 6	...	...	...	7 3	6 1	5 3	8 3	7 2	6 1	12 8	12 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 3	10 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 0	10 7	
	Chadarghat ...	6 2	6 2	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	9 5	8 0	6 2	11 5	11 5	8 7	12 5	11 5	10 5	...	...	...	6 7	7 2	7 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 2	8 2	9 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Luty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	6,265,332	2,01,48,281	3,231,912	94,11,207	4,451,539	81,04,227	2,416,112	48,55,907	103,537	55,472	509,653	98,292	16,978,085	4,26,73,386
1875-76	6,069,387	1,95,68,366	3,225,068	94,65,970	4,651,543	84,96,780	2,631,788	51,74,523	142,375	71,798	785,989	1,26,201	17,506,150	4,29,03,638
1876-77	6,272,727	2,02,61,427	3,447,970	1,00,92,773	4,581,153	83,74,403	2,945,841	57,65,943	131,039	66,153	632,762	1,10,587	18,011,492	4,46,71,286
1877-78	6,360,559	2,04,85,092	3,181,585	92,78,386	4,934,894	89,88,610	3,079,599	59,69,954	195,916	98,690	494,505	91,501	18,247,058	4,49,12,233
1878-79	6,435,522	1, 90,93,106	3,728,648	95,82,277	4,323,830	1,08,08,287	3,251,914	79,56,333	64,394	88,729	523,658	85,804	18,327,966	4,76,14,536
AVERAGE ...	6,280,705	1,99,11,255	3,363,037	95,66,123	4,588,592	89,54,461	2,865,051	59,44,532	127,452	76,168	589,313	1,02,477	17,814,150	4,45,55,016

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE, (STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 18th January 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras remain unchanged. No rain has yet fallen in Bombay, where the *rabi* crops however are still on the whole fairly good; some damage by locusts and rats in places is reported. In Mysore the standing crops continue to be satisfactory, and prices are falling. Rain still holds off in the Central Provinces; wheat and pulse are suffering in the northern districts, and prospects generally are not as satisfactory as could be wished. In Berar matters remain favourable as before. Rain is urgently needed in Central India, and prices are rising. Slight rain has fallen in parts of Rajputana, and the want of it is generally felt. There has been no rain in Bengal during the week, and no change of any importance has taken place; rain is much wanted in the Patna division and in a great part of the Bhágalpore division, as also in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, but the general outlook is not discouraging; the exports of grain from some districts are large, and prices continue high in spite of the favourable rice harvest. No change is reported from Assam. In British Burma there is nothing new to note. The rain that fell during the preceding week in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has not been followed by more, except a very light shower in two tahsils of the Agra district and in Kumaun; the want of rain continues to be much felt. In the Punjab rain is greatly needed, and all crops on unirrigated lands are now suffering.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 22nd).		
Kistna (Jan. 18th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·13, *cholum* 15·65, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 15·0; ague general; cholera in 6 and small-pox in 3 taluks; 2·4 feet water over anicut; later dry crops generally good; *varige* being reaped in Vinukonda taluk, outturn ¾; wet paddy also being harvested.
Kurnool („ „)	...	Rice 9·86, *cholum* 16·59, *raggi* 20·13, *cumboo* 18·51; fever prevalent; season favourable; second crop paddy being sown; white *cholum*, cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition.
Tanjore („ „)	·15 at Shealy on 12th; *nil* in others.	Rice 7·96, *cholum* 12·95, *raggi* 14·87, *cumboo* 13·42; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, in parts of the district they suffer much; harvest of *sandikar, kuruvai, vadensamba, raggi, varagu*, &c., outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·46, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 18·87, *cumboo* 18·17.
Malabar („ „)	1·08 in Cochin, *nil* in others.	Rice 9·64, *raggi* 15·35; prices of rice stationary in Kotayam, Ernád, and Walluvanad, fallen elsewhere; cholera slight in Cochin; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Ernád; harvesting of second crop in progress.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged; strong wind with some rain at Madras.
Bombay—(Jan. 22nd)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River continues very low; two cases of small-pox in town.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cold; rain wanted; *rabi* crops healthy; prospects fair; small-pox in Jacobabad taluka, 2 cases fatal; famine rates prevail.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Damage by locusts to the extent of 2 annas in Dholka; slight damage from them in Dhandhuka and Gogo.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	*Rabi* good; rain would be beneficial; large exports from Sinnar.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever throughout district.
Colába (Jan. 20th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen taluka, where fever continues; *rabi* sowing completed.
Ratnágiri („ 14th)	...	*Rabi* crops pretty good, sowing of *waingani* rice progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly injured by rats in three talukas; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	No change.
Belgaum ...	...	
Dharwar ...	...	Vermin causing damage to crops in three talukas; no marked improvement in public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop cultivation above ghât; fever continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather very cold; late crops healthy; prices of grain declining.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; locusts at Jhinjhuwara and Tulsand; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Health good; state of prices and crops beginning to cause anxiety. *General Remarks.*—Some damage by locusts in Ahmedabad and by rats in Satara and the Southern Mahratta districts; rain required in parts of Deccan; *rabi* prospects generally continue fair.
Bengal—(Jan. 21st).		
Chittagong ...	A few drops.	Weather fine; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent; the *amun* crop is all reaped.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather rather cold; foggy in the morning and clear at noon throughout the week; the mustard is in flower; tobacco is thriving well in some places; in others transplanting has commenced.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Temperature a little high for the season; weather occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the crops are good everywhere; the gathering of the *amun* crop is almost finished.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather on the whole seasonable, though hotter than usual on one or two days; the winter harvest may be said to be completed all over the district; the outturn is very good; general health is good.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; rather warmer than is usual at this time of year; the crops are good; nearly all the *amun* has been reaped; the winter crops are in fair condition.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather hot for the season, with clouds; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and for the most part warm; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the *amun* crop is now all gathered; the outturn is good; the minor crops are in fair condition.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; north wind blowing; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera and small-pox are abating.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *amun* harvest is nearly completed; the spring crops are promising; general health is good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the *amun* harvest is completed over the greater part of the district with a fair outturn; the winter crops are generally doing well; cholera is bad near Kishnaghur and in other parts of the district, and fever is reported from several places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cool nights and mornings, hot midday; the *rabi* crops promise well; large exportations of rice are going on down stream and by rail to Calcutta; prices have risen from 13½ seers (last week) to 12 seers, notwithstanding the favourable harvest.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, cool, and seasonable; the harvesting of the *amun dhan* is going on; the prospects of the other crops are good; prices are still high; the public health is fairly good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The *dhan* crop is still being harvested; the *rabi* crops continue to be favourable, but want rain; reports of cholera have been received from Bagmara and Singra police stations.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cutting of *amun* is nearly finished; the *rabi* crops look promising; sugarcane is being cut; fever is prevalent in some parts of the district; twelve cases of cholera were reported from Bogra during the week; of these, four proved fatal.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the rice harvest is nearly finished; the crop is above the average; mustard and other cold-weather crops are looking well.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Sun hot in the daytime; nights cold, with heavy dews, which supply the place of the Christmas rains; prospects continue favourable; cholera still prevails in parts of the district.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather not seasonable; much hotter than usual at this time of year; the *haimanta* crop is nearly harvested; coarse rice sells from Rs. 3 to 3-2 a maund; the cold-weather crops are looking well, but a little rain is wanted; public health is fair, but fever is prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather still continues warm for the time of year; nothing to add to previous week's report; the *haimanta* crop has turned out well; the land is being prepared for the *bhadoi* crops
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Alternate sunshine and clouds; heavy frost in the night; *haimanta dhan* has turned out very well; the ground is being prepared for other crops; wheat, barley, and buck-wheat have also been gathered.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather rather colder than last week; the few crops on the ground are doing well.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather not cold enough for the time of the year; wind from the north; the *amun* crop is nearly harvested; the outturn is good; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good; fever still prevails, as also cholera at Gooptiparah, in thana Balaghur.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *amun* has been reaped and harvested; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; public health is on the whole improving.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm; the prospects of the crops continue to be good; fever is abating in every part of the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvest is a very full one.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; all the crops seem to be generally doing well, but rain is wanted in Doomka; wheat and barley are in ear.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; new rice has come to the market, but prices have an upward tendency, owing to the heavy demand for exportation; the cold-weather crops require a little rain, especially in the south; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with west wind; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the *rabi* crops are good, but rain is wanted in several parts of the district.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the crops are doing well; cases of cholera are of rather frequent occurrence in almost all parts of the district west of the river Mahananda.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the paddy harvest has been nearly completed; the *rabi* requires rain; prices are steadily rising.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; there has been no change in the state of the crops; rain is much wanted.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; slight fogs in the mornings; west wind is prevailing; the cold-weather crops are doing well, but rain is urgently required; early mustard is being reaped; the poppy is in flower in some places; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Strong west winds; rain is badly wanted; the *rabi* crops are poor for want of moisture.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change since last report; rain would do good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 84·5°; the *aghani* crop has almost all been cut; the *rabi* crops are flourishing, but a good shower of rain is wanted; a few cases of small-pox have been reported, otherwise the public health is generally good; the condition of the plough cattle is also good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season, but cool since the 17th; the prospects of the *rabi* crops remain favourable; some rain is wanted; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but warm for the time of year; the state and prospects of the crops are at present generally good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and unseasonable for this time of the year; the prospects of the crops continue good and the general health is excellent.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; the *rabi* crops on the ground are doing fairly; the oilseeds are being cut; the price of rice is stationary.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather unchanged; most of the rice harvest has been reaped; malarious fever is still very prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* and *rabi* crops are being harvested; cholera and fever are still present in the Julpigoree sub-division.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is progressing well; common rice is selling at 15¾ to 23¾ seers for the rupee; three coasting vessels are being loaded; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There is hardly any change to report in the agricultural prospects of Bengal during the week; the rice crop has almost all been cut; the prospects of the *rabi* and other standing crops continue generally favourable, but rain is wanted in all the districts of the Patna, and in a great portion of the Bhágalpur Division, as well as in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar; prices still continue high, notwithstanding the favourable rice harvest, and from some districts large quantities of grain are being exported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 22nd)		
Benares (Jan. 21st)	...	No change; rain badly wanted.
Allahabad („ „)	...	
Jhánsi („ 22nd)	...	The late fall of rain has done good to the crops.
Agra („ 21st)	·1 in Jalesar and Firozabad	More rain wanted for *rabi*.
Meerut („ 22nd)	...	No change; rain very much wanted.
Kumaun („ 18th)	Light rain fell on 16th instant.	More rain is required.
Lucknow („ 22nd)	...	Rain wanted.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather clear; wind west; rain needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Irrigation going on; sugar-mills at work; poppy coming up well.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	...	Prospects doubtful; rain much needed.
		General Remarks.—Rain much needed.
Punjab—(Jan. 21st)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; but rain wanted; health improving; prices of food grains rising.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy; crops on canal lands doing fairly, but *barani* sowings withering for want of rain; food grains rising in price; health good.
Umballa ...	·2	Crops doing well; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; health improving.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health improving; rain very much wanted for *rabi* sowings; prices of food grains stationary.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair, but rain much wanted; health improving.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects bad; public health improving.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Public health good; agricultural prospects fair, but rain wanted; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Fever abating; crops require rain.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects bad for want of rain; prices of food grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted; all crops beyond the reach of irrigation are suffering; health improving.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 23rd)		
Nimár ...	...	Wheat and *tur* somewhat injured by cold; prospects otherwise favourable.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Wheat bad; gram promising well.
Betúl (Jan. 20th)	...	Cold; prospects uncertain; wheat bad; prices fallen; cattle disease appearing.
Wardha ...	...	Outturn of cotton and *jowar* under half average; prospects good.
Nágpur (Jan. 22nd)	...	Cold at nights; prospects fair; prices steady.
Chánda („ 19th)	...	Clear and cold; prices risen; cattle disease in Warora and Brahmapuri; health good.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and pleasant; prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; prospects bad; prices high; health good.
Bhandára (Jan. 21st)	...	Clear and pleasant; winnowing of rice completed, that of *jowar* progressing; outturn good; health good; prices high.
Seoni ...	...	Prospects unfavourable; fever and bronchial affections prevalent; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear and cool; *urd* and *tur* being reaped; small-pox and fever slight; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects somewhat favourable; prices falling; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects unfavourable; prices steady.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects unfavourable; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and cold; prospects unsatisfactory; prices rising; 41 deaths from small-pox; health good.
Raipur ...	...	Clear and cool; prospects good; 16 deaths from small-pox; cattle disease prevalent.
Biláspur (Jan. 18th)	...	Clear and pleasant; prospects good, but *kodur* has suffered in Mungeli; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 17th)	...	Warm; ploughing in progress where practicable; health good; prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold; wheat and pulse failing in northern districts; prices high; health good.
British Burma—(Jan. 23rd)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Fever prevalent in the Akyab town, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly finished; outturn of crops good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Four deaths from cholera, and 3 fatal cases of small-pox in town; reaping rapidly progressing; an unusually full crop expected; fever prevalent in Hmaubee; no cattle disease; total rainfall 85·46 inches.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—*contd.*		
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received.
Bassein ...	Slight rain on 18th; rain for 4 hours in Paiben circle.	One death from cholera in town, 29 in Regye; from 25th to 30th December cattle deaths 122; same period mean temperature 74·62°; first boat this season's rice in no quotations.
Henzada ...	...	Public health excellent; reaping nearly over.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Health fair; crop reaped and partly thrashed; paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; harvest over.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health of men and cattle normal; paddy reaping over.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Reaping and threshing of crops still in operation; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair; crops good.
Tounghoo ...	·18	Public health good; agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Health generally good; some fever and cattle disease in Bassein district; crops appear good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; reaping of the *sali* crops finished; mustard gathering.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 22nd)	...	Standing crops are in good condition; prices falling; for week ending 11th January, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 662.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (Jan. 22nd)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; cotton picking continued.
Central India— (Jan. 22nd)	...	Clear sky; rain urgently needed; prices rising.
Rajputana— (Jan. 22nd)	...	Rain much wanted to save gram crop; otherwise prospects unchanged.
Sirohee (Jan. 5th)	...	Tanks drying up, wells fair; health and prospects good; cloudy.
Marwar („ 18th)	..	Health and prospects good; locusts in Jálor district.
Harowtee („ 11th)	...	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Deoli ...	·08	
Bhurtpore ...	·10	More rain wanted.
Ulwur (Jan. 22nd)	·32 in southern Tahsils.	Health considerably improved.
Ajmere („ „)	...	Rain much needed to save gram crop; otherwise prospects unchanged.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras prospects are reported to be fair in most districts; extraordinary drought prevails in the Tinnevelly district. No material change has taken place in the Bombay Presidency, where local damage from rats and locusts still continues. The *rabi* is likely to be good. In Mysore matters are satisfactory as before, and prices continue to fall. No rain has yet fallen in the Central Provinces, and in the Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts prospects are gloomy; in other districts they are still on the whole fair. The report from Berar mentions clear weather and gives a favourable account of the spring crop. Central India and Rajputana exhibit no change; in the former prices are rising, and in the latter rain is needed, especially in Ajmere. In Bengal slight rain has fallen only in Chittagong and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and it is much wanted in other places; frost has done much damage in the Patna division and in Palamow, but otherwise the *rabi* crops are generally fairly good; large exportations continue and prices remain high. Prospects are satisfactory in Assam and also in British Burma. In the last named province, although the general health is good, there has been slight cholera in some parts of Thonkwa, Henzada, Mergui, and Bassein, where, too, there is cattle disease. The reports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab repeat the complaint of want of rain, of which unfortunately there appears to be no prospect at present. There has been clear bright weather in almost every part of India. The failure of the winter rains in the north up to the present time is certainly unfortunate, but there is no reason as yet to entertain any apprehension of extensive injury to the spring crop.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 29th)		
Kistna (Jan. 25th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·38, *cholum* 15·43, *raggi* 16·93, *cumboo* 15·09; fever general; cholera and smallpox in some taluks; 1·7 feet water over anicut; pulse crops suffering from insects and want of rain; *varige* in ear in Repalli and Bapatla taluks.
Kurnool („ „)	...	Rice 9·85, *cholum* 16·49, *raggi* 20·47, *cumboo* 17·84; fever prevalent; season favourable; white *cholum*, cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition.
Tanjore („ „)	·44 (average of 8 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 9·24, *cholum* 12·87, *raggi* 16·69, *cumboo* 13·45; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, and in parts suffer; harvest of *kattalai*, *samba*, *varugu*, *dal*, &c., outturn ¼ to ⅞

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Madura (Jan. 25th)	·08 in Madura; *nil* in others.	Rice 9·31, *cholum* 14·58, *raggi* 17·87, *cumboo* 17·16.
Malabar („ „)	·49 (average of 2 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 9·94, *raggi* 15·60; prices of rice fallen in Calicut, Wynaad, Palghaut and Ponany, stationary elsewhere; cholera slight in Kurambranád, Ernad, and Cochin; small-pox in 5 taluks; cattle disease slight in Calicut and Ernad; harvesting of second crop in progress. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair in most districts; drought in Tinnevelly reported extraordinary.
Bombay—(Jan. 29th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 25th 3 feet 2 inches, last year 7 feet 11 inches.
Hyderabad ...	...	Locusts have re-appeared, no damage.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* prospects fair; crops in much need of rain; prices of food grains very high; cattle disease prevalent.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Locusts to a certain extent in Dhandhuka; remaining crops in other talukas continue well.
Panch Mahâls ...	...	Locusts damaged wheat and pulse crops in some villages.
Kaira ...	...	Crops and public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Weather fine; public health good except in Jambusar and Wágra where fever continues; cattle free from disease throughout district crops saved from locusts and *khapedi* good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Harvesting of grain commenced; cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues.
Colába (Jan. 27th)	...	Weather cold; fever and locusts in 2 talukas; *rabi* crops good in 3 talukas.
Ratnágiri („ 21st)	...	*Rabi* crops good; 11 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Ditto.
Sholapur ...	...	Ditto.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injuries by rats in some talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	No change.
Belgaum ...	...	Damage to crops by rats continues; cattle disease in Athni taluka.
Dharwar ...	...	Vermin causing damage in 2 more talukas; public health as before.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop good on coast; fever general; cattle disease in Coompta.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; wheat and gram thriving; cholera at Pálitána and surrounding villages.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather moderate; crops same as before; prices high.
Baroda ...	...	Public health fair; state of *rabi* crops inferior.
		General Remarks.—Some damage by locusts in Guzerat, and by rats in Satara and Southern Mahratta Country; *rabi* prospects fair generally; no important change.
Bengal—(Jan. 28th).		
Chittagong ...	0·2	Weather fine; nothing new to report in the state and prospects of the crops; prices show a tendency to rise; public health is good.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the reaping of the *amun* crop is finished; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·03	Weather seasonable; very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the 21st; tobacco and mustard plants are thriving well.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy in the morning in the first part of the week; latterly seasonably cold and bright; the prospects of the crops continue good; sugarcane, mustard, and other winter crops are being gathered.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual; cultivation of the spring crops is progressing; prices have fallen in Perozepore; general health is good.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the *amun* has been harvested with good outturn; the *kalai* is also being reaped; the winter crops generally are doing well, except in the Bhushana thana; a little rain would do good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are looking well; in spite of the heavy crop of rice, prices are yet high; cholera in a sporadic form is reported from most parts of the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the price of rice is very high; public health in general is good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; the storing of the *amun* crop is nearly completed; the winter crops promise well; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the *amun* harvest is over; the outturn is nowhere below the average; but the prices are still high; the winter crops generally are doing well; cholera is still reported, and a few deaths have also been caused by small-pox.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	The weather has again become cooler; clear bright days; the *rabi* continues to promise well; the price of rice remains high, and exportation continues; health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; the prospects of the crops are good; public health is good; no report has been received from Serajgunge.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The *dhan* crop still continues to be reaped, but it is being exported abundantly from several parts of the district; the *rabi* crops, though thriving, still require rain; cholera has disappeared.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; north wind is prevalent; almost all the *amun* has been reaped; the *rabi* crops are doing well; fever still prevails; cholera is on the decrease.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; the price of rice varies from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather colder; the prospects of tobacco are good, and of wheat and mustard are moderate; rain would cause an improvement; cholera is disappearing, but small-pox is reported from Bagdogra.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, clear, and cool; the reaping of the rice crop is completed; the prospects of the winter crops continue to be promising; but a little rain would have greatly benefited them; the state of the public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Hazy foggy mornings; weather considerably cooler than last week; the ploughing of land for *bhadoi* is slowly progressing; mustard and tobacco are doing well; the plucking of the latter has commenced; in the Duárs the mustard is said to be rather backward for want of rain.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; very cold; threatening snow or rain; the few crops on the ground are doing well; the ground is being cleared for other crops.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the small amount of crop still on the ground is doing well.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the *amun* crop is nearly harvested; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; fever has much abated; cholera still continues at Gooptipara.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather much cooler than last week, but clear and bright; no change in the prospects of any of the crops since last report; fever is gradually disappearing.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather has turned suddenly colder; there is nothing further to report about the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold, but sultry in Pakour; the prospects of the crops continue satisfactory, but rain is wanted in Doomka and Godda; in Jamtara *rahar* is ripening, sugarcane is being planted, and the old crop of sugarcane is being cut.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; west wind is prevailing; the prospects of the winter crops are favourable; the price of rice continues high; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold, with west wind; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the state and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is required in places.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the reaping of the *haimanta* paddy is about to close, the *matore* plants are flowering; the wheat plants are thriving; the prospects of the crops are good; fever has abated, as the weather has become quite cool; cases of cholera are decreasing.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold, with west wind; no change since last report; the *rabi* is suffering much from want of rain; prices are rising.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are less promising than heretofore; the country is exceedingly dry, and rain is greatly needed.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; west wind (favourable to the *rabi* crops) is prevailing; the cold-weather crops are decidedly suffering for want of rain; *rahar* and cotton are doing well; sugarcane manufacture is going on; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cool west winds in the day; the *rabi* crops are poor for want of rain.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; there has been no change in the state of the crops; rain is wanted.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the thermometer in the shade was 79·5°; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be favourable, but rain is wanted to secure a good outturn; several cases of small-pox have been reported from Gya, Aurungabad, Nabinagar and Nowada; the health of the plough cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report; rain is urgently wanted to ensure the *rabi* crops; public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and colder; the *rabi* crops are at present flourishing, but rain would do good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with frosty nights; the *rabi* crops promise well, except in the Palamow sub-division, where they are said to have been much injured by frost; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler and more seasonable; the condition of the crops continues good; and the general health is fair.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops are doing fairly; the price of rice is the same; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the paddy harvest is well in now.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; the harvesting of the *sarad* and *rabi* crops is going on; the sowing of the *dalua* or spring rice has commenced; cholera is on the decrease.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* rice is being harvested; the prospects of the *dalua* rice are fair; common rice sells at 16 to 21 seers for the rupee; public heath is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain in Bengal during the week except a slight fall in the district of Chittagong and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; rain is much wanted in the Patna division, and is also required in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and a few other places; except in the Patna division, and in Palamow where frost has caused much injury, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are on the whole promising; the rice harvest is now generally over except in a few low lands; prices still keep very high, and are rising in some districts owing to large exportations.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 29th)		
Benares (Jan. 28th)	...	No change; rain much needed.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; crops dying in light soils.
Jhánsi („ 29th)	...	No change since last report.
Agra („ 28th)	...	*Rabi* thriving; no sickness.
Meerut („ 29th)	...	} No change.
Bareilly („ „)	...	
Lucknow („ „)	...	Rain much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Rain sadly wanted; irrigation unequal to requirements of agriculturists.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather clear; rain wanted.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	...	Prospects doubtful; rain much needed.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted.
Punjab—(Jan. 28th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health improving; rain wanted; prices of food grains rising.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops doing fairly; but rain much needed; prices of food grains rising; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops doing fairly well; but rain much wanted; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Condition of *rabi* crops critical; health still improving.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Prices of food grains rising; rain much wanted for *rabi* crops; health still improving.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Public health improving; rain much wanted.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Cattle disease continues; rain much wanted.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Public health and condition of crops good; but rain wanted; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health improving; crops fair; but rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects poor; prices of food grains rising.
		General Remarks.—Clouds are again clearing off and there is no prospect of rain at present.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 30th)		
Nimár ...	...	Prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects unchanged.
Betúl (Jan. 27th)	...	Clear; prospects of gram fair; wheat below average; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* prospects fair; prices steady.
Nágpur (Jan. 29th)	...	Cold; prospects fair; health good; prices unchanged.
Chánda („ 26th)	...	Clear and cold; prospects unchanged; health good; cattle disease at Brahmapuri; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Prospects fair; fever continues; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* fair; pulses average crop; wheat 14 annas.
Bhandára (Jan. 28th)	...	Winnowing of rice almost completed; outturn satisfactory; *rabi* doing well; small-pox slightly prevalent; prices falling.
Seoni ...	...	No improvement in *rabi* crops; fever continues; prices unchanged.
Balaghát ...	...	Clear and cool; inferior kind of *rabi* crops harvesting; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* prospects very unfavourable; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* bad; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	*Rabi* suffering for want of rain; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Cool; prospects of *rabi* favourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Jan. 24th)	...	Clear; all crops harvested; health good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* in Jubbulpore, Damoh, and Saugor unfavourable; in other districts continue fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Jan. 30th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Fever prevalent in Akyab town, otherwise public health normal; crops have been all reaped; outturn reported favourable.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Four fatal cases of small-pox in town; no cholera cases; reaping rapidly progressing; an unusually full crop expected; fever prevalent in Phounglong township; no cattle disease.
Thonkwa (Jan. 18th)	Some rain on night of 17th instant.	Health generally good; some deaths from cholera reported in Kyontone circle in Phyapoon township; slight cattle disease also reported as existing in this circle; outbreak of small-pox reported at Phyapoon; reaping nearly over.
Ditto („ 25th)	...	Health generally good; reaping nearly completed; outturn reported very favourable.
Bassein ...	·48	Two deaths from cholera in town, 6 in Kanibai from 6th to 12th January; cattle deaths from 1st to 15th, 37 in Pyengmabenghla, 42 in Shwegnagoungben; mean temperature 78·32°; rice dribbling in, but no quotation.
Henzada ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera, one in Henzada township, and six in Okpho; otherwise public health good; harvest finished; threshing in operation.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Report not received.
Prome ...	...	Public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	*Nil*	General health of men and cattle normal; few cases small-pox in Zuatoung.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	·02	Reaping nearly over; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair; crops good.
Tounghoo ...	...	Public health good; crops all gathered in.
Tavoy (Jan. 4th)	...	Public health good; prospects of crops good; reaping nearly completed.
Ditto („ 11th)	...	Public health good; prospects of crops good; reaping nearly completed.
Mergui („ 4th)	...	Public health good with exception of a case or two of cholera in Mapaiteran; cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Ditto („ 11th)	...	Nine deaths from cholera from 1st to 11th instant at Mergui, otherwise health good; crops being reaped; cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—General health good; slight cholera in some parts of Thonkwa, Bassein, Henzada and Mergui; cattle disease prevalent in Bassein; crops good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 29th)	*Nil*	Weather clear, cool, and seasonable; mustard seeds being gathered.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; prices not falling.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 29th)	·28 in Bangalore, and ·22 in Mysore.	Prices falling; for week ending 18th January, gratuitously relieved 624.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti (Jan. 29th)	...	*Rabi* crops continue favourable; weather clear.
Central India—(Jan. 29th)	*Nil*	No change; prices rising.
Rajputana—(Jan. 29th)		
Sirohee (Jan. 12th)	...	Tanks drying up, wells fair; health and crops good; cold, but at times cloudy and cold; season mild and agreeable.
Marwar („ 11th)	...	Health and crops good; weather seasonable; prices high with tendency to rise.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	...	Weather seasonable; health fair.
Ajmere („ 29th)	...	Rain much wanted; prospects unchanged.
Ulwur ...	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jótíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON introduced the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán and the Mover. He said that the circumstances which had led to the introduction of the measure had been explained at the last meeting of the Council. Brie stated, its object was to provide for the regulation, where necessary, of hackney-carriages in those Provinces and parts of India in which there were no local legislatures.

It was accordingly provided in the Bill, that the law should be applicable, if required, to the following localities; namely:—

(1) to municipalities situated in the territories known as the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg;
(2) to cantonments situated in those territories; and
(3) to British cantonments situated in the territories of Native Chiefs.

As to the mode of operation, it was proposed that the regulation of hackney-carriages, where effected, should be effected by local rules. These local rules would be made, in the case of municipalities, by the municipal committees, subject to confirmation by the Local Government; in the case of cantonments in British territory, by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; in the case of British cantonments in the territories of Native States by the Governor General in Council.

The several matters to be dealt with by the rules were set forth in section 5 of the Bill. They might require, *inter alia*, that carriages offered for hire, and the animals and harness used with them, should be in proper condition; that fit persons should be employed as drivers; that the fares charged should be reasonable, and that the carriages should not be over-laden.

The Bill further provided that breach of rules should be punishable with fine extending to fifty rupees, and that disputes between the hirer and owner or driver of a carriage, as to amount of fare, should be determinable by a Magistrate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PLEADERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865. He said that the Committee had made only two additions of any substantial importance. The first of these was the bringing of the practitioners in the Presidency Small Cause Courts within the scope of the Pleaders Act. He had already explained that, owing to Sir Barnes Peacock's interpretation of the expression "Courts of Small Causes" as used in that Act, there was no power to make rules as to the qualification, admission and control of those practitioners; and the expediency of making such rules would (MR. STOKES supposed) be admitted by every one except, perhaps, some of the practitioners in question.

The second addition had been suggested by the Chief Justice of Bengal, for whose wise and kindly counsel, given on this and on many other occasions, MR. STOKES wished to express his hearty thanks. The addition was the giving power to make rules for the qualification, admission and control of mukhtárs practising on the Appellate side of the High Court. The present Act, XX of 1865, section 44, purported to give such a power, and it was clear that the intention of the legislature at that time was to oblige all persons who desired to practise either in the High Court or the Mufassal Courts as mukhtárs, to be duly admitted and enrolled as recognized officers of those Courts, and to place them under the Court's supervision and control.

Accordingly, under the power thus conferred upon them, the High Court at Fort William on the 19th of January, 1871, passed the following rules relating to mukhtárs in the High Court:—

"I. Persons who have hitherto practised as mukhtárs on the appellate side of the High Court, and also persons desiring so to practise, may apply to be admitted and enrolled as mukhtárs in the High Court.

"II. No person so applying shall be admitted, except he shall satisfy the Court as to his character and competency.

"III. Every person so applying, on being approved by the Court, shall, before he is admitted and enrolled as a mukhtár, be required to give security in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for his honesty and good conduct, for his compliance with the rules and orders of the High Court, and for the faithful discharge of his duties towards the Court and towards his employers.

"IV. Every person admitted and enrolled as a mukhtár of the High Court shall be at liberty—

(1) to instruct counsel or vakíl;
(2) to inspect the records of any civil or criminal case in which he is engaged as mukhtár, and if necessary to obtain copies of any papers or documents in order to the preparation of a brief or instructions for the counsel or vakíl employed, or to be employed, in the case;
(3) to deposit in the office money or securities on behalf of his clients;
(4) to withdraw monies or securities deposited on account of his clients;
(5) to receive back original or other documents filed in any case, after the case shall have been completely disposed of;
(6) and, generally, to do all other such duties on behalf of his clients as mukhtárs are now, according to the existing practice in the Court, empowered to do; provided that no monies, securities or documents shall be handed out to any mukhtár, except on production of a special or general power-of-attorney under the hand of his client, and duly registered, authorizing him to receive the same.

"V. Mukhtárs, within the first fortnight in January in every year, or on the occasion of taking out or renewing their certificates, shall be required to satisfy the Registrar as to the state of their securities."

Soon after this, on the 15th of April, 1872, the vakíls of the High Court presented a petition to the Judges, praying that the rules so made might be reconsidered, upon the ground that the introduction of a fourth class of practitioners, under the name of mukhtárs, into the High Court was injurious to the rights and privileges to which they (the vakíls) were entitled under the Letters Patent of 1862 and 1865, and the rules made by the High Court pursuant to those Letters Patent.

Their contention was, that the Letters Patent provided for only three classes of practitioners in the High Court, namely, advocates, vakíls and attornies; that clause 10 of the Letters Patent of 1862 contained a positive prohibition against any persons being allowed to act in any way for suitors in the High Court, except vakíls and attornies, and that section 44 of Act XX of 1865 was *ultra vires* of the Indian legislature, in so far as it contravened, or enabled the High Court to contravene, this prohibition. They insisted, therefore, that the introduction of a fourth class of practitioners to act in any way for clients in the High Court, under the name of mukhtárs, was contrary to law notwithstanding section 44 of the Act of 1865; and they prayed the Judges, upon those grounds, to rescind the rules of December, 1871.

This petition was opposed by a large number of persons, professing to be the mukhtárs of the High Court, who contended that they were, and had been for years past, acting for clients in that capacity, and that their status, as such, was recognized by the vakíls and the public, as well as by the Act of 1865.

The question thus raised was argued before the Judges; and, upon reconsideration, a majority of the Court were of opinion (no formal decision was given) that the rules which they had made in 1871 were contrary to law; and those rules were consequently rescinded.

MR. STOKES did not for a moment presume to question the correctness of the opinion of the High Court as the law then stood or was supposed to stand. But three days before Act XX of 1865 was passed, the Statute 28th Vic., c. 15, had been enacted by Parliament, and under it new Letters Patent were granted to the High Courts. The sixth section of the Statute expressly saved our legislative powers, and though clause 10 of the new Letters contained a prohibition like that in clause 10 of the former Letters, the 44th clause of the new Letters expressly declared that all the provisions of the Letters Patent (including, of course, the prohibition) were subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council. Furthermore, owing to the full discussion which the authority of the Indian legislature had received in Meares' case, 14 Beng. 106, in Feda Husain's case, I. L. R. 1 Calc. 431, and in Bura and Bukh Singh's case, I. L. R. 3 Calc. 63, there could now be no reasonable doubt as to the extent of those powers.

The ground was therefore cleared. This legislature was fully competent to modify the Letters Patent and to enable the High Court to regulate the mukhtárs that practised on its appellate side. As to the expediency of so doing, there could be no question. "In order to the due protection of suitors (MR. STOKES quoted Sir R. Garth) from injustice and wrong, all persons, by whatever name they may be called—vakíls, mukhtárs, agents, or otherwise—who are allowed to take any part in the business of the Court, should have a defined and recognized position as the Court's officers, and should be bound by such wholesome rules as the Court should from time to time think fit to pass. In other words, it was highly desirable, in the interests of the public, that the intention of the legislature in 1865 with regard to High Court mukhtárs, as well as others, should be fully and fairly carried out." MR. STOKES had lived too long in India to be sanguine as to the complete success of any measure intended to stop an evil practice. But he did hope and believe that the rules which the High Court at Fort William, and also, he presumed, the High Court at Allahabad, would pass as soon as the Bill became law, would to some appreciable extent restrict the dishonest and demoralizing custom of giving commission on fees paid to legal practitioners.

Act XX of 1865 having been already thrice amended, the Committee had thought it better to repeal and consolidate, with the changes proposed by the Bill and those now described, than to have the law on so small a subject contained in five Acts.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 12th February, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th January, 1879.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects, both in Madras and the Bombay Presidency, have not undergone any material change; in parts of the latter damage by rats continues. In Mysore prices are still falling. Clear weather has prevailed in the Central Provinces, and in the districts of Damoh, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chhindwára the crops are not doing well; in the eastern districts, however, matters are still favourable, and in the remainder the outlook is not discouraging. The report from Berar is satisfactory, but in Central India and Rajputana no change for the better has taken place. No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week, and the want of it is much felt in several districts; the prospects of the *rabi*, which has begun to be harvested in places, are however generally good, except as before in the Patna division and in Palamow; prices continue high. Some crops in Assam now need rain. In British Burma the crops generally are in good condition; slight cholera in a few districts and cattle disease in Bassein and Henzada are still reported. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab; in the former it is much required, and if it does not come speedily the crops must suffer; in the latter clouds are again gathering and an early fall of rain is anxiously looked for.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 9·68, *cholum* 15·5, *raggi* 16·93, *cumboo* 15·18; ague general; cholera and small-pox in some taluks; 1½ feet water over anicut; later dry crops generally good; pulse slightly affected by insects in places.
Kurnool	(„ „)	...	Rice 10·22, *cholum* 16·49, *raggi* 20·13, *cumboo* 17·84; fever prevalent; season favourable; cotton, white *cholum*, Bengal gram, wheat, and gram in good condition; fodder and water ample.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 8·90, *cholum* 12·89, *raggi* 16·07, *cumboo* 15·88; private charity about 140; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain and in parts they suffer much; harvest of *samba, kattalai, sirumaniyan, dholl, raggi, varagu,* &c., outturn ¼ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·79, *cholum* 16·33, *raggi* 17·38, *cumboo* 17·16.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·04, *raggi* 16·0; prices of rice fallen in Cherakal, Kurumbranad, and Wallavanad, risen in Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; slight cholera in Kurumbranad, Ponani, and Cochin; small-pox in 6 taluks; cattle disease slight in Ernad; harvesting of second crop nearly completed.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 5th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 3rd 2 feet 11 inches against 7 feet 8 inches on same date last year; locusts in Ghorabári and Sákro talukas, no damage; cattle disease in some talukas; small-pox in Mánjhand taluka; fever general.
Hyderabad ...	...	Locusts have slightly damaged *rabi* crops in 2 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; fever continues; weather very sultry till 4th, since then cold north wind.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crops healthy but need rain; cattle disease decreasing; 3 cases of small-pox in Kashmor taluka.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Locusts entirely gone.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Grain thriving.
Kaira ...	...	} No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Rats damaging crops in Násik and Sinnar.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues.
Colába (Feb. 3rd)	...	Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; *rabi* crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha; locusts in Mángaon and Mahád.
Ratnágiri (Jan. 28th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; 8 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops injured by rats in some parts of 5 talukas; *rabi* harvest commenced in 3 talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* crops middling, injured by rats; cotton suffering from blight; fever continues in southern talukas.
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* reaping commenced; damage by rats continues.
Dharwar ...	...	No material change in state of crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop plants healthy; fever prevalent; dysentery in Honáwar and Coompta; cattle disease in Coompta.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever decreasing.
Wadhwán ...	...	} No change.
Baroda ...	...	
		General Remarks.—No change of importance; rats have done some harm in several Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 4th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no material change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	The weather has been colder for the last five days, colder than it has been at any time this winter; mornings are foggy; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair; paddy has been almost all harvested.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; very cold throughout the week; both the tobacco and mustard crops are doing well; the latter is being gathered in small quantities.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold in the first part of the week; latterly the temperature has become a little too high for the time; no important crop is now on the field; the prospects of chillies are good; sugarcane is being cut.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; the prospects of the crops are good; prices are rising in Perozepore on account of the large exportation of rice; fever is prevalent in the Sudder sub-division.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are generally good; rain would do good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heavy fogs during the week; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but prices do not fall.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; a little rain would be of advantage to the cold weather crops; sporadic cholera is reported from most of the thanas.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than last week; the state and prospects of the crops are good; but prices of grains continue very high; fever and cholera are prevalent at Barripore.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting warmer during the day; no material alteration from last week in the state and prospects of the crops; rain is wanted in some parts of the district.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm; the winter crops still on the ground are doing fairly well; prices are still high; cholera is still prevalent.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the time of the year; the state and prospects of the crops are on the whole satisfactory; it is said that the wheat crop wants a shower or two.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer, with southerly and westerly wind; the prospects of the crops remain unchanged, but in Serajgunj rain is required; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The mustard is still being cut; the *rabi* crops in some places appear to suffer from want of rain, but in other places they continue to thrive; public health is good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather slightly warmer in the day time; mustard is now nearly all cut; other cold-weather crops are doing well, but would be none the worse for a few showers.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; mustard is being cut; other cold-weather crops are in good condition; the price of rice is unchanged, being 12 to 18 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather has become very cold; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; public health is improving; cholera is gradually disappearing.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; the *haimanta dhan* has been harvested; the prospects of the winter crops are good, but rain is wanted; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather continues unchanged since last report; mustard and tobacco are doing well; *kalai* and *mussoor* require rain.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather chilly and cold; sky cloudy; no crops of importance on the ground; land is being cultivated for other crops.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; foggy in the mornings almost throughout the district; the winter rice crop has been gathered; the *rabi* crops are doing well.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear throughout the week; the *aman* crop has been reaped and stored; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; fever and cholera have much abated.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the prospects of the crops; fever is disappearing.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather continues cold; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer in Doomka; cool and seasonable elsewhere; the *dhan* has been reaped with good outturn; the crops on the ground are getting on fairly, but rain is wanted in some places.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; less cold than last week; mustard is being harvested; other cold weather crops are thriving well; unprecedentedly large exportation of rice makes prices very high for this season; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with strong west wind; rain is wanted to fill out the ears of corn.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the state and prospects of the crops are good; rain is wanted in places.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold, with west wind blowing strong at midday during the last two days; the crops in the field are doing well; the fever, which has been very prevalent in the centre and south of the district, has now abated; sporadic cases of cholera still occur.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops; prices have fallen at head quarters to some extent during the week.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold, with strong west wind; the continued dry weather is doing much harm to the *rabi* crops, the outturn of which is likely to be very small unless rain fall soon.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather much cooler than last week; west wind is prevailing; the cold weather crops on unirrigated lands are stunted and thin, and a very small outturn is expected; *rahar* has been injured by frost; prices have risen; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; strong west winds; the *rabi* crops are poor for want of rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; no change since last report, but west wind (favourable to the *rabi* crops) is prevailing.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Sky clear; wind westerly; thermometer in the shade 84·5°; a heavy fall of rain is greatly needed to improve the prospects of the *rabi* crops; the public health is generally good, but a good many cases of small-pox are reported; the health of the plough-cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops are still doing well; rain is urgently wanted in most parts of the district; public health is normal; a few cases of small-pox have been reported from the interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and growing warmer; the *rabi* crops are looking well throughout the district.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops promise well, except in the Palamow sub-division, where the prospects are not so favourable; fever is prevalent in the Palamow sub-division.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm again; high winds, which are also hot; the prospects of the crops continue good; so also does the general health.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold weather crops are being harvested with an average outturn; the price of rice is still high, and no change has taken place during the week.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather appreciably warmer; dry and breezy; the rice harvest is all in; the cold-weather crops are being gathered in some parts of the district.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather less cold than last week, but fine; the reaping of the *sarad* and cold-weather crops, and the sowing of *dalua* or spring rice are going on; a few cases of cholera here and there.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is progressing fairly; common rice sells at 15 to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain in Bengal during the week; it is greatly needed in the Patna division and is also wanted in many districts in Central Bengal and in the Bhágalpur division, as well as in Furreedpore and Tiperah; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally favourable, except in the Patna division and in Palamow, as before reported; the rice harvest is now generally over, and the *rabi* harvest is beginning in places; high prices are generally complained of in spite of the good rice crop; in Bhágalpur and in Perozepore in Backergunge prices are still rising owing to the large exportation of rice.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 5th).		
Benares (Feb. 4th)	...	No change; rain needed.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Bareilly („ 5th)	...	
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	...	
Jhánsi („ 5th)	...	*Rabi* prospects fair, except in Pargana Mau.
Agra („ 4th)	...	Want of rain felt; no sickness.
Meerut („ 5th)	*Nil*	Grain rising in price.
Kumaun („ 1st)	...	Very dry; unless rain falls shortly, the crops must suffer.
Sitapur („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and settled.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Rain much wanted.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted.
Punjab—(Feb. 4th).		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prices of food grains still rising; rain much wanted; health fair.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather temperate; crops on *barani* lands suffering from want of rain; food grains have still an upward tendency in Sirsa on account of large exportations to eastern districts of the Punjab; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; rain much wanted.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects very critical; it has, however, again become overcast; fever still about.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health still improving; rain much needed; prices of food grains have risen considerably.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; but rain much needed.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects not good; rain very much wanted; weather cloudy; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Condition of crops and public health good; weather cloudy; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; but rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; harvest prospects bad; barley has risen considerably; other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects have not improved this week; but clouds are again gathering, and crops will benefit much if rain falls within the next few days.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 5th)		
Nimár ...	...	*Rabi* good; *tur* harvesting; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	No improvement in prospects of *rabi*.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* fair; small-pox and cattle disease slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Nágpur (Feb. 4th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices unchanged.
Chhindwára ...	...	Outturn of *jowar* in southern tahsil below average; *rabi* prospects uncertain; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* prospects continue good.
Bhandára (Feb. 4th)	...	Rice threshed, outturn satisfactory; *jowar* threshing, yield good; *rabi* favourable, except pulses; small-pox prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	No improvement in prospects of *rabi*; *tur* gathering; fever increasing; prices stationary.
Balaghát ...	...	Cool; prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* prospects continue unfavourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* prospects unfavourable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	*Rabi* though not good is much better than in 1878; rice imported from Raipur, wheat from Cawnpore; small-pox continues; prices falling.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* favourable; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Biláspur (Feb. 1st)	...	*Rabi* promising; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Jan. 31st)	...	Sugarcane being cut and pressed; no other crops on ground; health good.
		General Remarks.—Clear and cool; *rabi* prospects favourable in eastern districts, fair in all other districts, except Damoh, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwára, where they are unfavourable; prices continue high and stationary.
British Burma—(Feb. 5th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Fever prevalent at Akyab, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Two fatal cases of small-pox in town; reaping rapidly progressing; an unusually full crop expected; fever prevalent in Hpoungleng township; no cattle disease.
Thonkwa (Jan. 25th)	...	Cholera in Hpogoung and Tsanyway townships, otherwise health fair: crops partly thrashed; paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Ditto (Feb. 1st)	...	Small-pox at Phyapoon, no deaths reported; slight outbreak of cholera in Phyapoon township; 1 fatal case of cholera at Maoobeng; otherwise health good; reaping nearly over.
Bassein ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera in Regyee township, 4 in Haymyethara and 5 in Kyoonpyaw from 6th to 12th January; cattle deaths in same townships between same dates, 35.
Henzada ...	...	Twelve deaths from cholera in Okpho township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in Okpho township.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Health fair; paddy fair; isolated cases of cholera in Tsanuya and Monio.
Prome ...	...	Report not received.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health of men and cattle normal; a few cases of small-pox at Meaday, Thayetmyo, and Yuatoung.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Reaping nearly over; cholera reported from Moodoung, 7 deaths; paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera in district; crops good.
Toungboo ...	...	Public health good; crops all in; paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in parts of Bassein, Thonkwa, Henzada, Amherst, and Shwegyeen districts, with a few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good; some cattle disease in Bassein and Henzada; crops good and nearly all in.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 5th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mustard being gathered.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	*Bura* crops want rain; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 5th)	...	No change since last report; prices falling; for week ending 25th January gratuitously relieved 586.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 5th)	..	State and prospects of crops favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—		
(Feb. 5th)	...	No change; prices rising from want of rain.
Rajputana—		
Marwár (Feb. 5th)	...	Health and crops good; locusts still damaging crops in Jálor.
Harowtee („ 1st)	...	Health good; prospects same.
Jhallawar (Jan. 30th)	...	Health and prospects fair; weather seasonable.
Ajmere (Feb. 5th)	...	Rain much wanted; locusts hovering; prospects unchanged.
Ulwur („ 4th)	...	Prices rising; barley 13 seers 12 chittacks per rupee.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 58, 59, 60, 61, 64 AND 65 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH JANUARY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Common Millets, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Common Millets, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Common Millets, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied agricultural laborers. Rs. A.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper. Rs. A.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Rs. A.
MADRAS.	Coimbatore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 to 8-0§	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8
	Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0
	South Canara	6	0	6	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12-0 to 15 0
BOMBAY.	Upper Sind Frontier...	9	4	8	8	13	4	11	0	10	0	15	0	10	0	13	2	12	3	12	3	13	1	12	6	10	1	06	9	02	1	80	2	*11 2 †12	*11 2 †12	*11 5 †11 5	7-0 to 8 0	5 0	15 0
BENGAL.	Sonthal Purgunnahs ...	...																																	5 0	5 8	18 12
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore ...																																		4 0	6 0	22 8
	Kolar																																		7 0	7 8	20-0 to 30-0
	Tumkúr																																		4 0	5 0 to 6-0	15-0 to 20-0
	Mysore																																		7-0 to 8-0	8 0	22 8
	Hassan																																				
	Shimoga																																				
	Kadur																																				
	Chitaldroog																																				
	Coorg ...																																				

* Bombay. † Goa. ‡ With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Re. 1-4. § For an agricultural labourer who keeps two bullocks and a plough from Rs. 15-0 to Rs. 22-8.

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

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	9 5	9 5	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	7 6	8 8	9 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	14 0	...	15 1	13 9	12 9	14 8
	Godavery	8 1	8 1	7 2	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 4	15 4	15 3	...	...	...
	Kistna	4 9	4 9	4 4	...	...	...	9 2	8 6	7 6	9 0	9 0	8 1	...	...	13 5	...	...	...
	Nellore	7 2	6 3	8 1	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	5 9	9 0	9 0	9 1	15 4	14 4	...	13 9	13 0	...
	Cuddapah	7 3	7 7	8 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	9 1	15 8	14 2	13 4	17 0	16 7	14 5
	Bellary	7 7	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 5	9 4	9 7	8 6	5 9	16 5	16 5	8 2	13 6	15 0	10 3
	Kurnool	5 7	5 7	4 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	7 1	7 1	5 0	12 6	12 0	12 0	11 9	12 8	10 9
	Madras	7 1	7 1	6 7	...	...	...	8 4	8 3	6 7	8 5	8 3	7 8	10 8	10 1	11 2	15 2	15 8	10 2
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 9	...	10 6	9 8	7 9	...	...	...	17 2	16 2	...
	North Arcot	7 6	7 6	8 5	...	...	...	10 6	9 7	5 9	11 3	10 3	7 5	...	...	10 9	17 3	18 1	11 5
	South Arcot	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 3	11 4	9 6	9 2	13 4	...	...	19 2	19 2	12 3
	Tanjore	4 4	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	8 3	8 1	7 9	10 0	9 6	11 7	13 5	13 1	14 3	14 5	14 5	17 4
	Trichinopoly	5 6	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	9 2	8 4	9 2	10 8	9 7	10 1	14 6	14 6	12 6	17 6	18 4	20 6
	Madura	6 6	7 0	3 9	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 0	8 7	8 3	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly	5 6	5 6	4 6	...	...	...	8 1	7 6	8 1	9 0	8 6	9 0	16 5	16 5	13 9	19 1	...	22 3
	Coimbatore	4 9	5 3	5 3	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	6 4	8 0	7 2	7 2	13 9	13 7	9 2	15 4	14 0	9 8
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	6 0	...	...	...	9 6	8 2	7 1	10 0	10 0	7 5	15 9	14 3	8 7	14 5	15 9	8 7
	Salem	4 1	4 4	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	6 4	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 3	9 8	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 9	7 9	10 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 5	10 1	9 7	9 5	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	6 7	6 7	6 13	15 3	14 10	15 7	5 2	5 1	5 2	8 4	7 9	7 9	10 10	10 10	9 11	10 1	10 6	9 7
	Ahmedabad	6 8	6 4	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Kaira	6 11	6 13	6 15	11 7	11 7	13 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 13	8 7	5 11	10 11	10 10	10 0	10 0	8 10	8 7
	Surat	5 14	5 14	8 3	3 10	3 10	6 11	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 3	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	11 0	8 11	8 11	9 4
	Broach	6 15½	6 10½	8 6½	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	6 6½	8 11½	8 11½	7 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	11 5	12 0	9 2½
	Tanna (Salsette)	5 14	6 1	7 4	...	...	8 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 14	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 12	13 12	14 9½	12 0	12 0	12 0½
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 8	7 8	9 10½	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 10	7 10	7 7	...	...	14 0	11 4	11 4	9 14
	Násik	8 0	8 0	7 14	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 7	7 7	8 3½	9 5	10 8	12 10	11 12	12 0	12 8
	Ahmednagar	7 2	7 4	8 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	10 6	9 3
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	7 10	7 1	7 8	8 0	7 10	8 4	9 0	8 10	11 9	11 12	10 12
	Sholápur	5 8	6 2	8 3	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	8 8	8 12	...	15 12	17 12	...	14 12	16 12	...
	Kuládgi (Bagalkot)	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 8	6 13	7 14	7 8	8 9	8 0	8 0	13 5	9 1	9 1	14 4
	Satara	6 0	6 0	8 1	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 8	10 3	10 0	9 0	14 12	16 2	15 15	13 8	14 4	14 6
	Belgaum	6 0	5 13	8 0	12 3	11 13	...	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	16 0	19 0	...	15 0	17 0	...
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	5 12	10 1	9 5	8 10	...	9 1	10 0	8 8	7 14	9 1
	Ratnágiri	5 5	5 4	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	14 8	...	...	11 0
	Kanara (Karwar)	6 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 9	7 9	7 4
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	12 7	10 3	10 3	9 5
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	12 0	12 8
	Asirgarh	...	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda	7 3	6 12	8 11	8 12	8 12	8 9	6 0	6 0	5 5	7 10	7 8	6 15½	10 1	10 0	3 10	1 8	9 8	12 8
	Disa	7 4	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 12	9 8	9 12	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 4
	Nimach	10 14½	11 4	13 6	16 5	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	5 9½	5 5	5 0	14 7½	15 8	17 0	10 3	10 4	10 2
	Nasirabad	11 4½	11 10½	12 15½	15 0½	15 11	14 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0½	14 14	14 8	11 0
	Rájkot	6 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 0	7 8
	Upper Sind Frontier	9 2	9 4	12 4	12 0	11 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 8
	Karachi	9 5	8 11	10 2	14 8	15 0	15 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	8 0	9 0	9 8
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	14 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	13 2
	Shikarpur	8 0	8 3	10 0	12 12	12 12	11 0	5 12	6 0½	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	9 0	10 ...	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	7 14	7 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 13	9 4
	Western Districts.																		
BENGAL.	Burdwan	12 4a	12 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	25 0	13 8	13 0	14 8	14 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	10 4b	10 12	13 12	14 0	14 0	21 0	12 0 / 15 0	12 0 / 15 0	15 0	17 8	14 8 to 17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0 / 10 8	17 0 / 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	10 0d	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	to 11 0	to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	10 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 0e	18 0	5 11	6 3	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	18 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 4	10 8	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	11 14f	12 5	13 5	...	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 5	10 10	10 12	13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 0g	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	12 0h	12 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	27 0	11 4	10 0	10 0 to 14 0	12 8	12 0	15 0 to 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 12-14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 11 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13-4 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 10-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 14 to 25 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of January 1879.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Goraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
20 5	20 5	17 6	13 3	14 2	20 0	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	MADRAS.	* Bombay. † Goa.
14 1	12 1	14 1	15 2	15 2	18 7	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	9 4	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
15 5	15 5	16 0	16 8	16 8	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
15 7	15 7	15 7	14 2	17 1	12 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kistna ...		
15 5	14 6	10 9	13 1	13 1	11 5	85 0	94 4	98 8	12 7	12 7	13 5	Nellore ...		
18 7	17 2	13 5	14 6	14 6	6 9	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
18 4	18 4	11 1	15 7	13 4	10 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	13 1	Bellary ...		
...	...	14 2	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	175 0	172 5	12 5	12 5	12 1	Kurnool ...		
15 8	15 4	10 6	13 8	13 0	9 7	87 5	87 5	85 0	13 9	13 9	12 4	Madras ...		
17 1	16 1	11 0	13 6	12 9	9 7	102 1	107 9	97 2	13 2	13 2	12 4	Chingleput ...		
17 1	16 2	9 4	13 8	11 2	9 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
17 5	17 5	14 3	16 5	15 5	10 5	233 3	233 3	226 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	South Arcot ...		
15 1	14 3	16 6	16 6	15 7	12 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	13 3	12 0	Tanjore ...		
16 4	15 7	15 7	15 4	15 4	12 3	145 8	145 8	145 8	13 0	13 0	10 5	Trichinopoly ...		
18 6	18 6	17 8	17 8	15 1	10 7	97 2	111 8	106 9	14 5	13 5	13 1	Madura ...		
...	...	...	15 6	12 5	8 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
18 0	18 0	14 8	16 6	16 6	14 2	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	12 2	12 7	Coimbatore ...		
13 0	13 0	9 4	13 3	12 4	8 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	7 4	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
15 7	15 7	12 0	12 9	13 8	9 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 0	Salem ...		
13 2	13 2	12 3	13 4	13 1	12 1	106 9	106 9	81 6	11 2* / 12 2†	11 2* / 12 2†	11 5* / 11 5†	South Canara ...		
13 1	13 1	11 7	13 2	15 1	10 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 9	9 9	10 8	Malabar ...		
7 11	7 15	10 2	9 14	9 14	12 9	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay ...	BOMBAY.	
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	7 6	6 11	7 10	113 0	113 0	93 7	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
...	...	...	6 10½	5 11½	9 6½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
8 8	8 15	...	7 12	8 5	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
...	...	...	7 10	9 2	10 12	125 0	125 0	112 0	11 5	11 5	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
14 12	14 12	13 13	8 8	8 8	12 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Násik ...		
...	...	...	8 8	7 13	11 1	79 0	79 0	80 5	11 8	11 15	13 6	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 13	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...		
...	...	...	8 5	8 4	9 2	91 8	91 8	67 6	9 12	9 12	12 0	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	Kuládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	6 8	7 3	10 6	93 1	93 1	145 10	11 11	10 13	13 2	Satara ...		
18 10	18 3	16 8	7 9	7 5	10 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 14	12 8	12 8	Belgaum ...		
19 0	22 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
14 11	12 1	13 10	7 1	7 11	10 15	150 0	120 0	9 Budls.	12 4	14 4	13 1	Ratnágiri ...		
15 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	Pánch Maháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	5 9	7 0	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	8 0	14 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	13 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 9	8 13	96 0	96 0	91 7	12 10	12 10	12 9	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	137 8	137 8	150 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	14 6½	14 15	13 6	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	15 10	15 15½	15 14½	90 0	84 6	100 0	15 14½	18 1	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	55 0	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	106 0	106 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	24 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	108 0	108 0	114 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	...	27 0	10 9	9 5	11 0	140 0	130 0	240 0	10 6	10 6	16 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	19 3	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	10 4	10 8	14 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	BENGAL.	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	15 0	105 0	105 0	115 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	10 0	10 4	18 0	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	10 10	10 0	20 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	8 14	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-8 to 10-8 seers, barley 13-4 to 14-12 seers, best rice 6 to 6-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-10 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20-10 seers, best rice 7 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-5½ seers, and gram 10 to 12-12 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cotaloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cotaloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cotaloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																													*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	9 14	10 13	13 3	19 3	16 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 6	14 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 8	13 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	12 0[g]	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	11 4	10 8	26 12	10 8	9 0 to 11 4	9 12	13 8 to 14 4	13 2 to 14 4	13 8 to 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8 to 18 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	8 0[k]	8 0	15 13	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 5½	14 12	14 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8½	105 0	107 0	107 0	6 0	6 0	8 1	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 3	12 0	13 8	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 4	7 14	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	13 0[f]	15 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 4	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0 to 18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0[m]	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0[n]	8 8	9 1	...	...	...	6 3	8 0	13 0	11 0	12 3	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0	0	80 0	8 0	6 3	7 4	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	9 8[o]	9 11	12 4	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 12	8 12 to 10 0	11 7	12 4	11 7 to 13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	96 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	13 0[p]	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... [q]	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 0[r]	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	10 0[s]	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakholly ...	... [t]	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 7	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	8 0	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	7 5	9 5	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	12 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	14 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	30 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	14 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	12 8[u] to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 12	16 0	17 0 to 18 0	20 4	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	11 0	15 0	15 0 to 16 8	12 8 to 13 0	25 0	26 8 to 28 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	12 0	12 8	16 8	17 0	16 8	25 4	11 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	28 0	9 12	9 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	176 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0[v]	12 0	14 0	...	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	12 4	12 4	11 8	19 4	20 6	18 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	14 4	14 0	11 0	28 0	29 4	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	11 0[w]	11 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	12 6[x]	13 6	14 7	14 7	14 7	21 0	10 5	9 4	8 4	13 6	13 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 6	16 8	147 0	147 0	126 0	9 1	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhágalpur ...	12 0[y]	12 0	13 14	11 6	12 10	20 3	13 4	12 10	12 0	15 2	15 2	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	11 6	20 3	138 12	138 12	151 9	8 3	8 13	8 3	Bhágalpur ...		
	Purneah ...	13 0[z]	13 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0 to 18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah ...		
	Southal Pergunnahs ...	9 0[z1]	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	13 2	12 7	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12[a]	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	21 0	18 6	14 7	13 2	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 14	15 0	15 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	14 7	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	11 0[z2]	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	15 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	9 0[z3]	9 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	8 0	8 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Manbhoom ...	9 12	9 12	12 0	...	...	32 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 4	16 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	16 0	10 0	12 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 0	8 14	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...	8 14	9 6	11 6	16 0	...	13 5	12 4	12 4	14 8	13 5	13 15	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 10	11 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 3	8 6	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	0 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 10	10 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 0	9 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
VIDUS.	Dehra Dún ...	12 8	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	12 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 14	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	13 14	13 12	13 6	21 8	20 3	16 0	7 0	6 6	7 8	9 9	9 9	9 1	17 0	18 2	13 14	17 0	17 0	11 13	13 12	14 5	13 14	13 14	14 1	13 14	129 0	129 0	172 0	9 0	9 9	8 13	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	13 12	14 5	12 12	21 0	21 0	15 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	8 13	16 8	17 10	15 6	16 0	16 0	11 0	14 5	14 5	14 5	15 15	15 15	15 15	154 0	154 0	176 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	13 0	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 8	17 8	14 4	16 12	16 12	11 8	14 8	14 8	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	13 0	13 4	13 4	18 8	19 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 4	17 8	16 0	16 12	16 12	12 0	15 12	16 0[c]	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	14 8	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	16 0	15 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	9 12	9 12	10 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

[g] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, great millet 22 to 23 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11-8 seers.

[k] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, lesser millets 25 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

[m] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 15 to 18-8 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 8-12 to 12 seers.

[n] At Begusarai the prices are—Wheat 13-6 seers, barley 13-6 seers, best rice 9-9 seers, common rice 14-2 seers, jowar 19-5 seers, lesser millets 26-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-9 seers, and gram 12-6 seers.

[o] At Soopole the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, and gram 13 seers.

[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 16-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

[q1] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-12 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 17-8 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-8 to 33-12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-4 seers.

[q2] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10 seers.

[q3] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11 81 seers, best rice 15-18 to 21 seers, common rice 16-88 to 22 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 15-18 seers, murhwa 27 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

[a] In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 26-4 seers per rupee.

[c] In Bogunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 8-8 seers.

[d] In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 16-8 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 10 to 14-1 seers, and gram 6-6 to 8 seers.

[e] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 4 to 21 seers, best rice 6-12 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 8 seers.

[f] At Serájgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

[h] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers.

[i] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers.

[l] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram at (Naraingunge) 9-8 seers.

[r] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

[s] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

[t] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10-13 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

[u] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, and common rice 14 to 16 seers.

[w] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (at Cox's Bazar) 14 seers, and common rice 14 to 16 seers.

[x] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, and common rice 11 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	18 8	18 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	13 12	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	...	11 13	11 6	11 12	16 5	16 14	17 7	6 12	6 12	7 14	10 6	10 11	8 7	15 12	15 3	13 8	14 10	14 10	6 12	...	...	...	130 0	135 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	...	14 6	15 0	11 9	20 10	20 10	15 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	11 4	11 4	8 2	20 5	18 12	13 12	16 14	17 8	12 8	12	16	12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	...	15 2½	15 0	10 12½	22 8	22 12½	13 0	5 1½	4 12½	7 8	11 6½	9 0	8 6	19 3	19 3	12 4½	18 2	17 15	12 0	12	16	12	168 0	144 0	192 0	9 4½	9 0	9 4½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	...	13 7	13 7	11 4	20 10	20 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 14	10 5	10 0	7 13	18 12	18 12	13 12	17 3	17 3	12 0	14	11	15	137 8	125 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 3½	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	...	5 6	15 6	11 6	22 8	22 4	14 12	6 2	6 2	6 2	11 12	12 4	9 0	20 12	20 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	4 13	12	16	10	150 0	150 0	180 0	9 14	9 14	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	11 14	11 14	8 2	20 0	20 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	12 0	13	12	12	100 0	100 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	...	13 12	14 0	11 12	20 0	20 8	13 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	12 0	16	12	16	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
	Agra	...	13 4	13 12	11 0	21 0	20 8	13 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	19 8	19 8½	13 2	18 6	18 4	11 14	15	14	16	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	...	14 13	14 7	11 5	21 1	21 9	12 4	5 2	5 2	5 12	10 14	10 8	7 8	19 8½	19 13	21 1	18 6	18 4	11 14	16	15	16	165 0	160 0	190 0	9 13	9 4	9 0	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	...	14 12	15 12	10 8	23 8	23 8	12 0	4 0	4 0	6 8	12 0	12 8	8 0	21 4	21 8	13 0	18 12	18 12	11 8	15	14	15	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	21 8	22 8	13 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	8 0	20 0	20 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	15	14	15	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	...	15 [illegible]	16 0	12 6	23 0	21 0	13 12	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 8	21 8	12 8	19 4	20 0	11 0	15	14	15	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0	9 12	Etah		
	Jalaun	...	16 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	16	15	16	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	...	15 3	16 2	13 15	24 5	25 6	13 9	7 8	7 8	6 8	11 8	10 8	9 8	22 9	23 10	15 8	20 0	21 13	13 0	15	14	15	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	...	13 4	14 8	15 14	15 8	16 0	18 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	9 8	10 0	8 4	24 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16	15	16	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	...	13 8	13 6	11 12	20 8	22 0	13 4	6 0	5 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	21 8	22 8	13 4	16 8	17 0	13 4	15	14	15	140 0	120 0	150 0	10 0	9 8	8 12	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	...	11 8	12 0	11 4	17 12	19 12	12 4	7 0	7 12	6 10	13 2	13 8	7 8	19 12	21 4	13 4	15 8	15 8	11 12	13	12	13	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	...	13 12	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	6 4	10 0	7 4	12 8	13 0	8 8	22 8	23 0	14 4	17 12	18 8	13 8	15	14	15	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	...	10 7	11 6	10 12	18 0	17 12	13 12	7 4	7 0	7 0	12 12	13 0	9 14	20 4	20 12	13 8	16 0	16 2	13 8	14	12	14	180 0	180 0	150 0	8 10	8 12	8 0	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	...	14 1	14 10	12 13	21 8	20 4	14 4	6 0	7 0	7 14	11 15	11 0	9 0	22 10	22 12	13 8	17 2	18 0	14 1	15	14	15	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	...	13 6	13 6	11 4	20 2	21 1	13 6	7 1	7 1	7 1	13 6	12 11	9 2	22 6	22 9	13 6	18 5	18 5	9 14	14	13	14	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 15	8 15	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	...	13 1	12 9½	12 4	21 9	21 9½	12 4	11 11¼	11 11¼	8 12	15 4½	16 3¼	10 8	28 12½	30 9½	14 0	21 9½	21 9½	...	15	14	15	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 15	8 15	8 6	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	...	13 2	13 2	10 10	19 0	19 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 1	17 4	17 4	9 11	27 8	27 0	12 0½	...	...	...	14	13	14	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Basti		
	Azamgarh	...	13 5	13 5	11 7	17 8	17 8	14 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	15 5	15 5	11 9	24 14	24 14	14 6	...	...	...	12	12	12	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 6	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14	13	14	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	...	12 14	13 9	11 15½	18 8	19 0½	14 2	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 1	12 8	11 6½	22 13½	21 12	14 2	17 6½	16 13½	11 14½	13	12	13	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12½	8 5	7 4	Benares		
	Gházipur	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	19 5	20 0	15 7	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	13 8½	14 2½	9 10½	24 7	23 3	15 7	18 10½	18 10½	13 8	15	14	15	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11½	7 6	7 6	Gházipur		
Punjab	Delhi	...	13 4	12 0	12 12	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 8	19 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	14	13	14	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Delhi	Punjab	[a] Firewood falling and Barley rising.
	Gurgáon	...	12 8	13 4	12 8	19 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	17 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13	12	13	120 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Gurgáon		[b] Wheat and salt rising.
	Karnál	...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		[c] Firewood rising.
	Hissar	...	12 8	13 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	21	20	21	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	8 0	9 8	Hissar		[d] Wheat, Barley, Bájra and Jowár rising.
	Rohtak	...	12 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 8	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	15 0	16	15	16	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	...	14 0	14 0	15 12	25 0	25 0	23 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	35 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	19	18	19	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 4	8 12	8 8	Sirsa		
	Umballa	...	16 8	17 0	14 8	23 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	19 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 12	9	8	9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	...	15 4	15 8	15 4	24 8	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	17 0	8 12	9	8	9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 2	Ludhiána		
	Simla	...	12 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	14 0	14	13	14	180 0	180 0	190 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Basti		
	Jullundur	...	14 8	14 8	15 4	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16	15	16	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 0	9 10	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17	16	17	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 0	9 10	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	...	11 8	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	16	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 10	9 6	9 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	...	13 12	13 4	14 0	19 8	19 8	17 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	16 0	16 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	15	14	15	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 12	10 5	10 6	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	...	11 8	12 4	13 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 6	11 8	8 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14	13	14	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	...	13 4	13 8	14 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 6	11 8	8 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14	13	14	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 4	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	...	12 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	12 8	14 12	15	14	15	90 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Lahore [a]		
	Ferozepore	...	12 12	14 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15	14	15	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	...	12 12	12 8	13 8	21 0	22 0	16 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	18	18	18	200 0	180 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	...	12 4	14 8	15 0	16 8	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	15	14	15	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	...	13 8	15 8	13 8	24 8	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	17 0	18	17	18	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	...	13 6	14 0	13 12	21 8	24 0	16 10	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 12	17 0	16 0	17	16	17	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	9 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	...	12 12	13 12	17 0	22 0	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	18	17	18	60 0	60 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Mooltan	...	9 12	10 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	21	20	21	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gujrát		
	Jhang	...	11 12	11 8	16 8	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	13 8	12 0	16 0	17	16	17	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Montgomery	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	14 8	13 0	18 0	19	18	19	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	Mooltan		
	Muzaffargarh	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	19	18	19	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang		
	Dera Ismail Khán	...	12 11	14 7	17 13	18 0	16 10	23 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	22	21	22	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Dera Gházi Khán	...	9 11	9 11	13 11	14 6	12 8	17 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 2	6 7	18 12	20 11	21 4	14 9	15 2	20 0	21	20	21	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Bannu	...	15 10	16 9	21 14	22 15	21 1	26 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	16 14	14 0	10 15	15 5	16	15	16	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	23 2	33 12	Dera Gházi Khán		
	Peshawar	...	9 8	9 8	15 0	14 3	14 9	22 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	22 8	22 8	25 0	18 12	17 8	20 0	21	20	21	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	Bannu		
	Kohát	...	11 8	14 5	20 6	20 0	25 8	30 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 15	11 5	10 10	12 10	27 12	12 9	12 10	19 4	20	19	20	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	Peshawar [c]		
	Hazára	...	12 8	15 0	15 0	17 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 8	20 0	15 0	16	15	16	66 0	76 0	91 8	37 6	38 8	47 4	Kohát [d]		
																								102 0	102 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	86 11	Hazára		
Oudh	Lucknow	...	13 12	14 6	10 2	20 8	21 10	12 8	5 0	4 12	5 0	11 1	12 0	8 4	22 9½	24 8	12 8	17 5	18 10	11 0	12	11	12	110 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh	
	Unáo	...	15 12	14 6	11 8	21 8	22 0	13 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 8	8 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	12 8	13	12	13	180 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	...	13 12	14 4	10 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	11 0	12	11	12	180 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	...	15 8	16 2	12 4	23 8	24 8	14 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	12 14	9 0	23 12	25 4	16 12	20 8	22 12	13 14	15	14	15	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 3	Sitapur		
	Hardui	...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui		
	Kheri	...	11 9	16 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	16 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	13 8	13 0	9 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	17	16	17	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	...	13 0	13 0	11 5½	21 8	21 0	13 5	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	13 0	8 7½	24 8	25 0	13 6	16 0	17 0	11 13	12	11	12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13	12	13	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	...	13 12	13 8	12 7	19 4	18 0	15 4	10 4	9 14	9 14	13 12	14 1	10 4	30 0	30 8	14 11	18 0	18 0	12 0	13	12	13	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 6	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	...	14 8	14 15½	11 2	22 4½	22 0	12 8	13 4	13 8	7 0	13 12	14 0	7 8	25 12½	27 10	12 0	20 0	22 2	12 1	13	12	13	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	...	13 0	13 8	10 6	19 0	20 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	24 0	23 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	13	12	13	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	...	12 13	12 15	11 3	21 7	20 2	13 4	11 8	12 5	7 8	14 10	15 0	9 3	23 6	23 3	13 0	18 8	19 11	12 6	13	12	13	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Partábgarh		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makai, kodo.
‖ Marua.
¶ Kodo, marua.
** Kodo and peas.
†† Arhar, urd, peas and birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1879 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 0	11 6	18 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	9 0	12 0	12 4	11 0	13 12	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	11 8	11 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 12	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	10 5	10 5	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 8	8 5	19 6	22 1	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 5	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Wardha		
	Bálaghát	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	10 8	10 12	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	10 12	11 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	240 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	12 12	13 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	12 8	13 8	19 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	8 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 0	11 4	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	14 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	27 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla		
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 8	12 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	9 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	14 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 5	6 12	7 14	7 14	7 5	14 0	14 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	9 8	9 8	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	30 8	10 0	10 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 6	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 3	Nimár		
	Raipur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Raipur		
	Sambalpur	13 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	130 0	140 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	14 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	92 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																															Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																															Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	8 5	9 0	12 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	40 0	38 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	10 5	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 5	8 5	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	7 7	Wún		
	Básim	7 5	7 0	10 5	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	5 5	7 5	8 5	7 5	13 5	14 5	18 0	...	...	...	6 7	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 5	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	7 5	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	...	...	9 7	7 7	7 5	11 0	8 0	8 0	6 2	10 2	9 2	7 2	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	19 5	9 7	15 2	12 7	9 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	8 1	8 1	9 1	...	...	...	10 7	11 2	8 0	13 3	13 0	8 1	25 3	21 2	9 5	24 0	24 0	12 0	24 8	22 6	9 2	18 3	17 1	9 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 0	12 1	11 0	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	4 7	5 5	11 0	10 0	6 0	12 5	11 0	6 5	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 2	19 0	9 5	19 0	13 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	9 5	9 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	7 1	7 1	5 6	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	6 3	11 0	11 0	6 5	20 0	20 0	9 4	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	19 0	9 6	20 0	20 0	11 0	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 0	8 2	8 5	Mysore		
	Hassan	6 2	7 0	6 0	7 7	7 5	6 7	11 5	10 5	6 5	12 5	11 0	6 7	...	...	6 7	...	...	...	19 7	19 0	8 0	19 ?	17 0	10 0	128 0	126 0	129 0	7 7	8 0	8 5	Hassan		
	Shimoga	5 2	5 2	3 7	6 2	6 2	4 7	8 5	8 5	5 2	13 2	12 2	8 5	21 0	21 0	13 7	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 5	15 2	11 7	11 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	7 7	8 5	Shimoga		
	Kadur	11 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 5	9 0	10 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	...	8 7	8 7	5 5	10 2	11 0	6 0	22 0	21 7	13 0	26 7	19 2	13 0	27 0	22 7	15 0	14 7	12 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	6 1	6 0	6 1	5 3	5 2	5 3	8 2	7 6	7 2	12 5	11 4	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 8	10 7	16 2	14 3	11 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 7	8 4	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	5 0	5 0	5 10	7 0	7 0	6 9	14 8	15 8	12 10	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	10 4	11 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	5 8	7 0	8 8	6 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 14	34 8	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	11 5½	12 7	10 12	17 8	17 11	13 0	7 9	7 12	7 4	9 3	9 12	9 0	17 8	18 5	13 4	16 9	17 6	10 8	...	...	...	14 6	15 3	13 4	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	28 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 0	...	11 0	18 0	...	13 10	6 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	7 14	17 0	...	12 6	16 0	...	11 0	16 8	...	13 0	15 4	...	13 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	...	26 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 6	12 6	9 6	20 10	21 0	10 14	8 6	8 6	7 3	11 14	11 12	7 8	19 1	19 12	10 12	17 14	19 2	9 6	21 4	21 0	11 4	20 10	17 12	10 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 6	27 8	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	9 12	10 0	11 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 12	16 0	11 0	14 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	20 0	35 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	12 10	12 7	14 0	17 13	17 3	15 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 5	18 8	18 4	14 10	17 6	16 12	10 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 8	15 3	...	...	...	13 6	15 4	33 14	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 8	11 8	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 8	13 8	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	7 8	8 0	10 12	12 8	12 12	16 8	5 4	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 0	5 12	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	16 0	20 0	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Abu		
	Anadra																															Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	9 0	8 0	10 8	9 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	8 pies*	8 0	8 0	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 9½	8 15½	9 6	10 15	10 15	12 2	4 5	4 5	5 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 5	12 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	10 15	18 12	Meywar (Oodeypore)			
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 11	9 1	12 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	8 12	10 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	7 8	7 14	11 9	11 4	11 14	17 2	5 0	3 2	6 4	7 8	5 10	7 2	11 4	12 8	15 0	11 4	11 8	17 4	11 4	12 8	17 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	20 0	27 8	45 0	Marwar			
	Bickaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer		
	Boondee	...	16 0	16 8	...	22 0	19 0	...	16 8	8 0	...	9 4	9 0	...	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	22 0	26 0	Boondee			
	Kotah	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 5	7 12	7 12	9 7	23 4	24 0	19 4	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 12	16 8	21 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 4	9 4	18 8	Kotah			
	Tonk	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	6 0	4 4	6 0	6 12	7 0	6 15	18 0	16 0	13 4	18 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	23 15	Tonk			
	Jhallawar	13 15½	14 15½	15 8½	12 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	6 15	8 14	6 2	19 8	21 9½	19 4	13 15½	14 15½	...	17 12	19 0½	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 12½	15 12	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	10 4	11 4	12 12	17 2	17 4	14 4	8 0	6 12	6 8	9 8	8 8	7 8	19 4	19 8	13 4	13 8	13 12	9 4	13 8	13 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	16 8	29 5	Shahpoora			
	Dholpur	12 1	12 7	10 13	18 11	18 9	11 4	6 12	6 12	6 12	11 4	9 14	8 9	18 9	20 0	12 6	18 1	19 6	10 9	15 8	16 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 0	17 7	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	9 3	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 6	8 0	8 0	7 1	13 11	14 1	16 8	12 5	12 5	12 10	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	16 0	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 5	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	12 13	13 10	10 9	17 5	16 3	9 2	5 1	5 3	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 14	16 11	18 4	12 0	15 11	16 15	9 13	...	...	...	12 13	13 12	11 7	91 4	91 4	91 4	7 5	7 13	10 15	Gwalior		
	Goona	16 0	16 12	17 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	21 14	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	Goona		
	Rutlam	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	5 8	8 12	8 12	6 4	...	15 12	16 8	11 0	11 12	12 4	...	...	...	12 8	15 6	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	10 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	13 0	15 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	19 8	22 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 4	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st October 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated discharge utilized.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during October.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of October.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during October.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of October.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased during October.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of October.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased during October.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of October.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased during October.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of October.	Sugarcane: Leased during October.	Sugarcane: Leased up to end of October.	Grand Total: Khurreef.	Grand Total: Rubbee.	Grand Total: Sugarcane.	Grand Total: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1878-79.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrasparah	1,269	635·58	...	1,582	28,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	33	28,778	421	33	29,232	22,448				
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	682	8,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	8,812	467	...	9,279	514				
		High Level, Section I	675	289·53	...	377	12,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	12,555	5	9	12,569	10,107	4·51	40·16	49·14	
		Toldundah	1,300	286·69	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	6,570				
		Machgong	650	455·96	...	270	22,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	22,362	383	119	22,864	12,475				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	2,911	81,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	286	81,792	1,741	286	83,819	52,114	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,943	51,375	...	626	2	113	51,375	626	113	52,114	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	85	...	169	48,262	...	...	...	...	...	691	...	...	...	...	48,953	...	...	48,953	8,367	2·32	48·09	9 years 51·18	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	157	...	42	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,089	...	...	6,089	2,663	1·55	38·61	9 years 52·65	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	211	54,218	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	...	...	...	55,042	...	...	55,042	11,030	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,479	11,030	...	...	...	...	11,030	...	...	11,030	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	1544	1544	...	...	...	1,089	...	...	3,108	13,518	557	559	387	1,706	14,587	559	1,706	16,852	16,595	0·05	23·15	38·93	
	Gya and Patna	Arrah	1,660	1398	1398	...	...	...	774	...	...	4,570	50,935	...	...	...	124	51,709	...	124	51,833	70,314	...	31·04	37·31	
		Patna	1,466	529	200	...	...	—31	379	...	160	2,628	4,639	1,383	1,383	14	14	5,018	1,543	14	6,575	...	...	33·25	36·70	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	—31	2,222	...	160	10,306	69,092	1,940	1,942	401	1,844	71,314	2,102	1,844	75,260	86,909	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,109	83,875	...	...	286	3,034	83,875	...	3,034	86,909	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	3,122	136,010	—31	2,222	...	160	10,306	69,916	1,940	3,683	401	2,130	208,148	3,843	2,130	214,121	150,053	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,531	146,280	...	626	288	3,147	146,280	...	3,147	150,053	...	...	...	...	

The 31st December 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, IN THE PUNJAB, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1878.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1878: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge: Full supply.	Water distributed during November 1878: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge: Actual throughout.	Water distributed during November 1878: Gross consumption, Cubic feet per second: Estimated full supply.	Water distributed during November 1878: Gross consumption, Cubic feet per second: Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal items of Traffic: Up.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal items of Traffic: Down.	Land irrigated (approximate): Zillah.	Land irrigated (approximate): Acres.	Rainfall: Average.	Rainfall: During month.	Chief crops (approximate): Name.	Chief crops (approximate): Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·27	2890·0	603·63	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	4,354	0·19	...	Wheat ...	72,343	The volume entering the Bari Doáb Canal was 2503·13 cubic feet per second, of which 60·49 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·57		758·65	...	...	Amritsar ...	43,659	0·20	...	Barley ...	1,576	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	3·46		1080·36	...	...	Lahore ...	58,664	0·35	...	Mixed grains ...	2,083	
											Miscellaneous ...	30,675	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	2890·0	2442·64	...	...	.....	106,677	...	...	.....	106,677	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1356·01	...	...	.....	110,991	...	...	.....	110,991	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·38	2558·	284·00	...	51.529 Kurries, bullies, sleepers, &c., and 12,819 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	643	0·050	...	Wheat ...	35,129	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,596 cubic feet per second; of this 30 cubic feet per second passed down the Bhudakhera escape, and 2·83 cubic feet per second passed out at the Delhi Canal tail.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	6·11		974·17	...		Karnál ...	14,735	0·042	...	Barley ...	1,209	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	8·23		1033·00	...		Delhi ...	10,177	...	...	Mixed grains ...	6,946	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	8·39		272·00	...		Rohtak ...	10,027	...	...	Miscellaneous ...	5,858	
							Hissár ...	3,467	...	...			
							Jínd ...	9,791	...	...			
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	302	0·050	...			
Total Western Jumna Canals ...	...	...	2558·	2563·17	...	51,529	.....	49,142	...	...	.....	49,142	The decrease of 27,659 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is stated to be only apparent and to be due to the prevailing sickness which prevented the patrols from recording the irrigation.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2558·	2158·34	...	14,601	.....	76,801	...	...	.....	76,801	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	.....	...	There is an increase of 50,100 acres on the Inundation Canals as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	0·19	...	.....	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	166,000	...	...	.....	...	
							Dera Gházi Khan	36,000	...	...	.....	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	203,900	...	...	.....	203,900	
Najafgurh Jheel Drainage Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	883	...	...	Wheat ...	471	
							Gurgáon ...	38	...	...	Barley ...	72	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed grains ...	378	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgurh Jheel Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	155,819	...	...	.....	155,819	
Do. Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	187,792		...	.....	187,792	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		1st Dec. 1877.	30th Nov. 1878.	to 1st Dec. 1877.	to 30th Nov. 1878.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 11 days of Jan.1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,52,365	7,56,829	3,63,40,906	3,23,30,334	...	40,10,572
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,09,442	1,17,860	42,65,031	30,95,908	...	11,69,123
28th Dec. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	86,610	66,588	40,11,093	38,85,644	...	1,25,449
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ..	Oudh and Rohilkhand	88,323	1,12,441	38,88,132	41,55,531	2,67,397	...
28th Dec. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,37,767	2,64,600	89,31,129	78,45,866	...	10,85,263
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,77,466	1,17,544	93,67,196	59,59,128	...	34,08,068
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,597	58,155	29,94,749	29,72,032	...	22,717
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ..	Great Indian Peninsula	5,93,753	6,77,702	2,97,91,748	2,52,56,023	...	45,35,725
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,70,053	1,56,906	69,22,661	60,81,534	...	8,41,127
	TOTAL ...	22,72,376	23,28,925	10,65,12,645	9,15,82,000	...	1,49,30,645
	State.						
11th Jan. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,422	2,169	1,08,334	1,15,233	6,899	...
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	Nalhati ...	1,739	1,478	82,070	82,608	538	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rajputana ...	52,072	60,433	24,00,853	26,26,395	2,25,542	...
28th Dec. 1878	Holkar ...	7,391	14,009	3,56,258	6,49,792	2,93,534	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Khamgaon ...	791	628	(a) 47,453	(b) 49,723	2,270	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,338	1,358	73,399	84,244	10,845	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	3,197	2,762	65,992	1,18,978	52,986	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	19,401	12,470	7,50,314	7,29,233	...	21,081
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Tirhut ...	6,553	11,305	2,62,987	3,95,056	1,32,069	...
28th Dec. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	10,876	18,497	6,37,883	8,35,730	1,97,847	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,953	5,035	69,351	1,80,259	1,10,908	...
21st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	6,476	14,501	(c) 26,571	8,11,790	7,85,219	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,775	16,196	(d) 2,88,602	8,99,475	6,10,873	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,362	...	(e) 86,759	86,759	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	(g) ...	...	(h) 1,96,440	1,96,440	...
28th Dec. 1878	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	5,435	...	(f) 75,443	75,443	...
	TOTAL ...	1,29,984	1,67,638	51,70,067	79,37,158	27,67,091	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,02,360	24,96,563	11,16,82,712	9,95,19,158	...	1,21,63,554
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,18,43,015	4,86,94,724	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,98,39,697	5,08,24,434	...	90,15,268

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 1st December 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 30th November 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 1st December 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 1st December 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 30th November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 30th November 1878.
(g)—Return not received.
(h)—Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1878.

No. XLIX OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
		8th Dec. 1877.	7th Dec. 1878.	to 8th Dec. 1877.	to 7th Dec. 1878.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,53,564	7,18,218	3,70,94,470	3,30,48,552	...	40,45,918
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	83,347	94,397	43,48,378	31,90,305	...	11,58,073
28th Dec. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	86,666	77,724	40,97,759	39,63,368	...	1,34,391
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	83,804	92,611	39,71,936	42,48,142	2,76,206	...
28th Dec. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,56,656	1,99,100	90,87,785	80,44,966	...	10,42,819
Ditto ...	Madras	1,33,461	1,31,197	95,00,657	60,90,325	...	34,10,332
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	48,739	61,156	30,43,488	30,33,188	...	10,300
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,25,416	6,11,165	3,04,17,164	2,58,67,188	...	45,49,976
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,58,815	1,71,488	70,81,476	62,53,022	...	8,28,454
	TOTAL ...	21,30,468	21,57,056	10,86,43,113	9,37,39,056	...	1,49,04,057
	State.						
11th Jan. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,092	2,291	1,10,426	1,17,524	7,098	...
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	Nalhati ...	1,522	1,627	83,592	84,235	643	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Rajputana ...	48,904	63,371	24,49,757	26,89,766	2,40,009	...
28th Dec. 1878	Holkar	6,584	16,218	3,62,842	6,66,010	3,03,168	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 ...	Khamgaon ...	681	733	(a) 48,134	(b) 50,456	2,322	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti	1,870	1,804	75,269	85,548	10,279	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	3,058	2,550	69,050	1,21,528	52,478	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,098	12,086	7,67,412	7,41,319	...	26,093
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Tirhut ...	7,625	10,630	2,70,612	4,05,686	1,35,074	...
28th Dec. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	13,615	19,868	6,51,498	8,55,598	2,04,100	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,921	5,814	71,272	1,86,073	1,14,801	...
21st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	7,948	19,200	(c) 84,519	8,30,990	7,96,471	...
First 4 days of Jan 1879 ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,747	15,774	(d) 3,00,349	9,15,249	6,14,900	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,341	...	(e) 88,100	88,100	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	(g) ...	...	(h) 1,96,440	1,96,440	...
28th Dec. 1878	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	5,750	...	(f) 81,193	81,193	...
	TOTAL ...	1,24,665	1,78,557	52,94,732	81,15,715	28,20,983	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,55,133	23,35,613	11,39,37,845	10,18,54,771	...	1,20,83,074
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,28,89,948	4,98,37,539	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			6,10,47,897	5,20,17,232	...	90,30,665

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 8th December 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 7th December 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 8th December 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 8th December 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 7th December 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 7th December 1878.
(g)—Return not received.
(h)—Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1878.

No. L OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th Dec. 1877.	For week ending 14th Dec. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 15th Dec. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 14th Dec. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,02,383	8,31,991	3,77,96,853	3,38,80,543	...	39,16,310
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	64,060	1,02,925	44,12,438	32,93,230	...	11,19,208
28th Dec. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	71,640	70,496	41,69,399	40,33,864	...	1,35,535
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,781	1,01,712	40,43,717	43,49,854	3,06,137	...
28th Dec. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,57,095	2,48,800	92,44,880	82,93,766	...	9,51,114
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,35,527	1,28,103	96,36,184	62,18,428	...	34,17,756
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	43,336	55,470	30,86,824	30,88,658	1,834	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,48,192	5,64,231	3,09,65,356	2,64,31,419	...	45,33,937
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,69,149	1,77,958	72,50,625	64,30,980	...	8,19,645
	TOTAL ...	19,63,163	22,81,686	11,06,06,276	9,60,20,742	...	1,45,85,534
	State.						
11th Jan. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,894	2,456	1,12,320	1,19,980	7,660	...
First 11 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Nalhati ...	1,689	1,701	85,281	85,936	655	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879..	Rajputana ...	55,108	68,597	25,04,865	27,58,363	2,53,498	...
28th Dec. 1878	Holkar ...	7,582	14,423	3,70,424	6,80,433	3,10,009	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Khamgaon ...	830	620	(a) 48,964	(b) 51,076	2,112	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,453	1,064	76,722	86,612	9,890	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,117	2,480	71,167	1,24,008	52,841	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,632	15,141	7,84,044	7,56,460	...	27,584
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Tirhut ...	7,934	16,216	2,78,546	4,21,902	1,43,356	...
28th Dec. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,976	20,420	6,64,474	8,76,018	2,11,544	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,023	6,968	73,295	1,93,041	1,19,746	...
21st Dec. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	1,915	20,000	(c) 36,434	8,50,990	8,14,556	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,182	16,016	(d) 3,12,531	9,31,265	6,18,734	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,604	...	(e) 89,704	89,704	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	...g	...	(h) 1,96,440	1,96,440	...
28th Dec. 1878	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	4,412	...	(f) 85,605	85,605	...
	TOTAL ...	1,24,335	1,92,118	54,19,067	83,07,833	28,88,766	1,16,96,768
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,87,498	24,73,804	11,60,25,343	10,43,28,575	...	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,38,58,964	5,10,47,972	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			6,21,66,379	5,32,80,603	...	88,85,776

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 15th December 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 14th December 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 15th December 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 15th Decembpr 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 14th December 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 14th December 1878.
(g)—Return not received.
(h)—Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1878.

No. LI OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 22nd Dec. 1877.	For week ending 21st Dec. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Dec. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 21st Dec. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,82,658	8,40,027	3,85,79,511	3,47,20,570	...	38,58,941
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	73,522	1,27,514	44,85,960	34,20,744	...	10,65,216
28th Dec. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	68,233	63,009	42,37,632	40,96,873	...	1,40,759
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,437	1,05,843	41,22,154	44,55,697	3,33,543	...
28th Dec. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,04,150	2,40,300	94,49,030	85,34,066	...	9,14,964
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,48,764	1,49,634	97,84,948	63,68,062	...	34,16,886
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,967	58,387	31,42,791	31,47,045	4,254	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,06,841	5,86,535	3,15,72,197	2,70,17,954	...	45,54,243
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,89,570	1,74,499	74,40,195	66,05,479	...	8,34,716
	TOTAL ...	22,08,142	23,45,748	11,28,14,418	9,83,66,490	...	1,44,47,928
	State.						
11th Jan. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,316	2,105	1,15,636	1,22,085	6,449	...
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	Nalhati ...	1,714	1,489	86,995	87,425	430	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rajputana ...	47,250	82,958	25,52,115	28,41,321	2,89,206	...
28th Dec. 1878	Holkar ...	8,888	15,450	3,79,312	6,95,883	3,16,571	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Khamgaon ...	827	789	(a) 49,791	(b) 51,865	2,074	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,487	1,617	78,209	88,229	10,020	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	3,249	2,600	74,416	1,26,608	52,192	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,343	13,104	8,01,387	7,69,564	...	31,823
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Tirhut ...	8,044	9,425	2,86,590	4,31,327	1,44,737	...
28th Dec. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	11,898	22,927	6,76,372	8,98,945	2,22,573	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,150	5,637	75,445	1,98,678	1,23,233	...
21st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	2,092	19,000	(c) 38,526	8,69,990	8,31,464	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,629	13,058	(d) 3,26,160	9,44,323	6,18,163	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,404	...	(e) 91,108	91,108	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	...(g)	...	(h) 1,96,440	1,96,440	...
28th Dec. 1878	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	7,813	...	(f) 93,418	93,418	...
	TOTAL ...	1,21,887	1,99,376	55,40,954	85,07,209	29,66,255	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,30,029	25,45,124	11,83,55,372	10,68,73,699	...	1,14,81,673
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,49,40,564	5,22,93,301	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			6,34,14,808	5,45,80,398	...	88,34,410

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 22nd December 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 22nd December 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 22nd December 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 21st December 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
(g)—Return not received.
(h)—Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

OPERATIONS OF MODEL AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 4th February 1879.

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

READ—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 7th February 1878, No. 29 (Statistics and Commerce).

Letter to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore, Nos. 97—102, dated the 21st March 1878.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 196—3R., dated the 11th April 1878.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 707—269, dated the 11th April 1878.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1358A., dated the 20th May 1878, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3066, dated the 17th June 1878.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2868—136, dated the 22nd July 1878, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1425, dated the 4th September 1878, and enclosures.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 584, dated the 23rd February 1877.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 91, dated the 4th May 1877.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1595, dated the 26th May 1877.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN his despatch dated the 7th February 1878, the Secretary of State noticed an experiment at the Nagpur Model Farm in 1876-77, where, in consequence of irrigation and manuring, Jelalia wheat produced 1,600 lbs., and white-eared wheat 2,200 lbs. an acre, the average yield per acre in the country being only about 400 lbs. The value of the produce at Nagpur was estimated at Rs. 60, while the cost of cultivation, including all expenses, was given at Rs. 10 per acre. His Lordship desired to be informed "what steps are taken in the above and other provinces to impart to the agricultural community generally the lessons to be learnt from the operations of the model and experimental farms;" and observed, "as in many cases these farms appear to involve financial loss, it is the more important that their results, when satisfactory, should be utilized to the utmost for the general good of the country."

2. A copy of this despatch was circulated on the 21st March 1878 to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore, with a request for a report in connection with the farms maintained under their orders.

3. In Mysore, the Chief Commissioner states that no general steps have hitherto been taken in the direction indicated, the condition of the province during the past two or three years having forbidden any such measures. Mr. Harman, the Superintendent of the Bangalore Farm, has recently been authorized to make tours in the province twice in the year, once in the summer when the *ragi* crops are being sown, and again during the winter months when the crops are being reaped, in view to his acquiring practical experience in the native systems of agriculture and imparting to the ryots by personal communication and by experiments the benefits of deep ploughing, as also the advantages to be gained by the use of improved seed. The Chief Commissioner has also

under consideration a scheme for placing one or two plots of land in each district under the charge of a village patel or other suitable person, who would cultivate the land in accordance with instructions from Mr. Harman. "By this means," the Chief Commissioner observes, "it is hoped that the ryots will have an opportunity, which the location of the Government Farm at Bangalore does not afford them, of judging of the results to be obtained by a better system of farming." Since these remarks were written, however, it has been decided to abolish the Bangalore Farm and to transfer the services of Mr. Harman to the Bombay Presidency.

4. In Burma, the only Government Farm is one established at Myouktoung in the Arakan Hill Tracts for the purpose of growing and curing tobacco. As regards the cultivation of tobacco on the low lands lying along the banks of rivers, the natives have but little to learn: the farm was started with a view of testing the capabilities of soil in up-land tracts, and more especially for the purpose of teaching the people an improved method of curing the leaf; but there has not been time to judge of the results as yet.

5. Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in reporting on the subject, refers to that portion of the minute recorded by Sir John Strachey in November 1874, proposing the formation of a Department of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces, in which it was suggested that a good means of reaching the agricultural community would be by experiments in the estates under the Court of Wards. This suggestion, it is said, has been carried into effect, though not to so great an extent as was desired, in consequence of the drought of 1877. To some estates, however, improved English ploughs, improved sugar-mills, and selected seeds, were sent; and in some districts, where the local officers took an interest in agricultural matters, seed and implements were distributed to estates other than those administered by the Court of Wards. As a further means of introducing improvements to the notice of the agriculturists, Mr. Buck lays great stress on the advantages of agricultural fairs; and he proposes to give greater encouragement to such fairs in future years. No attempts seem to be made by the Local Government to bring directly to the notice of the natives the results of the experiments conducted on the State Farms.

6. There are two Government Farms in the Bombay Presidency, one at Bhadgaon in Khandesh and the other at Salaru in Sind. At Salaru, nothing has as yet been done in the desired direction; but the Superintendent proposed making a tour in the cold weather months, during which he would acquire and diffuse useful information. He is to report the results of his first tour, in order that the Government of Bombay may be in a position to judge of the desirability of repeating the experiment.

At Bhadgaon, too, little appears to have been attempted. The Superintendent reports that instruction is imparted through farm apprentices, farm servants, and visitors. The system of apprentices, if carefully worked, would no doubt prove useful; but nothing can be expected from farm servants as a means of imparting agricultural information to the native community. Mr. Stormont, the Superintendent, recently visited Madras and Bangalore, under authority from the Government of Bombay, with a view to ascertain the system followed on the farms at those places; and he was instructed to report the result of his enquiries on his return to Khandesh.

The Local Government has also, after consultation with Mr. Robertson of the Sydapet Farm, decided on commencing a system of agricultural education in the Deccan, and probably, in due course, the Bhadgaon Farm will be made subsidiary to the scheme of instruction.

7. In the Central Provinces, Major Macdougall, the Superintendent of the Nagpur Farm, proposes to publish the results of "any decidedly successful experiment" in the *Rural Gazette*, a paper printed in Hindi, Mahrathi, and Urdu by the Educational Department, of which a copy is sent to every Government School in the Central Provinces. The Chief Commissioner approves of this proposal; but such a means of making known the operations of the farm seems scarcely to be what is required, the record of these experiments being useful to the agricultural community only when they can be followed and explained on the farm on which they have been tried.

8. In the Madras Presidency, good and useful work is being done under the supervision and guidance of Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of Government Farms. Attached to the Sydapet Farm, on which experiments of various kinds are tried, is an Agricultural College, in which a complete course of agricultural instruction is afforded, and which is intended eventually to accommodate upwards of one hundred students. In view to a further diffusion of information, Mr. Robertson has proposed the establishment of small agricultural experimental stations all over the Presidency, each being placed in charge of a trained agriculturist, who is also to conduct an elementary agricultural class. This scheme is, however, at present in abeyance for want of funds.

Recently, a very interesting ploughing competition was held at the Sydapet Farm, in which European, American and native ploughs were used, the competitors as well as the visitors from different parts of the country being very numerous. Such open competitions as these afford an efficient means of interesting neighbouring cultivators in the methods and processes of the improved system of agriculture practised on the farm. The public reports shew that the exhibition was watched with very great interest and was completely successful.

9. From the facts summarised above, it may be said generally that only in the North-Western Provinces and Madras is any real effort being made to teach agricultural reform to the people. In the North-Western Provinces, a Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been created, with a Director at its head, whose special duty it is to organise the collection of agricultural and commercial statistics; to direct experiments for agricultural improvement in model farms and elsewhere; to watch and report on the progress of trade, and to suggest in what directions it may be developed, or hindrances to its prosperity removed; and to investigate facts connected with the condition of the agricultural classes. The scope and objects of the Department are clearly explained in a minute recorded by Sir John Strachey in November 1874, to which the attention of the Local Governments and Administrations was drawn in the letter from this Department dated the 11th August 1875, Nos. 11—426-433, regarding the collection of agricultural statistics.

In Madras there is a Department, which, though not as yet formally recognised as a Department of Agriculture, is practically one, with an efficient and well qualified Director at its head; but its expansion has hitherto been greatly impeded by various causes, not the least among which has been the want of funds.

10. In other provinces very little is being done, nor as matters stand can much be expected. Experimental farms indeed, when they stand alone, are of comparatively small utility. To be really useful they should be part of a system of agricultural instruction; they should be attached to a school where sound agricultural instruction is conveyed in class, and they should be the field for carrying into practice in the presence of students the theories of which the reasons have been explained to them in the class-room. If the students are taken from the classes dependent on the land for their living, satisfactory progress in the diffusion of agricultural instruction under such a system will soon be apparent. It is with much satisfaction that the Government of India has watched the recognition of these principles in Madras and the efforts that are being made there gradually to mature a complete system for their application in practice. The scheme for action in the same direction which has just been proposed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is also gratifying as indicating the interest taken in the matter by the Government of that Presidency. In other provinces much cannot be expected under the present system, though, defective as it is, the farms, if they are carefully and intelligently managed, intelligently supervised, and placed on a substantial and permanent basis, must gradually do good, and the Government of India desire again to commend the subject very earnestly to the attention of Local Governments and Administrations. Bengal especially is a province which is singularly deficient in opportunities for agricultural instruction, while it is perhaps of all Indian provinces the one where a reform of practice is most needed. It is also

the province of whose agricultural resources and capacities the governing body knows least. It is a matter of more than ordinary importance that the cultivating and wealthy land-owning community in this great province should be taught to realise the advantages of a better agricultural practice, and that steps should be taken to remove the reproach which now exists that the very elements of agricultural information, such as the average yield of particular crops in particular soils, are wholly absent. Efforts in this direction were made some years ago by Sir George Campbell; but these efforts, though well intentioned, were frustrated by radical errors in the selection of sites for farms, as well as in the selection of Superintendents. The results were so unsatisfactory that the farms were broken up one after the other, the last being abolished in 1877, on the ground that all the attempts which had been made to teach agriculture to the people of the country had ended in failure. This conclusion was not accepted by the Government of India, and it is desirable in connection with the present question that the views then expressed to the Government of Bengal should be brought prominently before other Local Governments and Administrations. In the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal dated the 4th May 1877, No. 91, it was said:—

"His Excellency in Council is by no means prepared to admit that, because it is not necessary at present to teach to the natives on a scientific basis all the technicalities of the highest farming, there is therefore no opening for instruction of a highly useful, if of a more modest kind, adapted to the present educational and agricultural standard of the country. His Excellency in Council is unable to agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinion that the attempts of the Government to teach agriculture to the people have failed everywhere. Where these attempts have failed, as at Poosah, failure has been the result of inefficient management; but where ordinary care and attention have been intelligently given to the subject, it is unquestionable that, as at Sydapet in the Madras Presidency for instance, good results have ensued.

"5. It is not necessary to employ specially qualified agricultural chemists for the purposes contemplated by Government in the establishment of model or experimental farms. The objects of the Government have been frequently stated, but they have been well and briefly summarised by Sir John Strachey in the following extract from his Minute of the 28th November 1874, proposing the creation of a Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces:—

"'The object of these model farms should be three-fold: first, to obtain complete information, based on actual facts, as to the average productiveness of different crops on the different classes of soil on which they are ordinarily cultivated, and the cost of cultivation; secondly, to establish and prove to the native agriculturists the advantages to be gained from small improvements, such as they are able themselves to carry out under existing conditions, such as deeper ploughing, economical use of canal water, selection of seed, &c; thirdly, to make experiments as to staples and industries which it may be possible to introduce if new, or to familiarise and improve if already existing in the country. The extension of sericulture, the improvement of indigenous fibres, and the manufacture of a finer class of tobacco, may be mentioned among the objects of such experiments.'

"It is to these objects that attention should be particularly directed. It is evident that lessons in such matters, especially under the second head, and instructions in such details (important though they are) as the proper storage and application of the manures ordinarily employed in the country, shewing experimentally how they may be made to retain all their fertilising elements, of which much is now wasted, the proper treatment and breeding of live stock, the improvement of the implements employed, and other similar matters, may as successfully be imparted by an energetic man of fair intelligence, possessing an adequate practical knowledge of modern farming (and consequently having such knowledge of agricultural chemistry as is essential to the successful pursuit of modern farming), as by a professional chemist of high scientific attainments.

"The Governor General in Council is convinced that lessons of this kind are urgently needed, and that if measures for the elementary instruction in such matters of the agricultural community are persevered in by the Local Governments (without whose cordial co-operation nothing can be done), they cannot fail after a reasonable time to have very considerable effect upon the cultivators in the neighbourhood for the Government farm and through them upon others further away."

11. The excellent results which have followed the creation of a Department of Agriculture, and Commerce, in the North-Western Provinces; in the impulse which has been given by it to agricultural enquiry and improvements, indicate perhaps the best form in which Government action can be directed to the promotion of the objects in view. With the establishment of such a Department in each province (and it is maintained in the North-Western Provinces entirely from provincial funds) the extension of the system, whether by

agricultural instruction in schools, or by practical teaching in experimental farms, or where means are available by a combination of both, could be regulated under efficient control and advice according to the particular requirements or circumstances of each province. From this point of view the Governor General in Council will be glad to learn that the matter has again received from the Government of Bengal and other Local Governments and Administrations the consideration which its importance merits, and he would wish to be informed at an early date of the results of that consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and for information to the Secretary of State for India.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " British Burma.
" " " Assam.
" " " Ajmere.
" " " Mysore and Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDERED also, that a copy, with a copy of the letter from the Government of Madras, dated the 4th September 1878, No. 1425, and enclosures, be forwarded to the Famine Commission, and that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 7. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	24	23	47	15	6	21	39	29	68	No Emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Surinam, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.
From 2 to 10 years	74	40	114	38	17	55	112	57	169	
" 10 to 20 "	100	62	162	52	98	150	152	160	312	
" 20 to 30 "	371	315	686	106	185	291	477	500	977	
" 30 to 40 "	28	4	32	4	4	8	32	8	40	
" 40 to 50 "	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Above 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ..	597	445	1,042	215	310	525	812	755	1,567	

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

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	5	4	9	1	1	2	6	5	11
Central ditto	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	2	6
Eastern ditto	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Behar	78	43	121	29	14	43	107	57	164
N. W. Provinces	306	246	552	51	82	133	357	328	685
Oudh	188	148	336	127	210	337	315	358	673
Central India	7	2	9	2	2	4	9	4	13
Punjab	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Nepal	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	...	1
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	4	...	4	2	...	2	6	...	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	597	445	1,042	215	310	525	812	755	1,567

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Bramins, high caste	53	52	105	23	31	54	76	83	159
Hindus { Agriculturists	202	127	329	75	116	191	277	243	520
Hindus { Artizans	29	21	50	4	10	14	33	31	64
Hindus { Low castes	204	152	356	69	110	179	273	262	535
Musulmans	109	93	202	44	43	87	153	136	289
Christians	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	597	445	1,042	215	310	525	812	755	1,567

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus ...	659	619	1,278
2. Musulmans ...	153	136	289
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	812	755	1,567

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INDIAN SUBSTANTIVE LAW.

No. 12 (Legislative), dated 4th March, 1875.

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

In preparing for Parliament the Bill for the consolidation of the law as it relates to India, which has been the subject of correspondence between your Excellency and my predecessor, it has come to my notice that section 28 of the 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 95, providing for the appointment of an Indian Law Commission, has not been repealed by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, or by any other enactment. It is at this moment of no practical force, inasmuch as the Law Commission which was appointed under the authority of that section brought its labours to a premature conclusion under circumstances with which your Excellency is probably acquainted. But the existence of that section makes it necessary to decide, previous to the introduction of a Consolidation Act, whether it is expedient that the powers which it confers should be kept alive, or any similar powers reserved to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India.

2. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of the work which has been accomplished by the various persons and bodies who have contributed to the codification of Indian law, and specially by the successive Law Commissions. It is no small benefit to the people who resort so freely to English Courts of Judicature, that they should possess so many branches of the law of India stated in orderly sequence and simple language. But the work is not complete, although the portion already accomplished is considerable. The criminal law is set forth in the Penal Code. The procedure of the Criminal Courts, and most of the administrative rules essential to efficient government, are contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure. A Code of Civil Procedure has been in force for several years, and when it has been revised by you it will contain the whole procedure of the Civil Courts. These three codes are alone complete; but the whole law of contract, of evidence, of testamentary and intestate succession among Europeans, of European marriage and divorce, of limitation and prescription, are contained in a series of measures of no great compass or intricacy, which are ready to be made chapters of a Civil Code.

3. It is impossible to deny that these measures have removed a serious amount of complexity and confusion. But some of the chief branches of law remain still uncodified, and litigation on questions arising under them is still subject to needless uncertainty and cost. The causes which led to the suspension by the Law Commissioners of the process of codification are much to be regretted; but they form no ground for abandoning the completion of an indispensable task.

4. It does not, however, necessarily follow that the same or a similar machinery should continue to be employed. An unpaid Commission, containing distinguished statesmen and judges, is a proper instrument for deliberation upon important general principles. Its decisions will not only presumably be sound, but they will also be authoritative. But there are obvious reasons which make it less suitable for the treatment of laborious details upon which discussion and controversy necessarily arise. I think it preferable, therefore, to entrust to a small body of eminent draftsmen, selected for the purpose, the task of preparing for the consideration of your Legislative Council the remaining branches of the Indian Code. The form in which, if at all, they shall ultimately pass into law will depend, of course, upon the deliberations of the Legislature presided over by you. You will doubtless inform me if any changes of serious moment are contemplated. In order to reserve to Her Majesty the power of exercising, without inconvenience to the general progress of the work, her prerogative of disallowance, in case of important alterations, I shall desire that it be submitted to the Council in a series of comparatively brief Bills.

5. I shall be glad to receive from your Excellency in Council any observations upon this subject which it may occur to you to make.

I have, &c.,
(*Signed*) SALISBURY.

No. 6 (Legislative), dated 5th July, 1875.

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

We have the honour to reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th March 1875 (Legislative, No. 12), which states that it has become necessary to decide whether it is expedient that the powers conferred by section 28 of the Statute 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 95, should be kept alive, or any similar powers reserved to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India; and in which, after some discussion on the work and the constitution of former Law Commissions, and of the constitution of a possible new one, your Lordship invites any observations upon the subject which it may occur to us to make. The subject seems to us one of great importance and difficulty, and we have given careful consideration to it.

2. With regard to the mere question of continuing, or modifying, or repealing the statutory provision, we hardly know what power it conferred which did not exist without it, unless it were the power of examining certain official persons and calling for certain official documents connected with the administration of India. But, though there may have been some use in conferring such a power in the year 1853, there can hardly be any use in it now. Unless, therefore, it is in contemplation to pay out of English funds any new Commissioners who may be appointed, our opinion is that the enactment in question may be repealed without being replaced by anything similar to it.

3. This opinion, however, only touches the form and not the substance of the question. The substantial question is, whether a new Indian Law Commission shall be created in any shape, and if so, in what shape?

4. That a great quantity of valuable work was done by previous Commissions is certain. How much of it would have been done without them must of course remain uncertain. We think it may be said positively that if it had not been for the Commissions, the Government of India must have sought some other skilled assistance for the preparation of its laws, beyond the legislative staff which it has actually employed in India. And it may be added with great probability that, if it had not been for the Commissions, the Supreme Indian Legislature would not have undertaken so much, or have proceeded with so much confidence, as has actually been the case.

5. These benefits, however, have been attended with two great disadvantages. One is that the discussion in India of projects of law initiated in England has not been so free as it would have been if those projects had been initiated in India itself. The other is that a body sitting in England for the purpose of producing Indian Codes, and under no other responsibility for the government of this country, has a natural tendency, an inevitable one as we believe, to do its work with reference rather to some general notions of legal symmetry than to the circumstances of the country for which the law is to operate; and then projects of law will be promoted which may not be wanted at the time, or may not be wanted at all. These two difficulties, and especially the latter, led to the extinction of the last Commission, who were dissatisfied with the slowness of the Government of India to adopt the fruits of their labour.

6. We do not anticipate any disagreement on your Lordship's part when we say that the Local Government of India should take the responsibility of judging what new laws are wanted for India, and at what time it is expedient to discuss and pass them. Yet the difficulties we have mentioned show the strong tendency of a permanent Commission sitting in England for the purpose of making laws for India to draw the initiative out of India into England. Every complaint by them of undue criticism or of undue hesitation here, is in effect a complaint that the initiation of Indian laws is retained in India; and how far such complaints may go to transfer that responsibility is strongly illustrated by the correspondence which took place in the years 1869 and 1870 between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with respect to the Contract Law. We

hardly know by what means your Lordship proposes to avoid a recurrence of the difficulties which have been already experienced, because the precise mode in which the contemplated Commission is to work is not explained in the despatch under reply. But your Lordship proposes to employ eminent draftsmen, who are not apt to be too submissive under criticism or apparent neglect of their work. And, as at present advised, we are afraid that the difficulties we have dwelt upon will be found inseparable from the employment in England of any permanent body of strong lawyers charged with the duty of turning out laws for India.

7. As an instance of the difference of view which may prevail on the question what laws it is desirable to prepare for India, we may refer to one of the works of the last Commission, which doubtless seemed to them both desirable and unexceptionable from their point of view, namely, the theoretical view of what was proper matter for codification. The work we refer to is the draft law of Negotiable Instruments. It was introduced by Mr. Massey into the Legislative Council in the year 1867, and met with a very adverse reception from the commercial members of Council. It was referred to a Select Committee, but has never proceeded beyond that stage. We are informed by our colleague, the Law Member of Council, that it was placed in his hands when he first came to the country as a desirable piece of codification, and that he devoted some time to a careful study of its provisions. In some few points it purported to alter the law. But besides this, Mr. Hobhouse satisfied himself that in attempting to declare the law, it did in fact effect substantial alterations in it—a result almost unavoidable in the reduction of unwritten law to writing—and that it must be most carefully revised, or the alterations thoroughly discussed. Then came the question whether the circumstances of India, as distinguished from an abstract approval of codification, required a Code upon the subject. To ascertain this Mr. Hobhouse made enquiries of several leading merchants and several leading lawyers in Calcutta. They all answered in the same sense, namely, that no difficulty occurred in practice; that it was a very rare thing for a dispute on a negotiable instrument to come into an Indian Court of law; that nobody wanted any change; that unless hundís, *i.e.*, the great bulk of the negotiable instruments of the country, were excepted from the measure, the Native community would dislike it extremely; and that, even with regard to English transactions, the introduction of a Code would probably only create difficulty where none now existed.

8. Again, we are aware that, from a lawyer's point of view, a Code on the subject of tortious acts or wrongs would be a valuable addition to a body of written law. But we doubt very much whether it would benefit Indian society. It would perhaps be more effectual in suggesting kinds of litigation now very rare, if not wholly unknown in India, than in removing difficulties actually felt in practice. In fact, on many subjects, rights have not become sufficiently settled to afford a basis for a codified law of wrongs. In some cases (as, for instance, the somewhat delicate subject of claims to privacy) a right has been found to exist in one territory, and not elsewhere. To propose a uniform law on such a subject would lead to much difficulty.

9. Furthermore, we have to be very careful not to introduce new laws into this country faster than it can bear. The capacity of the country to receive new law may be considered with reference to the changes which it introduces into the Indian community, to the ability of the Legislature to frame laws, and to the ability of the Judges to digest and apply them. On all these grounds we think that the introduction of new law into this country should be very gradual.

10. It must be remembered that codification cannot be accomplished without change. On some points there is conscious and intentional change, more or less, according to the case. On others there is unintentional change; how much, cannot be known till the new law has been at work for some time. By codification we mean the expression in authoritative writings of law previously to be gathered from traditions and records of a much more flexible and less authoritative character. But it is impossible to give in a few sentences the precise equivalent of a number of traditions and judgments. The moment that is attempted, the language of the Statute becomes the starting-point for fresh controversies as to its precise meaning. And partly from the imperfections of human language; partly because the legislator cannot always save himself from an erroneous view of the true mark; partly because his interpreters are subject to an equal amount

of error,—the result is that a good deal of change is introduced without being intended or foreseen.

11. Now the people of this country do not accept change readily. They have no constitutional machinery for making their sentiments known, so that we may be long in finding out how they are affected by changes in laws; but they are more or less unsettled by every change, and if the change happens to be an important one, the unsettlement is lasting. It is therefore more prudent not to make many changes simultaneously, because the inevitable disturbances resulting from each may be too much in the aggregate; and also because it is desirable to know something of the working of one before bringing on another. Indeed, in our judgment, India is not the country into which any large body of law, either actually or virtually new, can prudently be introduced, except slowly and cautiously.

12. It must further be remembered that all the laws of general importance to the country have to pass through one channel, that of the Legislative Council. The Select Committees of that body have to consider every Bill that passes through their hands, clause by clause and word by word, with all the light that external criticism invited by publication and circulation of the first draft can throw on them. This is a labour which no doubt is lightened by good draftsmanship, and by a careful consideration of the substance of the law in the first instance; but the Committees cannot with propriety or prudence be relieved from it by any means. This labour is the greatest when the draft before them deals with law previously unwritten. In order, therefore, to give the requisite attention to a new Code, a time has to be chosen when other legislation is not pressing, and when dangers arising from haste or weariness may best be avoided.

13. Then we have to consider those who administer the law. It must always be borne in mind with how small a staff of officials the business of this country is conducted. We are disposed to think that our administration of the law we have is a matter in which we are considerably more deficient than in the substance of the law itself, or in the expression of it. It is true that the labour of the Judges may ultimately be lightened by codification, and if the Codes be well framed, certainly will be so. But for a considerable time the acquisition of the new law imposes much additional labour on the Judge. This was brought to our notice in the year 1872, when great energy and ability were displayed in legislation, and a large body of new law was added to the Statute-book. We do not doubt the benefit ultimately accruing even to the Judges from these new laws; but the burden of learning them so as to be able to apply them with promptitude and accuracy has undoubtedly been great. And while the Judge is learning his work, there is risk of erroneous decisions, which again necessitate fresh legislation.

14. Since the year 1872 there has been very little codification in the sense in which we have above used the term, unless the Code for the Criminal Procedure of the High Courts just passed, and that for the Police-courts of the Presidency-towns, which we hope will soon be passed, may be considered such. On the other hand, we have bestowed a great deal of attention on the consolidation of existing laws and the repeal of such as have become obsolete. What has been done in this way will be found stated in a speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 15th March 1875, and reported in the proceedings of that date. Our object is to produce a new edition of Acts of Council which shall, as far as possible, represent the state of that portion of our law at the time of publication. We hope to publish in the course of the current year so much of this work as will comprise the general Acts, and the volumes containing the Provincial Acts and Regulations will follow in due course. We have put the Revenue and Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces into a much more concise and methodical shape, not without considerable changes, both in substance and in procedure, the effect of which can hardly yet be seen. We are doing the same thing for Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma. And we have also turned our attention to that great branch of law which consists of judicial decisions, and which, though not the subject of legislation, is so intimately connected with it as to come properly under the cognizance of our Legislative Department. We are endeavouring to prepare a Digest embodying the judicial law which has taken its place in our system, and we anticipate that such a work will not only

be useful in itself, but will form the best starting-point for future plans of codification. We are also undertaking to supervise reports of current decisions, and, if possible, to put them into a better shape.

15. Now if, in addition to all these things, our attention was demanded by several projects of law issuing from England, we should have more on our hands than we could do. We have been doing that which we thought most required by the circumstances of the time. When the new edition of Acts is published, the work of consolidation and repeal will stand still for a while. We shall then have on our hands the Civil Procedure Code, which is not only of great bulk, but involves several controversies of considerable difficulty, and will tax the strength of Committees, of the Legislative Department, and of other Departments too. In connection with this Code, our colleague Mr. Hobhouse, informs us that he is turning his attention to a measure for the purpose of laying down rules as to various modes of relief to be granted by Courts of Justice. He conceives that they may find in such a measure a convenient and useful guide in many cases. We say no more on that subject now because it has not yet been formally brought before us. If, however, the plan should be adopted, we shall have as much codification on our hands as ought to be going on at one moment.

16. We have gone into these matters because we wish to insist that the time at which measures are brought forward is a matter next in importance to the expediency of the measures themselves, and it is one of which the Local Government of India is the most qualified to judge. The conclusion to which, as we think, all these considerations point, is that whatever professional assistance we want should be obtained, when it is wanted, by the employment of competent persons for particular legislative work; and that if a permanent body at home is appointed for the purpose, it will lead either to inconvenient pressure on the Government of India, or to waste of power by producing work at a time when it is not wanted, or to both.

17. Connected with our last remark is another consideration, that of finance. Waste of power is waste of money, and if eminent draftsmen are employed to frame laws, they must be handsomely paid for it. In our view, we should spend money to more advantage by seeking assistance when we want it. Drafts prepared in England and sent out to us to be kept till the time arrives at which the Government of India thinks it expedient to pass them would almost inevitably require to be wholly or partially redrawn. In a country like this, where the social condition of large classes of the population is rapidly changing, and where three local legislatures are employed in varying and adding to the law, the most carefully prepared Bills would soon need more or less alteration; and change in any part of a skilful and coherent draft generally involves modification, if not reconstruction, of the whole fabric.

18. Inasmuch as we are endeavouring to dissuade your Lordship from the appointment of any permanent Commission at all, it may seem out of place to offer any remarks on the constitution of that which is foreshadowed in the despatch under reply, especially as your Lordship has not entered into any particulars about it. Two remarks, however, we may venture to make, because they have a general bearing on the whole tenor of this letter, as well as a particular bearing on the composition of a Commission.

19. During the last fifteen years Indian Law has diverged more and more from English Law; and unless the draftsmen employed are familiar with Indian Law or work immediately under those who are so, they will never be able to adapt their drafts to the existing system. In drawing a new law, the most essential part of the draftsman's art is to make it fit on to the law with which it comes into contact; and unless that law is thoroughly engrained into the draftsman's mind, or unless his work is constantly supervised by some one who has his mind so furnished, inconsistencies and mistakes are sure to occur. This consideration again points to the inference that the best machinery is to be found in a single draftsman in India either possessed of the requisite knowledge or working under those who have it.

20. Again, there are many subjects or parts of subjects on which it is a great advantage that those who are framing a Bill should be able in a free and unrestrained manner to consult those who are conversant with them in their daily business. In other words, some Bills will be framed at a disadvantage unless they are framed in India. The Penal Code, which has been now pretty well

tried by time, and may be pronounced a very successful piece of legislation, was framed wholly in India. The same may be said of the Limitation Act of 1871, except that it has not undergone so long a probation. Other laws, such as the Civil Procedure Code and the Contract Act, originally framed in England, had to be very largely altered in India. The Evidence Act was completely re-cast here. It seems to us, therefore, that on each subject it would have to be considered whether the advantages which may be gained by greater legal strength in England are not counterbalanced by the disadvantage of disconnection from practical men—a consideration which would be forestalled by the appointment of a permanent body in England.

We have, &c.,

(*Signed*) NORTHBROOK.
„ NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
„ H. W. NORMAN.
„ A. HOBHOUSE.
„ W. MUIR.
„ A. EDEN.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.

No. 1 (Legislative), dated 20th January, 1876.

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

The despatch of your Excellency in Council of 5th July last (No. 6 of 1875), relating to the question whether it is expedient that the powers conferred by section 28 of Statute 16 & 17 Victoria, chapter 95, for the appointment of a Law Commission, should be kept alive, or any similar powers reserved to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The despatch touches upon various subjects which it would be foreign to the purpose of the present communication to discuss, and on which I abstain from expressing any opinion in this place. I perceive from it with regret that, owing apparently to your sense of the difficulty of reducing law successfully to the form of a Code, you attach less importance than I should have expected to the early completion of the body of Substantive Civil Law which has long been in course of formation for India.

3. While I recognize the delicate and arduous nature of the work of codification, and feel that it must be almost impossible to execute it in such a manner as to be wholly free from the objections which you urge against it, I am convinced that the force of those objections may be reduced to a minimum by skill, moderation and discretion, and that, rating these drawbacks on codified law at the utmost, they are altogether outweighed by the vast practical usefulness which has recommended this method of legislation to most of the nations of Europe.

4. But, independently of these considerations, the long and continuous course of action which has been pursued by the Indian Government in all its branches forbids me to regard the question of giving a Civil Code to India as in any sense an open one.

5. So far back as 1829, the reform of the Indian Laws and Judicature had engaged the attention of the Government of Bengal, and it was suggested by that eminent statesman, Sir Charles Metcalfe, that the various tribunals should be united under a code of laws fitted for local purposes.

6. This policy was embodied in the Act of Parliament which was passed in 1833 for the renewal of the East India Company's Charter. That measure, while it created a Council having authority to legislate for the whole of India, and possessing a member specially qualified to aid in the exercise of that power, likewise provided for the appointment of a Law Commission, with a view to the reform of the judicial system and the enactment of such laws as might be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of India, due regard being had to the rights, feelings and peculiar usages of the people.

3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 106.

7. The general revision of the Civil and Criminal Law thereupon became and continued to be an avowed object of the Indian Government. The East India Company and the Governor General in Council directed and superintended the operations of the Commission, and when the regulation of Indian affairs again came under the consideration of Parliament,

16 & 17 Vic., cap. 95.

the Act of 1853, while it remodelled the local legislature, also directed the appointment of a Commission in England to carry on the work of legal reform.

8. The English Law Commission then created, and the succeeding Commission of 1861, which was constituted expressly for the purpose of preparing a body of Substantive Civil Law, discharged their duties under the instructions of the Home Government of India, and the discontinuance of their assistance was neither anticipated nor desired by the Government.

9. On a review of these facts, I am of opinion that the completion of a Code of Law is an accepted policy, which cannot now be abandoned without great detriment to the people and serious discredit to the Indian Government. I forbear, therefore, from dwelling on the reasons which might be adduced in favour of that policy, if its continuance were now under discussion.

10. I may, however, observe that the need of such a Code appears to me to be even greater at this moment than when its preparation was first resolved upon, because there is now an additional agency at work which is already producing embarrassing effects, and requires to be properly directed. The amalgamation of the Presidency and Mufassal Courts having taken place before the formation of the Civil Code which they were intended to administer, it has been remarked that the general direction to follow the dictates of equity, which is alone given to them for their guidance, is apt to be interpreted by many of the Judges of appeal by the light of English authorities with which they are familiar, but which are necessarily unknown to the litigant parties, and even to the Judges of first instance. Thus, it is said, many rules ill-suited to oriental habits and institutions, and which would never recommend themselves for adoption in the course of systematic law-making, are indirectly finding their way into India by means of that informal legislation which is gradually effected by judicial decisions.

11. It is manifest that the only way of checking this process of borrowing English rules from the recognized English authorities is by substituting for those rules a system of codified law adjusted to the best Native customs and to the ascertained interests of the country. Up to the present time, only two chapters of the Indian Civil Code have been enacted, treating respectively of Succession and of Contract. In order that the formation of this body of law may be carried on to the best advantage, it will be important to know on what subjects legislation is most urgently required. Your Excellency's Government enjoys peculiar opportunities of forming a judgment on this point, and I request that I may be favoured with your opinion on the question, in what order the remaining branches of law ought to be taken up, and whether each branch should, as in the case of the Contract Act, extend to the whole country, or should, like the Law of Succession, apply only in the first instance to certain special classes or provinces.

12. After receiving your reply, I will consider what is the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification.

I have, &c.,

(*Signed*) SALISBURY.

No. 34 (Legislative), dated the 10th May, 1877.

From—The Government of India,

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

WE have now the honour to reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 20th January 1876 (Legislative, No. 1).

2. We have, in the first place, to express our regret that our answer to your Lordship's despatch of 4th March 1875 (Legislative, No. 12) was so worded as to lead your Lordship to suppose that we attach less importance than you should have expected to the early completion of the body of Substantive Civil Law which has long been in course of formation for India. We feel, on the contrary, that the reduction to a clear, compact and scientific form of the branches of our Substantive Law which are still uncodified would be a work

of the utmost utility, not only to the Judges and the legal profession, but also to the people and the Government. It would save labour and thus facilitate the despatch of business and cheapen the cost of litigation: it would tend to keep our untrained Judges from error: it would settle disputed questions on which our superior Courts are unable to agree: it would (as your Lordship has observed in the despatch under reply) preclude the introduction of technicalities and doctrines unsuited to this country: it would, perhaps, enable us to make some urgently needed social reforms without the risk of exciting popular opposition; and it would assuredly diffuse among the people of India a more accurate knowledge of their rights and duties than they will ever attain if their law is left in its present state, that is to say, partially codified, but the bulk ascertainable only from English text-books written solely with reference to the system of English law, and from a crowd of decisions, often obscure and sometimes contradictory, to be found in the English and Indian Law Reports.

3. The subject on which our opinion was invited by your Lordship's despatch of 4th March 1875 was the expediency of creating a Law Commission for India, and the proper constitution of one if created. In our despatch of 5th July 1875 (Legislative, No. 6) we addressed ourselves exclusively to the consideration of those questions, and were led to conclusions adverse to the appointment of a permanent body in England to frame the drafts of laws for India.

4. But we beg to assure your Lordship that the detailed explanation of our general objections to any such arrangement was not dictated by any desire to contest the duty of completing the codification of our Substantive Law—a duty fully recognized by the Government of India.

5. In the despatch under reply, your Lordship states that, up to the present time, only two chapters of the Indian Civil Code have been enacted, treating respectively of Succession and Contract. You observe that, in order that the formation of this body of law may be carried on to the best advantage, it will be important to know on what subjects legislation is most urgently required, and you request our opinion on the question, in what order the remaining branches of law ought to be taken up, and whether each branch should, as in the case of the Contract Act, extend to the whole country, or should, like the Law of Succession, apply only in the first instance to certain special classes or provinces.

6. To answer the question thus put, it is necessary to mention the branches of our Substantive Law which still remain uncodified.

7. Foremost in importance, both in itself and as being applicable at once to every class of the population, is the law of Contract. It is true that Act IX of 1872 (one of the two chapters of the Civil Code to which your Lordship refers) deals with Contract in general, Sale of Goods, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership. But the following subjects (namely)—

(*a*) Sale of Immoveable Property, Mortgages, Exchanges, Leases;
(*b*) Insurance (Marine, Fire and Life);
(*c*) Carriers (Marine and Inland), except so far as they fall within the sections on Bailment in Act IX of 1872;
(*d*) Negotiable Instruments; and
(*e*) Bottomry, Respondentia and the other liens on moveables, except those of unpaid vendors, bailees, pawnees and agents;

are still uncodified and would properly be dealt with by chapters completing the Code of Contract Law.

8. The laws of Persons, Personal Rights and Personal Relations stand next in importance. As to the law of Persons, we already possess Acts dealing directly with minors and lunatics, and no further legislation seems necessary at present in this respect. But, save as regards the infractions provided for by the Penal Code, the law relating to Personal Rights of British subjects and of Aliens is almost untouched by the Indian Legislature. So far as regards the right of protection from bodily injury, defamation and insult, it would be conveniently dealt with in a Code of the law of Torts or Actionable Wrongs; but for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 8 of our despatch of 5th July 1875 (Legislative, No. 6), we would not now take up this subject. As to the law of Personal Relations, namely, Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Master and Servant, something has been done by way of codification. Thus, the laws as to the solemnization of Marriage and

as to Divorce have been codified so far as regards Christians and persons (such as members of the Bráhma-Samája) not professing the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion. The law of Guardian and Ward is codified, so far as regards Europeans, their children and grandchildren, by Act XIII of 1874; but this Act is in force only in territories not under a High Court, that is to say, only in the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Ajmer, Coorg, Assam and British Burma. The law of Master and Apprentice is dealt with by Act XIX of 1850 and a section in Act I of 1859. But, save as aforesaid, the law of Personal Relations remains uncodified, and, so far as regards Parent and Child and Master and Servant, this defect is of much importance.

9. The law of Property has already been touched by the Succession Act and the Contract Law (Act IX of 1872) and will, to a large extent, be covered by the measures suggested in paragraph 7 of this despatch. There seems no pressing need for declaring the law as to certain matters not so covered, such as the property of the State and the ownership of animals wild by nature. The subjects of Shipping, Corporate Property, Patents, Copyright and Trade-marks have already been treated by the Indian Legislature. Settlements and Powers will be dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill sent to Your Lordship with our despatch (Legislative, No. 3 of 1877) dated the 26th day of January last. But there remain the three important subjects of Trusts, Servitudes (or Easements) and Boundaries. As to Trusts, we beg to refer to the remarks contained in paragraphs 24-26* of the last-mentioned despatch. Except so far as regards the acquisition of a prescriptive title, the law of Servitudes is still untouched; and the subject of Boundaries in their civil aspect is also untouched save by some local laws dealing with boundary disputes and the erection and repair of boundary-marks.

10. The law relating to the acquisition of Property by accession is still uncodified, partially, so far as regards moveable, and wholly, so far as regards immoveable, property. Fixtures will be dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill above referred to. As to Alluvion, a matter of paramount importance in the Lower Provinces, the Panjáb and Sindh, it is true that there is an old Bengal Regulation (XI of 1825) which purports to deal with that subject. But this Regulation is not only incomplete but obscure: it is encrusted with decisions (some of which are conflicting) by the late Sadr Courts, the High Courts and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and lastly, it does not apply to Sindh, where, it is believed, the only rules in force on the subject are certain executive orders which, under the Indian Councils Act, section 25, have gained the force of law. As to acquisition by transfer *inter vivos* the law is also uncodified so far as regards immoveable property. But Sales, Exchanges, Mortgages and Leases will be dealt with by the Bill last mentioned, and rules as to Gifts for religious

* "24. The subject of Trusts is of itself a very large and difficult one, and whenever it is reduced into the shape of an Act, will, for proper treatment, require a separate measure. Again, so far as relates to the functions of Trustees, the subject is quite foreign to the subject of Transfer of Property; a difficulty which probably the Commissioners felt, because, though they have touched on this part of the subject of trusts, they have done so only to a slight and imperfect extent. These remarks apply to all those provisions about Trusts which are found in clauses 96 and 101 to 109, inclusive, of the Commissioner's draft.

"25. The remaining clauses which are fairly connected with the subject of Transfer of Property are those numbered 3, 97, 98 and 110; and of these the two latter are only for the purpose of qualifying the effect of the two former. The question to decide is whether it is expedient to enact such a law as is contained in clauses 3 and 97; and as at present advised we are of opinion that it is not.

"26. The effect of these two clauses is that, excepting in the case of trusts for sale and for creditors, no person shall have any interest in land as a trustee, but the persons for whom benefit is intended shall take directly the interests given to them indirectly through the trustee. With all that the Commissioners say as to the Statute of Uses we agree; but practically the bad effects of the severance of legal and equitable estates are to a great extent, if not wholly, avoided by having, as we have long had in India, a single jurisdiction instead of a double one. The Commissioners, we venture to think, can hardly have considered the impossibility of getting rid of trust-estates except by abolishing innocent and useful family arrangements; for they have not provided for those numerous cases in which a trustee has active duties to perform. Suppose, for instance, a man wishes to secure upon his land an annuity for his widow and portions for his nephews and nieces; what arrangement can possibly be so convenient or efficacious as to give the land to a trustee absolutely in fee or for some substantial interest? How can we say that an annuitant for so much a year and portionists are to have each of them the interests which the settlor has given to a trustee for the benefit of all? Again, the Commissioners themselves say that "duties in the nature of trusts will of course arise where the proprietor is under disability." We cannot see why they should not be made trusts to all intents and purposes. We cannot see why the settlor should not be allowed to name the trustees who are to work his own arrangements. If a man wishes to give land to his infant niece, why should he be compelled to make her legal owner and leave the property to be managed by whosoever may chance to be her guardian? Why may not the settlor name a trustee himself? Who is likely to make a better choice? Such questions might be multiplied, and we cannot see our way to answer them in the sense of the Commissioners' draft. We are therefore not willing to encounter the disturbance which would certainly be caused by such large alterations, even to the extent of publishing them for comment."

and charitable purposes will be prescribed by the same Bill. The Succession Act, section 178, contains rules as to Donations *mortis causâ*; but in other respects the subject of Gifts is still untouched by the Legislature.

11. Having thus enumerated the branches of our law which seem to require codification, we proceed to indicate the order in which we think they should be taken up. We should here, of course, be influenced more by the actual wants of the country than by any love for logical arrangement, legal symmetry or scientific completeness. Bearing this in mind, we should first, we think, take up the three Bills which the late Indian Law Commission framed with a view of completing the Code of Contract Law. Of these the Transfer of Property Bill is ready for introduction into our Council, and so far as regards leases and mortgages is much required: the Negotiable Instruments Bill, which was introduced and referred to a Select Committee as far back as December 1867, if rendered, as we propose to render it, an embodiment of the actual law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques, will, we doubt not, be welcomed by the mercantile community; and the Insurance Bill (which was sent out in an unfinished state) can be completed in the course of the summer, and will supply rules on subjects of great and growing importance in India.

12. Then, or pending the completion of the Insurance Bill, the Guardian and Ward Act (XIII of 1874) might be extended to the whole of British India, and possibly to all the classes to which the Succession Act applies, and the two subjects of Parent and Child and of Master and Servant might be taken up. The rules as to custody of children, which a Bill on the former subject would of course contain, would supply a want often felt by the Courts of this country. A Bill on the latter subject has already been prepared by our colleague, Mr. Stokes, and will, we think, prove useful. Much of the harshness with which Europeans and East Indians occasionally treat Native servants is due, we are convinced, to the absence of any distinct ascertainable rules as to their respective rights and duties. The opportunity might be taken to amend the law as to the right of servants to compensation for injury caused by the negligence of foremen in their masters' employment, and to enable the Local Governments and Administrations to establish a system of registering household servants.

13. Alluvion and its kindred subject Diluvion should then, we think, be dealt with.

14. We would then take up the law of Easements—a difficult and complicated subject, but one on which the law has recently been digested with exceptional care and completeness.

15. The law of Boundaries might then be dealt with. A short Act would contain all the rules that a Civil Code need provide on this subject.

16. When these measures are passed, the rights of the population will, to a large extent, have been ascertained and declared. Then (but not till then) we should deal with the subject of Torts or Actionable Wrongs, laying down clear rules as to the damages to be awarded in respect of each, and taking the opportunity to amend the law in three respects, namely, by barring suits for mere oral abuse, by finally getting rid of suits for criminal conversation, and by altering the law in the Presidency-towns so as to allow an injured person to bring a civil suit without instituting criminal proceedings.

17. The outline of a complete Civil Code would then be nearly filled in. There would remain the subjects of Carriers (Marine and Inland), Trusts, Gifts *inter vivos*, Bottomry and the other liens on Moveables which have not been treated by the Contract Act, and Accession to Moveables so far as this subject is not disposed of by sections 155-157 of the same Act. The order of dealing with them is unimportant.

18. The task of arranging scientifically the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced would then remain; and to the finished work we should either prefix or subjoin a chapter containing rules for its interpretation. The enactment of such a chapter would be welcomed by our Mufassal Magistracy, and would afford an opportunity for abolishing the pernicious and illogical distinctions between the modes of construing remedial statutes, penal statutes and statutes imposing charges on the subject, which have been imported from England by Judges more familiar with the common-law than impressed by the importance of giving effect to the wishes of the Legislature.

19. We have now to answer your Lordship's enquiry as to whether any and which of the laws that we have recommended should apply, like the Succession Act, only to certain classes of the population. In reply to this question, we beg to say that, in our opinion, the right of pre-emption exercised by Muhammadans and their Hindú imitators, the option of certain Native mortagagees to make further advances required by the mortgagors, and the custom of Hindú merchants as to hundís (Native bills of exchange) should not be interfered with; but that, with these savings, and those mentioned in sections 49 and 93 of the Transfer of Property Bill, all the measures which we have mentioned as necessary to complete the Code of Contract Law may safely and usefully be applied in the first instance to every one in British India. A like answer may be given as regards the proposed enactments relating to Alluvion and Diluvion, Easements, Boundaries, Torts, Trusts, Gifts *inter vivos*, and, probably, Master and Servant. On the other hand, we would, in the first instance at all events, confine legislation on the subjects of Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, and Guardian and Ward to the classes to which the Succession Act applies; in other words, we would leave all persons professing the Muhammadan, Hindú, Buddhist, Sikh, Jaina or Pársí religion their existing laws and usages on these subjects. Those laws and usages are, in the case of Muhammadans, founded on the Kurán and the Traditions, and interference with them might therefore excite religious feeling. In the case of Hindús, though it would be desirable to settle certain vexed questions as to the right of a Hindú father to the custody of his child, the right of a Hindú outcaste to the custody of his minor wife, we should prefer to let them stand over for the present. The fact that in the Presidency-towns the rights of Hindú and Muhammadan fathers are expressly reserved by statute* should not be lost sight of in considering the propriety of applying to Natives our laws as to Personal Relations.

* 21 Geo. III, c. 70, s. 18. 37 Geo. III, c. 142, s. 12.

20. In conclusion, we beg to repeat our deliberate opinion that the codification of Indian Law should be carried out in India rather than in England. We adhere to the reasons against the constitution of a permanent Indian Law Commission working in England which are given in paragraphs 5, 17, 19 and 20 of our despatch of the 5th July 1875. We would add that there is nothing in parliamentary legislation which countenances the appointment of such a Commission. On the contrary, under 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 85, ss. 53, 54,† the Indian Law Commissioners were to do, and did, their work in India, not in England, and the existence of the Commission appointed under 16 & 17 Vic., c. 95, s. 28, to examine and consider the recommendations of the former Commission, and to report their opinion thereon to Her Majesty, was expressly limited to three years after the passing of the latter statute. We submit, further, that the finances of India can ill afford the considerable outlay which would be needed to establish and maintain for many years in London a Commission composed of eminent lawyers. A Commission like the first, acting in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council, and reporting to the same authority, would, no doubt, be free from many of the objections above referred to: its projects of law would be suited to the country and would be freely discussed and criticised by the Indian public: the introduction of those projects would be gradual: the Bills prepared to give them effect would be passed into law soon after they were finished; and the Bills themselves would be prepared by draftsmen conversant with the Indian Acts and Regulations, and able to consult unofficially judges, lawyers and civilians familiar in practice with the subjects dealt with. But here again the financial difficulty arises. The cost of the Indian Law Commission from 1835-36 to 1849-50 was Rs. 22,29,866, or an average annual charge of Rs. 1,59,276; and there is no reason to believe that a new Commission would cost less. On the whole, we think that the assistance which our Legislative Department will doubtless require in completing our Civil Code may most economically and effectively be given by attaching to that Department one of the barristers whom the Parliamentary Counsel has trained as parliamentary draftsmen. And should your Lordship be satisfied that the appointment of a Commission is open to the objections which we have submitted to your consideration, we shall be glad if you will request Sir Henry Thring to select from his former pupils one

† Repealed by 37 & 38 Vic., c. 35.

willing to proceed to India and competent to aid us in the work of codification.

We have, &c.,

(*Signed*) LYTTON.
„ F. P. HAINES.
„ E. C. BAYLEY.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ J. STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ WHITLEY STOKES.

P. S.—We enclose a Minute written by our Hon'ble colleague Sir E. C. Bayley after most of us had signed this despatch.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir E. C. BAYLEY, *dated 15th May, 1877.*

I DO not dissent from the present despatch, but I think that paragraph 20 hardly expresses fully some of the objections to the establishment of a Law Commission in England.

Gentlemen of the ability and standing to whom alone a task of this sort could be committed, would hardly consent that their work should be submitted to the absolutely unrestricted revision of the Indian Government and the Indian legislature; and yet it is impossible to pass laws free from the most serious, even dangerous, errors and defects unless this condition be fulfilled. For it is only through the numerous references to persons interested or skilled in the matters which form the subject of legislation—and through the discussions for which the constitution of the Indian legislature provide—that such errors and defects can be discovered and cured. Within my own knowledge, some draft measures have been altogether abandoned in consequence of the opinions so elicited in India; and I think it may be fairly said that no one measure of importance has of late years passed into law which has not been very much modified and improved in deference to external criticism obtained by this means.

I believe it is of vital importance, both from a political and from an administrative point of view, to maintain the opportunity thus secured for the legitimate expressions of sound public opinion on our legislative measures, and this would be either altogether lost, or reduced to an unimportant minimum, if these measures received their substantial form in England.

On the whole, I believe the existing machinery for legislating in India is admirably fitted for the present requirements of the country, and I should greatly deprecate any modification which would limit its powers.

No. 46 (Legislative), dated 9th August, 1877.
From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 10th May, No. 34 of 1877, on the subject of the codification of Indian substantive law, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The course which your Government proposes to follow is clearly stated in the despatch under reply. The question whether the work of codification shall be initiated in India or in England is of extreme difficulty; but, on the whole, after much consideration, I am prepared to acquiesce in the plan proposed by your Excellency in Council, and I shall therefore consult Sir Henry Thring as to the selection of a skilled draftsman who shall be attached to the Legislative Department of your Government.

3. I desire, in thus sanctioning the course suggested by your Lordship in Council, to make two remarks. As the subjects which will engage the attention of your Legislative Department will be of great complexity and importance, I trust that the orders requiring all Bills to be sent to me before they become law will be strictly complied with, and you will, of course, be prepared for some delay in receiving my views upon them. I cannot undertake to deal with Bills on the subjects discussed in your despatch under reply without ample time for deliberation.

4. I would further suggest for the consideration of your Government that, when once the scheme for the completion of the Code has been finally settled, it might be expedient that the rough drafts of some of the required chapters should be prepared in this country, and, after examination by me in Council, should be transmitted to India for revision. There are exceptional facilities for obtaining skilled professional assistance in England, and I am inclined to think that, by occasional resort to the above expedient, both economy and early completion of this important work would be promoted.

I have, &c.,
(*Signed*) SALISBURY.

Extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,—No. 2 (Legislative), dated the 31st January, 1878.

* * * * * * *

5. Referring, now, to the general question of the preparation of Acts, and especially to the last paragraph of the despatch under reply, in which it is requested that I will continue my endeavours to procure for your Government the services of a competent Parliamentary draftsman, I have to inform you that I will not fail to bear your wishes in mind, but that there will be great difficulty in obtaining for you the assistance of a really competent man. This is shown by a letter addressed to a member of my Council by Sir Henry Thring, a copy of which I enclose. Under the circumstances stated by that gentleman, I would wish your Excellency in Council to give full consideration to the plan sketched out by Sir Henry Thring, and furnish me with your opinion, after due deliberation, whether, under a choice of difficulties, his scheme, or some modification of it, might not be adopted, as affording the best means of proceeding with Indian codification.

I have, &c.,
(*Signed*) SALISBURY.

Dated 10th November, 1877.
Demi-official from—Sir Henry Thring,
To—The Hon'ble Sir H. S. Maine.

In compliance with your request that I should suggest for the consideration of the Government of India the names of any gentlemen whom I might deem qualified for the post of Legislative Secretary to that Government, or of Assistant Legislative Secretary, I named Mr. C. P. Ilbert and Mr. G. A. R. FitzGerald. I find that neither of these gentlemen is willing to go to India. It would seem then that my duty would end by merely stating to you that I have no further recommendation to make upon the subject; but as you have consulted me in respect of the appointment of persons qualified to fill a post which, as I understand, involves the duty of drawing or assisting to draw a code for India, I may perhaps be allowed to add that, in my judgment, the best course the Government of India could adopt for carrying into effect any scheme of general or partial codification, would be to send to England instructions with respect to the subject-matter to be embodied in the form of Statutes, accompanied by directions that the English draftsmen should be employed to work out those instructions under the direct control and supervision of the Government of India. Such a plan would command the services of the best draftsmen in England; and if personal communication were required to give a complete finish to the work, a draftsman might go out from England for a few months, and finally settle any important points under the immediate supervision of the Indian Government.

I consider such a plan to be quite practicable, as it does not appear to me that the work of codifying or consolidating the law requires the constant personal communication which is necessary as between a minister and his draftsman in the conduct of current legislation in England.

I am, &c.,
(*Signed*) HENRY THRING.

No. 53 (Legislative), dated 24th June, 1878.
From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of Your Lordship's predecessor, Legislative No. 2, dated 31st January 1878, in which, referring to our request that the services of a Parliamentary draftsman might be procured for our Government, Lord Salisbury informs us that there will be great difficulty in obtaining the assistance of a really competent man. This, His Lordship says, is shown by a letter addressed to Sir Henry Maine by Sir Henry Thring, a copy of which Lord Salisbury encloses. Lord Salisbury then desires us to give full consideration to the plan sketched out by Sir Henry Thring and furnish our opinion, after due deliberation, whether, under a choice of difficulties, his scheme, or some modification of it, may not be adopted, as affording the best means of proceeding with Indian codification.

2. In reply, we beg to say that we have considered the proposal made by Sir Henry Thring with the respect due to every thing emanating from so able and distinguished a man. It amounts in effect to this: that we should employ draftsmen in London to frame our measures of codification under our direct control and supervision, and that in special cases a draftsman might come out to India for a few months and finally settle any important points arising out of his drafts. Two questions at once suggest themselves: can we exercise direct control and supervision over a gentleman working 5,000 miles away? And can the services of a draftsman of sufficient standing be secured for such temporary employment in India? As regards the first of these questions, we would observe that the substance of every complex Bill introduced into the Indian legislature, no matter how carefully framed it may be in the first instance, undergoes constant modification in Committee, partly owing to the action of the members, but chiefly owing to the communications received from and through the Local Governments. It has been found by experience that these modifications, to be made effectually, and without spoiling other parts of the same measure, must be made by the hand that originally drew the Bill, and that the expediency of making them often depends on technical considerations with which the draftsman is alone familiar. Either, then, he must be constantly present during the process of revision, or the Committee must engage in protracted correspondence which would certainly cause great loss of time and would probably lead to unsatisfactory results. With reference also to the form of a Bill, we fear that any one working in England would find it almost impossible to maintain that uniformity of structure, arrangement and wording, to which special importance has been attached in our legislation. We cannot, therefore, dispense with constant personal communication with our draftsman, As regards the second question, we cannot think it probable that any one of the lawyers whom it would be worth our while to employ would ever consent to leave his work in London and break up his professional connection for the sake of the remuneration that we could afford to give him for a few months' labour at Simla or Calcutta.

3. But these difficulties, serious as they are, are of but little importance as compared with another objection which appears to us to attach to Sir Henry Thring's proposal. It is this, that to draw even the simplest Act, the draftsman must have at his finger-ends the whole of the existing law relating to its subject-matter, and that there is not now, and probably never will be, a body of draftsmen in England familiar enough with Indian law to frame Bills which will provide for all matters which they should deal with, and steer clear of all rules which they should not repeal. In drawing a new law, the most essential part of the draftsman's art is to make it fit on to the law with which it comes into contact; and unless that law is thoroughly engrained into the draftsman's mind, or unless his work is constantly supervised by some one who has his mind so furnished, inconsistencies and mistakes provocative of litigation, wasteful of public time, costly to suitors, injurious to our intellectual prestige, are absolutely certain to occur.

4. We will now enumerate briefly the sources of the laws in force in India, all of which ought to be as well known to the Indian draftsman as the English reports and Statutes are to Sir Henry Thring himself. They fall under three heads: statutory law, case-law, and Native law and local usages.

A.—Statutory Law.

I. The Statutes relating to India. Of these there are now 195, without counting those passed before the year 1726, when the Mayors' Courts were established in the Presidency-towns.

II. The Acts of the Governor General in Council. Of these there are now about 388, filling (say) 4,000 pages.

III. The Acts of the three Local Legislative Councils. Of these there are now about 180.

IV. The unrepealed Bengal, Madras and Bombay Regulations. Of these there are still 113.

V. The unrepealed Regulations made under 33 Vic., c. 3. Of these there are 31.

B.—Case-law.

VI. The decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reported in Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, the Law Reports (Indian Appeals) and elsewhere.

VII. The Reports of the late Supreme Court, the late Sadr Díwání Adálat, and the present High Court at Fort William.

VIII. The Reports of the late Supreme Court and the present High Court at Madras.*

IX. The Reports of the late Sadr Adálat and the present High Court at Bombay.

X. The Reports of the late Sadr Adálat and the present High Court in the North-Western Provinces.

These reports fill 263 volumes, which are constantly growing in number.

C.—Native Law and Local Usages.

These may, to some extent, be gathered from text-books and translations; but our chief sources of information are the reports of Local Governments on the draft Bills and oral communication with intelligent Natives and other persons of Indian experience.

5. The total absence of anything like a complete index to the Indian Acts and Regulations or a decent digest of the decisions of the Indian Courts enhances the difficulty of getting up in a short time the Indian law on any given subject, and it is certain that even the most industrious draftsman could not gain in less than three years a sufficient familiarity with this mass of jurisprudence.

6. We should anticipate the greatest difficulty in inducing any English lawyer with an established, or even a promising, practice (and such alone we should care to employ) to devote himself to so long and so laborious a task for the chance of being retained to draw one or two of our measures of codification.

7. It need hardly be pointed out to persons in England who interest themselves in the codification of Indian law, that this country is not a *tabula rasa* on which we may inscribe fancy Codes or copy bodies of English rules. Whatever may be the case at home or on the Continent, in this country there is not now, and never has been, any opportunity or desire for such anti-historical codification as was proposed by Bentham. With the sole exceptions of Insurance and Maritime Lien, India has either developed, with more or less completeness, or adapted to local circumstances, rules on every branch of law that could fitly be codified; and the first principle of the policy of codification which the Government of India has resumed is that as little change as possible should be made in the substance of the existing law, whether enacted by the legislature, declared by judicial decisions, or established by ancient usage. To give effect to this principle, the draftsman must obviously know, not only what to say, but what to abstain from saying; and this knowledge, we are persuaded, can only be obtained by training and study in India.

8. Since, therefore, we have reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that neither Sir Henry Thring's scheme, nor any modification of it, could be adopted with a reasonable chance of success: since we retain our opinion that the codification of Indian law should be carried out in India rather than in England; and since, from the despatch under reply, it appears impracticable to obtain a

* There are also several volumes of printed judgments of the late Sadr Adálat at Madras; but they are now hardly ever cited, and may, for the present purpose, be neglected.

Parliamentary draftsman competent to aid us in the work of codification, we feel constrained to revert to the proposal suggested rather than made in paragraph 20 of our Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, namely, that a Commission should be appointed to complete the codification of the Substantive Law of this country, and to consider such other matters in relation to the laws of India as may be referred to it by the Government; but that it should act in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council, and report to the same authority.

9. The Commission might be composed of three: a distinguished English lawyer (preferably a Barrister Judge of one of our High Courts), a Civilian Judge of one of the same Courts, and the Law Member of our Council, who should of course be President of the Commission. This would secure not only adequate legal ability and learning, but also familiarity with the practice of the Indian Courts, large experience of the working of our present laws, intimate knowledge of the people, their feelings and usages, and lastly, the due influence of the Executive on the operations of the Commissioners.

10. The cost of such a Commission would not be serious. We have reason to believe that the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of our Barrister Judges could be obtained for Rs. 5,000 a month, and the pay of the Civilian member would of course not exceed that sum. Allowing, then, Rs. 2,000 a month for the salary of a Secretary, the annual cost of such a Commission as we propose would not exceed Rs. 1,44,000. The Commission should, we think, be temporary, not permanent; and as four of the Bills mentioned in our Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, have already been drawn by our colleague Mr. Stokes:* as two others (the Transfer of Property Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Bill) have already been recast by Select Committees of our Legislative Council, the codification-bills yet remaining to be drawn might be prepared, and the various chapters of the body of law thus produced might be circulated to the Local Governments, revised and arranged, within the period of five years. The total cost of the Commission (assuming it to last for the full time named) would thus be Rs. 7,20,000—a sum which we think may be regarded as quite inconsiderable when compared with the benefits which the country would derive from the early completion of its Civil Code.

* The Easements Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servant Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

11. Should Your Lordship in Council approve of our present proposal, we shall be prepared to make specific recommendations as to the *personnel* of the Commission.

We have, &c.,

(*Signed*) LYTTON.
„ F. P. HAINES,
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ J. STRACHEY.
„ WHITLEY STOKES.
„ RIVERS THOMPSON.

No. 46 (Legislative), dated 5th September, 1878.

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

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, No. 53 of 1878 (Legislative), dated Simla, 24th June 1878. I have considered it in Council in connection with the correspondence which had already passed between my predecessor in office and the Government of India on the subject of the continuance and completion of a Civil Code for India, and of the machinery best suited for carrying on this important work.

2. Lord Salisbury, on March 4th, 1875, called the attention of Lord Northbrook's Government to section 28 of 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95, providing for the appointment of an Indian Law Commission, and observed that, as these provisions had not been repealed, they formed part of the statute law regulating

Indian government. The Governor General in Council, on July 5th of the same year, raised strong objections to the revival of any Law Commission in England, and Lord Salisbury in reply,* after urging on Lord Northbrook's Government that the question of giving a Civil Code to India was no longer an open one, reserved his opinion as to the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification. Some attempts subsequently made, at the instance of your Excellency in Council, to obtain skilled assistance for your Legislative Department from this country have failed through the refusal of the draftsmen nominated for this service to go to India, and you now object, in the second, third and following paragraphs of your letter under reply, to a proposal of Sir Henry Thring that drafts of Indian laws should be prepared in his office in London, and sent to India. You suggest, however, in the eighth and following paragraphs, that a Law Commission of a new description should be appointed, and that it should act in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council.

* Despatch, 20th January 1876, No. 1.

3. I am prepared to give my favourable consideration to any proposal for reviving the Indian Law Commission in a convenient form. I share the opinion which appears to have been entertained by my predecessor, that it is very doubtful whether Parliament intended that the preparation of an Indian Code should be exclusively confided to the Law Member of Council, however great his ability and energy, and the examination of draft laws of that description exclusively entrusted to your Council for making Laws and Regulations, however well that body may be constituted for purposes of current legislation.

4. Your Excellency's present proposals are contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of your letter, which are as follows:—

> "The Commission might be composed of three, a distinguished English lawyer (preferably a Barrister Judge of one of our High Courts), a Civilian Judge of one of the same Courts, and the Law Member of our Council, who should of course be President of the Commission. This would secure not only adequate legal ability and learning, but also familiarity with the practice of the Indian Courts, large experience of the working of our present laws, intimate knowledge of the people, their feelings and usages, and lastly, the due influence of the Executive on the operations of the Commissioners.
>
> "The cost of such a Commission would not be serious. We have reason to believe that the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of our Barrister Judges could be obtained for Rs. 5,000 a month, and the pay of the Civilian Member would, of course, not exceed that sum. Allowing, then, Rs. 2,000 a month for the salary of a Secretary, the annual cost of such a Commission as we propose would not exceed Rs. 1,44,000. The Commission should, we think, be temporary, not permanent, and as four of the Bills mentioned in our Legislative despatch, No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, have already been drawn by our colleague Mr. Stokes,* as two others (the Transfer of Property Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Bill) have already been recast by Select Committees of our Legislative Council, the Codification Bills yet remaining to be drawn might be prepared, and the various chapters of the body of law thus produced might be circulated to the Local Governments, revised and arranged, within the period of five years. The total cost of the Commission (assuming it to last for the full time named) would thus be Rs. 7,20,000, a sum which we think may be regarded as quite inconsiderable when compared with the benefits which the country would derive from the early completion of its Civil Code."

* The Easements Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servant Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

5. There are some precedents which raise a certain presumption in favour of a scheme of this nature. The Indian Legislative Council was formerly assisted in its deliberations by two of the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and the Code of Indictable Offences prepared in this country and introduced into the House of Commons by the Attorney General is to be referred to a Commission very closely corresponding to that which you propose. But the cost of the plan which you submit to me will be very considerable, and I am not altogether satisfied with some of its details. I entirely agree with you that the Judges selected as Commissioners should have "large experience of the working of the present laws;" but if they have had time to obtain this experience, and are withdrawn from their judicial duties for five years, they probably will have completed their service before their labours as Commissioners are finished, so that your proposal would seem to be one for employing retired Judges rather than gentlemen actively engaged in judicial duty.

6. I am again strongly opposed to any scheme for compressing the completion of the Civil Code within a period of five years, or any other definite time. Any such attempt will tend to produce haste and consequent imperfection in an undertaking which, before all things, requires deliberate care. The branches of law which remain to be codified are, on the whole, more complex than those which have been already declared in chapters of the Code, and the difficulties of harmonizing them with the feelings and usages of the people, of which, as you justly observe, knowledge is essential to the codifier, will be unusually great. I concur with my predecessor in deprecating any arrest of codification, but I am convinced that rapidity of execution is much less important than circumspection and thorough consideration.

7. For these reasons, and having regard to the novelty and probable cost of your proposal, I am of opinion that it should, in the first instance, be carried into effect experimentally. I am willing that you should take measures for securing the services of two Judges as Commissioners during six months of the year preceding the commencement of your Legislative sittings in Calcutta during the winter of 1879. They may be treated as on leave for that period, though upon full pay; and at the end of the six months the Commissioners should report to Your Excellency, and I request that you will furnish me with their report before taking any further steps. The cost of the Commission would thus practically be confined to the expense of temporarily supplying the places of the Judges in their Courts, and it would not I, presume, be necessary in all cases to provide substitutes for them.

8. I am not sure whether I am to infer from the 10th paragraph of your letter under reply that you desire to withdraw from the cognizance of the Commissioners, Bills intended to be chapters of the Code, which have already made some progress in the Legislative Council. I am, however, of opinion that this withdrawal would be inexpedient, and I think that all codifying Bills should be submitted to the Commissioners for report. I note Your Excellency's statement that all intended chapters of the Code will be circulated to the Local Governments, and I have observed with pleasure that this appears, from the papers sent to this Office, to be your usual practice.

I have, &c.,
(*Signed*) CRANBROOK.

No. 90 (Legislative), dated 6th December, 1878.

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

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 46 (Legislative), dated the 5th September last, on the subject of the continuance and completion of the Indian Civil Code, and to state that we accept your Lordship's proposal that the new Commissioners should, in the first instance, be appointed only for the six months preceding the commencement of our legislative sittings in Calcutta during the winter of 1879-80.

2. We have already ascertained that Mr. Justice Turner of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Justice West of the Bombay High Court will be willing to sit on the Commission, and we think ourselves fortunate in securing their services.

3. With reference to paragraph 8 of your Lordship's despatch, we beg to state that we had no intention of withdrawing from the cognizance of the Commissioners the Bills intended to be chapters of the Code, which have already been drafted. On the contrary, it is our desire that the attention of the Commissioners should, in the first instance, be directed to those Bills. The opinions of the local authorities on them are still coming in, and we believe that the consideration of those opinions and the final elaboration of the drafts with reference thereto will be sufficient to occupy the time of the Commissioners during the greater part of the six months' period fixed by your Lordship.

4. There is, however, another matter to which we desire that the Commissioners should apply themselves during this their first session, namely, the consideration of the subjects on which a codification of the law is most urgently needed; the order in which those subjects should be taken up, and

the extent, both as regards territory and classes of the population, which should be given to each chapter of the Code—the consideration, in short, of the general plan of operations.

5. We have already in our despatch No. 34 (Legislative), dated 10th May 1877, stated our views on this matter at some length; but we think it due to the learned persons who are now to be associated with our hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes in the actual execution of the work, that they should be allowed an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the proposed scheme, and should not be absolutely bound down to every detail of a plan which, however carefully considered, was drawn up without any reference to them.

6. As we regard this matter of the selection of subjects for treatment, the order in which they are to be taken up, the general arrangement of the Code and the applicability of its various parts, as one of the first importance, and as we are accordingly anxious that the Commissioners should have all possible assistance in considering it, we would ask Your Lordship to invite two of our late law members, who have always displayed a warm interest in the progress of codification in India—we mean Sir H. Maine and Sir J. Stephen—to favour us with their opinion upon it. We trust that they will not refuse to aid us in this important work, and that their views may be communicated to us by your Lordship in time to be laid before the Commissioners when they meet next May.

We have, &c.,

(*Signed*) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
" WHITLEY STOKES.
" RIVERS THOMPSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA FOR SUPPLIES AND WORKS FOR THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 540, dated Fort William, the 5th February 1879.

Read the following correspondence relative to the execution of contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State for India for supplies and works for the Calcutta Mint :—

Letter from the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 1193, dated the 29th October 1878.
Do. to do., No. 4028, dated the 9th November 1878.
Do. from do., No. 1316, dated the 21st November 1878, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that contracts for the purchase and supply of stores and building materials and for the provision of labour, also indentures to bind apprentices at the Mint, for a definite term, may be executed by the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, for information, and to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.														
		1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Sea Customs Revenue.														
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	75,45,203	15,49,029	90,94,232	73,35,721	16,16,881	89,52,602	65,96,258	15,41,645	81,37,903	80,88,728	18,05,366	98,94,094	66,32,343	17,31,148	83,63,491
	Nett ...	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	65,72,044	15,16,589	80,88,633	80,68,105	16,88,540	97,56,645	66,11,602	16,51,939	82,63,541
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	48,83,709	3,73,869	52,57,578	45,42,215	3,76,349	49,18,564	44,67,930	79,893	45,47,823	51,27,533	93,354	52,20,887	48,56,671	1,75,664	50,32,335
	Nett ...	...	...	49,37,825	42,17,640	3,69,473	45,87,113	41,85,754	78,974	42,64,728	48,49,273	92,823	49,42,096	45,55,058	1,73,809	47,28,867
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,75,963	1,25,701	3,01,664	2,11,536	1,11,819	3,23,355	1,88,665	24,763	2,13,428	2,41,286	39,757	2,81,043	2,12,173	23,481	2,35,654
	Nett ...	...	...	2,96,195	2,02,665	1,08,138	3,10,803	1,87,738	24,763	2,12,501	2,40,668	39,746	2,80,414	2,11,952	23,481	2,35,433
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	14,35,773	9,53,864	23,89,637	14,82,713	7,70,132	22,52,845	14,27,507	4,80,261	19,07,768	12,73,876	1,66,665	14,40,541	12,31,867	3,37,195	15,69,062
	Nett ...	...	...	23,46,166	14,63,820	7,62,925	22,26,745	14,04,016	4,78,556	18,82,572	12,05,426	1,65,157	13,70,583	12,06,420	3,34,628	15,41,048
B. BURMA	Gross ...	8,96,816	12,52,264	21,49,080	7,40,000	20,81,947	28,21,947	7,94,201	15,54,131	23,48,422	9,36,001	12,31,246	21,67,247	11,31,946	16,42,252	27,74,198
	Nett ...	...	...	20,53,406	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	7,89,701	15,25,419	23,15,120	9,32,089	12,00,811	21,32,900	11,28,480	16,09,012	27,37,492
TOTAL ...	Gross...	1,49,37,464	42,54,727	1,91,92,191	1,43,12,185	49,57,128	1,92,69,313	1,34,74,651	36,80,693	1,71,55,344	1,56,67,424	33,36,388	1,90,03,812	1,40,65,000	39,09,740	1,79,74,740
	Nett ...	...	...	1,86,49,876	1,39,22,090	48,36,691	1,87,58,781	1,31,39,253	36,24,301	1,67,63,554	1,52,95,561	31,87,077	1,84,82,638	1,37,13,512	37,92,869	1,75,06,381
		Land Customs Revenue.[3]														
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	*No information available.*												9,554	16,051	25,605
	Nett ...													9,533	16,051	25,584
MADRAS ...	Gross ...													53,689	45,092	98,781
	Nett ...													53,686	45,092	98,778
TOTAL ...	Gross ...													63,243	61,143	1,24,386
	Nett ...													63,219	61,143	1,24,362
GRAND TOTAL ...	Gross ...													1,41,28,243	39,70,883	1,80,99,126
	Nett ...													1,37,76,731	38,51,012	1,76,30,743

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.
2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to December only.
3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 11th February 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 94 AND 95 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8TH FEBRUARY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
								Best sort.			Common.																						
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Secunderabad		6 5	...	7 9	...	...	...	7 3	6 5	2 7	9 2	7 9	8 8	12 5	11 7	9 3	13 5	10 7	9 3	...	...	...	8 8	7 0	9 3	130 0	130 0	112 8	9 0	8 0	8 9	
Bolarum		7 3	7 2	9 2	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	4 7	3 8	3 8	2 8	6 0	5 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	9 3	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Chudarghat		6 2	6 2	6 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 2	4 5	5 9	5 9	5 10	5 13	2 11	8 5	5 13	5 10	7 5	...	...	...	6 8	5 7	7 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 5	9 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1878.

Circular No. 4 R., dated Fort William. 6th February 1879.

READ AGAIN—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4 R of 5th March 1878.
" " " " 27 R of 16th September 1878.

READ ALSO—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on railways open for traffic in India during the 1st quarter of 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the instructions issued in Circular No. 4 R, just read, the system of quarterly accident returns came into force from 1st January 1878. The forms adopted were those prescribed by the Board of Trade for the railways in the United Kingdom, with scarcely any variation. The object of this change was to bring under review the accidents which occur on Indian Railways at shorter intervals, and more promptly than had been found possible with the system of annual returns. The period contained in the present return being only 3 months, no useful comparison can be made with previous returns.

Part I.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-Stock, Permanent-way, &c.

During the quarter ending 31st March 1878, the total casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, &c., were 3 servants killed and 4 injured.

There were 3 collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains; 16 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines or vehicles standing foul of the line, causing injury to 2 railway servants; 15 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, causing the death of 1 servant and injury to another; 1 collision between light engines; 12 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 130 cases of goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails, causing the death of 1 servant and injury to another; 24 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points, by which 1 servant was killed; 3 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 150 cases of trains running over cattle; 15 cases of running over obstructions; 9 cases of trains running through level crossing gates; and 4 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes of engines. There were also reported 24 cases of failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines; 1 case of failure of wheels; 37 failures of axles; 12 failures of couplings; 1 case of a piece of rock falling upon an engine in a tunnel; 5 cases of broken rails; 1 case of slip in embankment; 151 cases of fire in trains; 3 cases of fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 116 other miscellaneous accidents.

Of the 116 miscellaneous accidents, 93 are reported by the East Indian Railway alone. These consist chiefly of cases of points being damaged, and it seems doubtful whether uniformity of practice is observed on all railways in returning this class of accidents.

Of the 37 axles which failed, 33 were wagon axles, the remaining four were 3 tender axles, and 1 trailing axle of an engine. The last four are reported in the return of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Part II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c. Persons passing over level crossings, trespassers, and others.

There were 5 passengers killed and 9 injured, of whom 1 was killed and 1 injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 1 killed and 1 injured by falling when getting into or out of trains; 1 injured whilst crossing the line at a station; 2 killed and 5 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 1 killed and 1 injured through other causes. Of other persons included in Part II of the return, 3 were killed and 2 injured whilst passing over railways at level crossings; 22 killed and 11 injured while trespassing on the line; 9 were suicides; 1 injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 8 killed and 6 injured from miscellaneous causes.

Part III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected with the transit of passengers and goods.

Out of a total of 34 killed and injured, 2 were killed and 15 injured during shunting operations; 3 killed and 11 injured by falling off engines, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact with over bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains; 7 killed and 4 injured whilst getting in or out of trains, engines, &c.; 2 killed and 4 injured whilst loading, unloading or shunting; 2 injured whilst breaking, spragging or choking wheels; 2 killed whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 1 injured whilst walking along the lines on the way home or to work; 8 killed and 5 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 1 killed and 6 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines; 2 killed whilst attending to gates at level crossings; 2 killed and 2 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 2 injured by the falling of weights, &c.; 3 killed and 3 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 2 killed and 8 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The following table shows the general total of persons killed and injured in connection with the working of trains on all railways during the period under review:—

	Killed.	Injured
PASSENGERS—		
From causes beyond their own control		2
From their own misconduct or want of caution	5	7
SERVANTS—		
From causes beyond their own control	2	15
From their own misconduct or want of caution	35	54
Persons passing at level crossings	3	2
Trespassers (including suicides)	31	12
Other persons	8	6
	84	98

In addition to the above, 17 persons, mostly railway servants, were killed and 48 injured in yards, workshops, &c. There have also been reported 105 deaths of passengers in carriages and at stations, due to a large extent to their undertaking journeys when in bad health.

Owing to the late submission of the returns of some of the railways and the incomplete manner in which they were submitted, the compilation of the general returns for this quarter has been considerably delayed.

RESOLUTION.—Attention should be drawn to the large number of miscellaneous accidents on the East Indian Railway and enquiry made whether similar accidents are reported on other Railways. The discretionary powers relegated to Consulting Engineers in para. 2 of Circular No. 27 R, dated the 16th September 1878, should be exercised in the exclusion from the returns submitted to Government of such accidents as damage to points resulting in no further mischief. All Local Governments and Officers concerned should be requested to adopt such measures as will ensure the careful preparation and punctual submission of these returns to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
Directors of State Railways.

Ordered, also, that these papers be forwarded to the Department, Government, Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Home Department.
Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioners, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India.

Ordered, further, that this Resolution, with Tables 1 to 4 of the returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, COLONEL, R.E.,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the First Quarter of 1878, as KILLED and INJURED on the RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the Two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	PASSENGERS.				RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			From Causes beyond their own control.		From their own Misconduct or want of caution.		From Causes beyond their own control.		From their own Misconduct or want of caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	1,503¾							9	19	9	27	2	1	13	3	1	4	16	8	29	43
	Eastern Bengal	159								3		7			1	1			1	1	1	8
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547¾							4	5	5	5			5	1			5	1	10	1
	Punjab Section	553¾							1		1		1		1				2		3	
	Sind Section	109¾							1		1										1	
	Sind Punjab and Delhi	858							5	5	5	5	1		1				2		7	1
	Madras	607							1	9	1	9		1		2				3	1	13
	South Indian	1,268½								3		3				1				1		4
	Great Indian Peninsula	444							3	9	3	9			1	1			1	1	13	13
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	28								1		1										
	Calcutta and South-Eastern	274																				
	Nalhati	164¾							1		1										1	
	Northern Bengal	81																				
	Tirhoot	103¼								1		1										1
	Punjab Northern	29								1		1										1
	Muttra-Hathras	39¾																				
	Rajputana	a 35¼								2		2										2
	Sindia	123								2		2										2
STATE.	Holkar & Neemuch	20																				
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	8																				
	Khámgaon	6																				
	Amraóti	45																				
	Wardha Valley	b 50½																				
	Dhond-Manmad	121																				
	Nizam's	163																				
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley																					
	TOTAL	7,452¾																				

(a) Opened on 15th March 1878.

(b) Opened on 10th January 1878.

TABLE No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the First Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

PASSENGERS.

RAILWAY.	From Accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4, or Part I. Killed.	Injured.	From Part II. 1. From falling between carriages and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3. Whilst crossing the line at Stations. Killed.	Injured.	4. By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6. Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	Total from Part II. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.																		
East Indian	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	4	8	4	8
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State.																		
Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	1	5	9	5	9

SERVANTS.

RAILWAY.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4 or Part I. Killed.	Injured.	From Part III. 1. During shunting operations. Killed.	Injured.	2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. Killed.	Injured.	3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines. Killed.	Injured.	5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. Killed.	Injured.	6. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting. Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.														
East Indian	...	3	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
South Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
State.														
Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	4	2	15	3	11	...	1	...	...	7	4	2	4

SERVANTS (continued). From Part III.

RAILWAY.	7. Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	8. Whilst working at Cranes or Capstans. Killed.	Injured.	9. Whilst working on the permanent way or in sidings. Killed.	Injured.	10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work. Killed.	Injured.	11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line. Killed.	Injured.	12. Whilst passing between vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.														
East Indian	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State.														
Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	8	5	...	1	1	6

SERVANTS (continued). From Part III.

RAILWAY.	14. Whilst attending to gates at level crossings. Killed.	Injured.	15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	16. Falling off ladders and scaffolds, platforms, &c. Killed.	Injured.	17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c. Killed.	Injured.	18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons. Killed.	Injured.	19. Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	Total from Part III. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL SERVANTS. Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.																
East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	7	9	24	9	27
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	7
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	5
S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	9	5	9
South Indian	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	7	9
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1
State.																
Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
TOTAL	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	8	34	65	37	69

OTHERS. From Part II.

RAILWAY.	Whilst passing over the line at level crossings. Killed.	Injured.	Trespassers. Killed.	Injured.	Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL OTHERS. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.												
East Indian	2	1	7	2	6	1	1	4	16	8	29	43
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	5	1	10	1
S. P. & D. Punjab Section	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Madras	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	13
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	...	6	4	13	13
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	2
State.												
Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	2
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	4
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	3	2	22	11	9	1	8	6	42	20	84	98

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1878, as having occurred on the Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE 4.)

	EAST INDIAN.							EASTERN BENGAL.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI—PUNJAB SECTION.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	248	...	...	...	3	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles			154,089,254						21,488,925							32,704,518							37,018,950				
Number of servants employed			21,401						4,838							4,088							10,550				
Train mileage of all descriptions			.....						161,623							353,034							681,207				

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE 4.)

	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI, SIND SECTION.							MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	1	1	1	1
Number of passenger-miles			2,217,215						35,361,219							40,223,690							76,123,062				
Number of servants employed			2,731						13,207*							6,004							19,992				
Train mileage of all descriptions			70,576						594,322							386,999							2,068,907				

* Number employed on 30th September 1877.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.)

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				34,827,537							1,397,886							708,627							3,125,070			
Number of servants employed				4,304							266							117							417			
Train mileage of all descriptions				336,915							10,596							2,576							56,094			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE No.)

	Tirhoot.							Punjab Northern.							Muttra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				4,145,352							7,343,457							995,105							16,173,960			
Number of servants employed				840							792							135							4,936			
Train mileage of all descriptions				32,335							66,797							10,804							251,085			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART No. I. (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.)

	SINDIA.							HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							KHAMGAON.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				892,924					5,663,556							269,873							108,222					
Number of servants employed				66					794							61							30					
Train mileage of all descriptions				7,326					76,433							6,106							3,136					

	AMRAOTI.							WARDHA VALLEY.							DHOND-MANMAD.							NIZAM'S.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into the stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				147,713					371,611							146,153							3,774,926					
Number of servants employed				26					78							24							222					
Train mileage of all descriptions				1,910					14,175							2,188							79,275					

	RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	1	1	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	1	1	1	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	1	...
8. Trains running into the stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	...	...	3	4	3	4
Number of passenger-miles				49,903,531							529,222,236			
Number of servants employed				2,704							98,623			
Train mileage of all descriptions				94,837							...			

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, during the First Quarter of 1878, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of Passengers and Others, and the Number of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED thereby.

No. 4.

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, &c.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rail.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts.	20. Broken rails.
GUARANTED.	East Indian	2	7	6	1	1	77	17	2	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1
	Eastern Bengal	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. Punjab Section	...	1	4	...	2	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	16	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	1	...	...	2	26	1	...	33	4	4	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
STATE.	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	12	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
	TOTAL ...	3	16	15	1	12	130	24	3	150	15	9	4	24	...	1	37	...	12	1	5

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN. Number of Passengers carried.	PER MILE OPEN. Train mileage of all descriptions.	PER MILE OPEN. Passenger mileage.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Per million of Passengers. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Per million of Passengers. Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Per million of Passenger miles. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Per million of Passenger miles. Injured.
...	...	11	2	93	248	...	...	...	3	...	3	1,503¼	1,934,853	...	154,089,254	1,287	...	102,504	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	559,771	161,623	21,488,925	3,521	1,016	135,150	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	547¾	562,396	353,024	32,704,518	1,027	644	59,707	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	553¾	695,034	681,207	37,018,950	1,255	1,230	66,85[illegible]	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	33,230	70,576	2,217,215	303	643	20,202	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	663,594	594,322	35,361,219	773	693	41,214	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	1,176,023	386,999	40,223,690	1,937	637	66,266	...	...	...	...
...	1	55	1	...	86	...	...	1	1	1	1	1,268½	1,135,182	2,068,907	76,123,062	895	1,631	60,010	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	444	1,160,772	336,915	34,827,537	2,614	759	78,440	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	145,835	10,596	1,397,886	5,208	378	49,924	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	27¼	36,435	12,576	708,527	1,337	461	26,001	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	164½	59,782	56,094	3,125,070	363	341	18,997	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	121,861	32,335	4,145,352	1,504	399	51,177	..	...	...	...
...	...	19	...	...	27	...	...	1	...	1	...	103¼	195,079	66,797	7,343,457	1,885	645	70,951	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	53,418	10,804	995,105	1,842	373	34,314	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	34	...	...	..	..	...	...	396¼	296,245	251,085	16,173,960	748	634	40,818	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*35¼	27,998	7,326	892,924	794	208	25,331	...	..	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	16	...	.	...	...	...	...	123	165,830	76,433	5,663,556	1,348	621	46,045	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18,416	6,106	269,873	921	305	13,494	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13,304	3,136	108,222	1,663	392	13,528	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24,556	1,940	147,713	4,093	323	24,619	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	14,944	14,175	371,611	332	315	8,258	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†50½	3,615	2,188	146,153	72	43	2,894	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	121	62,774	79,275	3,774,926	519	655	31,198	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	7	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	227,930	94,837	49,903,531	1,398	582	306,157	...	...	...	...
...	1	151	3	116	733	...	...	3	4	3	4	7,452¼	9,388,877	...	529,222,236	1,260	...	71,015	...	...	...	...

* Opened on 10th January 1878. † Opened on 15th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are reported to be tolerably fair, except in Tinnevelly and Tanjore and parts of Bellary. No change has taken place in the Bombay Presidency, where the weather continues cold; damage from rats still occurs in the Southern Mahratta country and parts of the Deccan. In Mysore the crops are in good condition; prices have risen slightly here and there. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; the spring crops are good towards the east and fair elsewhere, except in Damoh, Chhindwára, Betul, Hoshungabad and Saugor. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi* are satisfactory and reaping has commenced. No improvement has occurred in Central India and Rajputana, and prices are rising. In Bengal rain is reported to have fallen in the northern portion of the province and in Behar and parts of the Dacca division, and the standing crops have no doubt benefited by it; the want of rain is, however, still felt in many other places; the *amun* harvest has been completed, and reaping of some of the winter crops has commenced; prices are everywhere high, and owing to large exportations of rice, they are rising in some districts. Slight rain has fallen in Assam and prospects are favourable. In the report from British Burma there is nothing special to note in regard to the crops; slight cholera and some cattle disease continue in places, and a severe outbreak of fever has occurred at Hmawbee in the Rangoon district. Light showers of rain fell in one district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in two districts of the Punjab. The general report from the North-West is, that there is no change, and that rain is much needed, whilst in the Punjab the almost total failure of the winter rains has rendered harvest prospects uncertain, except in the case of canal-irrigated lands. Although broadly speaking this is the state of the Province, it is satisfactory to note that in Multan and Dera Ismail Khan, districts where any real pressure would be felt at once, the state of the crops is still favourably reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 8th)	*Nil*	Rice 10·49, *cholum* 15·71, *raggi* 17·8, *cumboo* 14·95; fever general; cholera and small-pox slightly exist in some taluks; 1 foot water over anicut; *raggi* transplanted; under wells standing crops generally good; *varige*, castor, tobacco and green gram being reaped.
Kurnool („ „)	...	Rice 10·18, *cholum* 16·0, *raggi* 23·10, *cumboo* 17·69; fever prevalent; season favourable; white *cholum* being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·21, *cholum* 12·59, *raggi* 16·07, *cumboo* 15·27; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, especially the latter; in parts they suffer much, and in others they have withered; harvest of *samba, kodaikalattan, kuliyadichan, dholl, ulundu*, &c., outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	...	Rice 9·59, *cholum* 14·98, *raggi* 16·9, *cumboo* 17·75.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·16, *raggi* 17·76; prices of rice risen in Palghaut, fallen in Calicut and Walluvanad, stationary elsewhere; cholera slight in Kurumbranad, Ponani and Cochin; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Ernad unabated.
		General Remarks.—General prospects tolerably fair, except in Tinnevelly, Tanjore, and parts of Bellary.
Bombay—(Feb. 12th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 9th, 2¾ feet, on same date last year 9 feet; locusts in 3 talukas; slight damage to *rabi* in Sakro.
Hyderabad ...	...	Locusts in 4 talukas, slight damage; cattle disease in 4 talukas; small-pox in Naushahro; weather cold; crops fine but want rain.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather occasionally cloudy and cold; high winds prevail; *rabi* prospects fair; disease among cattle in Kashmor taluka.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Pánch Mahâls ...	...	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops and public health good.
Surat ...	...	} No change.
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	} No change.
Násik ...	...	
Colába (Feb. 10th)	...	Weather cold; fever and locusts in 2 talukas; *rabi* crops good in 3 talukas.
Ratnágiri („ 4th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; 9 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	} No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	
Sholapur ...	...	Serious damage to standing crops by rats in all tafukas, some crops abandoned; prospects not satisfactory.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops and public health good; reaping of *tur*, wheat and gram commenced.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* crops ripening; injured by rats throughout district.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	No change in state of crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crops healthy; fever continues; cattle disease in Coompta; weather fair.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; crops same as before; prices high.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good; prices of food grains very high.
		General Remarks.—Weather continues cold; crops in some Deccan and all Southern Mahratta districts injured to some extent by rats.
Bengal—(Feb. 11th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; small-pox is reported from Cox's Bazar.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Mornings foggy and cloudy during the last few days; the direction of the wind has been unusual and changeable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair; scattered cases of sickness are reported—cholera and small-pox.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; the gathering of the mustard crop still continues; tobacco plants are doing well; general health is good.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather rather a little too hot for the season; the prospects of chillies are good; mustard and sugarcane are being cut; winter crops are not grown to any large extent.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops on the ground are doing well; the price of rice in Perozepore is still said to be rising on account of large exportations; general health is good.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; occasionally foggy in the mornings; the winter crop will be a fair one, but would have been better had there been more rain.
Dacca ...	0·60	Weather getting sensibly warmer; heavy fogs during the week; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the fogs have been almost as good as rain, and all crops look well.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; a little warmer than last week; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but a little rain is wanted for the *cheena* and *kaon* crops.
Tipperah ...	0·13	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are being gathered; the outturn is fully up in the average; exportation is keeping up the price of rice; a few cases of sporadic cholera are reported from the Brahmunberiah sub-division.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer; foggy mornings; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but prices of grains continue very high; public health in general is good; small-pox is reported from Barrackpore.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and gets warm during the day; rain is still wanted in parts of the district; the prospects of the winter crops in parts of the district are not so good from want of rain; the *cheena* and linseed crops are well reported of; public health is good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; the winter crops are fair, but rain is wanted for the wheat; cholera is still prevalent in various parts of the district.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	A great change in the weather since last week; it has become perceptibly warm; the crops are in fair condition; the price of common rice continues stationary at 13 seers per rupee.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than last week, but still cool and seasonable; the early spring crops have suffered from want of rain; public healthis good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The *rabi* crops continue to be flourishing, but want a little rain; land is being prepared for the *boro dhan*; public health is good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and bright; prospects are generally favourable, though rain will soon be wanted; public health is good.
Dinagepore ...	0·17	Weather fine; the *rabi* crops are being cut; the cold-weather crops are good; rice continues to be dear, being 13 to 18 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	0·16	Weather seasonable; all crops promise well; public health is good; cholera is abating.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; somewhat warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; nothing to add to last report; public health continues good.
Jalpáiguri ...	0·39	Weather getting sensibly warmer, and clouds gather frequently; strong east winds have been prevalent; the cultivation for *bhadoi* is progressing; wheat and barley are being harvested; mustard and tobacco are doing well; for the former crop in the Duárs portion of the district rain is wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Darjeeling ...	0·15	Weather very cold; atmosphere cloudy; there is no important crop on the ground; land is being cultivated for other crops.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather much better than usual for the time of year, the thermometer registering 80° to 90°; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the malarious fever is abating.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; but somewhat warmer than it ought to be; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the winter crops are good; some of them are being cut; a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported in the sub-division of Serampore.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the standing crops are good.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; the prospects of the crops are fair; a little rain is wanted; fever is disappearing; some cases of small-pox are reported.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather has become much warmer; nothing to report about the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	A few drops of rain.	Weather dry, hot, and hazy till the morning of the 9th; the *rabi* crops want rain.
Bhágalpur ...	0·92	Weather getting warm; mustard is being gathered; other *rabi* crops are thriving well, but would improve by rain; prices are high for the season; general health is good; a few cases of small-pox are reported from the interior.
Monghyr ...	0·69	Weather growing warmer; dry west winds prevail; the crops are in excellent condition.
Purneah ...	0·43	Weather fine; the *rabi* crops are good, but rain is wanted.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the reaping of the paddy crop is nearly over; the wheat, barley and *rabi* plants are thriving well; the public health is improving with the blowing of the western breeze.
Durbhunga ...	0·86	Weather seasonable; rain is much wanted throughout the district; prices are stationary; health of the people is generally good.
Mozufferpore ...	0·60	Weather mild, with west wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops on good lands are fair, but the crops are very thin and poor elsewhere.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather less cold than last week; west wind (favourable to the *rabi* crops) is prevailing; the continued drought is doing much harm to the cold-weather crops; *rahur*, *masur* and peas have suffered considerable injury from the effect of the frost; poppy is in flower; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·29	High east and west winds; weather warmer; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the *rabi* crops are urgently in need of rain.
Patna ...	0·97	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was 86·4°; the prospects of *rabi* continue the same, but a good fall of rain is wanted; a good many cases of small-pox have been reported; the health of the plough-cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	0·60	Weather cool in the morning; getting warm daily; the *rabi* crops are suffering for want of rain; small-pox is prevalent in the Sasseram sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and in the day time warm; the nights are still cool; the state of the *rabi* crops is generally fair, though in parts of the district damage has been done by frost.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warm during the day with occasional high winds; the *rahur* crop has partially suffered from frosts, but other *rabi* crops promise well; fever is still very prevalent in the Palamow sub-division.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm and most unseasonable; the crops continue good, but the large exportation is sending the price of rice up; 16 or 17 seers per rupee is the current price of common rice; general health continues good.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the time of the year; no change to report; rain is much required generally, and particularly for the mango which is now coming into blossom.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly getting warmer; very dry; the cold-weather crops are being got in.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm, with cold nights; the reaping of the *sarad* and *rabi* crops is going on; the spring crops are coming up; cholera is decreasing.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, sultry at Khorda; the harvesting of the *sarad* rice continues; the *dalua* rice is progressing fairly; common rice sells at 15$\frac{3}{12}$ to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in Northern Bengal, in Behar, and in parts of the Dacca Division; wherever it has fallen it must have done good to the standing cold-weather crops, particularly in the Patna Division, where they have long suffered from drought; rain is still wanted in many other places; the *amun* harvest is now entirely over, and some of the cold-weather crops are being gathered; prices continue high in all districts, and in some they are rising owing to large exportations of rice.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 12th)		
Benares (Feb. 11th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight drizzling showers on 9th at Sadr.	Reports from tahsils not received; heavy clouds gathered on 8th and 9th, but have again cleared away, apparently without any downfall worth mention.
Jhánsi („ 12th)	...	Prospects on the whole fair.
Agra („ 11th)	*Nil*	Want of rain felt.
Bareilly („ 12th)	...	No change.
Kumaun („ 8th)	*Nil*	Clouds have come and gone; the crops are suffering from the drought.
Sitapur („ 12th)	*Nil*	No change in weather.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	...	Agricultural prospects fair; if things do not get worse, about 12 annas crop may be expected.
Meerut („ 12th)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged; no further rise in prices.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Owing to failure of rain, *rabi* prospects indifferent.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	No change in weather.
		General Remarks.—No change; rain wanted.
Punjab—(Feb. 11th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health fair; rain much wanted; prices of food grains still rising.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather temperate; *barani* crops withering for want of rain; and prices of food grains rising in consequence; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops still fair but rain wanted; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops suffering; prices of food grains high but steady; health better.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health improving; rain much needed; prices of food grains remain steady.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health of district fair; rain much wanted.
Ráwalpindi ...	Rain on 10th	More rain wanted; fever and small-pox still about; cattle disease still prevails.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	State of crops good; but rain wanted; health good; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	State of crops fair; but rain wanted; health improving.
Pesháwar ...	·3	Harvest prospects bad; prices of food grains have risen considerably.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects unfavourable owing to the almost total failure of the winter rains.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 12th)		
Nimár (Feb. 12th)	...	Days warm; nights cold; prospects of *rabi* good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* prospects unchanged; health good.
Betul ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* continue unchanged; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* fair; slight small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Feb. 12th)	...	Bright; warm during day; threshing of *jowar* and *tur* continue; *rabi* on higher ground being harvested; health good; prices stationary.
Chanda („ 9th)	...	Clear; cold; no change in *rabi* prospects; health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára („ 8th)	...	*Rabi* prospects poor; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* prospects and health good.
Bhandára (Feb. 11th)	...	Clear; *rabi* crops, except pulses, continue favourable; health good; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	Cool; pulses harvesting; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghát ...	...	*Rabi* prospects favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* prospects still unfavourable; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* sown later poor; prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy in the commencement of week; *rabi* fairly good; small-pox continues; prices of rice falling.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* generally good; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices slightly fallen.
Biláspur (Feb. 8th)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue good; no epidemic; prices slightly falling.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	...	Sugarcane cutting and pressing continue; no other crops on ground; health good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* prospects continue good in Eastern districts and fair in all other districts, except Damoh, Chhindwara, Betul, Hoshangabad and Saugor, where they are reported unfavourable.
British Burma—(Feb. 12th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Fever prevalent at Akyab town, otherwise public health continues normal.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ..	...	Seven fatal cases of small-pox in town; reaping finished and grain coming into market freely; outturn fair; slight cholera reported from 2 circles in Hmawbee; intermittent fever of a severe and fatal type in Hmawbee and Poungleng, especially along railway line; no cattle disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—*contd.*		
Thonkwa (Feb. 1st)	...	Small-pox in Phyapoon, no deaths; slight cholera also reported in Phyapoon; 1 death from cholera at Maoobeng; otherwise health generally good; reaping nearly over.
Ditto („ 8th)	...	Health generally good; reaping continues.
Bassein ...		One case of cholera in Bassein, 16 in Ngapootaw, otherwise health good; crop excellent; rice coming in more freely; quotations Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	...	One death from cholera, and slight cattle disease in Okpho; otherwise public health good.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	General health fair; paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; 2 deaths from cholera in town.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health of men and cattle normal; a few cases of small-pox at Meaday, Thayetmyo, Ywatoung and Pohto.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Reaping over; 3 deaths from cholera reported from Moodoang.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in district; otherwise public health fair; crops good.
Tounghoo ...	...	Public health good; crops all in.
Tavoy (Jan. 18th)	Slight rain.	Public health good; crops good; reaping nearly completed.
Ditto („ 25th)	...	Public health good; crops good; harvest over.
Ditto (Feb. 1st)	...	Five deaths in town from cholera; otherwise public health good.
Mergui (Jan. 18th)	...	Three deaths from cholera in towns, 6 in district; cattle healthy; crops being reaped; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Ditto („ 25th)	...	Ten deaths from cholera in town, and 11 in district; crops reaped cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Ditto (Feb. 1st)	...	Ten deaths from cholera in town and 4 in district; crops reaped; cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Public health fair; cases of cholera occurring in various parts of Pegu and Tenasserim; slight small-pox and fever in Akyab town, and severe fever at Hmawbee in Rangoon district; rice beginning to come freely to market.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 12th)	·02; slight shower on 10th	Weather seasonable; mustard almost gathered; land being ploughed for *asu*.
Sylhet („ „)	·08	*Boro* and other prospects favourable; prices falling.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 12th)	...	State of the crops and prospects good; prices generally stationary; slight rise in places; for week ending 1st February, gratuitously relieved 400.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 12th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; reaping commenced.
Central India— (Feb. 12th)	...	No change; prices rising.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Feb. 26th)	...	Tanks drying; wells, health and prospects fair; locusts passed over certain portions, price has risen in consequence.
Harowtee („ 8th)	...	Health good; prices rising; prospects unchanged.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	...	Tanks and wells low; health fair.
Ajmere („ 12th)	...	Rain much wanted; weather cloudy; prospects unchanged.
Bhurtpore ...	...	Prices high; wind easterly; health good.
Ulwur (Feb. 11th)	...	Cattle disease reported from two tahsils.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,218	8,572 11	100	334 13	85	351 15	3,484	17,107 0	13	37 5	598	2,371 6	113	413 6	274	549 12	5,885	29,731 6
Received ...	942	5,509 5	79	313 8	95	717 14	3,429	13,399 4	...	...	664	3,069 12	132	423 9	262	531 15	5,503	22,955 3
TOTAL ...	2,160	14,082 0	179	648 5	180	1,069 13	6,913	30,506 4	13	37 5	1,252	4,441 4	245	836 15	536	1,084 11	11,478	52,686 9
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { *Via* Madras ...	2	8 9	3	6 4	7	20 13	1,824	9,312 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	9,347 10
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	1,572 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	1,572 7
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38 15
From West to East—																		
Sent. { *Via* Madras ...	287	961 8	...	...	...	...	2,281	10,608 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,568	11,569 11
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17 4
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	1 5	2	7 15	4	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25 6
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	289	970 1	4	7 9	9	28 12	4,467	21,564 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,769	22,571 5
																GRAND TOTAL ...	16,247	75,257 14

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	942	1,218	2,160	20·73	24·92	22·90
	„ Turkey	79	100	179	1·74	2·05	1·90
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	95	85	180	2·09	1·74	1·91
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	3,429	3,484	6,913	75·44	71·29	73·29
	TOTAL ...	4,545	4,887	9,432	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras	Ganjam	7 4	8 1	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	8 0	7 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 2	...	7 9	6 8	8 5	...	14 0	15 1	14 8	13 9	14 8	16 4	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	9 4	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 1	8 1	9 9	...	...	...	8 9	5 9	7 4	10 6	9 0	8 9	18 2	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	13 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 5	13 5	12 5	Godavery		
	Kistna	4 9	4 9	4 4	...	...	...	10 2	9 2	7 8	10 9	9 8	8 1	12 5	...	12 5	...	...	...	11 5	85 0	85 0	93 6	12 7	12 7	13 8	Nellore		
	Nellore	7 2	7 2	8 1	...	...	...	8 7	8 4	9 5	9 5	9 0	8 0	16 8	15 4	...	17 4	13 9	...	291 6	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	18 0	Cuddapah		
	Cuddapah	7 3	7 3	8 9	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	5 4	10 4	10 4	8 3	15 8	15 8	11 8	16 3	17 0	13 0	14 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	13 1	Bellary		
	Bellary	7 7	7 7	10 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 9	9 7	9 7	7 0	14 4	16 5	8 7	13 2	13 6	10 8	...	...	...	194 4	12 5	12 5	12 1	Kurnool		
	Kurnool	5 7	5 7	4 1	...	...	...	9 2	6 4	5 0	10 0	7 1	5 4	13 3	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 9	10 9	16 4	15 8	15 8	85 0	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras		
	Madras	7 1	7 1	8 1	...	...	...	8 4	8 1	6 7	9 1	8 5	7 8	10 8	10 8	11 5	14 8	15 2	11 5	16 4	17 1	17 1	102 1	13 9	13 2	12 4	Chingleput		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	8 2	...	10 9	10 6	8 3	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	17 9	17 1	9 4	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot		
	North Arcot	7 1	7 6	8 5	...	...	...	11 6	10 6	6 5	12 2	11 3	7 9	...	...	10 0	18 1	17 3	9 1	17 5	17 5	18 1	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot		
	South Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 4	11 4	11 4	9 2	14 3	13 4	...	19 2	19 2	12 3	15 1	15 1	18 6	17 6	13 9	12 9	12 4	Tanjore		
	Tanjore	4 4	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 5	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 5	13 5	15 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	16 4	16 4	18 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	11 3	Trichinopoly		
	Trichinopoly	5 6	5 6	6 3	...	...	...	9 7	7 2	9 7	10 1	9 1	10 1	12 6	12 6	...	16 5	16 5	19 0	17 0	18 6	16 3	97 2	14 5	14 5	13 1	Madura		
	Madura	6 2	6 6	4 7	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	9 7	9 5	10 8	11 0	14 6	14 6	9 7	17 6	17 6	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevelly		
	Tinnevelly	4 6	5 6	4 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 7	8 3	8 7	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 1	131 2	11 7	11 7	11 7	Coimbatore		
	Coimbatore	4 9	4 9	5 3	...	...	...	8 5	8 1	7 6	9 5	9 0	9 0	16 5	16 5	13 9	19 1	19 1	22 8	13 0	13 0	8 6	131 2	11 7	11 7	11 7	Nilgiris		
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	7 1	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	7 2	8 4	8 0	7 6	15 4	16 9	9 2	14 0	15 4	8 4	15 7	15 7	10 5	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 0	Salem		
	Salem	4 4	4 1	4 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	6 6	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 9	15 9	9 5	15 2	14 5	8 7	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara		
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Malabar	5 8	7 9	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	8 9	9 7	10 1	9 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	11 7	15 1	13 2	12 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 2	9 9	10 8	Malabar		
Bombay	Bombay	6 9	6 7	6 13	15 3	15 3	15 7	5 7	5 2	5 2	8 14	8 4	7 4	10 14	10 10	9 3	11 0	10 1	9 6	7 14	7 11	10 2	9 14	9 14	12 9	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	6 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	5 8	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 11	6 15	11 7	11 7	13 5	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 13	5 11	10 11	10 11	9 7	9 6	8 10	8 7	...	...	...	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	5 14	5 14	8 0	3 10	3 10	6 11	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 3	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	9 14	8 11	8 11	9 0	...	...	...	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Surat		
	Broach	6 15½	6 17½	8 6½	...	...	...	8 0	7 4½	8 14½	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	9 2½	8 6½	8 6½	8 5	7 7	7 6	6 10½	9 6½	11 6	11 6	11 6	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	5 14	5 14	7 4	...	...	8 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	6 6	6 14	6 14	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 5	8 5	8 8	8 8	7 12	7 12	10 15	10 15	13 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	8 15	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 11	11 0	10 8	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 8	7 8	9 7½	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 10½	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 12	13 12	14 9½	12 12	12 0	11 9½	...	...	...	9 0	7 10	10 12	125 0	125 0	112 0	12 0	11 5	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 0	8 0	7 13	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 10	7 10	7 12	...	...	12 14	11 4	11 4	9 14	14 18	14 12	12 6	8 8	8 8	8 6	13 2	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 4	7 2	9 8½	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 7	7 7	8 3½	10 8	9 5	12 11	12 0	11 12	12 12	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 3	11 7	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 7	11 8	13 3	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	10 14	9 12	10 6	9 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 13	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	6 0	5 8	7 3	...	...	...	7 4	6 12	7 15	8 11	7 8	7 9	9 10	8 4	8 1	11 10	11 9	11 8	...	...	...	8 10	8 5	10 15	97 8	91 8	75 8	10 12	9 12	12 0	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	4 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 12	...	8 12	8 8	...	13 0	15 12	...	11 12	14 13	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	5 12	6 0	7 5	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	8 9	8 7	8 0	13 5	8 13	9 1	12 15	14 18	14 12	7 3	6 8	9 12	116 8	93 1	145 10	11 11	11 11	11 10	Satara		
	Belgaum	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 1	12 3	...	9 9	10 0	8 8	10 1	10 3	9 0	13 13	14 12	15 8	12 6	13 8	15 0	16 6	18 10	16 5	8 2	7 9	10 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	12 14	12 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	9 0	11 0	...	14 0	16 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	15 0	19 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	...	5 5	7 2	...	...	...	...	7 2	5 12	...	10 1	7 14	...	...	10 0	..	8 8	7 13	...	14 11	13 0	...	7 1	10 4	...	150 0	9 Bndls.	...	12 4	13 1	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	6 12	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Mahás (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 9	7 9	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	Páuch Mahás (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	5 9	5 9	...	11 3	12 7	...	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	5 9	9 5	...	65 5	65 5	...	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	7 12	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 12	7 3	8 7	8 12	8 12	9 2½	6 0	6 0	5 2½	7 13	7 10	6 13½	10 3	10 1	9 13	8 12	8 9	8 1	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 1	109 13	96 0	91 7	12 10	12 10	12 4	Baroda		
	Disa	7 4	7 4	6 14	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 6	5 0	5 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	9 12½	10 14½	13 1	15 15	16 5	13 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 9½	5 0	13 6	14 7½	16 1	10 3	10 3	11 11	...	...	...	13 2	14 6½	11 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	10 14½	10 4½	12 11	14 14½	15 0½	14 8½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	12 10½	13 2	14 1	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 1½	15 10	15 1½	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	15 14½	41 9	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	6 8	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 8	42 8	40 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 0	9 5	10 2	14 8	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	12 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 8	108 0	108 0	114 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	9 0	9 6	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 0	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	8 4	8 0	10 0	13 4	12 12	14 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	12 0	10 0	9 10	...	...	...	27 0	11 2	10 9	...	200 0	140 0	240 0	11 0	10 6	16 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 0	7 14	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 5	...	...	9 4	7 12½	7,12	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																														*Western Districts.*		
Bengal	Burdwan	12 0*a*	12 4	11 8	18 8	19 0	25 0	13 8	13 8	15 12	14 8	14 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	10 4*b*	10 4	13 4	14 0	14 0	22 0	15 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 4	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	10 0*d*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																														*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	1 11	10 4	12 8	13 5	13 4	16 0	5 11	5 11	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	16 0	64 0	66 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... c	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	7 4	10 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 7*f*	11 14	13 5	...	...	30 8	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	10 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	20 0	120 0	110 0	100 0	9 11	9 6	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	11 12*g*	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 0*h*	12 0	15 0	...	...	33 8	11 4	11 4	10 0 to 13 0	12 8	12 8	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0 to 20 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 19 seers, best rice 11 to 14-12 seers, common rice 13 to 15-6 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 11-8 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16-12 seers, and gram 9 to 11-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 9 to 10-8 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 seers, barley 13-4 to 14-8 seers, best rice 6 to 7 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20-10 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 13-5½ seers, and gram 8 to 12-12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In Jungipore the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, bulrush millet 15 seers, and gram 13 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Gholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Gholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Gholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore	... 9 5	9 14	12 0	16 12	19 3	11 6	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 6	14 6	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore		
Rajshahye	... 12 0 *f* to 13 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	32 0	10 14 to 11 4	10 8	12 0 to 13 8	13 2 to 13 14	13 8 to 14 4	14 4 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye		
Rungpore	... 9 0*k*	8 0	15 13	...	...	...	11 4	9 0	11 12	13 8	14 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rungpore		
Bogra	... 12 0	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	15 0	12 12	13 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra		
Pubna	... 13 8*l*	13 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna		
Darjeeling	... 8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	... 8 8*n*	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	6 3	13 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.																			*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	... 9 8*o*	9 8	12 4	...	...	32 0	10 0	9 0 to 10 12	12 4	12 4	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca		
Furreedpore	... 13 0*p*	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furreedpore		
Backergunge	... ... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge		
Mymensingh	... 10 0*r*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	14 0	12 8	11 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh		
Tipperah	... 10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 4	13 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah		
Chittagong	... 10 0*s*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong		
Noakholly	... ... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	... 7 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	14 5	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah		
Behar.																			*Behar.*		
Patna	... 13 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna		
Gya	... 13 0*u*	12 8	14 8	16 8	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya		
Shahabad	... 12 4*v* to 13 4	12 8 to 13 0	13 8 to 14 8	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	18 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	11 12	14 0 to 14 8	15 0	12 0 to 13 0	25 8	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	... 12 0*w*	12 0	15 4	20 0	17 0	23 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	... 12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	... 11 8	12 4	12 0	16 4	19 4	18 0	7 4	7 12	7 12	14 0	14 4	11 0	26 8	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	Sarun		
Chumparun	... 11 0*x*	11 0	14 0	...	17 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun		
Monghyr	... 10 10*y*	12 6	13 6	14 7	14 7	22 1	9 4	10 5	9 4	13 6	13 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr		
Bhágalpur	... 10 11*z*	12 0	12 10	12 10	11 6	20 3	12 10	13 4	11 6	15 2	15 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur		
Purneah	12 0*z1* to 14 0	13 0	14 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	14 0	16 0	16 8	15 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah		
Maldah	... 12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	... 9 0*z2*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
Orissa.																			*Orissa.*		
Cuttack	... 13 2	13 2	8 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	17 1*	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack		
Pooree	... 10 8*z3*	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	9 3	8 9	9 3	17 1	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree		
Balasore	... 10 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																			*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	... 11 0*z4*	11 0	13 8	...	...	22 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	... 9 0*z5*	9 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	13 0	14 0	14 9	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	... 8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	... 10 0*z6*	9 12	11 0	32 0	...	32 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoom		
Sylhet	...																		Sylhet		
Cachar	...																		Cachar		
Goálpárá	...																		Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills	...																		Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp	...																		Kámrup		
Darrang	...	No return received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darrang		
Nowgong	...																		Nowgong		
Sibsagar	...																		Sibságar		
Lakhimpur	...																		Lakhimpur		
Khasí & Jaintiá Hills	...																		Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills	...																		Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	... 10 8	12 8	12 0	14 8	19 0	13 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	11 0	Dehra Dún		
Saháranpur	... 11 13	13 14	13 14	17 0	21 8	16 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	9 1	9 9	9 1	13 15	17 0	13 14	17 0	17 0	11 13	Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar	... 12 2	13 12	12 8	17 10	21 0	15 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	9 14	11 0	8 13	14 13	16 8	15 6	14 13	16 0	11 0	Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	... 11 12	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 8	17 8	15 8	15 0	16 12	12 0	Meerut		
Bulandshahr	... 12 12	13 0	12 4	17 8	18 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 8	17 4	14 0	15 0	16 12	12 0	Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	... 14 8	14 8	12 0	19 0	14 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 8	19 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	10 8	Aligarh		
Kumaun	... 9 12	9 12	10 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun		

Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraleo, Murinwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	7 4	6 9	13 10	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	7 8	9 0	12 0 to 18 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 5½	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 8½	106 0	105 0	107 0	7 14	6 0	8 1	Rungpore		
...	...	...	6 12	6 0	12 0 to 13 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 10	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	10 0	8 8	Pubna		
12 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	75 0	75 0	80 0	7 2	8 0	7 2	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	9 6	8 8	13 5	96 0	96 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	120 0	80 0	100 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	7 12	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah		
...	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	7 5	7 5	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	13 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
...	26 0	...	9 8	9 8	17 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
...	...	...	9 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Shahabad		
24 0	21 0	18 8	10 0	9 12	16 8	120 0	120 0	176 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
21 4	22 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	11 5	11 5	18 9	147 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	9 1	8 4	Monghyr		
...	...	...	10 6	10 1	17 11	101 0	138 12	151 9	8 8	8 8	8 3	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	10 0	15 0 to 17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah		
...	...	...	8 12	9 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
...	6 9	14 7	16 6	14 7	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	...	7 12	6 8	13 0	120 0	80 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 7	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
22 8	25 0	...	8 0	9 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
28 0	28 0	30 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
												Sylhet		
												Cachar		
												Goálpárá		
												Gáro Hills		
												Kámrup		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Darrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibságar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
												Nága Hills		
...	...	...	12 0	12 12	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún		
...	...	...	13 15	15 8	17 1	129 0	129 0	172 0	9 0	9 0	8 13	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	13 4	14 5	14 14	132 0	154 0	176 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	14 12	120 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	9 8	Meerut		
...	...	...	14 8	15 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Aligarh		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	170 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 21 seers the rupee.
f In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, best rice 13 seers, and common rice 14 seers.
g In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 17-4 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 6 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 10-14 seers, common rice 11-4 to 14-1 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.
l At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 7-8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 6 to 6-7 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10-12 seers, common rice 11 to 12-4 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 12 seers and common rice 12 to 14 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8-8 to 16 seers and common rice 11 to 17 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-4 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 9-8 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-12 to 15 seers, bulrush millet 17 to 18 seers, great millet 21 to 24 seers, lesser millets 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24-8 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

* In Madhubani the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17 seers, murwa 30 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 35 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 8-12 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 16-4 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 8-8 to 10 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-6 to 13-1 seers, barley 14-7 to 19-9 seers, best rice 9-4 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14-7 to 17-8 seers, jowar 19-5 to 29-9 seers, murwa 26-8 to 43 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-3 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10-5 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 19 seers, best rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, lesser millets (at Soopole) 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 24 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 13-12 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 12-12 to 29 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 11-4 seers.
z3 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 15-12 seers, common rice 19-11 seers, and gram 15-12 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 15-8 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 10 seers.
z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-81 seers, best rice 12-94 to 19 seers, common rice 16-30 to 24 seers, mohwa (at Daltongange) 15-18 seers, lesser millets 27 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongange) 23-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
z6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9-3 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	11 2	11 13	11 0	15 12	16 5	15 12	6 12	6 12	7 14	10 2	10 6	8 7	13 12	15 12	12 12	6 12	6 14	10 5	5 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	130 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	13 2	14 4	11 4	18 7	20 10	15 5	7 8	7 8	7 3	11 4	11 4	8 2	18 2	20 5	13 12	15 10	16 14	12 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 5	10 10	10 5	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	14 1½	15 2½	10 8	21 0	22 8	11 6½	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 14	11 6½	7 12½	17 11	19 3	11 6½	16 15	18 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	144 0	168 0	192 0	9 0	9 4½	9 4½	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	12 8	13 7	10 10	20 0	20 10	13 2	5 0	5 0	6 14	9 6	10 5	7 13	18 2	18 12	12 8	16 9	17 3	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	9 8	9 14	9 0	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	14 2	15 6	10 8	20 12	22 8	13 4	6 2	6 2	6 0	11 6	11 12	9 6	19 12	20 12	11 12	18 2	18 0	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	9 8	9 14	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	13 12	15 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	13 12	8 2	8 12	7 4	10 10	11 14	8 2	17 4	20 0	13 2	16 4	17 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muttra ...		
	Muttra ...	13 0	13 12	11 4	17 8	20 0	12 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	15 8	19 0	12 0	15 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra ...		
	Agra ...	12 12	13 5	11 0	21 0	18 0	13 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	17 8	19 0	12 0	15 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	165 0	165 0	190 0	9 11½	9 13	9 15	Farukhabad ...		
	Farukhabad ...	14 14	14 13	9 8	22 1½	21 14	10 5½	5 1½	5 2	5 12	11 0	10 14	7 10	20 0	19 8½	10 5½	18 7	18 6	10 5½	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Mainpuri ...		
	Mainpuri ...	14 8	14 12	10 12	23 4	23 8	11 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	21 0	21 4	...	19 1	18 12	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etáwah ...	14 0	14 0	10 8	21 8	21 8	12 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	13 0	18 8	17 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	Etah ...		
	Etah ...	15 0	15 4	11 0	22 8	23 0	14 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	8 8	20 4	21 0	11 8	19 4	19 4	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jalaun ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi ...		
	Jhánsi ...	14 12	15 3	13 15	24 9	24 5	13 8	7 8	7 8	6 3	11 8	11 8	7 15½	22 8	22 9	15 6	20 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
	Lalitpur ...	13 4	13 4	14 2	16 0	15 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 6	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 12	...	18 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Cawnpore ...		
	Cawnpore ...	14 0	13 8	10 12	21 0	20 8	12 4	6 0	6 0	6 12	11 0	11 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 12	...	18 0	12 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Fatehpur ...		
	Fatehpur ...	11 12	11 8	10 6	18 0	17 12	11 8	7 0	7 0	6 4	12 12	13 2	8 0	21 8	21 8	12 4	17 8	16 8	12 4	15 8	15 4	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
	Bánda ...	14 4	13 12	12 12	16 8	16 8	14 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	13 4	12 8	8 4	23 8	22 8	14 0	18 0	17 12	13 8	12 8	12 4	13 12	13 12	160 0	145 0	170 0	8 12	8 10	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Allahabad ...	10 14	10 7	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	12 0	12 12	9 0	21 12	20 4	14 0	16 12	16 0	13 8	15 1	14 8	12 14	12 14	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Hamírpur ...	14 7	14 1	11 11	20 12	21 8	13 4	6 0	6 0	6 12	10 12	11 15	7 14	23 3	22 10	12 15	18 9	17 2	11 4	14 0	14 13	12 11	12 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 15	8 15	8 6	Jaunpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	13 1	13 6	11 4	21 3	20 2	13 6	7 1	7 1	7 1	14 2	13 6	9 14	22 6	22 6	13 1	19 0	18 5	9 14	13 8	13 15½	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	12 2½	13 1	11 13	23 6½	21 9½	14 0	10 12½	11 11½	9 8	14 6½	15 4½	11 6	27 14½	23 12½	13 2	23 6½	21 9½	13 2	13 4	14 4	14 4	13 1	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Basti ...		
	Basti ...	12 8	13 2	10 15	17 0	19 0	...	9 8	10 0	9 1	15 0	17 4	9 11	28 0	27 8	12 0½	...	...	...	10 8	12 3	15 8	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh ...		
	Azamgarh ...	12 5	13 5	11 7	17 11	17 8	14 12	7 13	7 6	7 6	15 8	15 5	11 9	25 7	24 14	14 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Mirzapur ...	12 8	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	11 15½	13 1	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 5½	7 12½	...	Benares ...		
	Benares ...	13 1	12 14	11 11	19 1	18 8	14 2	7 10	7 10	8 10	14 2	13 1	11 6½	28 7	28 14	14 2	17 6½	17 6½	13 2½	13 8½	9 10½	16 4	16 4	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur ...		
	Gházipur ...	14 13	14 13	12 4	19 5	19 5	15 7	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	14 13	13 8½	9 10½	26 6½	24 7	15 7	18 10	18 10½	13 8														
Punjab.	Delhi ...	12 0	13 4	13 0	16 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	16 8	17 8	15 0	14 0	16 8	12 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Delhi [*a*] ...	Punjab.	[*a*] Barley and Bájra rising.
	Gurgáon ...	11 12	12 8	12 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	6 8	15 12	17 0	13 0	14 12	17 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Gurgáon [*a*] ...		[*b*] Barley, Bájra, Jowár and Gram rising.
	Karnál ...	13 8	14 0	12 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	14 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Karnál [*b*] ...		[*c*] Barley, rice, Bájra, Jowár and Gram rising.
	Hissar ...	12 8	12 8	13 8	24 8	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	17 8	21 0	19 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	Hissar [*b*] ...		[*d*] Wheat, Barley, Bájra, Jowár and Gram rising.
	Rohtak ...	12 8	12 8	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Rohtak ...		[*e*] Wheat, Barley, Rice, Bájra and Gram rising.
	Sirsa ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	45 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	30 0	23 0	20 8	26 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	Sirsa [*c*] ...		[*f*] Barley rising.
	Umballa ...	12 4	16 8	13 12	15 8	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	14 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	13 4	16 8	16 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Umballa [*d*] ...		[*g*] Firewood falling.
	Ludhiána ...	13 0	15 4	15 12	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	15 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [*d*] ...		[*h*] Salt falling.
	Simla ...	9 8	12 0	10 12	13 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	12 4	12 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Simla [*e*] ...		
	Jullundur ...	12 12	14 8	15 8	17 8	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	16 8	18 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	Jullundur [*f*] ...		
	Hoshiárpur ...	10 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	15 8	17 8	20 0	13 8	15 0	13 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 10	9 10	9 4	Hoshiárpur [*d*] ...		
	Kángra ...	11 8	11 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	18 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	15 4	17 4	17 4	95 0	80 0	110 0	10 10	10 12	9 13	Amritsar [*g*] ...		
	Amritsar ...	12 8	13 12	14 4	18 0	19 8	17 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	9 0	Siálkot ...		
	Siálkot ...	10 12	11 8	12 4	16 8	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	7 14	15 0	16 0	16 12	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspur ...		
	Gurdáspur ...	13 0	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Lahore ...		
	Lahore ...	12 8	12 8	14 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 12	13 8	14 0	15 8	15 0	18 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Ferozepore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	13 0	12 12	15 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála ...		
	Gujránwála ...	12 8	12 12	13 4	18 8	21 0	16 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	8 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	70 0	60 0	100 0	11 4	11 8	8 0	Ráwalpindi [*g*] ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	11 8	12 4	15 4	12 12	16 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 8	17 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
	Jhelum ...	13 8	13 8	14 0	21 0	24 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 12	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	12 4	15 0	14 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	Gujrát ...		
	Gujrát ...	12 8	13 6	11 10	20 0	21 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Shahpúr [*b*] ...		
	Shahpúr ...	11 0	12 12	16 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	Mooltan ...		
	Mooltan ...	10 0	9 12	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Jhang ...		
	Jhang ...	11 0	11 12	16 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	210 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
	Montgomery ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	6 0	15 0	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	Dera Ismail Khán [*h*] ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	12 11	12 11	16 14	16 14	18 0	21 4	...	...	...	4 14	5 0	6 4	18 12	18 12	18 12	15 0	14 9	18 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	67 0	66 0	97 8	37 8	37 8	43 12	Dera Ghází Khán ...		
	Dera Ghází Khán ...	9 14	9 11	12 8	16 4	14 6	16 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	10 4	11 4	10 5	15 5	8 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	86 11	Kohát [*d*] ...		
	Bannu ...	12 15	15 10	21 14	15 5	22 13	26 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	16 4	22 8	25 0	13 12	18 12	12 8	8 15	10 3	14 11	14 11	102 0	102 0	102 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Hazára ...		
	Pesháwar ...	8 10	9 8	14 12	12 6	14 3	30 14	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	10 0	10 10	10 10	28 12	11 8	12 9	18 12	17 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0			
	Kohát ...	9 14	11 8	19 2	15 13	20 0	29 4	...	...	...	10 3	11 8	16 9	12 0	14 0	28 0	12 0	14 0	28 0														
	Hazára ...	12 0	12 8	9 8	17 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 8	13 0														
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	13 14½	13 12	10 2	20 7½	20 8½	12 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 1	8 4	22 13½	22 9½	12 8	17 15½	17 5½	11 0	23 4½*	23 1½	15 0	14 2	14 0	11 12	110 0	110 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo ...	13 8	13 12	10 8	21 8	21 8	13 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 0	23 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	21 8†	21 8	11 0	13 8	14 4	11 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	13 12	13 12	9 8	20 0	19 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	24 0	24 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	31 0‡	32 0	16 0	14 12	15 8	11 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		* Juar (large).
	Sitapur ...	15 8	15 8	10 7	22 8	23 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	9 8	24 0	24 12	12 8	21 2	20 8	11 0	35 0§	26 12	13 8	18 0	17 12	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 1	Sitapur ...		† Choti juar.
	Hardui ...	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Hardui ...		‡ Kodo.
	Kheri ...	15 8	14 9	9 8	20 0	21 0	14 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 8	8 8	24 8	30 0	12 8	20 0	25 0	12 0	31 0¶	36 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	9 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri ...		§ Makai, kodo.
	Fyzabad ...	13 0	13 0	10 13½	21 8	21 8	12 9	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 4	13 8	7 4	24 8	24 8	11 12	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0‖	21 0	...	12 8	13 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad ...		‖ Marua.
	Bharaich ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	29 0	28 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	40 0¶	40 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	170 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich ...		¶ Laharra, kodo, and sawan.
	Gonda ...	13 4	13 12	11 0	19 8	19 4	14 0	9 4	10 4	9 2	12 6	13 12	9 6	28 0	30 0	13 1	18 8	18 0	11 0	38 0**	38 4	12 11	14 2	15 6	11 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 12	8 10	Gonda ...		** Dhan, arhar, mash, and pea.
	Rai Bareli ...	14 4	14 8	11 2	23 12½	22 4½	12 8	13 12	13 4	7 0¼	14 4	13 12	7 8	27 10	35 12½	12 0	21 0	20 0	11 12	13 0	13 5½	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli ...		
	Sultánpur ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	24 8	24 0	12 8	20 8	21 0	13 12	40 0	40 0	13 8	14 8	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur ...		
	Partábgarh ...	13 0	12 13	11 3	21 5	21 7	13 4	11 0	11 8	7 8	13 12	14 10	9 3	23 14	23 6	13 0	19 6	18 8	12 6	18 10†††	19 2	13 5	13 5	12 10	13 3	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 2	8 2	8 0	Partabgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1879 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	11 0	11 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	9 8	12 4	12 0	11 0	13 12	13 12	22 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	11 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 12	15 12	20 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	10 5	10 5	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 5	18 4	19 6	22 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	10 4	10 4	14 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 8	10 0	9 14	8 0	14 0	15 0	16 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	10 12	10 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	16 8	16 0	13 8	12 8	13 0	10 0
	Sangor	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	12 4	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	7 0	9 8	10 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	18 0
	Seoni	10 8	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	10 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	10 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	14 4	...	...	...	6 12	7 6	6 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	14 0	14 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	13 8
	Narsinghpur	10 0	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
	Nimár	10 6	10 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	8 7	14 8	15 3	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 10
	Raipur	14 0	14 8	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	15 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 12	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	12 0	14 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	6 5	6 5	7 5	...	...	...	6 3	6 5	4 8	7 3	7 9	5 9	11 3	12 2	9 9	12 9	12 5	10 5
	Bolarum	7 3	7 3	8 3	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	5 2	9 2	9 2	5 5	12 5	12 5	9 6	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 2	6 2	6 5	...	...	...	6 0	5 7	4 5	9 0	9 0	5 5	10 2	10 5	8 5	12 5	13 0	10 7
	Amráoti																		
	Akola																		
	Ellichpur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buldána																		
	Wún																		
	Básim																		
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	...	...	8 7	7 5	7 7	10 5	8 2	8 0	6 2	10 7	10 2	7 0	16 5	16 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	8 1	8 1	9 1	...	...	...	11 3	10 7	8 0	13 8	13 3	7 8	...	25 3	10 0	24 0	24 0	11 1
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	9 5	5 2	5 0	5 0	11 7	11 0	6 0	13 0	12 5	7 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	6 2	7 1	4 2	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	6 2	11 2	11 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	9 4	...	20 0	...
	Hassan	8 0	6 2	7 2	9 5	7 7	7 7	11 5	11 5	7 2	12 5	12 5	8 5	...	...	10 0	...	...	...
	Shimoga	5 2	5 2	4 2	6 2	6 2	5 2	8 5	8 5	6 7	12 5	13 2	8 5	21 0	21 0	14 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	...	9 2	8 7	6 0	10 0	10 2	6 5	17 5	22 0	12 0	21 0	26 7	13 0
	Coorg	6 1	6 1	6 1	5 4	5 3	5 7	8 5	8 2	7 9	12 7	12 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	4 10	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	13 8	14 8	13 4	12 12	14 0	12 0
	Kishengurh	10 8	10 8	12 4	15 8	15 0	15 0	6 8	7 8	5 8	7 0	8 8	6 8	16 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	13 0
	Ulwur	10 13	11 5½	10 12	15 3	17 8	13 0	8 10	7 9	7 4	9 1	9 3	9 0	14 13	17 8	13 4	14 1	16 9	10 8
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 4	12 0	11 0	17 3	18 0	13 10	6 11	6 0	7 0	8 12	9 0	7 14	16 8	17 0	12 6	15 14	16 0	11 0
	Kerowlee (City)	11 4	12 6	9 6	20 0	20 10	10 14	10 10	8 6	7 3	12 8	11 14	7 8	18 2	19 1	10 0	17 3	17 14	8 12
	Ajmere	9 0	9 12	11 4	13 12	14 8	13 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	15 12	10 0	13 0	14 4	10 0
	Deoli Cantonment	12 8	12 10	13 14	18 0	17 13	15 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 5	16 14	18 8	14 15	16 13	17 6	10 0
	Erinpura	7 8	8 0	9 12	11 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	10 4	11 0	10 8
	Sirohee	7 4	7 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	5 4	5 4	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	14 0	9 12	10 0	12 0
	Abu	8 2	8 2	8 9	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 15	4 8	4 8	4 4	5 0	5 0	4 12	...	...	...	14 0	10 4
	Anadra	8 12	8 12	9 8	11 8	11 8	12 4	4 12	4 12	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	9 6
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	7 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	10 6
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	6 10½	8 9½	10 2	9 6	10 15	12 2	4 5	4 5	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 7	8 11	12 13	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	8 12	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	7 8	7 8	12 5	11 4	11 4	17 2	5 10	5 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 2	11 4	11 4	17 4	11 4	11 4	15 0
	Bickaneer	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	15 0	16 0	16 4	22 0	22 8	19 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	21 4	22 0	17 8	...	...	...
	Kotah	14 0	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 2	7 12	7 12	8 5	22 4	23 4	20 0	13 8	13 0	8 8
	Tonk	12 12	13 0	12 4	16 8	14 0	12 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	16 0	18 0	...
	Jhallawar	12 9	13 15½	...	18 6½	12 12	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	...	18 6½	19 0½	...	13 5	13 15½	...
	Shahpoora	10 4	10 4	12 12	16 0	17 2	14 4	8 4	8 0	6 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	15 4	19 4	13 4	14 0	13 8	9 4
	Dholpur	11 14	12 1	9 12	18 0	18 11	11 4	6 12	6 12	6 3	11 4	11 4	7 9	18 4	18 9	11 5	18 0	18 1	10 2
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	9 3	9 3	12 15	...	...	...	7 1	6 10	6 5	8 0	8 0	7 1	12 10	13 11	16 8	11 6	12 5	12 0
	Gwalior	12 11	12 13	10 5	16 15	17 5	8 12	5 1	5 1	6 0	6 3	6 0	6 14	16 9	16 11	11 10	15 5	15 11	9 6
	Goona	14 8	16 0	17 8	14 8	12 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	22 0	24 0	21 14	16 0	16 0	14 0
	Rutlam	9 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	5 4	8 0	8 12	6 8	13 12	...	15 4	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	17 12	18 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	11 8	20 8	19 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	8 12	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur ...	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0		Bhandára ...	
...	...	...	8 4	9 0	12 5	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0		Chánda ...	
...	...	...	9 0	8 14	11 8	128 0	128 0	92 0	10 0	10 0	10 8		Wardha ...	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Bálaghát ...	
22 0	23 0	18 0	10 8	10 12	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	7 0		Jubbulpore ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Sangor ...	
20 0	26 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 4	8 4		Damoh ...	
...	...	...	9 4	9 12	17 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 4	9 0		Seoni ...	
19 0	20 0	15 0	11 0	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	7 8		Mandla ...	
13 8	13 8	14 8	11 0	10 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	7 8	7 0		Betúl ...	
12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	8 0		Chhindwára ...	
...	...	...	10 0	10 2	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 0		Hoshangabad ...	
33 0	23 0	33 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8		Narsinghpur ...	
...	...	...	10 2	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 3		Nimár ...	
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		Raipur ...	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	130 0	130 0	320 0	7 0	6 8	9 8		Sambalpur ...	
90 0	90 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	60 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	9 0		Bilaspur ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Upper Godávari ...	
13 2	13 2	9 9	6 5	6 8	7 5	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 7	8 6	9 0	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 0	9 6		Bolarum ...	
...	...	...	6 7	6 5	7 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 5	9 0		Chudderghat ...	
													Amráoti ...	
													Akola ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Ellichpur ...	
													Buldána ...	
													Wún ...	
													Básim ...	
20 7	20 2	10 2	17 0	15 2	10 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 0	11 0	10 7	MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore ...	
24 8	24 8	9 5	22 8	18 3	10 2	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 0	11 0		Kolar ...	
23 5	20 2	9 5	21 0	19 0	10 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 0	8 0		Túmkúr ...	
22 0	18 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 6	8 0	7 3		Mysore ...	
20 0	19 7	8 5	20 0	19 7	10 5	125 0	128 0	136 0	10 0	7 7	7 2		Hassan ...	
21 0	21 0	18 2	15 7	15 2	12 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	7 7		Shimoga ...	
20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 5	8 5	9 0		Kadur ...	
19 7	27 0	11 0	21 0	14 7	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 2	8 2	8 0		Chitaldroog ...	
20 2	19 7	10 8	20 2	16 2	12 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	7 8	8 2		Coorg ...	
...	...	...	11 12	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore ...	
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	36 0		Kishengurh ...	
...	...	...	13 4	14 6	13 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 3	28 0		Ulwur ...	
17 0	16 8	13 0	15 2	15 4	13 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	20 0	26 0		Bhurtpore (City) ...	
20 0	21 4	11 4	14 6	20 10	10 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	27 8		Kerowlee (City) ...	
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 0	15 0	32 8		Ajmere ...	
...	...	...	14 11	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	12 2	13 6	32 8		Deoli Cantonment ...	
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 8	40 0		Erinpura ...	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 0	16 0	40 0		Sirohee ...	
...	...	...	10 10	10 5	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	25 0		Abu ...	
...	...	...	11 8	11 2	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	32 0		Anadra ...	
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	*	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8		Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	
...	...	...	8 3½	10 15	11 11½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9½	12 0½	18 12		Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	
...	...	...	10 15	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0		Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Partábgarh („)	
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	17 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	30 0	20 0	50 0		Marwar ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Bickaneer ...	
...	...	...	17 8	16 8	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	14 0	26 0		Boondee ...	
...	...	...	17 8	16 12	21 2	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	9 4	18 8		Kotah ...	
...	...	...	15 4	15 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	23 12		Tonk ...	
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	...		Jhallawar ...	
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	14 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 12	29 5		Shahpoora ...	
...	...	...	15 1	15 8	21 0½	...	...	...	9 4	9 15	17 7		Dholpur ...	
...	...	...	10 14	10 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 9	8 14	8 14	CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	
...	...	...	12 7	12 13	11 3	91 4	91 4	91 4	8 0	7 5	10 15		Gwalior ...	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	15 4		Goona ...	
...	...	...	12 12	12 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	10 8		Rutlam ...	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 6		Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	

* Eight pies per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 58, 59, 60 AND 61 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH JANUARY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	R. A.
Madras.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	6 8	11 0
Bombay.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	22 8
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	8 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	6 0	9 6
Bengal.	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	12 0 to 15-0
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	10-0 to 15-0
	Nonkholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 11-0
	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 16-0
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 3-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0
	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-11 to 5-10	3-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	4 0	7 8

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

Year.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.													
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	6,932,155	2,23,00,091	3,646,714	1,06,40,316	5,141,211	93,64,638	2,842,469	56,80,293	108,987	58,569	568,142	1,04,517	19,239,678	4,81,48,424
1875-76	6,702,688	2,16,16,799	3,639,869	1,06,89,977	5,222,552	95,39,381	3,054,269	59,81,916	148,567	75,204	870,497	1,36,911	19,638,442	4,80,40,188
1876-77	6,822,201	2,20,31,349	3,775,959	1,10,54,835	5,239,866	95,77,348	3,401,214	66,46,523	134,869	68,126	684,244	1,13,765	20,058,353	4,94,91,946
1877-78	7,144,908	2,29,30,490	3,552,416	1,02,83,947	5,395,645	1,00,87,324	3,454,745	68,35,355	203,167	1,02,429	622,408	1,00,294	20,373,289	5,03,39,830
1878-79	7,253,122	2,14,30,937	4,414,957	1,12,86,713	4,901,729	1,22,64,062	3,640,337	89,10,438	67,843	97,352	653,931	93,153	20,931,919	5,40,82,655
Average ...	6,971,015	2,20,61,933	3,805,983	1,07,91,158	5,180,201	1,01,66,551	3,278,607	68,10,905	132,686	80,334	679,844	1,09,728	20,048,336	5,00,20,609

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

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, (Statistical Branch);
Calcutta, 18th February 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **JANUARY** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months, October 1878 to January 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	28,403	6,14,734	3,974	96,276	...	...	1,513	32,900	...	...	...	...	14,706	4,01,418	...	...	2	20	48,598	11,45,348
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1879	28,403	6,14,734	3,974	96,276	...	...	1,513	32,900	...	...	...	...	14,706	4,01,418	...	...	2	20	48,598	11,45,348
	Total, 4 months, October 1878 to January 1879.	54,020	12,52,100	7,013	1,62,151	1,343	40,209	1,513	32,900	...	...	...	...	64,504	18,41,158	...	8	2	20	128,695	33,28,546
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	1,117	26,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	493	11,110	3,37,419	...	...	3	23	12,257	3,64,372
	1876-77	43,549	9,98,302	5,003	1,08,896	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,730	7,22,793	...	...	8	72	76,236	19,02,920
	1875-76	8,667	1,68,023	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	91,226	25,30,691	854	20,874	...	...	100,814	27,21,260
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	39,128	10,11,481	27,686	7,67,650	...	...	26,996	7,51,365	...	...	...	...	45	1,125	...	...	113	725	93,968	25,32,346
	Kurrachee	799	22,815	...	...	350	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,536	42,050	...	...	11,781	3,04,800	14,466	3,79,665
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1879	39,927	10,34,296	27,686	7,67,650	350	10,000	26,996	7,51,365	...	...	...	...	1,581	43,175	...	...	11,894	3,05,525	108,434	29,12,011
	Total, 4 months, October 1878 to January 1879.	71,343	18,35,612	53,272	14,97,060	386	10,995	47,051	13,06,830	1,641	50,000	...	...	7,391	2,06,198	...	...	12,416	3,10,481	193,500	52,17,176
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	117,242	32,49,394	85,726	24,28,718	61,428	17,61,452	104,004	29,26,423	...	...	...	...	12,812	3,69,010	...	...	2,856	67,987	384,068	1,08,02,984
	1876-77	205,084	52,95,017	120,104	31,06,295	15,330	4,74,984	51,952	13,64,132	...	...	...	...	7,029	1,97,835	...	...	2,810	71,443	402,309	1,05,09,706
	1875-76	222,659	55,24,644	102,265	26,00,481	19,374	5,16,209	53,210	14,27,665	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	52,446	13,31,698	...	...	467	9,104	518,383	1,28,97,996
Madras.	Madras	619	15,402	...	...	268	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	7,987	1,69,731	...	...	...	...	269	6,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,255	1,75,841
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1879	8,606	1,85,133	...	...	268	6,600	268	6,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,142	1,97,843
	Total, 4 months, October 1878 to January 1879.	82,154	20,92,231	10,178	2,60,882	3,421	83,282	3,269	77,739	...	...	...	...	525	14,112	...	...	...	...	99,547	25,28,246
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	10,085	2,35,993	...	...	10,560	2,42,100	2,948	74,520	...	...	1,607	38,531	2,905	70,3[illegible]4	...	...	...	...	28,135	6,61,198
	1876-77	44,765	10,12,097	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	536	13,260	...	...	3,736	89,965	4,233	98,200	...	...	...	...	63,934	14,35,308
	1875-76	150,111	33,31,900	4,259	96,310	23,745	4,98,559	8,359	1,41,900	...	...	650	12,548	23,723	5,40,969	...	...	...	...	210,847	46,12,206
British Burma.	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	11,894	...	...	667	11,894
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	11,894	...	...	667	11,894
	Total, 4 months, October 1878 to January 1879.	5,925	1,17,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	17,534	7,065	1,43,320	...	...	13,841	2,78,564
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	5,776	1,07,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,726	3,36,122	...	...	21,502	4,43,713
	1876-77	27,101	4,72,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	18,754	536	9,862	28,715	5,01,230
	1875-76	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,725	9,76,638	...	...	46,334	10,04,292
Grand Total.	Total, January 1879	76,936	18,34,313	31,660	8,63,926	618	16,600	28,777	7,90,325	...	...	...	...	16,287	4,44,593	667	11,894	11,896	3,05,545	166,841	42,67,096
	Total, 4 months, October 1878 to January 1879.	213,442	52,97,653	70,463	19,20,093	5,150	1,34,486	51,833	14,17,469	1,641	50,000	...	...	73,571	20,79,002	7,065	1,43,328	12,418	3,10,501	435,583	1,13,52,532
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	134,230	36,19,110	85,726	24,28,718	72,008	20,03,552	106,952	30,00,943	...	...	1,634	39,029	26,937	7,76,783	15,726	3,36,122	2,859	68,010	445,962	1,22,72,267
	1876-77	320,499	77,78,030	126,045	32,36,191	28,002	7,48,727	52,488	13,77,392	...	..	3,736	89,965	35,902	10,18,828	1,078	18,754	3,354	81,377	571,194	1,43,49,164
	1875-76	393,046	90,52,221	106,524	26,96,791	43,119	10,04,768	61,636	15,71,237	57,942	14,88,195	650	12,548	167,396	44,03,378	45,579	9,97,512	487	9,104	876,378	2,12,35,754

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 21st February 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras continue on the whole tolerably fair; in Bellary damage to the crops by rats is reported. In the Bombay Presidency slight showers have fallen in Kaira, Broach and Wadhwán; the *rabi* crops in Sind need rain; injury by rats is reported from Ahmednagar and Sholapur. There has been no change in Mysore. No rain fell in the Central Provinces, where the weather has been cloudy and warm; the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun in some districts and the anticipated results are not unfavourable. In Berar matters remain satisfactory. In Central India light rain fell in Morar, Rutlam and Indore. The report from Rajputana exhibits no material alteration. In most of the districts of Bengal there has been rain during the week, and it has benefited the standing crops, especially in the Patna division, and helped the preparation of land for the next sowings; crops, in flower will, however, be somewhat injuriously affected by the wet; more rain is required in Central Bengal, Furreedpore and Chumparun; in Palamow and parts of Jessore the prospects of the *rabi* are reported to be unfavourable. In Assam the outlook is promising; as before, but more rain is wanted. In British Burma though fever, cholera and cattle disease continue in places, the general health of the Province is good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen, and has to some extent improved prospects. There has also been drizzling rain followed by heavy dews at night in the Punjab, and this will benefit the crops; more rain is, however, required in several districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 15th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·49, *cholum* 15·73, *raggi* 18·42, *cumboo* 15·1; fever exists more or less in all taluks, cholera and small-pox in some; ·8 feet water over anicut; *varige*, *cholum*, castor, chillies, tobacco, red gram and green gram being reaped.
Kurnool („ „)	...	Rice 10·45, *cholum* 16·25, *raggi* 20·03, *cumboo* 18·04; fever prevalent; season favourable; white cholum being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·12, *cholum* 13·19, *raggi* 15·97, *cumboo* 15·47; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, especially the latter, in parts they suffer much and in some others they have withered; harvest of *samba*, *sembalai*, *kattalai*, dholl, *ulundu*, *raggi*, *varagu*, chillies, &c., outturn ¼ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·0, *cholum* 15·79, *raggi* 17·57, *cumboo* 18·11.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·30, *raggi* 16·35; prices of rice risen in Kurumbranad, Ponani and Cochin, fallen in Wynaad, stationary elsewhere; cholera slight in Kurumbranad, Ponani, and Cochin; small-pox in 8 taluks.
		General Remarks.—General prospects on the whole pretty fair, but in Bellary damage done to crops by rats, and in Tinnevelly heat very great.
Bombay—(Feb. 19th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 16th, 2 feet 5 inches; cotton being picked in Sehwan; one case of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Hyderabad ...	...	Locusts continue; damage slight; small-pox continues in Naushahro; cattle disease in Naushahro and Mohbat Dero Jatoi; river still falling; *rabi* crops good, but want rain; clouds gathering.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather getting warm; *rabi* crops promising but require rain.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	
Kaira ...	·12	*Rabi* crops and public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; thunder and lightning at Broach on 18th; reaping commenced in some talukas; public health good; cotton as before.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Wheat harvest commenced.
Násik ...	...	Rabi being reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Rabi crops good; fever slightly prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 17th)	...	Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; *rabi* crops good in Alibag, Pen and Roha; locusts in Mangaon and Mahád.
Ratnágiri („ 11th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; 14 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rats still destructive; *rabi* harvest continues in 5 talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	Continued great damage by rats; prospects not improved.
Satara ...	...	No change.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing; cotton suffering from blight; slight fever; prices rising in Hungund taluka.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather oppressive; no change in state of crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop in ear in Honawar; weather cloudy; fever continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Wheat nearly ready for harvest; cotton being picked in some places; general health good.
Wadhwán ...	·07 on 18th	Weather cloudy; state of crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Rabi crops require rain in Sind; slight showers in Kaira and Broach; crops damaged by rats in Ahmednagar and Sholapur; weather in Bombay cloudy and warm.
Bengal— (Feb. 18th)		
Chittagong ...	A few drops	Weather fair; there is very little spring harvest in this district; the prospects are good.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	The weather has been slightly warmer during the last few days; early mornings are foggy; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cold and foggy; mustard is being gathered; tobacco plants are thriving well; the hill people have begun to cut jooms.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·39	Weather cloudy and rather warm; there was rain on the 9th and 10th; the prospects of chillies are good; sugarcane is being gathered; no important crops in the field.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather has become much warmer; the crops are in good condition; general health is good.
Furreedpore ...	Heavy rain at head-quarters on the night of the 15th; a little rain at Ainpore and a few drops at Madareepore.	Weather getting warmer; the winter crops are not getting on well enough for want of rain.
Dacca ...	0·15	Weather seasonable; getting warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	0·12	Weather cloudy and a little warmer, with some slight rain; the rain has done good to the cold-weather crops; general prospects are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair generally and getting warmer; the gathering of the cold-weather crops continues; the outturn is a fair average one.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·38	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; prices of food-grains continue very high; public health in general is good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close; the winter crops in parts of the district are good, but in others are not so favourably reported of; preparations are going on for the spring crops, but slowly from want of rain; prices still range high; health is good.
Nuddea ...	Slight rain on the 9th in the north of the district.	Weather rather warm; the winter crops are generally doing pretty well; rain is wanted for wheat, &c.; prices are still high; public health has slightly improved.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; one or two slight storms; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the price of rice is said to have fallen in the northern part of the district.
Pubna ...	0·16	Weather cool and pleasant; rain with thunder on the night of the 9th; the crops have benefited by the rain, but more was wanted; health is good.
Rajshahye ...	Very slight rain	The *rabi* crops have been slightly benefited by the rain and are thriving; mustard is still being cut; public health is good.
Bogra ...	0·08	Weather warm and cloudy; a small quantity of rain fell at head quarters and benefited the spring crops; more rain, however, is much wanted; public health is good.
Dinagepore ...	0·16	Weather sensibly colder; the harvesting of the rice has been completed; half the *rabi* crops has been cut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rungpore ...	0·55	Weather occasionally cloudy; rain has been beneficial, more would do good; cholera is abating, but small-pox prevails in parts of the district.
Cooch Behar ...	0·30	Weather colder on account of the showers of the 10th and 11th; the rain has done good to tobacco, *khesaree*, wheat, *cheena* and all other crops on the ground; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	0·17	Weather cloudy; much warmer; the mustard crop is being rapidly gathered in; tobacco is doing well, as also wheat and barley, except towards Alipore and Dhupguri, where it is stated the late rain has been prejudicial to these crops.
Darjeeling ...	0·25	Weather very cold; sky cloudy, threatening snow or rain; in the hills, wheat and barley are doing well, and land is being cultivated for the *bhootta* crops; in the terai, mustard is being gathered, and land is being cultivated for *bhadoi*.
Midnapore ...	2·63	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but yet warmer than it ought to be at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Hooghly ...	0·26	The prospects of the winter crops are good, most of them have been cut; fever and cholera are still prevailing in some places in the district, it is reported that three or four men have died in Serampore during the week from cholera.
Burdwan ...	1·16	Weather seasonable; prospects are favourable as far as the winter crops are concerned.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather at the beginning of the week clear and warm; cool and cloudy from the night of the 14th; the prospects of the crops continue good; public health is improving.
Beerbhoom ...	0·28	Weather warm, but skies cloudy; the little rain that fell on the night of the 9th was beneficial to the few cold-weather crops of the district.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·23	Weather cooler since the rain; hot early in the week; in Doomka the prospects of the crops have not much changed; rain has done a little good; in Godda the *rabi* crops are better; in Jamtara and Pakour the crops of all kinds seem good.
Bhágalpur ...	0·35	Weather cloudy and rainy for the first two days of the week, fine and cold since, cloudy again on the 15th; the rainfall has done much good to the *rabi* crops, the prospects of which are now excellent; brisk exportation keeps up the price of grains; general health is fair; a few cases of small-pox are reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	0·57	The state and prospects of the crops are excellent, and could not be better.
Purneah ...	0·51 About 1·0 in the north of the district.	Rain on 10th or 11th; weather cloudy again on the 15th; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	0·91	Weather cloudy; rain on the night of the 9th, 10th and 11th instant; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory, but prices of grain are very high, notwithstanding that the markets are well supplied; sporadic cases of cholera are reported from all parts of the district, mostly from the thana of Shibgunge.
Durbhunga ...	0·47	Weather cloudy and damp; the late rain has done some injury to the *rahar* and tobacco crops, but has benefited *moong*, *cheena*, and to some extent the other *rabi* crops; it has helped the timely preparation of *dhan* land for early sowing; the prices are steady.
Mozufferpore ...	0·43	Weather cold and cloudy; rain has fallen throughout the district, and has done much good to the *rabi* crops.
Sarun ...	0·78	Rain has been general throughout the district, except in the jurisdiction of the out-posts of Katia, Simaria, Moharain, Baratli, Gootin, Kuchiakol and Revelgunge; there was again prospect of rainfall at the time of report; west wind is prevailing; the rain of the 10th has benefited the *rabi* crops and indigo; *rahar* injured by the late frost will now germinate, though there is no probability of its yielding a good outturn; mustard is being reaped; prices (*jowar*, *cheena*, and maize excepted) are stationary; some cases of small-pox are reported.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the late rain has benefited the *rabi* crops, and more is required; *cheena* is now being sown.
Patna ...	0·40	Weather less cold than last week; the rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops; prospects are excellent.
Gya ...	0·09	Weather cold and cloudy; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 84·4°; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; the recent showers have done good; several cases of small-pox are reported; the health of the plough cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	0·73	Weather unsettled, cloudy with gentle rain on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th; misty in the morning of the 12th; clear on the 13th and 14th; cloudy again on the 15th with every sign of coming rain; the rain of the week did good to the *rabi* crops to a certain extent, but those in flower were slightly damaged; more rain now is likely to injure the poppy and winter crops in flower; public health is good, but small-pox is on the increase.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hazáribágh ...	A slight fall of rain in parts of the district.	Weather cooler; the *rabi* crops are well forward; the slight rain which has fallen has been beneficial.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Clouds are gathering; no change to report at head-quarters; the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Palamow are unfavourable; fever is still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; what few crops there are on the ground need rain; if too heavy rain falls the *mohwa* will be injured; sugarcane is being harvested.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm, without sign of rain; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; much fever is prevailing in the district.
Balasore ...	Return not received.	Weather warm and dry; cool sea-breeze at night; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the harvest is well in.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Particulars not given.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* rice crop is still being harvested; *dalua* rice is growing well; common rice sells at 18¾ to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in most districts during the week; it has done much good to the standing crops, particularly in the Patna division, and has helped the preparation of lands for the next sowings, but the crops in flower will suffer a little; more rain is still wanted in places in Central Bengal, in Furreedpore, and Chumparun; the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Palamow and in parts of Jessore are not good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 19th)		
Benares (Feb. 18th)	·2	No more rain wanted; peas cut.
Allahabad („ 19th)	Very slight and partial showers on the 15th.	Showers beneficial where they fell; unirrigated crops all but gone.
Jhánsi („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and settled.
Agra („ „)	...	Very cloudy; rain threatens; prices rising.
Bareilly („ „)	1·0 in Northern tahsil; ·2 to ·4 elsewhere.	
Kumaun („ 15th)	Slight shower in parts on 11th.	More rain wanted.
Sitapur („ 19th)	·7 at Biswan tahsil; none at sadr.	Clouds quite gone.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	...	No change.
Meerut („ 19th)	On 15th instant 0·8 at Sadr; 0·7 at Sardhana; trifling at other places.	Prices slightly lower; prospects improved.
Lucknow („ „)	Slight showers.	
Fyzabad („ „)	...	No change in weather; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Light rain during the week; prospects somewhat improved.
Punjab—(Feb. 18th).		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects doubtful; rain much wanted; health fair; prices of food grains stationary.
Hissar ...	Slight fall of drizzling rain.	Crops have suffered from continued drought, which has also affected the prices of grain; health good.
Umballa ...	Slight rain on 15th.	Crops fair; but more rain much wanted; health good.
Jullundur ...	Mild showers over parts of district, none at sadr.	*Barani* crops suffering; prices steady; health continues to improve.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health indifferent; rain much needed; slight rise in prices of grain.
Lahore ...	A drizzling rain on 16th.	More rain wanted; crops are suffering; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Prices rising rapidly owing to demand for Peshawar market; fever and cattle disease continue.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good, but rain wanted; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair, but rain very much wanted.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects unfavourable; prices of food grains still rising.
		General Remarks.—The drizzling rain followed by heavy dews at night will benefit the crops to some extent; in the Ferozepore district there was a fairly good fall, and the reports from that direction are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy, with strong winds; *rabi* harvesting; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Wheat better than expected; gram fair.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* favourable; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Feb. 16th)	...	Cloudy towards end of week; prospects of *rabi* fair; gathering of wheat and linseed commenced; prices unchanged.
Chanda („ „)	...	Cloudy; prospects unchanged; health good; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen.
Chhindwára („ 15th)	...	*Rabi* harvesting; gram good; wheat poor; pulses partially destroyed; health good; prices steady.
Bhandára („ 18th)	...	Clear; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	Cold; pulses gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghát ...	...	Cloudy and warm; prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; prices unchanged.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 19th)	...	Cloudy occasionally; prospects of *rabi* unchanged; health good; prices falling.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* sown; later crops unfavourable; health good; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; crops good; small-pox continues; prices slightly easier.
Raipur ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; prospects of *rabi* favourable; pulses gathering; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Biláspur („ 15th)	...	*Rabi* doing well in Seorinárayan and Biláspur tahsils; wheat slightly injured in places in Mungeli; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	...	Gram gathering, and sugarcane cutting and pressing continue; 2 cholera cases in jail; prices slightly fallen.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and warm towards end of week; *rabi* harvesting commenced in some districts; prospects continue on the whole fair.
British Burma— (Feb. 20th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Fever prevalent in Akyab town, otherwise public health continues good; crops reaped.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Five fatal cases of small-pox in town; public health improved; fevers somewhat abated.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; slight cholera in Donabyoo township; reaping almost completed; outturn excellent.
Bassein ...	...	One death from cholera in Bassein town; 25 in one circle in January; 183 cattle deaths in 3 townships in January.
Henzada ...	...	Public health excellent; slight cattle disease in Okpho township.
Prome ...	...	Health reports satisfactory.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; a few cases of cholera.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Agricultural operations ended; no further report of cholera.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera.
Toungboo ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health good; fever still in Akyab, cholera in Bassein, Thayetmyo and Shwegyeen; cattle disease in Bassein and a little in Henzada.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 19th)	·37; slight showers on 12th, 13th and 16th instant.	Weather seasonable; more rain wanted; land being ploughed for *asu*.
Sylhet („ „)	·41	Prices of food-stuffs falling; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 19th)	...	No change in crops and prices; for week ending 8th February, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 441.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 19th)	...	*Rabi* crops continue favourable; weather cloudy.
Central India— (Feb. 19th)	Slight rain at Morar, Rutlam and Indore.	Sky cloudy; no other change.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Feb. 2nd)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health fair; crops fair; some damage done by locusts; much warmer; occasional clouds; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 1st)	...	Health and crops good; weather clear; cold decreasing; prices rising.
Harowtee („ 15th)	...	Health good; prices rising; prospects unchanged.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	...	Sultry and cloudy.
Ajmere („ 10th)	...	Rain threatening; prices high; if rain falls prospects will be good.
Ulwur („ 18th)	...	No change; no cattle disease death reported.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 19th February, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

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

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Leave was granted.

CENTRAL PROVINCES EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for recording evidence in the Central Provinces and moved that it be taken into consideration. He said the Committee had considered the suggestion of the Home Department that the opportunity might be taken to empower the other Local Governments to extend the procedure provided by the Bill to the rest of British India. The Committee was not prepared without further enquiry to recommend that such a power should be given; the chief justification for the present measure was, that it embodied a practice which had prevailed in the Central Provinces for the last seventeen years, and which the local authorities were not prepared to abandon for the general rule prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

The only objection which could reasonably be taken to the Bill was, that it had received the unqualified approval of the Local Government concerned, and that no suggestions had been made for its amendment. MR. STOKES did not say this ironically. He did not believe that he, or any one else, could draw a Bill of any complexity that would really deserve unqualified approval and require no change either in substance or form. He had now been engaged for twenty-five years in the study and practice of the art of legal expression, and in the interpretation of the work of masters of the craft like Sir Henry Thring; and he had been more and more impressed with the great and inherent difficulties of legislative draftsmanship and the truth of

Austin's dictum, which he would take leave to read to the Council: "I will venture to affirm that what is commonly called the *technical* part of legislation is incomparably more difficult than what may be styled the *ethical*. In other words, it is far easier to conceive justly what would be useful law, than so to construct that same law that it may accomplish the design of the lawgiver." In India, moreover, these difficulties were enhanced by the practical impossibility of getting complete and perfectly accurate information as to the subject-matter and bearings of any proposed piece of legislation. In the present case, however, the matter of the Bill was extremely small and simple, and he thought that, notwithstanding the regrettable absence of criticism, the Council might safely comply with the recommendation of the Committee, and let the Bill become law with all its presumable defects.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th February, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th February, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 12th February, 1879, was adjourned t Wednesday, the 19th February, 1879.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 9. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No change has occurred in Madras during the week. In the Bombay Presidency the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun and in two districts some damage has been done by rain and hail; rats continue to be destructive in Ahmednagar and part of the Southern Mahratta Country. Matters in Mysore remain as before. Slight rain has fallen in most of the districts of the Central Provinces, and in Seoni injury to the crops thereby is apprehended; the *rabi* harvest is progressing, and the results are expected to be on the whole fair; prices are stationary. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi*, which is being gathered in, are satisfactory. There has been no change in Central India. Some rain has fallen in Rajputana, and the outlook is now more promising. The rain in Bengal, though it has injured certain crops in Burdwan and Durbhunga, has been generally very beneficial; rain is still required in some districts, and in places damage has been caused by hail; the opium crop in Sarun is said to be a short one and is also affected by blight. The reports from Assam and British Burma exhibit no material alteration. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen in places and the prospects of the *rabi* are fair. In the Punjab the want of rain is still much felt, though recent showers, so far as they have extended, have done good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
[illegible]— (Feb. 26th.) (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 11·52, *cholum* 15·81, *raggi* 17·63, *cumboo* 15·49; six inches water passing over anicut; maize and *raggi* under wells and Bengal gram are doing well; *varige*, castor, tobacco, and some pulse crops are being gathered.
[illegible]urnool („ „)	·20 at Kurnool.	Rice 10·98, *cholum* 16·03, *raggi* 18·50, *cumboo* 18·06; fever prevalent; season favourable; white *cholum* being harvested, outturn from ½ to ¾; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat, gram, and second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 9·15, *cholum* 13·51, *raggi* 16·07, *cumboo* 14·44; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, especially the latter; in some parts they suffer much, and in others they have withered; *samba*, paddy, *karumbalai*, *dholl*, *ulundu*, *varagu*, and groundnut being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·06 at Dindigul; *nil* in others.	Rice 10·32, *cholum* 15·66, *raggi* 17·36, *cumboo* 16·71.
Malabar („ „)	·85 (average of 2 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·25, *raggi* 18·29; price of rice fallen in Wynaad, stationary elsewhere; small-pox in 7 taluks.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 26th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 23rd 2⅓ feet; on same date last year 10 feet 1 inch; some cattle disease in Kurrachee taluka, also in districts.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change as regards locusts, small-pox, and cattle disease; river falling; sky cloudy.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	No change.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cold; crops generally ripened; harvest commenced in some places.
Pánch Mahál ...	·5 (partly hail) on 18th and 19th.	No damage by rain.
Kaira ...	·15 in Anand and ·03 in Borsad.	Weather good; *rabi* reaping commenced; slight hail showers in 2 talukas.
Broach ...	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing in some talukas; public health good.
Surat ...	...	Some *rabi* crops slightly damaged by drizzling in Mandvi.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Slight showers in 11 talukas.	*Rabi* reaping progressing; crops uninjured.
Násik ...	...	Some damage to crops by hail in Násik taluka.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues.
Colába (Feb. 24th)	...	Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; *rabi* crops good in Alibag, Pen, and Koha; locusts in Hangaon and Mahad.
Ratnágiri („ 18th)	...	*Rabi* crops generally good; 6 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain in Nagar, Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Kopargaon, and Sawgamner.	Rats still destructive; *rabi* harvest continues in 6 talukas.
Satara ...	Slight rain in 3 talukas.	Crops generally good; reaping progressing; cotton-picking commenced; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	Weather cloudy; no other change.
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed; cotton crops indifferent; fever prevalent throughout district.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather cloudy and oppressive; harvest of late crop progressing; rats in two more talukas; no material change in public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop ripening on coast; fever continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	Slight rain in some places.	Weather cloudy; *rabi* harvest commenced.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	Passing showers on 18th and 19th.	*Rabi* crops healthy.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in several Guzerat and Deccan districts; *rabi* harvest commenced; damage by rats continues in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal— (Feb. 25th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the prospects of the spring harvest are good.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are favourable; a shower of rain would do good at this time; ploughing for the *aus* crop in some places has commenced.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the gathering of mustard is nearly over; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting *jooms*.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hill Tipperah ...	0·37	Weather getting warmer day by day; there was rain on the 16th and 17th; the prospects of chillies and sugarcane are good; the reaping of mustard in the low lands is at an end; in some parts of the district the sowing of *aus* paddy has been commenced.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	The days are hot, but the nights and mornings are cool; the prospects of the crops are good, but rain is badly wanted in many places; prices continue unchanged without any tendency to a fall; general health is good.
Furreedpore ...	0·14	Weather getting hotter; rain is much wanted for the crops in Madareepore, Muksúdpur, and Bhushana specially; the winter cereals are doing well in Furreedpore, Ainpore and Bhánga; report from Goalundo not received.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops are all looking well.
Mymensingh ...	0·71	Weather very perceptibly warmer, notwithstanding some showers of rain; the state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; temperature rising; the gathering of the cold-weather crops still continues; rain is wanted in the south for ploughing operations.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer, with occasional clouds; the state and prospects of the crops are good, but the prices of food grains continue high; public health in general is good; small-pox continues at Barrackpore and is also reported in the Suburbs.
Jessore ...	0·32	Weather seasonable; no rain has been reported from the south and south-east of the district; where there has been rain good has been done, but more is wanted; the winter crops promise to be pretty fair; public health is good.
Nuddea ...	1·56	Weather cloudy and rather warm; the heavy rain on the night of the 15th was generally beneficial; the winter harvest is nearly over; prices are still high; public health has improved slightly.
Moorshedabad ...	1·84	The heavy rain of the 15th and 16th was general throughout the district; it has done much good to the *rabi* crops; the price of rice is said to be falling slightly.
Pubna ...	1·21	Weather warmer than the previous week; the prospects of all the crops have been much improved by the rain, and the price of rice has fallen at Serajgunj; public health is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·41	There was moderate rain throughout the district during the week; the prospects of the *rabi* crops have been much improved by the late rain; lands in some parts of the district are still being prepared for *boro dhan*, the transplanting of which has been elsewhere completed; public health is good.
Bogra ...	0·63	Weather seasonable; getting warmer; there were good showers in the early part of the week, which have greatly benefited the crops; *kherachi* and potatoes are being gathered in; public health is good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the reaping of the *rabi* crops is not yet completed; prices vary from 14 to 18 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the state and prospects of the crops on the ground are good; there is some small-pox in Bagdogra and cholera in Kurigram; in other respects the public health is good.
Cooch Behar ...	0·28	Weather getting warmer every day; slight rain on the 16th; mustard is being gathered; tobacco continues to promise well; lands are being cultivated for *bitri*; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually hot for the time of year; a very fair average mustard crop is being harvested; other crops are doing well.
Darjeeling ...	0·07	Atmosphere getting warmer; the ground is being prepared for *bhadoi* rice sowings; the recent rain has been beneficial.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather somewhat cooler; the recent heavy fall of rain has lowered the temperature; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	1·35	Weather rapidly growing warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the winter crops are good; almost all have been cut; fever and cholera still prevail in many parts of the district; small-pox has made its appearance in Ooterparah.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the recent rain has done good to wheat, barley and cotton, but has done some harm to the other *rabi* crops.
Bankoora ...	0·92	Weather getting warmer daily; cloudy throughout the week, with clear sky at intervals; hailstones and thunderstorm in thana Gangajalghati; the rain has done much good to the crops; sugarcane is being cut and pressed.
Beerbhoom ...	0·80	Weather cloudy and growing warm; the cold-weather crops have been benefited by the rain.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·76	Weather still uncertain; there are indications of rain; in the south of the district there is hardly anything on the ground now; the winter crops have been good; the *rabi* in the north has been helped by the rain.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy and getting warm in the Sudder subdivision; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; some damage has been done to the peas and linseed by caterpillars; prices are ruling high; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming hotter every day; a severe, though local, hail-storm on the 16th damaged the crops near the Monghyr town; the damage is, however, trifling; elsewhere every thing looks well, and a bumper *rabi* crop may be expected.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and rather warm; the recent rain has done much good; prospects are favourable; general health is good.
Maldah ...	0·15	Weather fair; occasionally cloudy; the *rabi* crops are thriving; prices of rice, &c., are slightly lower; public health is generally improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the late rains have benefited to a certain extent wheat, barley and some other crops, but have, on the other hand, done some injury to the *rahur*, peas and tobacco crops; prices are stationary.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild, with west wind; the *rabi* crops have been much improved by the recent fall of rain, and there is now every prospect of a fair harvest.
Sarun ...	Slight rain in most parts.	Weather cloudy at the beginning, but fair towards the end of the week; it is now getting warm; west wind is prevailing; the crops are generally doing well; mustard and peas are being harvested; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan reports that not only is the opium crop very short, but blight has set in as it did last year; the prices of food grains are stationary; public health is good, but small-pox is on the increase.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; more rain is required.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Gya ...	0·22	Weather seasonable; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 85·2°; the state of the *rabi* crops is fair; the prices of food grains are stationary; cases of small-pox are not so frequent; the health of the plough cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; on the whole the recent rain has done good to the *rabi* crops; small-pox is prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	0·67	Weather stormy and cloudy; cooler; the hail during the week has damaged the *mohwa* crop; the *rabi* crops are well advanced; the fall of rain has been beneficial to the backward crops.
Lohardugga ...	0·39	Light rain on the 16th and 17th; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are unchanged at head-quarters; in Palamow an improvement is reported both as regards the crops and general health.
Manbhoom ...	0·96	Weather somewhat unseasonable; the state of the *mohwa* crop on which the people largely depend for at least a couple of months is doubtful; the weather is threatening, and if heavy rain falls the crop will be seriously injured.
Singhbhoom ...	...	Return not received.
Balasore ...	0·30	Weather warm; the rice harvest has been finished; the average outturn is estimated at 11½ annas; malarial fever is much less prevalent.
Cuttack ...	0·07	Weather getting warm, but fine and seasonable; the *sárad* crop is still being reaped in some places; the *dalua* crop is progressing well; public health is on the whole good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sárad* rice is still being harvested; *dalua* rice is progressing well; common rice sells at 11¾ to 21 seers for the rupee; a few cases of cholera have been reported.
		General Remarks.—The recent rain has done much good to the crops on the ground, and has facilitated the preparation of the land for the next sowings; it has, however, injured some crops in Burdwan and Durbhunga; rain is still wanted in parts of Furreedpore and Backergunge, as well as in South Tipperah, Noakholly, Jessore and Chumparun; in Hazáribágh the *mohwa* crop has been damaged by hail, and in Manbhoom it is in a doubtful state; some damage has been done by hail near the town of Monghyr, and by catterpillars in Bhágalpur; in Sarun the opium crop is very short, and is moreover affected by blight; in Moorshedabad, Serajgunj and Maldah the price of rice has fallen a little.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 25th)	·2	Irrigated crops fair.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; earlier crops being cut.
Jhánsi („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* fair in most parts.
Agra („ 25th)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged; prices steady.
Meerut („ 26th)	On 21st February ·5 in Sadr; ·8 in Sardhana; and ·3 in Mewana.	Prospects improved; prices slightly lower; health good.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear; prospects somewhat improved.
Kumaun („ 22nd)	Good rain fell on 15th and 16th with snow on the hills, and again on night of 21st.	Some flights of locusts have passed, but have done slight damage.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh.—*contd*		
Lucknow } (Feb. 26th)	...	No change.
Fyzabad }		
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather settled.
		General Remarks.—Light rain in some divisions of the North-West Provinces; *rabi* prospects fair.
Punjab—(Feb. 25th).		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects unfavourable; rain much wanted; health fair; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops on *baráni* lands drying up; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains; health generally good, but a few cases of small-pox and cattle disease in some villages of Rohtak.
Umballa ...	1·0	Crops fair, but more rain wanted; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Showers about the district; crops are no worse than last week, but slight rise in prices; health good.
Amritsar ...	1·10	Health fair; slight fluctuation in prices of food grains.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health fair; rain much wanted for crops.
Ráwalpindi ...	Sprinkling of rain on 25th	Weather cloudy, but more rain much wanted; cattle disease decreasing.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair, but rain much wanted; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair, but rain wanted; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects bad; prices of food grains again going up.
		General Remarks.—The further fall of rain so far as it has extended has again benefited the crops, but rain is still much needed throughout the Province.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 26th).		
Nimár ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; *rabi* prospects unchanged.
Betul ...	Slight rain	Cloudy; *rabi* harvesting; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	0·73	*Rabi* harvesting; health good; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Feb. 26th)	0·93	Cloudy and close; *rabi* harvesting; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Chanda ...	...	Prospects unchanged; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Chhindwára ...	0·30	Prospects of *rabi* poor, except gram; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	0·12	Rain injurious; no damage; fever prevalent.
Bhandára (Feb. 25th)	0·13	*Rabi* favourable; health good; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	1·23	Rain attended with thunder; cloudy; injury to crops apprehended; prices stationary.
Balaghát ...	Slight rain on the 20th	Cloudy; close; prospects of *rabi* good; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	0·42	Prospects unfavourable; health good; prices steady.
Saugor ...	0·85	*Rabi* harvesting; health good.
Damoh ...	0·39	Later sowings will benefit; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	0·73	Slight hail storm on 25th; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy; close; prospects of *rabi* good; cholera made its appearance; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Biláspur (Feb. 22nd)	Slight rain.	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well and is ready for reaping; cholera appeared; small-pox continues.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	...	Cloudy; prospects unchanged; cholera continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; close towards end of week; rain reported from 13 districts and only in one district, Seoni, damage to crops from recent rain anticipated; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects on the whole fair; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Feb. 27th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; cattle suffering from cow-pox in Naaf township.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Seven fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; no cholera; public health good, except in Hmaubee sub-division.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; 59 cattle deaths from 29th January to 10th instant in one township.
Henzada ...	...	Five deaths from cholera in Zaloon township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in two townships.
Prome ...	...	Public health good.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	A few cases of cholera, otherwise public health fair.
Thonkwa ...	...	Public health good; crops reaped, outturn excellent.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox prevalent in three townships.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Tounghoo ...	...	Public health good.
Tavoy (Feb. 8th)	...	One death from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Mergui (For fortnight ending Feb. 15th.)	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Mergui town; crops reaped; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—General health good; some cholera and a little small-pox; cattle disease in Bassein and Henzada.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably hot and dry; land being ploughed and sowing of *asu* and *ban dhan* commenced.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 26th)	Slight showers in the Bangalore and Kolar districts.	No change in crops and prices; for week ending February 15th gratuitously relieved in hospitals 456.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 26th)	...	*Rabi* harvesting in progress; prospects good.
Central India— (Feb. 26th)	Slight rain throughout.	Prospects unchanged.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Feb. 9th)	...	Tanks drying; wells, health, and crops fair; locusts disappeared; warmer; close; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 22nd)	Showers on 19th and 20th instant.	Sufficient water still in tanks and wells; health and crops good; prices still rising.
Harowtee („ „)	...	Health good; prospects improved.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	...	Prospects good.
Ajmere („ 26th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects improved.
Bhurtpore ...	Partial rain	Prospects unchanged.
Ulwur ...	General rain on 20th instant.	Rain of great service.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 148, 149, 150, 151, 154 AND 155 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.		Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Best sort. Past fortnight.	Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Common. Past fortnight.	Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past fortnight.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nurgle, &c.) Panicum Miliare, Eleusine, Coracana, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	REMARKS.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	South Canara ...	6 9	6 4	8 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	0 10	0 9	0 16	0 12	4 10	0 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	14 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 10	10 0	9 0	0 16	0 12	4 10	0 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	12 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Cachar ...	8 6	8 14	11 2	11 0	6 16	0 13	9 0	9 0	13 4	12 4	12 4	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Goalpara ...	9 8	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	10 0	8 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	10 0	8 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Kamrup ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	10 0	8 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 8	5 10	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	5 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
	Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
RAJPUTANA.	Partabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	
		9 1	...	...	...	...	...	4 7	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1878.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1878. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN OF PRINCIPAL TERMS OF TRAFFIC. Down.	Up.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·75	3073·60	483·38			Gurdáspur	6,360	1·03	0·28	Wheat	125,423	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal was 1945·38 cubic feet per second, of which 502·03 cubic feet per second passed down the Escapes. There is an increase of 14,115 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The available supply is barely sufficient for the whole of the water in the river is being utilized.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·39		943·65			Amritsar	66,875	0·91	...	Barley	2,941	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·42		460·59			Lahore	98,348	0·63	...	Mixed grains	3,138	
											Miscellaneous	40,051	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·60	1887·62	...	...		172,183	...	...	.....	172,183	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	399·99	...	...		157,739	...	...	.....	157,739	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·83	2546	279·00	108,285 Kurries, bullies, &c., 1,990 mds. of fuel, and 17,133 mds. of timber.	...	Umballa	1,868	0·68	1·15	Wheat	88,113	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal head was 2,087 cubic feet per second, of this amount 50 cubic feet per second passed down the Hansi Branch Escape, and 7 cubic feet out at the tail of the canal. The decrease of 43,332 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year is still stated to be only apparent and due to the non-entry of all the land irrigated owing to the prevailing sickness. The special attention of the Superintending Engineer has been called to the decrease.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·69		835·00			Karnál	34,917	0·50	0·87	Barley	1,358	
Hánsi do.	9·00	6·85		678·00			Delhi	25,810	0·10	...	Mixed grains	16,636	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·19		238·00			Rohtak	24,583	0·25	...	Miscellaneous	19,611	
							Hissár	22,508	0·40	...			
							Jind	15,136	...	...			
							Bikaner	89	...	...			
							Kalsia State	807	...	...			
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2546	2030·00	108,285	...		125,718	...	...	.....	125,718	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2546	1809·04	44,579	...		169,030	...	...	.....	169,030	There is an increase of 15,690 acres on the Inundation Canals as compared with corresponding period of last year.
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	17,000	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	35,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	166,000	2·84	...		...	
							Derá Ghazi Khan	36,000	...	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...		254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...		238,400	...	...	.....	238,400	
Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	38	...	...	Wheat	471	
							Gurgáon	883	...	...	Barley	72	
											Mixed grains	378	
											Miscellaneous	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...		921	...	...	.....	921	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...		297,901	...	...	.....	297,901	
Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...		326,789	...	...	.....	326,769	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 26th February, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Náwáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the destruction of Useless Records in Courts in British India.

INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876. He should explain in a very few words the object of the little Bill which he asked leave to introduce. The Presidency Banks Act had now been in force nearly three years, and had worked, so far as the Government was informed, in a very satisfactory manner. The object of the Bill he proposed to introduce was not to alter any of the substantive provisions of the existing Act, but only to provide for a few omissions and improvements in detail which had been suggested. Amongst these proposed changes, the only change which had any real importance had been suggested by the Banks themselves, and it was with the object of meeting the wishes of the Presidency Banks that he now asked leave to introduce this Bill. Its necessity had mainly arisen from doubts which had been expressed as to whether the Banks had power, under the Act of 1876, to borrow money by pledging the assets or property of the Bank. The need for such a power was obvious; and this omission having been brought to the notice of the Government by the three Presidency Banks, it was with the object of removing these doubts that it was proposed to introduce the present Bill.

The other changes which it was proposed to take the opportunity of making in the existing law were for the most part so unimportant, that he need not take up the time of the Council in explaining them.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he heard with great satisfaction that it was proposed to amend the Presidency Banks Act. He was not aware of the exact nature of the amendments proposed; but he felt at the time the Act

was being passed, and when he sat as a Member of the Select Committee, that it was in many points very incomplete. He trusted that the amendment the Act would receive would not only affect matters of detail, but that its general tendency would be to increase the security of the public and the shareholders of the Bank. The present Act was still in many respects defective, and the very serious malpractices which had come to light both in India and in England showed that a much greater amount of stringency than had hitherto been considered necessary, was desirable in all Acts of this description.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th March, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 26th February, 1879.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	30	21	51	25	11	36	55	32	87	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius.
From 2 to 10 years	92	49	141	23	19	42	115	68	183	
„ 10 to 20 „	103	63	166	53	25	78	156	88	244	
„ 20 to 30 „	351	291	642	179	98	277	530	389	919	
„ 30 to 40 „	21	6	27	15	4	19	36	10	46	
„ 40 to 50 „	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	599	432	1,031	295	157	452	894	589	1,483	

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

Orissa	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius.
Western Bengal	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Central ditto	10	6	16	...	...	...	10	6	16	
Eastern ditto	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	..	3	
Behar	44	27	71	115	40	155	159	67	226	
N.-W. Provinces	351	259	610	152	114	266	503	373	876	
Oudh	167	126	293	16	2	18	183	128	311	
Central India	10	8	18	2	...	2	12	8	20	
Punjab	7	2	9	...	...	...	7	2	9	
Nepal	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	599	432	1,031	295	157	452	894	589	1,483	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Bramins, high caste	64	42	106	27	16	43	91	58	149	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius.
Hindus: Agriculturists	183	118	301	79	32	111	262	150	412	
Hindus: Artizans	45	36	81	7	3	10	52	39	91	
Hindus: Low castes	196	129	325	123	71	194	319	200	519	
Mussulmans	111	107	218	59	35	94	170	142	312	
Christians	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	599	432	1,031	295	157	452	894	589	1,483	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus ...	724	447	1,171
2. Musulmans ...	170	142	312
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	894	589	1,483

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Madras	Ganjam ...	8 9	7 4	11 5	...	...	...	9 2	8 9	8 1	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	20 5	14 6	20 1	13 3	18 6	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 • 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 7	7 9	7 9	7 9	14 0	...	13 0	14 8	14 8	13 9	14 1	15 1	12 6	16 4	17 5	15 2	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 7	10 5	10 6	8 8	18 2	18 2	11 8	...	...	...	16 4	17 3	12 7	21 0	12 6	13 6	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	5 1	4 9	6 6	...	...	...	12 4	10 2	7 0	13 0	10 9	7 3	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	11 8	13 7	13 7	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 1	12 8	12 8	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	5 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	5 9	...	9 5	7 0	16 8	16 8	...	14 8	17 4	10 4	17 7	16 8	10 5	12 6	12 6	14 2	85 0	85 0	109 8	12 7	12 7	13 9	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 3	11 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	5 4	10 8	10 4	8 3	14 6	15 8	11 8	17 4	16 3	11 6	18 7	18 7	13 5	19 8	15 9	12 9	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	7 2	7 7	10 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 3	9 7	9 7	6 5	13 4	14 4	11 3	13 6	13 2	10 3	14 5	14 5	10 5	15 0	12 0	12 7	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	13 1	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	5 7	5 7	4 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 2	5 0	10 7	10 0	6 1	12 9	13 3	12 0	13 1	12 5	10 9	...	...	14 2	15 7	15 0	12 7	...	...	194 4	12 9	12 5	11 3	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	7 3	7 1	8 1	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	6 9	9 8	9 1	8 0	11 5	10 8	11 2	14 8	14 8	9 9	16 4	16 4	10 5	15 2	13 6	11 0	87 5	87 5	85 0	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 7	...	11 7	10 9	9 1	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	16 4	16 4	10 3	16 4	14 3	10 9	102 1	102 1	97 2	13 9	13 9	12 4	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	7 1	7 1	9 3	...	...	...	10 3	11 6	6 9	12 6	12 2	8 5	...	...	10 0	18 1	18 1	9 1	18 3	17 9	9 4	20 7	16 1	12 2	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	9 1	11 4	11 4	10 5	16 8	14 3	15 1	18 5	19 2	13 1	16 7	17 5	12 7	18 7	15 1	11 4	226 3	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	5 1	...	...	...	9 5	8 3	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	15 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 3	15 1	15 1	15 7	17 5	12 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	12 0	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	5 6	5 6	5 9	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	10 1	10 5	10 1	10 5	12 6	12 6	...	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 4	16 4	11 9	18 5	16 2	14 6	170 1	145 8	145 8	13 0	13 0	11 3	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	6 2	6 2	4 3	...	...	...	9 7	8 8	9 7	10 6	9 5	10 6	14 6	14 6	10 5	17 6	17 6	20 6	16 3	17 0	15 5	16 9	17 8	12 5	97 2	97 2	102 1	14 5	14 5	14 0	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	4 6	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 1	7 5	8 7	8 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 6	10 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	4 9	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	9 9	8 5	8 1	10 5	9 5	9 0	15 7	16 5	13 9	19 1	19 1	19 1	17 2	18 0	13 1	19 9	17 1	17 1	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	6 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	8 8	8 4	7 2	13 9	15 4	9 2	14 0	14 0	7 7	13 0	13 0	8 6	13 3	13 3	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	7 9	10 4	10 0	8 5	14 3	15 9	10 3	15 2	15 2	10 1	15 7	15 7	12 0	18 9	17 7	12 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	South Canara ...	6 9	6 9	8 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 6	9 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	12 8	14 4	14 6	14 1	112 4	108 4	106 9	11 2* 12 2†	11 2 12 2	11 5 11 5	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	5 8	5 8	7 2	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	9 7	10 5	10 1	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 7	15 1	15 1	15 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
Bombay	Bombay ...																															Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...																															Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...																															Kaira ...		
	Surat ...																															Surat ...		
	Broach ...																															Broach ...		
	Tanna (Salsette) ...																															Tanna (Salsette) ...		
	Colába (Alibág) ...																															Colába (Alibág) ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...																															Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...																															Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...																															Ahmednagar ...		
	Poona ...																															Poona ...		
	Sholápur ...																															Sholápur ...		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
	Satara ...																															Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...																															Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...																															Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
	Ratnágiri ...																															Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...																															Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra) ...																															Pánch Mahál (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...																															Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...																															Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...																															Baroda ...		
	Disa ...																															Disa ...		
	Nimach ...																															Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...																															Nasirabad ...		
	Rájkot ...																															Rájkot ...		
Sind.	Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 3	8 12	9 8	12 13	12 0	10 12	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	106 0	120 0	6 0	6 6	26 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Bombay.	
	Karachi ...	9 0	8 0	9 15	15 0	14 8	14 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	12 4	9 0	9 8	8 12	7 0	6 0	...	10 3	10 8	10 8	114 0	108 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
	Shikarpur ...	8 0	8 4	9 14	14 0	13 4	11 0	6 5	5 13	6 12	8 13	9 0	9 0	...	9 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	25 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	280 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	11 0	16 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 0	6 11	...	...	8 5	7 10	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	10 4a	12 0	11 12	19 0	18 8	25 0	13 12	13 8	13 14	14 12	14 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 10	10 4	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	10 8b	10 4	13 4	14 0	14 0	22 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	16 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	13 4	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	10 0c	11 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	10 4d	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 8 to 15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	10 8	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	15 0	100 0	105 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	10 10½	10 11	12 4	13 8	13 5	16 0	5 12	5 11	7 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 5	16 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	11 7f	11 7	12 5	...	...	30 8	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	11 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	90 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 11	8 14	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	11 4g	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	17 4	120 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	11 8h	12 0	14 8	...	...	25 0	11 12	11 4	10 0 to 13 0	13 8	12 8	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		
																				...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0 to 20 12	120 0	120 0	120 0						

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, best rice 6-2 to 6-4 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 6-12 to 10-8 seers, common rice 11-3 to 11-12 seers, and gram 10 to 13-12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-4 to 12-8 seers, best rice 12-12 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-4 to 11 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 11-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 8-12 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 8-12 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	8 6[i]	9 5	12 0	17 0	16 12	11 8	12 0	12 0	16 12	14 6	14 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	13 8[j]	12 0 to 13 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	37 8	9 14	10 14 to 11 4	9 0 to 14 0	13 2	13 2	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	9 0[k]	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4½	11 4	12 12	13 8	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	10 10	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	12 12	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 8[l]	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0[m]	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0[n]	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 3	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	9 11[o]	9 8	12 4	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	12 8[p]	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	... [q]	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	10 0[r]	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	8 0[s]	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	13 5½	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly ...	... [t]	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	14 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	13 0[u]	15 0	17 0	16 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	12 4[v] to 13 0	12 4 to 13 0	13 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 8	12 8 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 14 8	13 0	24 0	25 8	17 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	12 0[w]	12 0	14 4	18 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	12 0[x]	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	11 8	11 8	12 0	16 4	16 4	18 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	14 0	14 0	11 12	25 0	26 8	16 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	11 0[y]	11 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	11 10	10 10	14 7	19 9	14 7	18 9	9 4	9 4	8 4	13 6	13 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur ...	10 11[z]	10 11	13 4	12 10	12 10	20 3	12 0	12 10	11 6	14 8	15 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	11 0[z1] to 13 0	12 0 to 14 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	12 0	12 0	14 4	...	...	32 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8[z2]	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	15 12*	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	10 8[z3]	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	17 1	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	11 8[z4]	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	8 0[z5]	9 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...																		
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibsagar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	9 8	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	5 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	13 12	12 8	12 0	11 0
	Saháranpur ...	10 12	11 13	12 14	16 3	17 0	16 0	6 6	7 8	6 6	8 1	9 9	8 8	14 0	13 15	13 14	14 0	17 0	11 13
	Muzaffarnagar ...	11 8	12 2	13 4	18 2	17 10	15 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	9 6	9 14	8 13	14 5	14 13	15 6	12 10	14 13	11 0
	Meerut ...	11 12	11 12	12 4	16 0	18 0	15 8	4 12	5 0	6 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	11 0
	Bulandshahr ...	12 0	12 12	12 4	16 0	17 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 8	15 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	11 0
	Aligarh ...	13 0	14 8	12 4	17 0	19 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	15 0	17 8	19 0	14 8	17 0	11 0
	Kumaun ...	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.												
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 10
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 12	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8
	Bogra ...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	13 0 to 18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 8
	Darjeeling ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	75 0	75 0	80 0	7 0	7 2	7 2
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	91 4	96 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	8 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	...	...	...	10 8	13 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gya ...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Durbhunga ...	22 0	24 0	20 12	9 0	10 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	187 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Sarun ...	20 0	21 4	18 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0
	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	10 5	11 5	16 8	147 0	147 0	126 0	8 9	8 4	8 4
	Bhágalpur ...	...	...	...	10 11	10 6	17 11	126 4	101 0	151 9	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0 to 10 0	14 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	6 0
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	17 1	...	17 1	15 12	16 6	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	6 12	7 12	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 7
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	22 8	...	9 0	8 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0
	Lohardugga ...	24 0	28 0	30 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Manbhoom ...	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...												
	Cachar ...												
	Goálpárá ...												
	Gáro Hills ...												
	Kámrúp ...												
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Nowgong ...												
	Sibságar ...												
	Lakhimpur ...												
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...												
	Nága Hills ...												
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	13 15	172 0	129 0	172 0	9 2	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 10	132 0	132 0	176 0	...	...	...
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	9 8
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	9 12
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 8

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 23-10 seers per rupee.

[i] In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 12 seers, and common rice 15 seers.

[j] In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 8-12 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 6 seers.

[k] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 10-14 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14-1 seers, and gram (at Bagdogra) 8 seers.

[l] In Sersjgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

[m] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 6-8 seers.

[n] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10-6 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 6-4 seers.

[o] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 11-7 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 9-6 to 16 seers.

[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers.

[q] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

[r] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 9-8 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

[s] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11-8 to 12 seers and common rice 13 to 14 seers.

[t] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.

[u] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, barley (at Jehanabad) 17-8 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 8-8 to 10-4 seers.

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, great millet 22 to 23 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

[w] In Madhubani the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 30 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 35 seers.

[x] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 19 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

[y] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 28 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 8-8 to 9 seers.

[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets (at Muddehpora) 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 20 seers, and gram (at Banka) 10 seers.

[z1] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 seers.

[z2] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers and maize or Indian-corn 23 to 25 seers.

[z3] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers and maize or Indian-corn 23 to 25 seers.

[z4] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers and maize or Indian-corn 23 to 25 seers.

[z5] In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 15-12 seers, common rice 18-6 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.

[z6] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 16 seers, common rice 14-12 to 18-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 10 seers.

[z7] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 11-4 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13-8 seers, best rice 11-4 to 17 seers, common rice 13-8 to 19 seers, mahwa (at Daltongunge) 15-4 seers, murwa 20-4 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 16-88 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	13 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	18 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	10 8	13 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Garhwál	N.W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	10 11	11 2	11 0	15 12	15 12	14 10	6 6	6 12	7 5	9 4	10 2	7 14	13 8	13 12	11 13	12 15	12 6	5 10	...	...	...	11 8	12 15	12 0	130 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradábad	12 8	13 2	11 4	19 6	18 7	15 0	7 13	7 8	7 3	10 5	11 4	8 2	16 14	13 2	13 12	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 10	12 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	12 9½	14 1½	10 5½	19 3	21 0	12 0	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	10 3	9 14	8 1½	15 9½	17 11	12 0	15 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	12 7½	168 0	144 0	192 0	9 4½	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	11 9	12 8	9 11	17 8	20 0	13 2	5 0	5 0	6 4	9 11	9 6	7 13	15 10	18 2	11 4	14 1	16 9	11 4	...	...	...	13 12	14 11	12 3	150 0	137 8	150 0	9 6	9 11	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	14 6	14 2	10 8	21 4	21 12	13 8	6 0	6 2	6 0	12 2	11 6	9 4	18 0	19 12	11 2	17 4	18 2	10 14	...	...	...	15 12	16 2	11 2	160 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	11 14	13 12	9 6	15 0	20 0	12 8	7 8	8 2	6 4	10 0	10 10	7 8	13 12	17 4	12 8	13 2	16 4	11 9	...	...	...	11 14	13 12	11 4	100 0	100 0	200 0	9 1	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	11 4	13 0	11 12	15 0	17 8	12 12	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	14 8	15 8	12 0	15 8	16 8	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	13 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Agra	12 0	12 12	10 8	16 8	18 0	13 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 8	8 0	16 0	17 8	11 0	15 8	15 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	14 9	14 14	9 8½	20 3	22 1½	10 11	5 1	5 1½	5 12	10 8	11 0	8 6	17 15	20 0	11 1	17 4	18 7	11 0	...	...	...	14 15	16 1	12 8	165 0	165 0	187 8	9 11½	9 11½	10 10	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	13 0	14 0	10 8	19 8	21 8	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	18 0	19 8	11 8	17 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	13 0	15 0	11 12	18 0	22 8	13 8	6 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	8 0	15 8	20 4	...	14 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	11 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	15 12	14 12	12 11	25 0	24 9	13 5	7 8	7 8	15 15	11 8	11 8	7 7	21 12½	22 8	13 4	20 3	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 1	16 7½	12 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	14 0	13 4	12 8	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 8	24 0	13 12	18 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	14 4	13 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	13 8	14 0	10 8	19 8	21 8	12 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	10 8	11 0	9 4	19 8	21 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	18 8	13 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	11 12	11 12	10 6	18 0	18 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 12	12 12	8 0	19 8	21 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	11 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	11 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	15 0	14 4	10 8	16 0	15 8	12 8	6 8	6 4	7 4	13 3	13 4	9 4	24 0	23 8	12 12	18 8	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	11 8	10 14	12 6	18 8	18 0	15 0	7 6	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	9 10	20 6	21 12	14 12	17 8	16 12	14 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	14 6	160 0	145 0	185 0	8 0	8 10	8 0	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	15 3	14 7	11 0	19 2	20 12	11 13	6 8	6 0	6 8	11 4	10 12	9 0	21 12	23 3	11 4	19 6	18 9	12 1	...	...	...	15 7	15 1	11 10	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	12 11	13 1	12 0	18 5	21 3	14 13	7 1	7 1	7 1	12 0	14 2	9 14	19 12	22 3	11 4	19 6	18 9	12 1	...	...	...	13 6	14 0	13 6	197 12	197 12	197 12	9 0	8 15	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	12 2½	12 2½	11 13	21 9½	23 6½	15 12	9 14½	10 12½	9 3	13 1	14 6½	10 8	23 6½	37 14½	13 2	18 14½	23 6½	12 4	...	...	...	11 11½	13 8	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	11 14	12 8	11 9	...	17 0	...	9 4	9 8	9 1	14 0	15 0	9 11	23 0	28 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 4	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Basti		
	Azamgarh	11 1	12 5	11 7	17 3	17 11	14 12	7 12	7 13	7 6	14 3	15 8	11 9	22 5	25 7	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 8	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	11 0	16 8	18 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	12 8	13 1	11 11	16 5	19 1	14 2	8 2½	7 10	7 10	14 2	14 2	10 14	20 6	23 7	15 4	17 6½	17 6	11 15	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	13 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	8 5½	...	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	12 4	19 5	19 5	14 13	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	14 13	14 13	9 10½	24 7½	26 7½	15 7	18 10½	18 10½	13 8	...	...	...	13 8½	13 8½	14 13	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Punjab	Delhi	11 0	12 0	12 8	15 8	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	Delhi	Punjab	
	Gurgáon	11 0	11 12	12 8	15 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	14 12	15 12	13 0	14 0	14 12	12 0	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	15 0	140 0	120 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	Gurgáon [*a*]		
	Karnál	12 0	13 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	14 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	12 0	12 8	13 8	22 8	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Hissar [*b*]		
	Rohtak	10 4	12 8	13 0	16 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	17 0	120 0	100 0	160 0	9 9	9 4	8 8	Rohtak [*c*]		
	Sirsa	12 0	14 0	15 8	26 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	Sirsa [*b*]		
	Umballa	12 0	12 4	13 8	17 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	12 8	13 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	16 4	15 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	9 4	Ludhiána		
	Simla	10 0	9 8	10 0	14 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	7 12	7 4	Simla		
	Jullundur	11 8	12 12	13 8	15 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 0	9 8	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	12 8	10 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 8	15 8	16 0	14 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 10	9 4	Hoshiárpur [*d*]		
	Kángra	8 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	Kángra [*e*]		
	Amritsar	11 8	12 8	14 4	17 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 14	13 12	15 0	15 4	14 8	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 8	95 0	95 0	110 0	11 11	10 10	10 2	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	10 4	10 12	12 8	15 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	14 8	130 0	120 0	150 0	11 8	10 4	10 4	Siálkot [*a*]		
	Gurdáspur	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	14 12	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Gurdáspur [*f*]		
	Lahore	10 12	12 8	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	18 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Lahore [*g*]		
	Ferozepore	11 12	13 0	16 0	19 12	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Ferozepore [*h*]		
	Gujránwála	10 8	11 12	13 0	16 8	18 8	16 4	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála [*h*]		
	Ráwalpindi	8 2	11 8	13 4	11 0	12 12	17 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	12 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	11 12	11 4	10 0	Ráwalpindi [*i*]		
	Jhelum	11 8	13 8	14 0	19 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Jhelum [*j*]		
	Gujrát	11 2	12 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	15 0	14 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 14	13 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	10 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	11 8	12 0	17 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	9 8	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	12 12	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	70 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Mooltan [*a*]		
	Jhang	10 8	11 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	11 12	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	11 12	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [*k*]		
	Muzaffargarh	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 15	12 11	15 15	15 7	16 14	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	4 14	6 4	15 0	18 12	17 8	13 12	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 15	12 11	17 13	100 0	82 0	112 0	52 0	50 0	62 8	Dera Ismail Khán [*l*]		
	Dera Ghází Khan	9 14	9 14	11 14	17 8	16 4	14 11	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 11	11 4	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 7	10 5	12 5	125 0	125 0	150 0	25 0	22 8	33 12	Dera Ghází Khán		
	Bannu	10 7	12 15	21 14	13 7	15 5	26 4	...	...	...	5 10	6 4	9 6	15 0	16 4	25 0	12 8	13 13	17 8	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	17 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu		
	Pesháwar	6 9	8 10	14 2	8 13	12 6	30 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 14	10 0	7 9	10 10	22 12	8 8	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 3	12 1	73 0	67 0	91 0	32 4	37 8	43 0	Pesháwar [*m*]		
	Kohát	7 12	9 14	17 9	11 6	15 13	22 15	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	14 1	9 7	12 0	20 6	9 15	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 10	8 15	12 12	102 0	102 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	86 11	Kohát [*n*]		
	Hazára	11 8	12 0	9 8	15 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	180 0	180 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Hazára		
Oudh	Lucknow	13 1½	13 14½	10 0	19 13½	20 7½	12 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 13½	11 0	9 4	19 2	22 13½	12 8	17 10½	17 15½	11 8	19 7½*	28 4½	14 0	13 11	14 2	11 12	110 0	110 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	13 8	13 8	10 8	20 0	21 8	11 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	23 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	20 0†‡	21 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	13 4	13 12	9 8	19 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	24 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	28 0‡	31 0	16 0	15 0	14 12	11 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	15 3	15 8	9 0	22 8	22 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	13 0	7 4	20 7	24 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	21 6§	25 0	...	16 14	18 0	10 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 5	Sitapur		
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui		
	Kheri	13 8	15 8	9 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	12 0	12 8	8 0	21 0	24 8	10 8	18 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	12 4	13 0	10 8	19 0	21 8	11 13½	6 8	7 0	7 8	11 12	12 4	8 11½	19 4	24 8	11 5	15 8	16 0	11 8	30 0‡	31 0	18 0	15 12	19 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	11 8	12 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 6	8 6	22 2	28 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	10 0	32 0‡	40 0	15 0	13 8	16 0	9 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	12 14	13 4	10 4	19 8	19 8	13 10	9 6	9 4	8 2	12 0	12 6	8 6	22 0	29 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	10 0	30 5‖	38 0	10 15	14 0	14 2	10 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	14 6	14 4	11 0	21 0	23 12½	12 0	13 0	13 12	7 0	14 0	14 4	7 6	24 0	27 10	12 0	22 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	12 12	13 0	11 12	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 8	16 0	9 12	22 8	24 8	13 4	22 0	20 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	13 3	13 0	12 15	21 5	21 5	14 13	13 0	11 0	7 11	15 0	13 12	9 0	23 5	23 14	13 7	20 11	19 6	12 13	40 0¶	40 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Partábgarh		
		18 13**	18 10	14 8	18 0	13 5	13 15	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 2	8 2	8 3																					

[*a*] Firewood falling.
[*b*] Barley rising.
[*c*] Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising and firewood falling.
[*d*] Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár and gram falling.
[*e*] Wheat, barley, and rice rising.
[*f*] Wheat, rice, bájra and gram rising.
[*g*] Wheat, barley and jowár rising.
[*h*] Barley and jowár rising.
[*i*] Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram rising.
[*j*] Wheat, barley, and bájra rising.
[*k*] Bajra rising and firewood falling.
[*l*] Jowár rising and firewood falling.
[*m*] Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár, and salt rising.
[*n*] Wheat, barley, bájra and jowar rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makai, kodo.
‖ Zaharra, kodo, and medua.
¶ Kodo and peas.
** Mash and peas.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	11 4	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	12 4	12 4	10 4	13 12	13 12	15 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára ...	10 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 12	...	8 12	13 12	10 0	12 0	15 12	15 12	16 0	...	...	...
	Chánda ...	10 5	10 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 5	18 4	18 4	17 8	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	10 4	10 4	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	16 10	...	...	...
	Bálaghát ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	11 4	10 12	14 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	12 8	9 0
	Saugor ...	12 8	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	6 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	17 0
	Damoh ...	14 0	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	7 0	10 0	9 8	7 8	21 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0
	Seoni ...	11 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	10 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Betúl ...	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwára ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	9 0	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 14	7 5	13 8	14 0	16 10	12 6	13 8	15 8
	Narsinghpur ...	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0
	Nimár ...	10 8	10 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 5	14 8	14 8	14 9	13 13	12 0	11 5
	Raipur ...	11 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	13 0	21 0	22 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	12 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...																		
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Amráoti ...																		
	Akola ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ellichpur ...																		
	Buldána ...																		
	Wún ...																		
	Básim ...																		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...																		
	Kolar ...																		
	Túmkúr ...																		
	Mysore ...																		
	Hassan ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ...																		
	Kadur ...																		
	Chitaldroog ...																		
	Coorg ...																		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore ...	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 11	14 8	11 8	6 0	4 10	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 5	11 0	13 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	11 0
	Kishengurh ...	10 0	10 8	12 8	14 0	15 8	14 0	6 12	6 8	6 4	8 12	7 0	7 0	14 8	16 0	11 12	14 0	14 8	11 8
	Ulwur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	11 6	12 4	10 12	14 8	17 3	12 10	6 11	6 11	6 15	8 12	8 12	7 4	13 10	16 8	11 14	13 2	15 14	10 14
	Kerowlee (City) ...	10 10	11 4	8 12	20 0	20 0	10 14	10 0	10 10	7 3	11 4	12 8	7 8	18 2	18 2	10 4	16 0	17 3	8 12
	Ajmere ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 12	11 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	9 0
	Deoli Cantonment ...	10 13	12 8	12 12	14 12	18 0	14 11	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	10 5	14 3	16 14	14 7	14 12	16 13	10 0
	Erinpura ...	7 12	7 8	9 12	11 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Sirohee ...	7 8	7 4	9 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	5 8	5 4	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	9 12	11 4
	Abu ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anadra ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	6 8	7 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	7 5½	6 10½	9 3	9 6	9 6	10 14	5 7½	4 5	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 2	8 7	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	8 12	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	7 4	7 8	10 15	10 10	11 4	14 6	5 0	5 10	5 7	6 4	6 4	6 4	10 10	11 4	16 2	10 4	11 4	14 8
	Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee ...	14 12	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	17 4	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	18 8	21 4	17 0	...	...	...
	Kotah ...	14 0	14 0	17 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 2	7 12	7 12	8 5	22 4	22 4	20 8	13 10	13 8	8 4
	Tonk ...	10 12	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 4	6 12	6 0	13 8	18 0	...	13 0	16 0	...
	Jhallawar ...	12 2½	12 9	15 4½	12 0	18 6½	...	...	...	...	6 14½	6 15	6 9	17 12¼	18 6½	16 10	12 3	13 5	...
	Shahpoora ...	9 4	10 4	12 6	13 8	16 0	13 0	7 12	8 4	6 4	9 0	9 8	7 6	14 8	15 4	13 2	12 8	14 0	10 0
	Dholpur ...	11 7	11 14	9 11	17 3	18 0	11 4	6 12	6 12	5 10	9 0	11 4	6 12	17 2	18 4	11 2	15 10	18 0	9 11
Central India.	Indore ...	8 11	9 3	12 0	...	...	...	6 10	7 1	5 7	8 0	8 0	6 11	12 0	12 10	15 8	11 6	11 6	12 0
	Gwalior ...	12 0	12 11	10 6	15 9	16 15	7 13	5 1	5 1	5 8	6 0	6 3	6 2	15 5	16 9	11 8	14 12	15 5	9 2
	Goona ...	13 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	6 12	17 8	22 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	12 0
	Rutlam ...	8 12	9 8	12 13	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	6 7	12 12	13 12	14 13	10 12	11 8	11 13
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	12 0	12 0	15 12	17 0	16 0	18 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	17 0	16 8	16 0	14 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Venaigo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Venaigo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Venaigo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	Bhandára ...		
...	...	...	6 6	8 4	10 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	128 0	128 0	94 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
...	22 0	18 0	11 4	10 8	14 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	6 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor ...		
20 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	12 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	10 0	9 4	15 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Seoni ...		
20 0	19 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
13 8	13 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Betúl ...		
12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 2	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
23 0	23 0	24 8	11 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 2	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	Nimár ...		
11 0	12 0	25 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	21 8	160 0	130 0	320 0	9 0	7 0	9 8	Sambalpur ...		
60 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	42 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
												Amráoti ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Akola ...		
												Ellichpur ...		
												Buldána ...		
												Wún ...		
												Básim ...		
												Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
												Kolar ...		
												Túmkúr ...		
												Mysore ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan ...		
												Shimoga ...		
												Kadur ...		
												Chitaldroog ...		
												Coorg ...		
...	...	...	10 6	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	19 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	14 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	39 0	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ulwur ...		
14 8	17 0	12 10	13 12	15 2	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
20 0	20 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	27 8	Kerowlee (City) ...		
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	Ajmere ...		
...	...	...	12 11	14 11	14 1	...	...	...	11 0	12 2	30 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	Sirohee ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Abu ...		
												Anadra ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	6 pies*	8 pies*	6 pies*	9 0	8 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	8 15¾	8 3½	10 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15½	8 9½	17 3	Méywar (Oodeypore) ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 15	12 8	...	...	...	9 11	10 0	15 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 8	20 0	42 0	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 8	25 0	Boondee ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	22 7	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	18 8	Kotah ...		
...	...	...	18 4	15 4	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	16 12	17 12	15 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 13½	16 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	12 12	13 4	13 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	13 15	15 1	11 4	...	...	...	9 13	9 4	17 7	Dholpur ...		
...	...	...	10 10	10 14*	13 11	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 9	8 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	11 14	12 7	10 9	91 4	91 4	100 7	8 12	8 0	11 7	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	15 4	17 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	11 4	12 12	14 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 8	17 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS &c., FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 60, 61, 62 & 63 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH JANUARY 1879.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average Wages per Month of: Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Saháranpur		Not received		
	Muzaffarnagar	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut	5 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	
	Bulandshahr	3 13 4	4 12 10	7 10 8	
	Aligarh	4 4 9	4 0 0	12 8 0	
	Kumaun	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwál	4 8 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Bijnor	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Moradabad	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	
	Budaun	3 4 0	3 4 0	7 0 0	
	Bareilly	3 4 0	...	9 12 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	3 7 0	4 0 0	7 5 4	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Muttra	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8	
	Agra	4 3 6	5 8 0	7 8 0	
	Farukhabad	3 10 1½	3 12 0	7 14 2½	
	Mainpuri		Not received.		
	Etáwah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Etah	1 7 6	1 15 8	3 15 4	
	Jalaun	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhánsi	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur	4 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	
	Bánda	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Allahabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	
	Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Gorakhpur	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	
	Azamgarh		Not received.		
	Mirzapur	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	
	Gházipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 1 6	
Oudh.	Lucknow	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Unáo	2 9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	
	Sitapur	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Hardoi	4 3 6	...	6 9 0	
	Kheri	2 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	
	Bahraich	3 0 0	...	...	
	Gonda	2 13 6	3 8 0	6 10 6	
	Rae Bareli	...	...	...	
	Sultánpur	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 148, 149, 154 AND 155 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muttiwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muttiwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muttiwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 12	9 2	4 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 5	7 10	7 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	8 13	...	...	...	6 7	7 6	7 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amraoti ...	9 0	8 5	8 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	0 18	0 18	0 18	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	46 0	46 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	0 15	0 15	0 15	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	0 15	0 15	0 15	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldana ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	0 16	0 16	0 16	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Wun ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	0 22	0 18	0 18	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Basim ...	7 7	7 7	7 7	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 7	7 7	7 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	13 5	13 5	13 5	0 18	0 18	0 18	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED AT THE SEVEPAL POST OFFCES IN INDIA.

No. 10047, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1879.

From—E. R. DOUGLAS, ESQ., *Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India,*

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

As directed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a list of newspapers registered in India at the office of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices as it stood on the 31st March 1878.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on the 31st March 1878.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL.	
Behar Herald.	Adbhut Digbijáya.	Amrita Bázár Patriká.
Bengali.	Adbhut Rahasya.	Banga Bandhu.
Bengal Magazine.	Aitiliasik Rahasyanubada.	Banga Bidyá Prakáshiká.
Bengal Times.	Akhbar-ul-Aklyár.	Banga Bigyapani (Bengali Advertizer).
Billiards.	Anish Behar.	Bengali Gazette.
Brahma Public Opinion.	Arjya Darpan.	Calcutta Bártábaha and Bi-Weekly Advertizer.
Calcutta Advertizer.	Arjya Darsan.	Falit Jyotish.
Calcutta Gazette.	Arjya Mihir.	Howrah Hita Kari.
Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	Arjya Prativa.	Moorshedabad Patriká.
Calcutta Law Reports.	Bahbhat.	Nazim Shahar.
Calcutta Magazine.	Bámá Bodhini Patriká.	Pratikár.
Calcutta Stock and Share Market Report.	Banga Darsan.	Sabdártha Susarsangraha.
Catalogue.	Banga Mahilá.	Weekly Advertizer or Saptahik Bigyápani.
Catalogue and Price List.	Banga Mitra.	
Circular of Price Current of Metals, &c.	Bangala Rajkiya Gazette, or the Bengali Edition of Government Statistical Report.	
Darjeeling News.	Behar Bandhu.	
Day and Co.'s Circular.	Behar Government Gazette.	
Day and Co.'s Trade Circular.	Bhágbath Tatwabodhiká.	
Dinapore Advertizer.	Bhárat Bandhu.	
East.	Bhárat Chikitsak.	
Englishman.	Bhárat Mihir.	
Englishman Evening Mail.	Bhárat Sanskárak.	
Englishman's Overland Mail.	Bhárat Sramjibi.	
Englishman Saturday Evening Journal.	Bhárat Suhrid.	
Englishman Weekly Shipping List.	Bhárathi.	
Exchange Gazette.	Biswa Duta.	
Friend of India and Statesman.	Brahma Baibartha Purán.	
Gazette of India.	Chikitsa Kalpadruma, or Cyclopœdia of Practice of Medicine.	
General Ware Room Gazette.	Chikitsa Tatwa.	
Goods and Coaching Traffic Sheet.	Dacca Prakash.	
Hindu Patriot.	Datta's Homœopathic Series.	
Illustrated Catalogue of Printing Materials.	Dharma Pracharak.	
Indian Agriculturist.	Dharma Puran or Sridharma Mangal.	
Indian Bradshaw.	Dharma Tatwa.	
Indian Charivari.	Dibakara.	
Indian Church Gazette.	Education Gazette.	
Indian Daily News.	Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani.	
Indian Medical Gazette.	Grámbártá Prakáshiká (Monthly).	
Indian Mirror.	Grámbártá Prakáshiká (Weekly).	
Indian Omnibus.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL—*continued.*	
Indian Overland Summary.	Guldasti Nazir.	
Indian Student.	Gupta Lipi.	
Indian Tea Gazette.	Gyánánkura.	
Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Gazette.	Hindu Hitaishini.	
Legal Companion.	Hindu Lalaná.	
Madrassa Literary Budget.	Hindu Ranjiká.	
Masonic Herald.	Hitaishi.	
Mission Field.	Indian Law Report.	
Monthly Circular.	Jewish Gazette (Macbussar).	
Monthly Price Current.	Krishna Vakti Rashárnava.	
Monthly Price Current.	Kuch Behar Másik Patriká.	
Monthly Price Current, (Robert Campbell's).	Midnapore Samáchár.	
National Indian Association.	Mohammadi Akhbar.	
National Magazine.	Murshidabad Pratinidhi.	
Oriental Sporting Magazine.	Padma Puran.	
Overland Amritabazar.	Pathik.	
Pearl.	Práchin Kávya Sangraha.	
Price Circular.	Purán Ratnákar.	
Price Current.	Rigveda Sanhitá.	
Price List.	Rungpore Dikprakásh.	
Produce Circular.	Sabda Kalpadruma.	
Revenue Commerciale.	Sádhárani.	
Special Price List.	Sahachara.	
Statesman and Friend of India.	Samachara Chandriká.	
Statistical Reporter.	Samálochaka.	
Thacker, Spink and Co.'s List.	Sama Veda Sanhitá.	
The Indian Christian Herald.	Sangbáda Báhiká.	
The Indian Echo.	Sangbáda Pravákara.	
The Indian Magazine.	Sangbáda Váskara.	
The Law Reporter.	Sankhipta Indian Law Report.	
The Student's Magazine.	Sarbártha Dáyini.	
Trade Circular.	Sarbártha Sádhini.	
Trade Price List.	S. E. Datta's Series.	
Weekly Circular (Toulman and [illegible]).	Shástra Prakásha.	
	Soma Prakásha.	
	Srimat Bhágbath.	
	Srimat Bhágbath.	
	Srimat Bhágbath.	
	Sudhákara.	
	Sulava Samachára.	
	Suprasiddha Faráshi Dasya.	
	Tatwa Bodhini Patriká.	
	Uriya Gazette.	
	Utkala Darpana.	
	Utkala Dipiká.	
	Yayur Veda.	
	MADRAS.	
Anglo-Indian Nation and Uncovenanted Service Advocate.	Akbaray Purr Bahar.	Asaf-ul-Akbar.
Aspinwat and Co.'s Market Report.	Andrabhasa Sanjibani with a Supplement styled the Hásyabardhani.	Bellary District Gazette.
Athenæum and Daily News.	Dinavarthamani.	Carnatac Prakashika.
Bangalore Examiner.	Guanabanoo.	Chingleput and Madras District Gazette.
Bangalore Spectator and Herald.	Hankimay Madras.	Coimbatore District Gazette.
Bellary Spectator.	Hitavádi.	Cuddapa District Gazette.
Bonner and Co.'s Commercial Circular.	Janavinodini (Tamil).	Desábhimáni.
Bulletin Commerciale et Prix Current.	Janavinodini (Telugu).	Fort St. George Gazette.
Catholic Miscellany.	Jareeda-i-Roygar with Supplement.	Ganjam District Gazette.
Cochin Argus.	Karnátaka Vagujjivini.	Godavery District Gazette.
Coconada Advertizer.	Kerala Dhupagam.	Kasim-ul-Akhbar.
	Keralapkari.	Kristna District Gazette.
	Kursheed-i-Deccan.	Kurnool District Gazette.
		Madura District Gazette.
		Malabar District Gazette.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	MADRAS—*continued.*	
Daily Import and Export Lists.	Law Recorder.	Mysore Gazette.
Daily Lists of Transactions.	Madras Lover of Truth.	Mysore Vrithantha Bothini.
Deccan Advertizer.	Mazhar-ul-Akhbar.	Neilgherry District Gazette.
Deccan Times.	Monshoor Mahomedy.	Nellore District Gazette.
General Orders of the Most Noble the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Nyayadarisanni.	North Arcot District Gazette.
	Oomdatool Akhbari Shahee.	Police Weekly Circular.
	Padchima Tharaka and Kerala Pathaka.	Purushártha Prathani.
Gordon, Woodroff and Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current.	Palanisthala Vinodini.	Salem District Gazette.
Hall, Wilson and Co.'s Fortnightly Market Report.	Parasara Smreethe.	Sathia Varthamani.
Hyderabad Residency Orders.	Rayabahri.	South Arcot District Gazette.
Indian Critic and Lawyer.	Saffeiray Madras.	South Canara District Gazette with Supplement.
Indian Jurist.	Salem Patriot.	Swadharma Prakasini.
Indian Representative.	Satheavathasithanthum.	Tanjore District Gazette.
James Darragh and Co.'s Market Report.	Sams-ul-Akhbar.	Tinnevelly District Gazette.
Juvenile Reader.	Sithantha Sangragum.	Travancore Times.
MacDowell and Co.'s Wine Circular.	Sree Vineka Varthani.	Trichinopoly District Gazette.
Madras Church Missionary Record.	Tilisma Hirath.	Varthá Lahari.
Madras Journal of Education.	Trumpet of the Voice of Truth.	Vizagapatam District Gazette.
Madras Mail.	Valmiki Ramayanam.	
Madras Market Report and Price Current.	Vedánta Nirnaya Patriká.	
Madras Native Opinion.	Vetikudiem or Standard Bearer.	
Madras Railway Guide.		
Madras Standard.		
Madras Times.		
Madras Times Overland Mail.		
Madras Weekly Mail.		
Monitier Official de Establishments Français de l' Inde.		
Neilgherry Courier.		
Once a Week.		
Our Chronicle.		
Overland Athenæum and Daily News.		
Patriotic Hindu.		
Pierce, Lesli and Co.'s Market Report.		
South Indian Post.		
South of India Observer.		
Stephenson, Nixon and Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current.		
Vizagapatam Advertizer.		
*—Western Star.		
	BOMBAY.	
A Cruz.	Abalá Mitra.	Advertizer.
A India Catholica (Portuguese).	Adul Insáff.	Bodh Sudhákar.
A India Portuguesa.	Ahmedabad Samáchár.	Bombay Dost.
Album Litterario.	Akhbar-i-Saudagar Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chabook.	Bombay Government Gazette.
A Patria (Portuguese).		Dina Bhandar.
Boletia do Gaverno do Estado da India (Gazette of Goa Government, Portuguese).	Akhtare Hinda.	Duyán Bhándár.
	Arunodaya.	Duyan Chakshu.
Bombay Catholic Examiner.	Arya Dharma Prakásh.	Duyánodaya.
Bombay Church Chronicle.	Arya Mitra.	Luyán Prakásh.
Bombay Educational Record.	Arya Patriká.	Hitechhu.
Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Aryawarta.	Indu Prakásh.
	Aryawarta Panchánan.	Kashta Vilásini.
		Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BOMBAY—*continued.*	
Bombay Gazette.	Bál Lagna Nishedhak Patriká.	Kiran or the Sunbeam.
Bombay Gazette Overland Summary.	Bál Mitra.	Manna.
	Bálodaya.	Nagar Samáchár.
Bombay Guardian.	Belgaum Samáchár.	Native Opinion.
Bombay Price Current.	Bháratártha Prakásh.	Puna Herald.
Children's Friend.	Bombay Samáchár.	Sree Shivajee.
Daily Exports.	Broach Vartmán.	Sudarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy.
Deccan Herald.	Budhi Prakásh.	
English Mail.	Canarese School Paper.	Surya Prakásh.
Hand-book of information for passengers and shippers by the steamers of the P. and O. Company.	Chaturya Lahari.	Vedártha Yatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas.
	Dátardu.	
	Deshi Mitra.	
Indian Antiquary.	Dharwar Chandrodaya.	
Indian Spectator.	Dharwar Vrit.	
Indian Traveller's Guide.	Duyán Bodhak.	
James Mackintosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.	Duyán Ságar.	
	Duyán Vardhak.	
Judgments delivered by several High Courts of India and the Privy Council.	Duniádád Patri.	
	Furhut-ul-Ahbab.	
Legal Guide.	Fursad.	
McCullock, Beyts and Co.'s Freight Circular.	Guzerat Mitra.	
	Guzerat Samáchár.	
Merchant's Daily Companion.	Guzrat School Paper.	
Military General Orders of Government and Commander-in-Chief.	Hadikatul Akhbar.	
	Hindu Punch.	
Nova Goa.	Hitechhu.	
Ordnance Circular Orders.	Hubli Vaibhava.	
O'Ultramar.	Jagan Mitra.	
Pastoral Gazette.	Jain Diwákar.	
Poona Observer.	Jamé Jamshed.	
R. Lupi & Co.'s Fortnightly Freight Circular.	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	
	Karnatak Vártee.	
Standard.	Kattywar Samáchár.	
Times of India (Daily).	Kávya Etihás Sangraha.	
Times of India (Bi-weekly).	Khandesh Vaibhaba.	
Times of India Overland Summary.	Kheda Vartman.	
	Kossid-i-Mumbai.	
W. Nicol & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Kushful Akhbar.	
	Loka Mitra.	
W. Tennents' Freight Circular.	Maharástra Mitra.	
	Majm-ul-Babarini.	
	Malwan Samáchár and Vingorla Vrit.	
	Mitakshará.	
	Monthly Magazine on Engineering.	
	Násik Samáchár.	
	Násik Vrit.	
	Nibandha Málá.	
	Niti Prakásh.	
	Nur-i-Ilm.	
	Nyayashraya.	
	Nyáya Prakásh (Guzerathi).	
	Nyáya Prakásh (Marathi).	
	Nyáya Sindhu.	
	Nyáya Tatwa.	
	Pandhari Vrit.	
	Parashu.	
	Parsi Punch.	
	Pravákar.	
	Punch Daud.	
	Râst Goftar and Satya Prakásh.	
	Saif-ul-Islám.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BOMBAY —*continued.*	
	Sanmárg Darshak.	
	Saitha Markanda Purán.	
	Sarva Sangraha.	
	Satya Mitra.	
	Satya Prakásh.	
	Satya Sádhak.	
	Satya Sádhan.	
	Shilpakalá Sangraha, or Art Journal.	
	Shumsher Báhádur.	
	Stri Bodh.	
	Subha Suchak.	
	Subodh Patriká.	
	Suryodaya.	
	Swadesh Mangal.	
	Swadesh Mitrá.	
	Swadesh Watsala.	
	Upayuktá Duyáusar.	
	Valmiki Rámkáthá Mahodaya.	
	Vidnyán Vilás.	
	Vidya Mitra.	
	Vividha Juyána Vistár.	
	Wasai Samáchár.	
	Yezdan Parast.	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	Afzal-ul-Akhbar.	Aligarh Institute Gazette.
Aryan.	Agra Akhbar.	Holkar Sirkar Gazette.
Cawnpore Exchange Gazette.	Ahsanul Akhbar.	Malwa Akhbar.
Commercial Gazette.	Akhbar Alam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.
Dehra Advetizerr.	Akhbar Dabdaboi Kaisri.	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
Delhi Gazette.	Akhbar Mohib Hind.	Prince of Wales Gazette.
Discoveries of Science.	Akhbar Mufidam.	
Good Templar.	Akhbar Mohetsham.	
Indian Tribune.	Akhbar Nair Akhbar.	
Mussooree Advertizer.	Akhbar Naiyar Azim.	
Naini Tal Advertizer.	Akhbar Nasim Jounpur.	
Naini Tal Gazette and Ranikhet Advertizer.	Akhbar Sohail Hind.	
Nierces and Co.'s Price List.	Almora Akhbar.	
North-Western Foundry.	Anjuman Akhbar.	
North-West Sportsman.	Anjuman Tehzib Cawnpore.	
On Guard.	Arya Darpan.	
Pioneer.	Arya Mitra.	
Pioneer Mail.	Aryan Patrika.	
Shamrock.	Benares Akhbar.	
Sikandra Messenger.	Bharut Bandhu.	
Star.	Cawnporian Akhbar.	
Trade Circular.	Dabdaba-i-Sikandri.	
	Daily Najmul Akhbar.	
	Dharam Somáj Patra.	
	Gwalior Gazette.	
	Harish Chandra Chandriká.	
	Hindi Pradip.	
	Jalwa-i-Tur.	
	Jamaiul Kawanin.	
	Kaisur-ul-Akhbar.	
	Kumdhen.	
	Kasi Patriká.	
	Kavibachan Sudhá.	
	Lama-i-Nur.	
	Lawrence Gazette.	
	Literary Journal.	
	Loh-i-Mahfuz.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*	
	Makhzani Masihi.	
	Maryádá Purpati.	
	Matla-i-Nur.	
	Mirror of Medicine.	
	Najm-ul-Akhbar.	
	Nasim Agra.	
	Nazair Kánun Hind.	
	Nur-ul-Absár.	
	Nur-ul-Anwar.	
	Pandit.	
	Pryag Arya Dharm Patriká.	
	Pryag Dharm Prakásh.	
	Ratna Prakásh.	
	Risala Intkhab Quanin and Nazair Shamlal.	
	Rohilkhand Akhbar.	
	Safir Budhana.	
	Sanátan Dharm Sabhá.	
	Shola-i-Tur.	
	Shubha Chintak.	
	Tarjuma Indian Law Reports.	
	Umdatul Akhbar.	
	Veda Bháshya.	
	Vritt Dhara.	
	PUNJAB.	
Albany Monthly Akhbar.	Aftáb-i-Punjab.	Police Gazette.
Benmore Advertizer.	Agaid-ul-Islam Akhbar.	
Bugle.	Akhbar-i-Am.	
Civil and Military Gazette.	Akhbar Mofeed-i-Hind.	
Delhi Advertizer.	Akhbar Rafa-i-Am.	
Frontier Advertizer.	Akmal-ul-Akhbar.	
Gillon's Monthly Cash Price List.	Ambassador for India or Safeer-i-Hindustan.	
Parts I, IV, V, and a portion of Supplement of the Gazette of India.	Anwar-ul-Shamas.	
Punjab Government Gazette.	Ashráf-ul-Akhbar.	
Punjab Record.	Chashmá-i-Faiz.	
Sentinel and Regimental Gazette.	Ganjiná-i-Nazir.	
Simla Advertizer.	Ganji Shaigan.	
Simla Courier.	Hindu Bándhwa.	
Simla Daily Bulletin and Advertizer.	Italik-i-Zimindaran.	
	Journal of the Anjuman Punjab.	
	Kálidi Imtihan Middle School, or the Punjab Student.	
	Kasam-ul-Alum.	
	Khairkhwah Alum.	
	Khairkhwah Hind.	
	Khairkhwah Punjab.	
	Koh-i-Nur.	
	Lytton Gazette.	
	Magazine of Science and Arts.	
	Makhzán-i-Alam.	
	Mirat-ul-Tibabat.	
	Mittra Belás Samachar.	
	Nasrut-ul-Akhbar.	
	Nizam-ul-Akhbar.	
	Nur Afshan.	
	Nur-ul-huda.	
	Patiálá Akhbar.	
	Punjábi Akhbar.	
	Rahbari Hind.	
	Resálá.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl, &c.,—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	PUNJAB—*continued.*	
	Resálá Aeenai Hikmat.	
	Risálá Anjuman Kusur.	
	Risálá Delhi Society.	
	Risála Kanun Hind.	
	Risala Niti Prakash.	
	Risala Star of India.	
	Sadik-ul-Akhbar.	
	Safur-i-Hind.	
	Said-ul-Akhbar.	
	Seifa-ul-Sudur.	
	Tohfa-i-Kashmere.	
	Urdu Akhbar Delhi.	
	Urdu Government Gazette.	
	Vakil-i-Hindustan.	
	Vernacular Advertizer.	
	Vidyo-daya.	
	Zakhera Rafa-i-Am.	
	BRITISH BURMAH.	
Arakan News.	British Burmah News.	
Bassein Weekly News.	British Burmah Vernacular Gazette.	
British Burma Advertizer.	Burmah Herald.	
British Burma Gazette.	Educational Gazette.	
Christian Ark.	Friend of Moulmein.	
Christian Tower.	Tenasserim Press.	
Hegt and Co.'s Price List.		
J. Paxton and Co.'s Price List.		
Market Report.		
Moulmein Advertizer.		
Moulmein Gazette.		
Moulmein Herald.		
Rangoon Daily News.		
Rangoon Gazette.		
Rangoon Times.		
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Central Provinces Gazette.	Berar School Paper.	Berar Samachar.
Indian Railway Service Gazette	Central Provinces News.	
Masonic Record of Western India.	Promodh Sindhu.	
	Urdu Akhbar.	
	Varad Mitraba.	
	SIND.	
Beacon.	Mufarebul Kabab.	Sind Advertiser.
Karachi Price Current and Market Report.	Sind Sudhar.	Sind Official Gazette.
Messrs. Fleming and Co.'s Weekly Market Circular.		
Messrs. Valkart Brothers' Weekly Price Current.		
Monthly Circular.		
Monthly Price List.		
Pauper's Friend.		
Sind Advocate.		
	OUDH.	
Indian Sunday School.	Akbhar Tumunnai.	Kashmiri Pandit.
Lucknow Church Missionary Gleaner.	Akbhar-ul-Akhyar.	Murakka-i-Tahzib.
Lucknow Times.	Anjuman Hind.	
Lucknow Witness.	Anjuman Islam.	
Peake, Allan and Co.'s Circular Notice.	Anwar-ul-Akhbar.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—concld.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	OUDH—*continued.*	
Peake, Allan and Co.'s Drug List.	Boostan-ul-Ashgwa.	
Peake Allan and Co's Proprietory List.	Jama-ul-Akkam.	
Price Current.	Karnama.	
Price List.	Kayesth Samachar.	
	Khair Khwah Oudh.	
	Kowkib Iswi.	
	Masheer Kasur Hind.	
	Mirat-ul-Hind.	
	Mumbarul-Akbhar.	
	Oudh Akhbar.	
	Oudh Educational Gazette.	
	Oudh Punch or Latayef.	
	Riaz-ul-Akhbar.	
	Risala Anjuman Rafa.	
	Rozenamcha Jung.	
	Sakt Sihahanyi.	
	Shams-ul-Akhbar.	
	Sokut Kaisree.	
	Surpunch Oudh.	
	RAJPUTANA.	
	Jeypore Gazette.	Rajputana Official Gazette.
	Marwar Gazette.	
	ASSAM.	
Assam Gazette.	Arunodaya.	
	Assam Bilasini.	
	Assam Dipak.	
	Hitasadhini.	
	Sylhet Prakas.	

CALCUTTA, *The March 1879.*

J. DILLON,
for *Asst. Director General of the Post Office of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		31st Dec. 1877.	31st Dec. 1878.	to 31st Dec. 1877.	to 31st Dec. 1878.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	11,23,281	11,59,496	3,97,02,792	3,58,39,657	...	38,63,135
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,63,008	2,35,614	46,18,968	36,76,179	...	9,72,789
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,08,373	87,122	43,56,005	41,83,992	...	1,72,013
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,55,708	1,54,347	42,77,862	46,10,832	3,32,970	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	3,97,351	3,40,517	98,46,381	87,81,264	...	10,65,117
25th Jan. 1879	Madras ...	1,09,271	1,95,461	1,00,35,309	65,56,524	...	34,78,785
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	1,70,055	105,143	33,62,847	32,66,091	...	36,756
8th Feb. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	12,01,952	11,57,116	3,27,74,149	2,81,75,072	...	45,99,077
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	3,47,781	2,02,472	77,87,976	68,07,949	...	9,80,027
	TOTAL ...	37,76,780	36,37,288	11,67,32,289	10,18,97,560	...	1,48,34,729
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,849	3,195	1,18,485	1,25,278	6,793	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,456	2,631	89,451	90,102	651	..
8th ditto ..	Rajputana ...	1,44,573	1,13,277	26,96,688	29,49,772	2,53,084	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	21,536	24,773	4,00,848	7,18,791	3,17,943	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,216	945	(*a*) 51,007	(*b*) 52,747	1,740	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,326	1,563	80,535	89,361	8,826	...
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,891	2,727	77,307	1,29,330	52,023	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Nizam's ...	29,167	23,176	8,30,554	7,91,503	...	39,051
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	12,962	13,170	2,99,552	4,44,592	1,45,040	...
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	20,393	34,839	6,96,765	9,45,189	2,48,424	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	3,834	12,436	79,279	2,10,937	1,31,658	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	10,192	55,653	(*c*) 48,718	9,55,721	9,07,003	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,292	18,847	(*d*) 3,44,452	9,63,173	6,18,721	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	2,222	...	(*e*) 93,328	93,328	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878...	Indus Valley ...	...	42,913	...	(*g*) 3,90,577	3,90,577	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	13,327	...	(*f*) 1,08,309	1,08,309	...
	TOTAL ...	2,72,687	3,65,694	58,13,641	90,58,710	32,45,069	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	40,49,467	40,02,982	12,25,45,930	11,09,56,270	...	1,15,89,660
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,68,85,821	5,42,90,903	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			6,56,60,109	5,66,65,367	...	89,94,742

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 31st December 1877.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 31st December 1878.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 31st December 1877.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 31st December 1877.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 31st December 1878.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 31st December 1878.
(*g*)—Total receipts from 1st July to 31st December 1878.

No. I of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the first		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1879.	Total decrease in 1879.
		5 days of Jan. 1878.	4 days of Jan. 1879.	to 5th Jan. 1878.	to 4th Jan. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,24,881	4,27,473	5,24,881	4,27,473	...	97,408
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	53,334	58,950	53,334	58,950	5,616	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	44,882	22,409	44,882	22,409	...	22,473
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,097	59,227	55,097	59,227	4,130	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,08,770	1,23,700	1,08,770	1,23,700	14,930	...
25th Jan. 1879	Madras	92,192	61,378	92,192	61,378	...	30,814
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	40,010	40,047	40,010	40,047	37	...
8th Feb. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	3,99,239	3,00,133	3,99,239	3,00,133	...	99,106
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,156	71,829	1,35,156	71,829	...	63,327
	TOTAL ...	14,53,561	11,65,146	14,53,561	11,65,146	...	2,88,415
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,425	1,515	1,425	1,515	90	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,362	929	1,362	929	...	433
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	32,922	39,229	32,922	39,229	6,307	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar	7,297	10,217	7,297	10,217	2,920	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	640	494	640	494	...	146
Ditto ...	Amraoti	1,221	507	1,221	507	...	714
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,681	1,182	1,681	1,182	...	499
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 ...	Nizam's ...	11,001	(*a*)	11,001	...	...	11,001
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	3,243	2,494	3,243	2,494	...	749
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	11,027	17,466	11,027	17,466	6,439	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	1,341	3,699	1,341	3,699	2,358	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	1,473	9,750	1,473	9,750	8,277	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	8,365	7,069	8,365	7,069	...	1,296
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	777	...	777	777	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878...	Indus Valley ...	...	(*a*)	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	377	...	377	377	...
	TOTAL ...	82,998	95,705	82,998	95,705	12,707	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,36,559	12,60,851	15,36,559	12,60,851	...	2,75,708
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			6,96,983	6,16,934	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			8,39,576	6,43,917	...	1,95,659

(*a*)—Return not received.

No. II OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th Jan. 1878.	For week ending 11th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 12th Jan. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 11th Jan. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,34,833	7,48,077	12,59,714	11,75,550	...	84,164
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	74,668	1,03,163	1,28,002	1,62,113	34,111	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	69,913	56,059	1,14,795	78,468	...	36,327
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	76,719	1,16,507	1,31,816	1,75,734	43,918	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,40,605	2,09,490	2,19,375	3,33,100	83,725	...
25th Jan. 1879	Madras ...	1,27,405	1,10,937	2,19,597	1,72,315	...	47,282
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,314	77,195	98,324	1,17,242	18,918	...
8th Feb. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,28,032	5,43,555	10,27,271	8,43,688	...	1,83,583
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,83,497	1,40,860	3,18,653	2,12,689	...	1,05,964
	TOTAL ...	20,93,986	21,05,753	35,47,547	32,70,899	...	2,76,648
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,189	2,490	3,614	3,915	301	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,908	1,626	3,270	2,555	...	715
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	56,814	76,964	89,736	1,16,193	26,457	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	14,703	17,460	22,000	27,677	5,677	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,015	919	1,655	1,413	...	242
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,741	1,447	3,962	1,954	...	2,008
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,669	3,128	4,350	4,310	...	40
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Nizam's ...	15,257	(a)	26,258	...	...	26,258
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	6,196	10,615	9,439	13,109	3,670	...
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	12,451	23,195	23,478	40,661	17,183	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	2,314	6,638	3,655	10,337	6,682	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	3,578	17,000	5,051	26,750	21,699	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,515	13,383	20,880	20,952	72	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,500	...	2,277	2,277	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878...	Indus Valley ...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	6,340	...	6,717	6,717	...
	TOTAL ...	1,34,350	1,83,115	2,17,348	2,78,820	61,472	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,28,336	22,88,868	37,64,895	35,49,719	...	2,15,176
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			17,07,756	17,36,877	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			20,57,139	18,12,842	...	2,44,297

(a)—Return not received.

No. III OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th Jan. 1878.	For week ending 18th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 19th Jan. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 18th Jan. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,08,614	7,90,361	19,68,328	19,74,911	6,583	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	71,163	1,14,031	1,99,165	2,76,144	76,979	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,393	63,916	1,82,188	1,42,384	...	39,804
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	77,911	1,08,323	2,09,727	2,84,057	74,330	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,69,328	2,00,000	4,18,703	5,33,100	1,14,397	...
25th Jan. 1879	Madras ...	1,11,108	99,959	3,30,705	2,72,274	...	58,431
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	54,018	44,046	1,52,342	1,61,288	8,946	...
8th Feb. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,98,422	6,23,394	16,25,693	14,67,082	...	1,58,611
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,65,417	1,64,557	4,84,070	3,77,246	...	1,06,824
	TOTAL ...	20,23,374	22,17,587	55,70,921	54,88,486	...	82,435
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,517	2,437	6,131	6,352	221	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,771	1,489	5,041	4,044	...	997
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	59,202	84,894	1,48,938	2,01,087	52,149	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,374	13,908	34,374	41,585	7,211	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,394	1,036	3,049	2,449	...	600
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,185	1,344	6,147	3,298	...	2,849
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,109	2,046	7,459	6,356	...	1,103
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Nizam's ...	14,636	(a)	40,894	...	...	40,894
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	5,517	8,350	14,956	21,459	6,503	...
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	14,312	24,652	37,790	65,313	27,523	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	3,002	5,885	6,657	16,222	9,565	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	2,557	20,300	7,608	47,050	39,442	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,992	14,061	35,872	35,013	...	859
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,054	1,566	(b)1,054	3,843	2,789	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878...	Indus Valley ...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Manmad...	...	6,688	...	13,405	13,405	...
	TOTAL ...	1,38,622	1,88,656	3,55,970	4,67,476	1,11,506	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,61,996	24,06,243	59,26,891	59,55,962	29,071	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			26,88,438	29,14,252	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			32,38,453	30,41,710	...	1,96,743

(a)—Return not received (b)—Receipts from 10th to 19th January 1878.

No. IV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th Jan. 1878.	For week ending 25th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 26th Jan. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 25th Jan. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,27,637	8,33,120	27,95,965	28,08,031	12,066	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	74,376	1,32,853	2,73,541	4,08,997	1,35,456	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	94,725	64,239	2,76,913	2,06,623	...	70,290
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	91,433	1,22,192	3,01,160	4,06,249	1,05,089	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	3,41,463	1,93,700	7,60,166	7,26,800	...	33,366
25th Jan. 1879	Madras ...	1,19,502	1,12,322	4,50,207	3,84,596	...	65,611
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,205	49,297	2,07,547	2,10,585	3,038	...
8th Feb. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,14,489	5,43,829	22,40,182	20,10,911	...	2,29,271
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,98,446	1,65,308	6,82,516	5,42,554	...	1,39,962
	TOTAL ...	24,17,276	22,16,860	79,88,197	77,05,346	...	2,82,851
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,970	3,150	9,101	9,502	401	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,957	1,933	6,998	5,977	...	1,021
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	70,478	1,02,546	2,19,416	3,03,633	84,217	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	18,734	19,586	53,108	61,171	8,063	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,235	1,216	4,284	3,665	...	619
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,062	1,359	8,209	4,657	...	3,552
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,674	2,734	11,133	9,090	...	2,043
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878	Nizam's ...	15,180	...(a)	56,074	...	...	56,074
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	8,162	9,423	23,118	30,882	7,764	...
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	13,772	21,535	51,562	86,848	35,286	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	2,148	6,560	8,805	22,782	13,977	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	4,973	21,000	12,581	68,050	55,469	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,379	14,770	51,251	49,783	...	1,468
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,202	2,183	(b)2,256	6,026	3,770	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	...(a)	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	7,833	...	21,238	21,238	...
	TOTAL ...	1,61,926	2,15,828	5,17,896	6,83,304	1,65,408	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,79,202	24,32,688	85,06,093	83,88,650	...	1,17,443
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			38,58,364	41,04,565	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			46,47,729	42,84,085	...	3,63,644

(a)—Return nor received.

(b)—Total receipts from 10th to 26th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

No. 2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1879.

[INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.]

Read the following papers on the subject of the representation of India at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and of the measures which were adopted for contributing thereto specimens of Indian woods and forest products and of the raw produce of the country :—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 21 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 31st January 1877.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 4 (Industry, Science, and Art), dated the 23rd March 1877.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6 (Revenue—Forests), dated the 8th March 1877.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 856 (Political), dated the 26th April 1877.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 60 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 26th April 1877.

Circular letter to the local Governments and Administrations, No. 1—63-73 (Industry, Science, and Art), dated the 21st July 1877.

Circular letter to the local Governments and Administrations, No. 24—983-994 (Forests), dated the 15th August 1877.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 93 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 5th July 1877.

Read also the following communications from the Secretary of State, referring to the position occupied by India at the Exhibition and the prizes awarded to the Indian Government and private exhibitors from India :—

Telegram dated the 4th May 1878.
Despatch No. 99 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 23rd May 1878.
Despatch No. 204 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 5th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.

The Paris International Exhibition of 1878 having been brought to a close, and the prizes awarded, the Governor General in Council desires to place on record briefly the results of the arrangements adopted for the collection and transmission of the articles exhibited by this country, and to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers entrusted with the duty of carrying out those arrangements.

2. Early in 1877, when the French Government invited the co-operation of the India Office in the representation of India at the proposed Exhibition, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India remarked that it was undesirable for India to be represented at exhibitions like that to be held at Paris to the same extent and at so great a cost as on previous occasions. The Government of India concurred in the view expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury with the more readiness that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had agreed to lend his collection, which would sufficiently represent the higher class of Indian art manu-

facture, and because a collection of the raw products of India, similar to that supplied to the late Philadelphia Exhibition, was to be contributed by the India Museum in London. Under these circumstances, it was considered unnecessary to take any action in the direction of representing India at the Exhibition beyond communicating, as desired by the Secretary of State, with His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and other native chiefs, leaving it to them to contribute to the Exhibition if, of their own accord, they should desire to do so.

3. It was soon ascertained, however, that the surplus stores in the India Museum were inadequate to supply a suitable collection of products for the Exhibition, and that many important groups could not be exhibited unless fresh specimens were supplied. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, therefore, in his letter of the 26th April, asked for contributions from India, leaving it to the Government of India to determine what articles should be sent to supplement those already available at the India Museum, and observing only that if, without any material increase of cost, a larger quantity of articles than was actually needed for the Exhibition could be procured for meeting similar requirements of museums and institutions in England, it would be desirable to take the opportunity of replenishing the stores of the India Museum.

4. The Government of India asked for a specification of the articles required to supplement the collection at the India Museum; but as there was little time to spare, if a useful collection was to be made, a reply to this reference was not awaited, and steps were at once taken for the preparation in India of a list of products to be collected and for the prompt collection of good samples of them. The plan of operations was simple: the Government of India placed the whole matter in the hands of two selected officers—Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests, and Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary in this Department. To the former was assigned the duty of arranging for the collection of woods and other forest products, of which there were few or none in the India Museum; and to the latter was entrusted the duty of arranging for a similar collection of the raw products of the country. Both were empowered to correspond direct with local Governments and Administrations, and on their suggestion each Government nominated a special officer to carry on the local work, these corresponding direct with Dr. Brandis and Mr. O'Conor, respectively. The results of this arrangement, both in point of economy and as regards absolute excellence of the specimens collected, are, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, sufficient evidence of the efficiency of the system adopted. It seems clear from the experience acquired on this occasion that, whether it is desired to make only collections of primary material, or to make also collections representative of the art-manufactures of India, the appointment of one officer specially qualified by taste and knowledge for the conduct of such work will ensure much more satisfactory and expeditious results than the elaborate machinery hitherto resorted to of local and central committees and sub-committees, and that the work will be more cheaply done.

5. The collections which were made by the local officers with the help of the classified lists prepared by the two officers selected by the Government of India were sent to Calcutta in small lots from time to time, and there the specimens were sorted, prepared, classified, labelled, catalogued, packed, and despatched,—those of forest produce under the supervision of Dr. Brandis and Mr. J. S. Gamble, his Personal Assistant, now Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal; and those of raw produce by Mr. O'Conor. The contributions of raw produce from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies were, however, an exception to the rule: these were sent direct from Madras and Bombay, in order to save time and prevent delay which would have precluded their exhibition at Paris. The work of collection, classification, and transmission of the articles received was conducted under difficult conditions, arising mainly out of the shortness of the period during which it had to be accomplished, but the final results were quite satisfactory, the collection sent being fairly, and for many groups of raw products almost exhaustively, representative of the productions of British India and Burma. The number of wood specimens exhibited was 650, this number including 370 different species. This collection has now been presented to the French National Forest School at Nancy, where for ten years past a large proportion of the forest officers in India have received their professional education under the care of the Director and Professors of that excellent institution.

6. The awards numbered fifty-six altogether, comprising two *grands prix* (diplômes d'honneur), 10 gold medals, 15 silver medals, 20 bronze medals, and 9 honourable mentions distributed as shewn in the annexure to the letter from the Prince of Wales.

7. Mr. O'Conor was one of those whose exertions mainly contributed to the success of the Exhibition so far as the raw products of the country are concerned, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer one of the gold medals awarded to himself personally by the International Jury, and to present it to that gentleman as the officer of the Government of India whose services specially merit recognition. The gold medal for carpets was probably awarded on account of a contribution made by the Jubbulpore School of Industry, and if this is the case it will be sent through the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to Colonel Ward, the Superintendent, for deposit in the school. The diplomas and rest of the medals conferred on Government, excepting those awarded personally, which will be forwarded to the persons to whom they were awarded, should be deposited in the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

8. The collections made by Mr. Buck with the help of Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, and that by Mr. Colin Browning, Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, reflect much credit on those officers, and His Excellency in Council desires that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to them.

9. The Forest Department has already received its full meed of recognition. To Dr. Brandis, as representing the collective labours of the forest officers under the Government of India, the Jury awarded one gold medal, and to Colonel Beddome, similarly representing Madras, another. From the Bombay Presidency most contributions arrived too late for the Exhibition, but were utilised in the preparation of additional sets of wood specimens which were distributed among the offices of Conservators of Forests and other public institutions in Europe and America in accordance with the desire of the Secretary of State. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that the Governments of Madras and Bombay will fully acknowledge the credit due to such of their officers as were employed in getting up the collection. It remains for His Excellency in Council to express his acknowledgments to the forest officers employed in the provinces under the Government of India. From the Punjab, Mr. Baden-Powell, the Conservator, and the officers under his orders, sent a large, varied, carefully-named, and selected collection, which included among others a number of interesting specimens from the inner arid Himalaya, got together by the Reverend Mr. Heyde of the Moravian Mission, Lahoul. The collections from Bengal, prepared under the orders of the Conservator, Dr. Schlich, arrived mostly in good time, and furnished a large number of interesting specimens from parts of the country, the forest resources of which are not generally known. Mr. Greig, the Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, furnished specimens from the forests in Dehra Dún, Jaunsar, and Kumaun, but larger collections which had been made were not sent down to Calcutta, as the logs were unseasoned. From Oudh, a few well seasoned pieces were received, but the remainder did not arrive till after the specimens for the Exhibition had left Calcutta. The contributions of Mr. Gustav Mann from Assam, of Captain Doveton from the Central Provinces, of Mr. Drysdale from Berar, and of Major Seaton and Mr. Ribbentrop from Burma, included some fine and well-seasoned pieces of useful kinds of trees and specimens of minor forest produce. Good specimens of sandalwood from Mysore were received from Captain VanSomeren, the Conservator, but specimens of other timbers could not be forwarded in time for the Exhibition on account of the difficulty experienced in getting carriage owing to the famine. The important collection of Major-General Barwell, the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, served to shew the numerous handsome and useful timbers which are procurable in those islands. The logs and pieces thus contributed by the various provinces were received in the rough at the workshop which had been established in Calcutta, and there, under the supervision of Messrs. Gamble and Smythies, they were prepared and finished into specimens. To these gentlemen likewise the thanks of Government are due for the great skill and indefatigable energy with which they have accomplished their portion of the work under singularly difficult circumstances.

10. The collections of specimens representing art manufactures sent from India were made in a semi-official way by various local authorities in direct communication with Lord Northbrook, the Chairman of the Indian Section of the British Commission. The Governor General in Council is gratified to find from the 5th paragraph of the letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that their exertions have been appreciated. He also desires here to record his acknowledgments of the services rendered in connection with the Indian collections by Sir Cunliffe Owen, Colonel Pearson, and Messrs. Purdon Clarke, Birdwood, and Waterfield, whose exertions have already secured the approbation of His Royal Highness.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution and the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 204, dated the 5th December 1878, with the enclosed letters and the list of awards made by the International Jury, be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of these papers be communicated to the several local Governments and Administrations quoted in the margin.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Mysore and Coorg.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.
	Ajmere.

Ordered, that a copy of these papers be sent to Dr. Brandis and Mr. O'Conor.

Ordered, that copies of the papers published be forwarded to the Foreign and Home Departments for communication, respectively, to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and to the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans.

No. 204, dated India Office, London, 5th December 1878.

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

I forward herewith, for Your Excellency's information and for such measures as you may think fit to take, a copy of a letter* from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated the 31st October, and of the reply thereto,† relative to the awards which have been made to India in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

* And enclosure.

† Dated 30th November 1878.

Dated Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, 31st October 1878.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The International Jury of the Paris Universal Exhibition having completed their labours, I have the satisfaction to submit, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the accompanying list of awards made to India.

2. The following are the principal, *viz.*,—

Two diplomas of honour (*Grand Prix*), both awarded to Lord Lytton: one on account of the great progress made in India in the cultivation of tea; the other in acknowledgment of the personal interest taken by His Excellency in the production of raw silk for the European market, and especially for the improvement in the culture and preparation of the tasar and other wild silks of India.

Ten gold medals: two to Lord Lytton for wheat and other cereals and vegetable products; one to the Government of India for carpets; one to Mr. H. Lock, of the Calcutta Museum, for a collection of native teas; one each to Dr. Brandis and Colonel Beddome for the collections of forest produce; one to Dr. Bidie for a collection of alimentary products; one to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir; one to Hajee Mooktar Shah, Master Craftsman to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir; and one to the Murree Brewery Company for beers,—in all forty-five awards, two "Grand Prix," nine gold, fifteen silver, twenty bronze medals, and nine honourable mentions.

3. Thus, in the International competition of the present year,—the most severely contested of all that have preceded it,—the Indian Empire has taken two of the highest prizes for articles in which China has hitherto monopolised the markets of the world.

Eighteen awards (including the *Grand Prix* and gold medal) have been made for Indian teas, a distinction which it may be hoped will serve to stimulate the growing demand for them.

4. The remarkable interest taken in the Indian wild silks at the present Exhibition is principally due to the experiments made for the Government of India by Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leek. He has now shewn that they can be spun as fine as Chinese silk and dyed of any colour. It is, therefore, probable that they will become merchantable wherever silk is woven or worn.

To mark their sense of the far-reaching effects that are likely to result from these improvements, the International Jury have awarded a *Grand Prix* to Lord Lytton and a silver medal to Mr. A. O. Hume.

5. This is also the proper occasion for me to request Your Lordship to convey to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the respective Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces my best thanks for the cordial assistance given by them, at my request, in the preparation of the various collections of art manufactures in India by the Royal Commission. Of the officers who acted under their orders, I would name Dr. Brandis and Lieutenant-Colonel Michael, C.S.I., as deserving of special notice for their services.

6. To Colonel Pearson, who acted under the orders of the Secretary of State in Council, the efficiency of the arrangements of forest products is mainly due. I have also been particularly indebted to Mr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., for the selection he recommended of manufactures to supplement the exhibition of my own collection of Indian presents, as well as for his admirable hand-book on the art manufactures of India. I have also to express the great obligations the Royal Commission has been under to Mr. Henry Waterfield, your Secretary in the Statistical and Commercial Department, as the channel of their communications with the India Office, and for his cordial co-operation at all times with Mr. P. Cunliffe-Owen, C.B.

7. The duties of Mr. P. Cunliffe-Owen and of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke in connection with the Indian Court have been of so exceptionable a nature, that, though they are officers of the Royal Commission, I feel it my duty to submit their names also to Your Lordship. Mr. Clarke's design for the central pavilion secured the success of the Indian Exhibition. The excellent manner in which Mr. Cunliffe-Owen has disbursed the grant made by Your Lordship in Council for the purposes of the British Indian section, and his general direction of it as Executive Secretary of the Royal Commission, will not fail to meet with your commendation. India has been represented at Paris this year with a completeness and splendour never before reached, and the effect produced throughout Europe has been quite unprecedented.

It is too well recognised to need my impressing it on Your Lordship's attention how much this has been due to Mr. Cunliffe-Owen.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

List of Awards.

Name.	Address.	Award.	Awarded for
Class 20.			
School of Art, Bombay	Bombay	Bronze	Art pottery.
Class 21.			
Government of India	.....	Gold	Carpets.
Burnett, A. C.	.....	Bronze	Ditto.
Class 24.			
Watson and Company	Bombay	Bronze	Gold and Silversmiths work.
Class 25.			
Holm, George	Bradford	Bronze	Benares brass-work.
Class 34.			
Lord Lytton, Governor General of India	Calcutta	Grand Prix, diplôme d'honneur.	Silk culture.
Hume, A. O.	.....	Silver	Collaborateur.
Birdwood, G.	India Office, London	Bronze	Ditto.
His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir	.....	Special gold medal of honour.	For the encouragement of local industries.
Hadji Mooktar Shah, Head Manufacturer of His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir.	Sreenuggur, Kashmir	Gold	Shawls.
Sandoo Nakash	Kashmir	Silver	Ditto.
Ahnut But	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mookun Ram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mookte Malik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Moostapha Katsheer	Ditto	Bronze	Ditto.
Mohumad Yousoof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chumba Mull Devee Sahay	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto.
Gaffar Goo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dauvergne, H.	Kashmir	Silver	Collaborateur.
Class 38.			
Commission for India	.....	Bronze	Clothing.
Class 39.			
Watson and Company	Bombay	Ditto	Jewellery.
Class 43.			
Government of India	Calcutta	Ditto	Mineral collection.
Class 44.			
Beddome, Colonel	.....	Gold	Forest specimens.
Brandis, Dr., Inspector General of Forests	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Class 46.			
Government of India	Calcutta	Ditto	Vegetable substances.
Bidie, Dr. G.	Madras	Ditto	Ditto.
Kanny Lall Day	Calcutta	Silver	Drugs.
Class 69.			
Government of India	Ditto	Gold	Cereals.
Economic Museum	Madras	Silver	Ditto.
Class 74.			
Lord Lytton, Governor General of India	Calcutta	Grand Prix, diplôme d'honneur.	Tea culture.
H. H. Locke, Economic Museum	Ditto	Gold	Collection of teas.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Company	Hyelburgh	Silver	Teas.
Assam Tea Company	Assam and London	Ditto	Ditto.
Berners and Doyne	Amgytie estate	Ditto	Ditto.
Kousanie Tea Company.	Kumaun	Ditto	Ditto.
Williamson, Magor, and Company	Darjeeling	Ditto	Ditto.
Burrell, A.	2 Jermyn Street, London.	Bronze	Ditto.
Gowhatty Tea Company	Assam	Ditto	Ditto.
Stapleton, R., and Company	Sibsagor	Ditto	Ditto.
Duncan Brothers	Cachar	Ditto	Ditto.
Robert and Charriol	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Colonial Tea Company	Durrung	Ditto	Ditto.
Lulcherri Company	Sylhet	Honourable mention	Ditto.
Lloyd and Company	Darjeeling	Ditto	Ditto.
Moran and Company	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Telwarri Tea Company	Gulwah	Ditto	Ditto.
Lalla Mook Company (C. Jackson)	Hylakandy, Cachar	Ditto	Ditto.
Minchin Brothers	Aska, Ganjam	Silver	Sugar.
Manokjee Pongingi	Bombay	Honourable mention	Condiments.
Newson, Wm., and Company.	Calcutta	Bronze	Pickles.
Wyeed, S. F.	Kurrachee	Ditto	Ditto.
Newson, Wm., and Company.	Calcutta	Honourable mention	Preserves.
Wyeed, S. F.	Kurrachee	Ditto	Ditto.
Government of India	Calcutta	Ditto	Honey.
Class 75.			
Murree Brewery Company	Murree Hills	Gold	Beers.
Minchin Brothers	Aska, Ganjam	Silver	Spirits.

Dated India Office, London, 30th November 1878.

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

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Royal Highness' letter, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding a list of awards made to India by the International Jury of the Paris Exhibition, and expressing Your Royal Highness' thanks for services rendered to the Royal Commission by the Governor General of India and others.

I desire, in reply, to convey to Your Royal Highness the gratification felt by myself and the Council of India at the manner in which the Jury have signified their sense of the position occupied by India at the Exhibition; and I am confident that the Government of India, to whom a copy of Your Royal Highness' letter will be communicated, will fully participate in our feelings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th MARCH 1879.

General Remarks.—General prospects in Madras have not changed during the week. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* is fair in Sind, Guzerat and Konkan; in Kaladgi heavy rain has proved injurious to the crops, and in several districts in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country damage is being done by rats. There has been no alteration in Mysore. Slight rain fell in a good many districts of the Central Provinces, but the weather is now clear; the harvesting of the *rabi* continues and promises fairly; prices remain stationary. The reports from Berar and Central India do not exhibit any material change. Rain has fallen in Rajputana, and the weather is cloudy; though blight is feared, prospects are fair and prices stationary. In Bengal some crops are being reaped with a fair outturn, and those on the ground are in a satisfactory condition; rain is, however, still required in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal; public health is good, but small-pox is reported from many and cholera from some districts. In part of Assam slight rain has fallen and benefited the crops, but more is wanted generally. The report from British Burma shews that the health of the Province is generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the harvest has commenced in some districts and the out-look is fair. Harvest prospects in the Punjab have on the whole somewhat improved, especially in the Frontier districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Nistna (Mar. 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 11·41, *cholum* 15·57, *raggi* 17·78, *cumboo* 15·6; 4½ inches water passing over anicut; standing crops generally good; *varige*, pulse crops, castor, and tobacco being gathered in some localities.
Kurnool („ „)	·45 (average of 6 stations.)	Rice 10·96, *cholum* 16·53, *raggi* 19·90, *cumboo* 18·08; fever prevalent; season favourable; white cholum being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat, gram, and second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·11, *cholum* 13·51, *raggi* 15·81, *cumboo* 14·27; moderate freshes in some of the principal streams; dry crops require rain in parts of the Tanjore and Pattukottai taluks, and suffer much; wet crops generally in good condition, except in a few localities; *samba*, paddy, *raggi*, *dholl*, and horse-gram being harvested, outturn ⅝ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	1·23 (average of 6 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·60, *cholum* 15·93, *raggi* 18·07, *cumboo* 18·79.
Malabar („ „)	·46 (average of 5 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·30, *raggi* 17·0; prices fallen at Cochin, stationary elsewhere.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged; slight rain fallen in Tinnevelly; rats still doing damage to crops in Bellary.
Bombay—(Mar. 5th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River still very low—only 2 feet 2 inches at Kotri on 2nd against 8 feet 5 inches on same date last year; 3 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in Naushahro; cattle disease in Badin; fever continues; *rabi* reaping commenced.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cool; high winds prevailing; *sarsu* ripening; prospects good; wheat below average; food grains at famine rates; forage scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cloudy and windy during greater portion of week; weather colder.
Pánch Mahâls ...	...	Weather cloudy and unseasonably cold.
Kaira ...	...	Public health and *rabi* crops good.
Surat ...	...	Weather generally cloudy and cold.
Broach ...	...	Distress amongst poor increasing in Ankleswar taluka.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing; cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Colába (March 3rd)	...	Weather cold; fever in Pen; locusts in Mahad; *rabi* crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha.
Ratnágiri (Feb. 25th)	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rats still destructive; *rabi* harvest continues throughout district.
Sholapore ...	Slight rain in all talukas except Pársi and Mádha.	
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	2·40 at Kaládgi; 1·52 at Indi; ·53 at Bágewári; ·32 at Bagalkot; 2·01 at Badami.	Rain not favourable.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Cattle disease in two talukas; no change in state of crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Sugarcane crop being reaped on the coast.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...		Weather fair; *rabi* harvest continues.
Wadhwán ...		Weather cloudy; crops same as before.
Baroda ...		Public health good; indications of increasing distress from high prices of food.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally cold; *rabi* fair in Sind, Guzerat, and Konkan; damage by rats in several Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts continues; heavy showers unfavourable to crops in Kaládgi.
Bengal—(March 4th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the prospects of the crops are favourable.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	The early mornings are foggy; weather daily getting warmer; rain is wanted; the preparation for the early rice crop has commenced.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cloudy on the 23rd February; the gathering of the mustard crop still continues; rain is very badly wanted for the crops on the ground; public health is good.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and warm; in the low lands *aus* paddy is being sown in some parts of the district, and *boro* paddy is being transplanted in other parts; the gathering of sugarcane still continues; public health is good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, with clouds at intervals; the prospects of the crops are fair; rain is very much needed throughout the district; prices continue unchanged, and there appears to be no prospect of a fall; some cases of small-pox are reported from Perozepore and Patoakhally.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; west winds setting in; the winter crops are generally doing well, but would have been better for rain, which still would do good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; still cool in the morning; the state and prospects of the crops are very good; prices have a slight tendency to fall.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; still cool in the mornings and evenings; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are doing well; a little rain is wanted; exportation of rice is going on from three thanas; prices continue high; a few cases of small-pox are reported from Damakandi.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good, but the prices of food grains are very high; public health in general is fair; small-pox continues at Barrackpore.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rather hot during the day; rain is wanted in the east and south of the district, but prospects are fair; public health is good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; the winter crops are nearly harvested; the outturn is fair; cholera is still prevalent.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming hot in the middle of the day; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are unchanged; small-pox has broken out in thana Pubna.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm in the day time, but cool at night; west winds have set in; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; *boro dhan* is still being transplanted in places; lands are being prepared for sowing *dhan*, jute, and *teel*, and in some places the sowings have commenced; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in Manda, Tanore, Lalpore, and Charghat.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm, with north-west wind blowing; the winter crops are reported to be doing well; the district is fairly healthy.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Nights still cool, but weather close in the daytime; west winds have begun; the reaping of the *rabi* crops is still going on.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warmer; the state and prospects of the crops continue unchanged, but rain is required for the winter crops in Gaibanda; small-pox is prevailing in some parts of the district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; very hot for this season of the year; occasionally windy; the prospects of tobacco are good; *bitri* cultivation is progressing; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather very much warmer than is usual at this time of the year; rain is much wanted both to soften the soil for ploughing for the *bhadoi dhan* crop, and for the wheat, barley, and potato crops not yet gathered; there has been a very good outturn of *haimánta dhan*.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; no crops of importance are now on the ground; the land is being cultivated for the *bhadoi* crop.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather growing daily hotter; the hot weather seems to have set in; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; there is not much of any crop on the ground.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the winter crops have been reaped; fever and cholera still prevail in many parts of the district; cases of small-pox in Utterparah.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and gradually becoming hotter; nothing new to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, with gusts of wind; the crops being harvested are giving 10 to 12 annas; those on the ground promise fairly.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	High winds and hot weather; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; hot west wind blowing; the *rabi* crops are reported to be good every where.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds prevail; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; getting hotter; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; dry westerly wind; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *rabi* crops are thriving; the prices of rice, &c., are again on the increase; public health is generally improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, with west winds; no change in the prospects of the crops since last week; rain is required for indigo; prices are stationary; health of the people is good, except a few cases of small-pox.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild, with strong west winds; the *rabi* crops have improved very much of late, and are generally in a satisfactory condition; indigo sowings have commenced in some parts of the district; the poppy crop is likely to be very short, except on irrigated lands.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, and getting warmer daily; high west wind and dust-storms during the day; no particular change to note since last week; the crops are generally doing well; mustard and peas are being reaped; the poppy crop is in flower; indigo seed is being put in the ground; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	High winds from the west; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; high west winds prevail; mustard and *mussoor* are being harvested; the other *rabi* crops are in excellent condition.
Gya ...	0·04	The mornings and evenings are cool; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 92°; the condition of the *rabi* crops is good and the late showers are expected to improve them; cases of small-pox continue to be reported; the health of the plough cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm daily; strong westerly wind in the day time with dust; the harvesting of some of the *rabi* crops has commenced; the prospects of the crops remain good on the whole; small-pox is still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	0·06	Weather seasonable; hot sun; cold west winds; the late rain has enabled the ryots to commence ploughing to open up the ground; the *sursoo* (mustard) crop has been gathered and has been a full one; wheat and barley are ripening and will soon be cut; gram is looking well; the fall of hail reported last week was very partial.
Lohardugga ...	1·35	A storm with heavy rain on the 24th February; high winds prevailed towards the close of the week; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; prices are stationary.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; very little to report regarding the crops; the few crops on the ground are doing well; the prospects of *mohwa* are promising; the same may be said of mango; some cases of small-pox in the town of Purulia and the district have occurred.
Singhbhoom ...	0·24	Weather seasonable; no change to report; the rain will do good to the mango crop.
Ba'asore ...	*Nil*	The late showers have been beneficial, and the few crops on the ground are in good condition; the malarial fever which has raged since September last is disappearing.
Cuttack ...	0·47	Weather warm and fine; the reaping of the *sarad* crop is nearly over; the *dalua* and mango crops promise well; public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the *sarad* rice crop is nigh completion; *dalua* rice is looking well; cotton, castor, and other miscellaneous crops are promising; common rice sells at 15½ to 21 seers for the rupee; a few cases of cholera have been reported. *General Remarks.*—The crops on the ground are generally promising, but rain is still wanted in places in Central and Eastern Bengal; some of the crops are being reaped with fair outturn; ploughing for the early crops has commenced, and indigo is being sown in Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Saran; in Mozufferpore the opium crop on the unirrigated tracts is likely to be very short; small-pox is reported from many districts and cholera from some, otherwise the public health is good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 5th).		
Benares (Mar. 4th)	...	Harvest begun; crops fair.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; weather very unsettled in appearance; high westerly winds.
Jhánsi („ 5th)	...	Irrigated crops good; dry crops poor; prices stationary.
Agra („ 4th)	*Nil*	Clouds dispersing; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 5th)	*Nil*	Prices lower; health good; *rabi* prospects improved; rain wanted.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Kumaun („ 1st)	Rain fell in parts on 21st ultimo.	Crops much benefited by late rain, but locusts have done damage in a few places.
Lucknow („ 5th)	...	No change; weather settled.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain in part of district.	Wheat and barley harvest commenced.
Sitapur („ 5th)	*Nil*	High west winds. *General Remarks.*—Harvest begun in places; prospects unchanged.
Punjab—(Mar. 4th).		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects unfavourable for want of rain; but prices have fallen during the week; health fair.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Barani* crops fast drying up; slight fall generally in prices of food grains; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; but more rain wanted.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Prices steady; crops no worse; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops doubtful; very slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health of district fair; rain much wanted.
Ráwalpindi ...	·7	Prospects improved; fever and cattle disease decreasing.
Mooltan ...	·1	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight shower on 2nd.	Health good; crops fair; but more rain wanted.
Peshâwar ...	1·3	Prospects much improved; prices of food grains falling. *General Remarks.*—The harvest prospects have on the whole improved somewhat during the past fortnight and especially in the Frontier districts.
Central Provinces—(Mar 5th).		
Nimár ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* unchanged; cattle disease prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; prices slightly fallen.
Betul ...	·30	*Rabi* gathering; sugarcane cutting finished; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting progressing; health good.
Nágpur (Mar. 5th)	1·2	*Rabi* harvesting and threshing continue; prices unchanged.
Chanda ...	·51	Cloudy; *rabi* harvesting and threshing; health good; prices slightly risen.
Chhindwára ...	·4	Rain beneficial to wheat; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* crops satisfactory; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Bhandára (Mar. 4th)	·06	*Jowar* threshing continues; *rabi* good, except pulses; health good; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	·80	Clear; cold; prices slighly fallen.
Balaghát ...	·73	Cloudy; prospects favourable; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	·52	Prospects improved; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* harvesting; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·41	Rain beneficial to standing crops; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and unfavourable to *rabi*; small pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* promising; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices fallen.
Biláspur (Mar. 1st)	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* good, except gram, which has been injured in places; small-pox and measles prevalent; few cases of cholera.
Sambalpur (Feb. 28th)	Slight rain on 25th.	Gram ready for harvesting; cholera continues; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy at commencement of week, clear now; slight rain has fallen in 10 districts; *rabi* harvesting; prospects continue fair; cholera prevalent in Chhattisgarh division; prices stationary.
British Burma—(March 5th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Eighteen fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health good; no cattle disease reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Thonkwa ...	...	Small-pox reported in Phyapoon township; cholera in Pantanaw town; reaping completed.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; 6 deaths in Yeagyee township from cholera from 10th to 24th February; 59 cattle deaths in same township during same period.
Henzada ...	...	Public health excellent; slight cattle disease in Okpho and Canoung townships.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health fair.
Prome ...	...	Public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Meaday, and Kama.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Tounghoo ...	...	Two cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair. *General Remarks.*—Health generally good; some small-pox and cholera; cattle disease continues in Bassein and slightly in Henzada.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 5th)	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably dry and hot; sowing of *asu dhan* commenced.
Sylhet („ „)	·43	The slight rain has done much good to the crops; more rain wanted; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 5th)	Slight showers in the Bangalore, Hassan, and Shimoga districts.	No change in crops and prices; for week ending 22nd February gratuitously relieved in hospitals 383.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 5th)	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing; weather getting warmer.
Central India—(Mar. 5th).		
Indore ...	...	Crops thriving; opium gathering commenced in Rutlam.
Morar ...	...	
Sutna ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Neemuch ...	...	
Agar ...	...	
Mánpur ...	...	
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Sirdarpore ...	·30	
Nowgong ...	·07	
Rajputana—(March 5th.)	During week ending 25th February—Abu—2·82, Harowtee—2·05 in Deoli, Ajmere—·97, Ulwur—·68 average throughout State.	Weather cloudy; fears of blight; prospects fair; prices stationary; health good.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SILK OF THE TASAR WORM.

No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1879.

[FIBRES AND SILK.]

Read the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar worm, No. 5—156-165, dated the 23rd November 1875.

Read the following papers containing such further information as has been gathered in connection with the production of tasar cocoons, and the processes of reeling and dyeing the silk in compliance with the request made in the foregoing Resolution:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 662, dated the 13th February 1877, and enclosure.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, No. 113, dated the 11th January 1876, and enclosures, No. 1791, dated the 12th June 1877, and No. 1381, dated the 29th April 1878, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 712, dated the 8th March 1877.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 119, dated the 18th September 1878.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 1094, dated the 28th March 1876.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2746A., dated the 27th November 1877, and enclosure.

Letters from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1287, dated the 6th November 1876, and enclosures, No. 266S., dated the 25th July 1877, and enclosure, and No. 438, dated the 20th April 1878, and enclosures.

Letters from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1185—19, dated the 29th March 1876 and No. 2417—98, dated the 28th June 1876, and enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 320—14, dated the 28th October 1876.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9231—188G., dated the 23rd January 1878, and enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 256, dated the 9th February 1877.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 11, dated the 20th May 1876, and enclosures.

Read the following despatches from the Secretary of State, having reference to the experiments made under the instructions of Mr. T. Wardle of Leek, Staffordshire, with the tasar silk of India:—

No. 25 (Revenue), dated the 22nd March 1877, and enclosure.

No. 61 (Revenue), dated the 29th August 1878, and enclosures.

Read also two letters from M. Rondot, Delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury of Silk Industry, soliciting information connected with wild silks, including tasar, in India.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 23rd November 1875, the Government of India stated the facts regarding the production of tasar silk so far as they were known to it, as well as the steps taken or under consideration in reference to the utilisation of this article and the development of a regular industry. The general conclusion which seemed to be justified by the information before it was that the domestication of the tasar worm offered no prospect of remuneration even if the process were in itself possible; but that if certain difficulties arising from natural conditions connected with the collection of the worm in its wild or in a semi-domesticated state could be overcome, and that if the silk could be satisfactorily reeled and dyed,—for difficulties had been encountered in connection with both processes,—a regular and extensive export trade from India to Europe, either in the shape of cocoons or as raw silk, would spring up; for it seemed certain that European manufacturers would take the raw produce if laid down at reasonable prices.

2. The first step to be taken, however, was to procure further information. It was obviously premature to take any measures having in view the creation of a regular industry without first obtaining definite information on important points on which information was wanting either wholly or in part. Such points were: the exact cost at which the raw material could be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in the wild and semi-domesticated state; the cost of reeling the silk; the weight of silk in proportion to cocoon; the degree in which the filaments would bear *croissure*; and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market. As a first step towards the obtainment of such data, the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces were requested to collect a quantity of cocoons in order that careful experiments might be made with them in this country, as also under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. This was done, and the results of the experiments undertaken by Mr. Wardle under the direction of the Secretary of State with the cocoons thus supplied are now before the Government of India and are stated in his reports attached to this Resolution. No experiments were made in this country, the gentlemen to whom cocoons were supplied for the purpose having pronounced them to be old and unfit for reeling, especially in this country, where the special machinery and appliances required for this purpose are not available. This is of little consequence, however, considering the success of the experiments in Europe, and having regard to the fact that in all probability filatures in India for tasar silk will not be required, and that only a trade in cocoons will prove remunerative.

3. At the same time that these cocoons were collected in the Central Provinces, the other local Governments and Administrations were invited to make proposals and suggestions in the matter.

4. The result of the enquiries and experiments made in India has not, on the whole, advanced matters very far. In the Bombay Presidency the experiments undertaken by Major Coussmaker for the semi-domestication of the worm were interrupted by the drought and famine. They have since been renewed, but as yet with inconclusive results. These are stated in a letter from Major Coussmaker, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:—

* * * * * * * *

"2. My former experiments, as well as those conducted by Mr. Woodrow, had proved that it was a mistake to attempt to rear these worms on twigs, either those cut from road-side trees, or from those which had received some care and attention in a garden, and that the plan most likely to succeed was to feed them on shrubs in localities where they could be protected from their enemies, and, if need be, from unfavourable weather. With this view, I began to collect young plants.

"3. I had noticed in 1876 that the tasar worm throve well on *Lagerstræmia indica*, an ornamental shrub, fairly abundant in the cantonment of Poona; this is a plant which throws up a good many suckers during the monsoon, and I soon got a few plants together. I took a house which was well supplied with shade and water, and my gardener managed to collect 172 plants between December and July, many of them only a few inches high, but some were large enough to be of use. There were also in the ground six bushes, and my first care, when I came in from the districts, was to cut them all back to the hard wood, and apply to their roots a fair amount of manure. The consequence was that as soon as the rain commenced the plants shot most freely into leaf.

"4. Mr. Woodrow had not been able to save any seed cocoons, but I had found three female cocoons in the districts, and the Marathi woman, who had been my chief assistant in looking after these worms before, had collected twelve. I soon had several moths from these cocoons, and found, as I had noticed before, that there was no difficulty in getting an abundant supply of fertile eggs. Hardly any females were wasted; it was only necessary to put them out overnight on any bush, and it was almost a certainty to find them paired at daybreak. I found that it was not necessary to tether them; they rarely moved from the twig on which I placed them. As fast as the young worms hatched out, I put the trays containing them among the leaves of the plants and in a few hours they commenced feeding. The weather was everything I could desire, showery with a few breaks of fine weather; the bushes were full of young shoots, and the worms throve as I have never seen them thrive before. I tied bamboo screens together and covered over the plants as they stood in the open. The worms changed their skins at intervals of 4 to 5 days instead of 6 to 8, as had been the case when I reared them indoors on gathered food, and they spun their cocoons in 28 to 35 days instead of 40 to 50, as I had noted before. The moths came out of these cocoons in 27 to 30 days, and their eggs proved fertile, producing caterpillars which grew as fast and as large as the first. The only difference that I observed was that the 'cement' of the cocoons of the later crops was less uniformly white; this may have been due to the changes in the weather or the quality of the leaf, some shrubs having been eaten off three and four times this monsoon.

"5. The *Lagerstræmia* bush proved an excellent food; it flushed so quickly that a plant 2 feet high, after being fed off quite bare, cut back, and re-potted, was again in thick leaf in a fortnight, and the same batch of worms stripped it again. In changing the plants, and in daily examining the cages, a few accidents occurred; but 100 worms yielded 71 cocoons.

"6. I enclosed an old *Carissa carandas*, which had neither been pruned nor manured, with bamboo screens, and liberated 50 worms there. In the course of a month I gathered 31 cocoons, a little larger than those of the *Lagerstræmia*, but much harder and yellower. The caterpillars seemed to thrive a little better on this bush, and completely stripped it, but the tree did not recover quickly, and did not yield another supply of food the whole monsoon.

"7. I put six worms on to a young *Zizyphus jujuba* tree in my garden, but neither enclosed it, pruned it, nor manured it. It had a great deal of leaf and flower on it, and the worms ate both. They grew very large and healthy, being in every stage of their existence a little ahead of some of the same batch feeding on *Lagerstræmia*. Five cocoons were spun here, larger than any that I had gathered from off the other trees.

"8. I let the majority of the moths fly away, for as soon as the male has left her, the female is quite ready to go and look for suitable trees to deposit her eggs on. I had not enough food for more than 100 worms at a time in my own compound, and almost every attempt which I made at bringing them up elsewhere, unsheltered by the screens, failed. Crows, squirrels, and other enemies carried them off, and I hardly got a single cocoon; but in my own compound I continued to rear a few at a time, changing them from one tree to another as I found it expedient. The result of the experiments which I made showed me plainly that plants in the ground, with or without screens over them, gave the most suitable food; that it mattered not whether the young shoots were eaten down by the caterpillars or cut off by the pruning shears. The *Lagerstræmia* never sprouted again, and it was only the very limited supply of food which I had that prevented me rearing many more worms.

"9. From the single experiment I have mentioned, *Carissa* does not seem to recover quickly. *Zizyphus* seems to grow very fast, principally at the extremities of its long straggling branches; but as I only had one tree in my compound, I could not be sure about its usual habit of growth.

"10. I baked some of the cocoons gathered from each of these three trees and sent them home to Mr. Wardle, asking him to give me an opinion on the qualities of the respective fibres. I had all the burst and injured cocoons cleaned, and sent them, together with those which Mr. Woodrow had on hand, to the Alliance Mills in Bombay to be converted into yarn. I have kept some fifty seed cocoons for next year's experiments.

"11. I have got together a good many plants for next season's experiments—353 *Lagerstræmia indica*, 10 *Lagerstræmia parviflora*, 13 *Conocarpus latifolia*; plants and cuttings all rooted and in leaf: also 136 *Carissa carandas*, 135 *Zizyphus jujuba*, 105 *Pentaptera tomentosa*, seedlings. There are besides 3 *Zizyphus* bushes in the compound, and if my gardener will but take care of these during my eight months' absence from Poona, I hope to resume my experiments under better auspices.

"12. The past season has been very favourable for tasar worms. Mr. Lyle, who was cultivating them to a small extent at Dapuri in 1876, tells me that some of the men who were under him then came to him lately and asked him whether he wanted any more cocoons as they had seen several. He happened to be on the spot and sent a man to see how many he could collect within three hours. He came back with 300, and said that he had heard that some people had been taking them into Poona for sale, presumably to the native physicians. I myself have already found many more casually this year in the districts than I usually do."

* * * * * * * *

5. In Madras, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Burma, and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as also in Mysore, there would seem at present to be no prospect of establishing any traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm.

6. The late Chief Commissioner of Assam thought that any attempt to foster the trade in Sylhet would prove unsuccessful, and refrained from offering any suggestions beyond drawing attention to the existing and old-established silk industries of Assam, which in his opinion might have opened up a wide field for private enterprise were it not for the extraordinary delays that exist in communications between the province and the rest of India. Government have under consideration the question of improving the facilities for communicating with Upper Assam. It is hoped that when the contemplated improvement is effected, Colonel Keatinge's expectations will to some extent be realised; for there is at least as great a demand in the European markets for the cocoon of the eria and moonga worm as there is for that of the tasar.

7. In Bengal the tasar worm appears to abound in various localities generally in all the tree and scrub jungle lying south and west of a line marking the southern and western limit of the continuous cultivation of the Gangetic alluvial and of the Orissa littoral. Whether the insect is of one or of several species, is a matter of doubt, and the season and mode of breeding and collecting appear to vary with the locality where it is found. The price of cocoons, it is alleged, ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per kahan (1 kahan=16 pans of 80 cocoons each, *i.e.*, 1,280 cocoons); and in regard to its yield, one kahan makes in Bankurah two pairs of dhotis, in Sooree 15 chittacks of silk, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from 1½ to 2 seers. These and other more detailed particulars, furnished by the Government of Bengal, though admittedly incomplete and unauthenticated in some respects, are useful as far as they go, and the Government of India will be glad to be informed of the measures which are being taken to gather further particulars as well as of their results. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the proposal made by Mr. J. Deveria, to the effect that the State should undertake the rearing of tasar cocoons in the jungle mahals of Chota Nagpore for sale to reelers and exporters is also awaited.

8. From the Punjab, some samples of tasar silk, reeled from cocoons produced in the Hoshiarpur district by the Deputy Commissioner, were reported on by the authorities whom the Government of India consulted as fairly successful. Some specimens of cloth, which were also received from Hoshiarpur, were found to have been very creditably manufactured.

9. The Secretary of State, in acknowledging in his despatch No. 25, dated the 22nd March 1877, the receipt of the cocoons gathered in the Central Provinces, has forwarded a report by Mr. T. Wardle, from which it appears that although the cocoons, when made over to the filatures in France and Italy, were found to be very old and imperfect, the reelers spoke most hopefully of the

results that might be attained with fresher cocoons properly gathered and prepared. Mr. Wardle, too, said that he was prepared to dye tasar silk as reeled in Europe by his improved processes in almost any colour, even to very pale shades.

10. The first part of a further report from Mr. Wardle has meanwhile been received under cover of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878; as also some samples of tasar silk displayed at the Paris Exhibition, as prepared under Mr. Wardle's instructions. These specimens, which can be seen at the office of this Department by persons interested in the matter, are far superior to anything ever yet seen of the same kind, the organzine especially being remarkable for its excellence. The grège is softer, cleaner, and altogether better than the best raw tasar silk as yet reeled. It is clear from these samples that such difficulties as existed in the reeling of this silk have been completely overcome. Mr. Wardle's process produces silk so fine as to be capable of adaptation to any purpose for which mulberry silk is used. Excellent results have also been obtained in the spinning of tasar thread and the weaving of fabrics from spun silk. Mr. Wardle's experiments with the dyeing of the silk have also been quite successful. On the whole it is certain now that there is no inherent obstacle to the utilisation of this silk for manufacturing purposes.

11. The main question now to be answered is that of cost. Whether silk of this kind will be extensively consumed, depends upon the price at which it can be placed in the market. Mr. Wardle states that the cost of making organzine and tram from the cocoons is 20 francs the kilogramme, *viz.*, 10 francs for reeling and 10 francs for throwing. This is double the price at which ordinary tasars are now sold, and it is not easy to say whether purchasers will be found for the improved product, greatly superior as it is, though it seems that the price is susceptible of reduction. As yet the only indication of the prices likely to be given for tasar silk is an offer made by M. David, a silk manufacturer of St. Etienne, who expresses his readiness to take one or two thousand kilogrammes of cocoons delivered at Marseilles at the price of one franc the kilogramme. This price, it is clear, is much too low, for, according to the information before the Government, cocoons could not profitably be laid down in Europe at less than three or four times the sum mentioned. This, however, is a matter which admits of local verification, and it should form the subject of enquiry.

12. The results obtained by Mr. Wardle, as well as by others working independently, are so important and so full of promise as regards the manufacture of this silk and the utilisation of the manufacture for apparel and other purposes, that it is eminently desirable to thoroughly investigate the question of production. Information on this subject has been sought from various quarters, but the information in the possession of Government is not sufficient to enable it to furnish precise answers, yet it is necessary, if the attention of capitalists is to be attracted to the development of this industry, that full information should be forthcoming. M. Natalis Rondot, a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury in the Silk Section, has written to the Government of India, asking for information on the following points, not only as regards the tasar worm but also as regards other undomesticated worms:—

(1) an enumeration of the different kinds of wild worms;
(2) the districts from which each kind is obtained, and in what quantities;
(3) the species of worm from which each kind of silk is manufactured;
(4) the trees on which the worms feed;
(5) the uses to which the silk is put by the natives;
(6) the markets where they are to be purchased;
(7) the probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives;
(8) the probable quantities retained for local consumption and available for exportation to European silk mills;

(9) and the outturn in money value of the silks woven in India, which M. Rondot thinks must be considerable, especially if tasar and other similar silks commonly worn by the natives are taken into account.

13. M. David, of St. Etienne, also asks for information on the following points:—

(1) the nature of the chemical agent used by natives to soften the cocoon;
(2) whether the natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old;
(3) the length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and the emergence of the moth;
(4) whether the dark and light coloured cocoons which are found mixed in the bales sent from India are of different varieties, and whether they are found in the same localities;
(5) also, whether it would be possible to obtain bales containing only light coloured cocoons.

14. Some information, but of a vague and general kind, exists on a good many of the points enumerated by M. Rondot, and the Governor General in Council desires that an effort may be made to cause such specific information as is obtainable, with special reference to the quantity obtainable and the prices on the spot, to be furnished with as little delay as possible. It is also much to be desired that particulars of manufacture should be obtained as far as possible.

The particulars of the outturn of the filatures in Bengal are unknown; for, though the quantities exported and their values are ascertainable, Government is unable to say how much of the outturn of the filatures (there are a great many native filatures) is kept in the country, or what it is worth. Of the small local native reeling (small separately, but large in the aggregate), no more is known than of the handloom village weaving of cotton. In Assam and Burma, silk reeling and weaving are a domestic occupation of the women of the house; in other provinces it is a trade. In Bombay, there are two mills worked by steam in which silk is woven, but the extent of their operations is unknown. In short, no precise statistical account of the silk industry in India is extant, though there is a good deal of information of a more or less vague and general character. As regards silk production, Mr. Geoghegan's account of silk in India contains practically all the information that Government possesses, although for some years past much attention has been paid to the production of tasar silk. The same is to be said of the other kinds of wild silk. These are all separately distinguished and shewn in Mr. Geoghegan's book, in the section given to the wild silk producers, as well as in the appendix by Captain Hutton. Interesting information, though in most cases of a general character, has been furnished by the local Governments and Administrations, but more precise information is now desirable, and the Government of India will be glad if the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam will take measures to collect it, and furnish a report giving a categorical reply to the enquiries of both M. Rondot and M. David.

ORDER.—Ordered, that, for the purposes indicated above, a copy of the Resolution, of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878, and extracts from M. Rondot's letters, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam; and also that they be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for communication to Major Coussmaker.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878, be forwarded for information to the Governments and Administrations mentioned on the margin.

Madras.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered, that this Resolution and the papers read in the preamble thereof be published for general information.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated the 23rd November 1875.

For some years past the attention of Government and of private individuals has been given to the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, the most important of these being the tasar (*Antheræa Paphia* and other varieties).

2. The worm abounds in most forest tracts in India. Mr. Geoghegan (page 110 of his Account of Silk in India) says that it is found "in the Sub-Himalayan tracts almost throughout the extent of the range, through the hills from Assam to Chittagong, in the Sundarbans, everywhere in the great belt of hill and forest inhabited by the Santal, the Kol, the Khond, and the Gond, in the Western Ghâts, and in portions of the Madras Presidency." Captain Coussmaker says he has found it in the jungles between Tanna and Ankola (Bombay Presidency), a distance of 330 miles, and he has reared the worm successfully in the three districts of Satara, Kolhapur, and Dharwar. The worm also abounds in the tract between the Burrakur and the Soane (Bengal Presidency), a tract of country measuring 200 miles in length by 80 miles in width, and it is largely distributed in the districts of Gurdáspur and Siálkot and in the Jummoo territory.

3. Hitherto the worm has ordinarily been confined to the jungles, but Captain Coussmaker's and other experiments seem to prove that it is quite capable of domestication. Its habitat, however, is undoubtedly the jungle tracts, and owing to this and to the collection of the cocoons having hitherto been left entirely to certain classes of aboriginal tribes inhabiting the forests, there are no accurate data on which to found an estimate of the supply available. It seems clear, however, that even now the supply is more than equal to even a greatly increased demand, and that this supply is capable of indefinite extension.

4. At present there is practically no demand in the European market for this silk, except in the shape of fabrics prepared in this country, and for these the demand is limited. Whether it is possible to create a sufficiently large demand to remunerate outlay on the part of Government is a question which cannot yet be positively answered, but the probabilities are in favour of the creation of such a demand if certain difficulties hereafter to be described can be overcome.

5. In 1872 Captain Coussmaker, an Assistant Superintendent in the Bombay Revenue Survey, who had for some years given his attention to this matter, had some tasar silk reeled off and woven into fabrics, under his superintendence, in the Dharwar jail. Samples of these fabrics were sent by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, and were sent by them for report to Calcutta, where the samples, especially a twilled kind, were much approved. In connection with the report on these samples, it was stated to the Government of India that certain difficulties connected with the reeling and dyeing of the silk which had hitherto operated to prevent the creation of a regular and extensive trade in tasar silk had recently been overcome in Italy. Copies of the papers were sent to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal and the Central Provinces for information. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces having asked to be furnished with particulars of the processes of the reeling and dyeing said to have been discovered, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was requested in despatch No. 6, dated the 23rd June 1873, to cause enquiries to be made in England and the large centres of silk manufacture on the Continent, and to communicate the results. While this enquiry was being originated by the Government of India, Captain Coussmaker went on leave to England, proposing, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, to devote some time to enquiries into the subject.

6. A reply to the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now been received, and the result of Captain Coussmaker's enquiries has also been embodied in a letter to the Government of Bombay, of which a copy has been

communicated to the Government of India. The outcome of the researches made is as follows:—

From the papers received from the Secretary of State it appears—

(i)—That a person at Lyons, unnamed, holding the position of chief chemist to the firm of Guinon and Picard, manufacturers of chemical products at Lyons, has discovered how to reel and dye tasar silk. The reeling process, he states, is thoroughly inexpensive. He has submitted samples of the results of his process to Mr. Haden, British Vice-Consul at Lyons, and this gentleman pronounces them to be "really remarkable," adding that "he has reason to believe that if experiments carried on under inspection resulted in similar success, the Government of India would possess the information it desires." The dyeing process the inventor declares to be absolutely successful, "except as to one point which he thinks could be satisfactorily dealt with." The inventor has patented his processes in France, and would require similar protection in Italy, Great Britain, and India before doing anything for the Government of India. He declines to come to India, and he expects a fixed sum (not stated) for communicating and practically demonstrating all he knows about the matter.

(ii)—The Vice-Consul at Lyons has also been in communication with a person named Chalon, a worker in velvet at Beaurepaire in the Department of the Isére, who professes that he can reel off a thread a thousand métres (nearly 1,100 yards) in length from the unpierced cocoon. This person also requires a fixed sum before imparting the secret of his process. The Vice-Consul adds that this is probably the process to which the Government of India referred in its letter to the Secretary of State.

(iii)—The Consul at Genoa has been in communication with, amongst others, Mr. Mylins, a silk manufacturer at Buffalora, who has tried experiments in a small way, but without much success. He says, however, that no serious trials have yet been made with tasar, and expresses his willingness if the Government of India will send him a parcel of cocoons to make a series of experiments with them. The Consul says that Mr. Mylins' standing and reputation are unexceptionable and his works on a large scale.

(iv)—The Consul has also heard of an invention patented jointly by Mr. Gaddum of Latour and Mr. Bosshardt of Turin for carding the silk produced from difficult cocoons. It appears that tasar cocoons have been successfully treated by this process.

(v)—Mr. Thomas Wardle, a silk dyer of great experience, states that he has discovered a way of dyeing tasar silk in brilliant colours and of giving it the lustre of Chinese silk. Mr. Wardle is ready to continue his experiments and also to teach his process to natives of India. It is not stated whether this gentleman is ready to come to India and on what terms, but the Secretary of State has asked to be furnished with samples of dye-stuffs, and of tasar and other wild silks, so that Mr. Wardle may be in a position to continue his experiments. Local Governments have been asked to supply these samples.

7. Captain Coussmaker's enquiries in regard to reeling in England have been unsuccessful. Messrs. Mason and Company, silk spinners, have bought this and other wild silks as "waste" and have carded it, and Messrs. Lister and Company of Bradford are ready to take a large supply of pierced cocoons for the same purpose, converting them into spun silk, but no English manufacturers seem to have attempted or to be disposed to attempt the reeling of the unpierced cocoon. But Captain Coussmaker succeeded, by the good offices of Chevalier G. Jervis, Conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum at Turin, in inducing an Italian spinner to try experiments, with the result that the silk can, it is stated, be reeled at a cost of something over £2 per cwt. of cocoons. If this is actually the case, the rate is extremely low, but there is probably some mistake in the figures. The firm, which is not named, say that the reeling can be done much cheaper eventually after perfection of the process and adaptation of the machinery to this particular kind of silk. The specimens thus reeled were valued in London at from 1*s*. to 2*s*. per lb. more than the

samples reeled at Dharwar by Captain Coussmaker, and these were in Calcutta thought very good, and in London were considered equal to anything of the kind sent from India and China.

8. In addition to the results thus obtained, reference has been made direct to the Government of India by Mr. Jules Deveria of Rampore Baulea, who states that he has discovered a process of reeling tasar in an ordinary filature. The sample of the skein of the silk which he reeled under this process was not entirely successful, and a report obtained on it by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was unfavourable.

9. With the preliminary information thus obtained, the Government of India is in a position to consider what should be the next steps to be taken in view to the development of a new industry, which may perhaps take to some extent the place of the trade in the manufacture of silk from domesticated worms. This latter industry, of which Bengal is the principal seat, is in a languishing condition and seems indeed doomed to gradual but inevitable decay. Even, however, if the Bengal silk trade were to revive and again assume the flourishing position it once held, it is quite clear that in an almost purely agricultural country like India the introduction of new manufacturing industries is desirable, and that it is of great importance to find external and internal markets for produce of which India possesses a monopoly, but which is not now utilised.

10. In stimulating the production of tasar silk, the State may aim at supplying either the local or the European markets with manufactured silk or at creating an export trade in the raw material with Europe. But before any great step in this direction can be taken, it is necessary to make further cautious and preliminary detailed enquiries, for besides the two difficulties already mentioned, both of which will probably soon be overcome, there are still others, of a somewhat more formidable character, perhaps, which tend to leave in doubt the question whether the silk of the tasar worm may be profitably employed on a large scale.

11. The two great obstacles to which attention has hitherto been directed are:—

1st.—Defective reeling in connection with the difficulty of properly dissolving the natural gum exuded in spinning by the worm.

2nd.—Difficulties in dyeing.

As regards the first, owing to the defective way in which the silk is reeled, the thread is not continuous and retains more or less of the peculiar cement (compared to plaster of Paris by Captain Coussmaker) which the worm exudes, the presence of this cement detracting from the appearance of the fibre, rendering it unfit for fine fabrics, and preventing it from taking fine colours. It has, however, it is understood, been proved by actual experiments made within the last year, that by the use of a simple alkaline solvent and by keeping the basins of water in which the cocoons are plunged when being reeled off at a temperature of about 200° Fahr., or a little higher, all difficulties of reeling, so far as the mere unwinding of the silk is concerned, disappear.

In respect to the second, there seems to be little doubt that no real effort to dye the silk has been thoroughly made, and that if attention were turned to the subject by competent persons the difficulties in question could easily be overcome.

12. The other and more serious difficulties which will require to be overcome appear to be: *1st*, the manner in which the cocoons are naturally distributed. It is true that the supply is inexhaustible, but owing to its distribution over a vast area, a thousand square miles will, in the natural condition of things, seldom probably yield as many cocoons as a single hamlet in Italy produces of the domesticated worm, and although the cocoons can be obtained for nothing, yet, as the search for them has to be made over enormous areas, if large quantities, such as a filature would require, are to be obtained (and it is only during one brief period of the year when the trees the *Antheræa* chiefly haunt are shedding their foliage that any successful search can be made), it appears doubtful whether, under these conditions, the wild cocoons would not cost more than cocoons obtained from domesticated worms.

13. It is true that the tasar worm can be entirely domesticated, but if regularly domesticated like the *Bombyx mori*, the produce obtained would perhaps be more costly than that of the *B. mori*, inasmuch as many more worms would be required to produce an equal value of silk, and if the manufacture of silk from the *Bombyx* worm is not remunerative, as seems sufficiently proved by the state of the industry in Bengal, *à fortiori* the tasar worm will not yield any profit.

14. Again, the tasar may be half domesticated, a certain number of moths being kept for laying purposes yearly, the eggs hatched, and the young worms turned out to feed themselves, thus avoiding the heavy expense (especially during the later stages) of constantly supplying fresh leaves to the worms; but here also it appears doubtful how far it will be possible to concentrate the worms or protect them from birds or other enemies if they are at all abnormally numerous on any group of trees. Under these circumstances it appears probable that it is only in a nearly wild condition that the tasar can prove remunerative.

15. The second difficulty (which is even greater than the first) depends upon an inherent defect in the filaments spun by the worm. It must be remembered that the thread of the tasar silkworm is spun from a double spinnaret, and that these filaments are not parallel, lying close side by side, but are spirals touching each other only at the exterior points of their curves, but united by the natural gum in and with which they are exuded, and it is on this spirality that the elasticity of the silk depends. Now, in reeling the silk, it is necessary that the spirals should be ground well into each other so as to form an even round thread, but it is doubtful whether the filaments can be brought to bear the amount of *croissure* necessary to produce the round thread, and without this it will be impossible to provide an article of export which will be acceptable in a European market.

16. Granting that this difficulty may be surmounted, it appears certain that it can only be done under skilled European supervision, aided by the best mechanical appliances in properly appointed filatures. It will be hopeless to expect that such reeling as is required to fit tasar for manufacture into superior fabrics for the European market can be done by natives working in their own homes. If success is to be expected in the manufacture of tasar silk, the operations of villagers must be confined to the production or collection of the cocoons. The reeling processes, if manufacture is to be attempted at all in India, must be carried out in properly organised filatures, possessing means and appliances, machinery and systematic supervision, such as are wholly unattainable by villagers in their own homes. Thus, for the proper reeling of tasar, where the basins must be kept at a heat of from 200° to 205° Fahr., nothing but steam can keep them uninterruptedly at precisely that temperature which is essential not only to enable the silk to unwind, but to keep the gum still retained by the filaments at just such a temperature when they reach the *croissure* as to be soft and yielding, but not so soft as to be worked out.

17. The conditions of successful manufacture being such, there does not appear to be any prospect of reviving the reeling of silk as a village industry, whether the silk is produced for local consumption or export. Under no circumstances would there appear to be any reasonable prospect of any proximate material enlargement of the local demand. If, therefore, anything is to be done for the country in silk, whether for the domesticated or the tasar worm, it must, it seems to the Government of India, be in the way of increased exports, either in the shape of cocoons or as raw silk so reeled as to be acceptable to the European purchaser.

18. In regard to tasar, many of the most important data necessary towards forming a satisfactory conclusion in the matter are altogether wanting, and the Government of India are of opinion that the subject should be systematically investigated, so as to set at rest all doubts which now exist.

19. Towards the attainment of this end, the first thing in regard to which it is requisite to obtain definite information, is the exact cost at which the raw material can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in its wild and semi-domesticated state. The next points on which further information

is requisite are the cost of reeling off the silk, the amount of silk there is in proportion to cocoon; the degree in which the filaments will bear *croissure*, and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market.

20. With this object in view, the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will be asked to collect cocoons in order that careful experiments may be made with them in some of the leading filatures in this country, and also under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. Careful and full reports on all the points noted above will be asked for, and all reasonable expenses incurred in these experiments will be re-imbursed. The Secretary of State will be asked to have experiments efficiently carried out to test the dyeing capacities of this silk, the material furnished from the experiments to be made in the filatures in France and Italy being used for the purpose. His Lordship will also be asked to cause experiments in carding to be undertaken with pierced cocoons.

From the Government of Madras, to the Government of India, No. 662, dated the 13th February 1877.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar worm, &c., I am now directed by the Governor in Council to submit copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 309, dated 26th January ultimo, and to state that His Grace concurs in the opinion at which the Board have arrived after communication with the Collectors and the Superintendent of the Museum at Madras, that a traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm is never likely to be established in this Presidency.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 309, dated 26th January 1877.

In their Resolution embodied in G. O., dated 10th January 1876, No. 27, the Government of India review the steps which have been taken towards the development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, and, after noticing the progress made in solving the two great difficulties to which attention has hitherto been chiefly directed, *viz.*, the defective reeling and dyeing of the silk, proceed to point out that there are other and more serious obstacles to be overcome: firstly, the cost of collecting the cocoons of the undomesticated worm, owing to the vast area over which they are distributed; and, secondly, the impracticability of attempting such reeling as is required to fit tasar for the European market without skilled European supervision and the best mechanical appliances owing to certain peculiarities of the filaments spun by the worm. It was remarked that the conditions of successful manufacture are such as to prevent the reeling of silk being carried on as a village industry, and that, if anything is to be done for the country, it must be in the way of increased exports either of cocoons or the raw silk. Information concerning the cost of collection of cocoons, reeling, &c., being deficient in regard to tasar, the Government of India directed careful experiments and enquiries to be made with a view to a settlement of the doubtful points, and the Board were called upon for any suggestions they might have to offer. No information being available in the Board's Office, Collectors were requested to enquire and report as to the existence of tasar and other undomesticated silk-worms in their districts, and as to whether the raw material is utilized locally, with particulars of quality, cost of production, &c.

2. From the foregoing replies, it appears that the tasar silk-worm exists in most of the districts in the Presidency, but is nowhere very abundant. In Ganjam it is found in the Maliah tracts, but the only use to which the silk is put is as ligatures to fasten barrels of match-locks to the stocks and in the construction of arrows, for which purpose it is prized by the hill-men on account of its strength; the price is stated to be 8 annas a hundred. The cocoons do not appear to be collected for the manufacture of fabrics, as the raw material is imported from the Central Provinces and Bengal into Berhampore for the weaving which is carried on there.

Mr. Goodrich reports that the tasar worm is found in the extreme north-west of Jeypore and in the adjacent district of Bustar.; that the cocoons are collected to a certain extent, but are sent northwards to be reeled. He mentions having seen the cocoon in great abundance in Kalahandy, whence the cocoons are sent to Sonepore on the Mahanadi. The price of the best tasar silk cloth at Sonepore is stated to be a rupee a yard, the width being a yard and a half. The only portion of the Kistna district in which the tasar silk-worm is found is the Vissanapett division, but the use and value of the silk is not understood. The Deputy Tahsildar states, however, that in the Nizam's dominions, adjoining the Kistna district, considerable attention is paid to the breeding of the worm, and the process of reeling is reported to be understood. The worm is also found to a limited extent in all the other districts, except the Godavery, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Nilgiri, and Salem districts, but it appears to be confined to a few scattered villages and to be generally scarce. No mention is made of the cocoons being utilised except in the Kadiri taluq of Cuddapah, and in the Head Assistant Collector's division of North Arcot. The manufacture of silk from the domesticated worm at Kadiri is stated to have been discontinued of recent years, owing to the mulberry trees having died; but in former days, when the industry was in a more thriving condition, it appears that cocoons of undomesticated species were collected and attention paid to breeding from them. In North Arcot it is stated that no attempt is made to reel off the silk, but the filaments are torn to pieces and then subjected to a process, which the Collector terms "flipping," like cotton, *i.e.*, beaten with a bow, it is presumed, after which the silk is spun into thread and used in the manufacture of coarse cloth. The Collector of Salem reports that silk-reeling was formerly carried on in the Oossoor taluq, but has been discontinued, owing to the want of success experienced. The Collector of Coimbatore considers that the difficulties in the way of collecting the cocoons of the wild species at the exact period, when they are fit for use, and in protecting the worms in a semi-wild state from destruction, are insuperable. Mr. Thomas draws attention to the utilisation of the tasar worm in the manufacture of catgut for fishing, and suggests the advisability of encouraging the manufacture of this article as a means of employing women and children and the aged and infirm. The practical question is, as he observes, whether there is any probability of a sufficient market being found for such a product, and in the absence of statistics no conclusion can be arrived at on this point.

3. From Dr. Bidie's report it appears that there are only three important species of undomesticated silk-producing moths in Southern India, of which coloured plates have been furnished. Dr. Bidie states that the tasar moth is very generally distributed over the Presidency, but is nowhere very abundant, and the cocoons are not sufficiently abundant to repay the cost of collecting. On a microscopic examination of the filaments taken direct from the tasar cocoon, however, he has failed to detect any such quality in structure as is mentioned in paragraph 15 of the resolution of the Government of India; a representation of the filament is given in Plate I. The second species mentioned, *viz.*, *Actias Selene*, is less common than the tasar; and the third is not found in this Presidency, but is common in Coorg. Dr. Bidie understands that the silk of the former has been reeled at Pondicherry, but considers that that of the latter could never be turned to any practical purpose. The specimens of cocoons received from the districts were sent to Dr. Bidie for examination. In reply, he states that the cocoons received from Cuddapah, Kistna, Nellore, and Madura are those of the common tasar of fair quality, but rather small, those from North Arcot and Kurnool rather coarse, those from Ganjam and Vizagapatam large, dark in colour, with much glutinous matter; the single cocoon sent from Malabar is dark and imperfect. He adds that the cocoons forwarded from Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which differ considerably from those sent from other districts, may be the product of the common tasar, the extra size and dark colour being due to food and climatic peculiarities, or they may be the product of other species. Specimens of the moth are required to decide the point; the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Malabar will be requested to procure them for further investigation.

4. From the information now furnished, it is clear that a traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm is never likely to be established in this Presidency. The papers will be submitted for the information of Government.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 113, dated 11th January 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 154, dated 23rd November last, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward herewith copy of an interesting report by Captain G. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, No. 3, dated the 20th December following, and to state that, as pointed out therein, the tasar silk industry being still in its infancy, this Government are not yet able to supply the information called for in your letter under acknowledgment.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, *to the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated 20th December 1875.*

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 3666 of 9th instant, calling upon me for any remarks which I might have to offer as to the manner in which the requests contained in the letter No. 154, dated 23rd November last, from A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., Secretary to Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, could best be complied with.

2. In the above-mentioned letter, No. 154, the Government of India calls upon this Presidency to supply 10 maunds of wild cocoons and 10 maunds of semi-domesticated cocoons of *Antheræa Paphia* with the two-fold view of testing their quality and of estimating the cost of their production.

3. I am afraid that this Presidency will not be in a condition to comply with these demands for some time yet to come, certainly not this year of 1875-76. Not that I think that there will be any ultimate difficulty in producing this supply and much greater, but at present we have only just begun to teach our natives to collect, and until they are thoroughly aware of the fact that these cocoons are marketable, we cannot expect them to devote much time to search for them.

4. On 4th September in the present year, after the foliage had become fully developed and consequently the cocoons were hard to find, this Government sanctioned my attempt to carry out the scheme, by which I hope to stimulate the collection, and placed a sum of money for that purpose at my disposal. In accordance with this permission, I have had circulars drawn up in English, Mahratti, Canarese, and Guzarathi (I believe, but I have not yet heard from the officer to whom I entrusted the translation). I have also had a most excellent photograph taken, life-size, shewing the insect in all its stages. These circulars I have distributed among the officials of the Forest and Revenue Departments, asking them to give all possible publicity to the facts therein detailed. In these circulars I have given a description of the insect and its habits, with a few suggestions regarding the mode of collection. I have also offered a liberal price for the cocoons and arranged to take them over from the villagers in whatever way may be most convenient to them, and with this view I have lodged sundry small sums of money with various officials, and I am glad to be able to state that one and all have cordially offered to co-operate.

5. I send a copy of my circular; the photograph and a coloured copy of the same I have already forwarded to Government.

6. I propose, in furtherance of my scheme, to sort the cocoons when I collect them; to clean those which are pierced; to destroy the life in those which contain chrysalids; and to put by a certain proportion for breeding purposes, my idea being in future to depend upon three sources of supply, *viz.*, those gathered wild in the jungles, those collected at different stages of their existence and brought up upon trees in the immediate neighbourhood of the cultivators, and lastly, those hatched out and reared under supervision either upon twigs under a roof or on small bushes easily watched over. I do not commit myself to the advocacy of any one of these methods in particular, but I think that they should all be tried. Next year I propose to issue instructions

relative to semi-domestication; this year I have simply proposed gathering, and have, with the object of giving a great and marked stimulus to the industry, offered a price above the ordinary market rate. I shall not offer so much in future, but when I shall have found out where the greatest supply is obtainable, I will then use every means in my power to instruct the producers how to increase their stock with little trouble and at little expense. Granted the supply, the next step is to find out how best to prepare the cocoons for the market.

7. With this view, as soon as I was assured of the substantial support of Government in this matter, I wrote to Chevalier Jervis at Turin, who had kindly offered to reel the uninjured cocoons for me, and to the Messrs. Satterthwaite at Lancaster, who had similarly undertaken to work up pierced cocoons, and, informing them that I had now begun to collect cocoons in large quantities, asked for instructions as to how I should treat the cocoons when I got them preparatory to shipment.

8. For, besides the defects pointed out as inherent in ordinary tasar silk by Mr. Hume, I may mention that there is another on which I have heard the manufacturers in England lay great stress, *viz.*, the bad smell that it possesses. From enquiries which I have made, I have reason to believe that this is simply owing to the fact that the chrysalids are not desiccated before coming into the hands of the reelers, and therefore when these latter work up the cocoons, the fibre is mixed with putrid and decaying insects. The desiccation of the cocoons is a point to which I mean to pay attention.

9. In June 1871, Mr. Colnaghi, Her Majesty's Consul at Turin, reported to the Secretary of State the method by which Professor Castrogiovanni destroyed the chrysalids of *Bombyx mori*; and this seems to me so simple that I am intending to prepare my cocoons for the manufacturers in a similar way, but I must first ensure a steady supply.

10. I have entered thus fully into the subject that Government may see how difficult it is for me to promise to supply the amount of cocoons required in letter No. 154 of the Government of India. It would be almost suicidal if we were to part with any quantity before we had seen a promise of a supply for the future; it would be impossible to base any calculations on the supply collected this year under an artificial stimulus. I therefore respectfully beg to suggest that the Government of India be informed that this Presidency having only just begun to devote its attention to the tasar silk industry, is not yet able to state with any degree of certainty how soon it can provide the twenty maunds called for; but as soon as it can do so without detriment to the above-mentioned trade, it will do so.

11. I may add that it is my intention, after the silk shall have been worked up in Italy and England, to submit the specimens to our Bombay mill-owners, some of whom have already commenced to correspond with me on the subject; and I believe that when their attention is directed in earnest to the matter, their enterprise will prompt them to take measures to foster the cultivation of the tasar worm, and we shall then see this industry established on the firm basis of the mutual self-interest of the producer and consumer.

Circular from CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, *to the Mamledars, Forest Officers, and other Officials.*

In many places in your districts, especially those where the Aien or Mutti, the Bher or Bori, the Kurunda, the Nandrook or Pimproon, and the Kala Koor or Lendee trees are found, a caterpillar feeds on the leaves of these trees and makes cocoons, from which a kind of silk called tasar is made. This is not very fine but is very strong, and, if carefully prepared, could be made very useful, and the collection of it would be the means of livelihood to many thousands of poor people. I have for many years made enquiries regarding this business, and now Government has ordered me to take steps to spread this knowledge and to see whether we in our Presidency cannot carry on this trade as well as the Gonds and Sonthals of Central India. The history of this insect is of this wise: about the end of May or beginning of June, a moth issues from these cocoons and lays its eggs, looking somewhat like small, flat grains of jowaree on the leaves of the trees; after a few days a small dark worm comes out, which feeds upon the leaves and, growing very quickly, becomes first yellow, with black rings and spots, and afterwards green, with

beautiful small blue gold and reddish spots upon it, and sometimes besides three or four spots like silver on its side. It continues to grow till it is as big as a man's finger, and then putting two or three leaves together it makes this cocoon or house for itself, which is all made of separate threads strong enough for every purpose, like cotton. There are two crops of these cocoons in the year: the moths come out first in May, June, and July, then the caterpillars live for fifty days and make their cocoons; from these the moths come out in August, September, and October, and the caterpillars, which are their young ones, make cocoons again in October, November, and Decemher; and then as the cold weather, and after that the hot weather, comes on, the insects inside remain asleep till the rains come again, when the leaves are nice and fresh and afford good food for their young ones. I have sent a picture of the moths, caterpillars, and cocoons, which I have raised in my own house on the Nandrook, to the Collector of your zilla, and have asked him to let everybody who likes to go to his office see it. I have also sent cocoons, whole and burst, to the Collector and asked him to send them with this letter to you. Do you now call for wood-cutters, shepherds, and men who often go into the woods, get some one to read this letter to them, and shew them the cocoons and inform them that if they will get cocoons I will send money to them and buy as many as ever they get. I want cocoons of all kinds; those that are new, heavy, and whole as well as those that are old, burst, stained, light, gnawed, or cut; all will come in to use, but of course the first kind are the most valuable. I will pay whatever price you put upon them, but I do not think that it should exceed eight annas per 100 for heavy new ones, and four annas per 100 for injured and light ones. I leave you, however, to fix the price, which should be according to the facility of procuring them. As this is the first year, a little extra price might be paid, but I expect in a short time men will collect them for six and three annas per 100. At this time of the year the caterpillars will be found feeding in great numbers on the trees I mentioned, and the men should look for them so that they may know where to look for the cocoons in two months' time. If they have trees of this kind near their own houses they can cut off twigs with the caterpillars hanging to them (the caterpillars being very delicate should not be touched), and fasten the twigs on to their trees and leave them; the caterpillars will climb up of their own accord, and after a time will make their cocoons. Thus, after a very short time, the men will recognize these caterpillars wherever they see them, and then they will easily find the cocoons. When these caterpillars eat, they devour one leaf after another, leaving the twigs bare, and as they do not move much, the ground underneath becomes strewn with their dung, which is at the last as big as that of a sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved. When the men find the cocoons, they should take them carefully off the trees, and tie all that are good and heavy on to strings, which they should put away (say hanging from the rafters of the house) safe out of the reach of rats and squirrels, and, if possible, ants as well; for all these eat the insects. As regards payments, do you pay for them this one year, let me know every two months what progress is being made, and I will send a man up to receive and pay for them at your office or the villages according to the rates you fix and the quality of the cocoons, and my man will bring them away to me. No one shall be compelled to leave his own village unless he has any complaint to make to me, or is dissatisfied at the valuation made by my man.

From MAJOR COUSSMAKER, *to the Government of Bombay, No. 1, dated 5th February 1877.*

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"4. With reference to the sum spent on collecting and forwarding cocoons (Rs. 216-6-11), I received through the Forest and Revenue Departments, to whom the above-mentioned circular were sent, 46,016 cocoons, for which they paid Rs. 164-1-3. These were sent to me by rail, by banghy, by return cart, and by coolies, and the expenditure on carriage of these cocoons, as well as of 8,900 sent by one of my own men from Chiplun in Ratnagiri to Bombay by boat and thence to Poona by rail, amounted to Rs. 52-5-8. The rest of my men brought in their

own collections, coming to me at regular intervals with their reports. The before-mentioned 46,016 cocoons were collected as below :—

Collectorate.	Taluka.	In detail above 1,000.	Remarks.
Kolaba	Mangaon	2,798	
Do.	Chiplun	2,068	
Ratnagiri...	Dapoli	2,397	
Do.	Ratnagiri	1,626	
Do.	Deogarh	1,275	Collected by mamlatdars and officials of the Revenue Department.
Do.	Khed	2,912	
Tanna	Dahanu	1,136	
From other talukas of Kolaba, Tanna, Poona, and Satara		3,956	
	Total ...	18,168	
Kolaba	Mangaon	4,850	
Tanna	Kalyan	2,100	
Do.	Dahanu	1,779	
Do.	Shahapur	1,111	Collected by the Deputy Conservators and other officials of the Forest Department.
Do.	Mahim	1,066	
Forest Department in Gujarat ...	... ...	3,860	
Ditto in Khandesh ...	... ...	2,300	
From other Forest Officers in Tanna, Ratnagiri, Poona, and Satara ...		10,782	
	Total ...	27,848	

The greatest amount of these cocoons were obtained from the jungles of the Konkan; and as from thence to the Bombay market the carriage by boat and by rail is both easy and inexpensive, it may be presumed that, eventually, in this part of the country, the cultivation of the tasar silk-worm will become a permanent industry.

"5. I have mentioned in the preceding paragraph that one of my men in Ratnagiri collected 8,900; the other men in the vicinity of Poona collected 7,300, which, with the collections above detailed, make the total amount collected during the year 62,216, all gathered from the trees in hilly tracts of country. The trees on which they were principally found were, in the Konkan, *Zizyphus jujuba*, and *Zizyphus xylopyra*, *Pentaptera tomentosa*: *Bauhinia parviflora*, *Carissa carandas*, and *Celastrus montana*. In the districts of Poona, Satara, Gujarat, and Khandesh on these trees, and also on *Ficus Benjaminia* and *Ficus Tjiela*, *Conocarpus latifolia* and *Lagerstræmia parviflora*. I heard that in the Panch Mahals they were also found on *Chloroxylon Swietenia*. In the Konkan the men who collected them were Mussulmans, Mhars, and Mahrattas, more especially Katkarees, Kolies, Kunbees, Warlees, and Thakurs: men who from February to May are in the habit of cutting branches off the forest trees and spreading them, on their fields, then, placing upon these straw and manure, they weigh the whole down with a few clods of earth and set fire to it, thus applying a top dressing of ashes to their land.

6. The sum of Rs. 497-10-4 was paid for house-rent and to the people whom I employed to collect,—three men working in the neighbourhood of Poona and one man in the Konkan,—to the silk-worm tenders and other labourers. It was expended during the fifteen months under review. The monthly payments varied according to the work I found for the people to do. I tried men, women, and boys; these latter I did not find attentive enough, but the women were careful, handled the worms tenderly, and in doors were much more useful and reliable than the men, who, however, were found necessary, as leaves and twigs had to be cut and brought in from a distance; worms were looked after on the neighbouring hills and in the kooruns, and the peons also went round to the villages and collected cocoons, purchasing them from the ryots. I had a detached office building in my compound repaired, and their, and in some of the rooms of my house in the verandah, and in cages suspended from branches of the trees, I attempted to rear the worms; but, I regret to say, I failed, through the scarcity of suitable food.

7. The item Rs. 123-13-9 was expended on the construction of cages and feeding trays, some of which I suspended from the rafters of the rooms, from hooks, and from trees; others were fastened to uprights driven into the ground. In this way with wire and string-netting and with bamboo chicks, I succeeded in restraining the wandering propensities of the caterpillars, and in protecting them from their enemies; but the food failing, batch after batch died from starvation.

8. Having thus briefly accounted for my expenditure of the public money, I now propose to detail my experiments and to record my observations. Throughout the whole of the time, between the middle of August 1875 and the end of October 1876, I was hardly ever without moths; for the gathering of the cocoons from the trees, and the moving them about, shutting up in the baskets and bags, and generally disturbing them, had the effect of exciting them and caused the moths to come out repeatedly during the months of February and March. I had

upwards of 100 moths out a night, and whenever a fresh batch of seed cocoons arrived, whatever the temperature or the time of year, moths came out in large quantities. The first supplies from the district officials arrived in February, and consisted of both full and empty cocoons packed in baskets and bags. It was not easy to find out, on arrival, how many full cocoons had been sent and how many burst; for, as I have already mentioned, the shaking had so disturbed them that the consignments were found to contain many moths more or less damaged. I therefore had them all moved out on to open trays and put into a spare room. I kept a monthly record, as below, showing what moths came out, how many females paired, and after the 14th April the number of worms hatched :—

Month.	Males.	Females.	Paired.	Worms hatched.
February from 10th to 29th	355	419	48	No record kept.
March	1,126	1,217	399	.....
April	578	636	289	20,770
May	530	557	115	14,781
June	504	523	424	38,579
July	430	443	372	43,097
August	423	320	309	45,854
September from 1st to 10th	142	120	89	7,553
Total ...	4,097	4,235	2,045	170,634

9. Before the supplies from the districts came in, my men had only gathered in the neighbourhood some 300 cocoons, and these and the moths that came out of them, as well as the caterpillars which were hatched, were mostly sacrificed in experiments; and the result was, that I confirmed my former theory that the males require more liberty than the females, that these latter rarely move away from their empty cocoons, or from the twigs on to which they crawl when their wings are stiffening, while the former fly away as soon as their wings are stiff enough; and as during the rainy season there are generally several male moths flying about the station, females, when tied out, are soon paired, their talc-like discs, shining like little moons at night, act like the light of the glowworm to attract the male. In this way I succeeded in getting nearly all the females which came out during the monsoon of 1875 paired, but I failed in the rearing; my space was limited, and my cages were badly ventilated, and although I hatched out several hundreds I only gathered 50 cocoons during that season. I afterwards moved into a larger house and gave up much more room. Working on a system, I joined chairs and tables together, with bamboos connecting them so as to form a succession of benches: on these I placed bamboo-mat trays, and above I hung twigs on strings, entirely giving up the indoors cage system. In some places I put rows of small pots with twigs in them, filling them with moist earth; but I did not find this answer, as the caterpillars were always more ready to crawl down the pots than up them, and the free circulation of air was much hindered; so I determined to trust to the strings alone. For a short time everything went on well. I had plenty of good fresh leaves; the worms were not crowded, and they grew considerably; but long before the 50 days of their life were at an end, the leaves on the trees became hard or diseased, and although I had any amount in quantity at my disposal, I had none of a good quality. Caterpillar after caterpillar pined and withered away, and this has been the story the whole season. Although the trees have from time to time flushed and sent out quantities of beautiful fresh shoots, these efforts have only been spasmodic, and owing to the great scarcity of rain throughout the neighbourhood, I found it simply impossible to ensure a steady supply of suitable food from the way-side trees, numerous though these are.

10. I found that a considerable number of the young worms crawled down the legs of the chairs and tables and disappeared, so I altered my arrangement of the trays. I fastened ropes on to the rafters and to hooks in the ceiling, and passing them through broken bottle fair-leaders, so as to prevent the enemies of the worms descending and they themselves ascending, I made a succession of swinging trays, over which I put the strings of twigs as before. By this method there was great saving in the labour of tending; the worms were much more secure, and the ventilation was good; but again it was the same story, the food failed. I changed the place of the swinging trays; some I put on boughs of trees, some in one verandah, some in another; but the food was no better. I let some loose on trees in the station; but there were no fresh leaves, and they died or were taken by the birds and squirrels and lizards. I then found on a range of hills of few miles out of Poona a tract of grassy country containing many bushes and saplings of *Terminalia*, *Lagerstræmia*, and *Carissa*. Here I turned down some thousands and set men to watch them during the day. For some 5 weeks they got on well; we had a very large quantity of worms and a fair amount of leaves, when a very hot fortnight intervened, the saplings and small bushes lost their leaves, and I lost nearly all of the worms, and my men missed their chance of premia and full pay, for they were paid by the results, and were to the very last as sanguine as myself. I consider that I failed in rearing entirely through the unprecedented drought and the consequent insufficiency of suitable food.

11. Although I failed in rearing, I succeeded in breeding and in procuring fertile eggs. During the hot weather there were no wild males flying about, so I found that it was not

much use tying the females out, but during the rains I was quite successful. I therefore, from February to May, turned all the moths, as they came out, into a bedstead covered with mosquito curtains, and a fair proportion paired there; but after May I adopted the following system, which I shall always follow in future. I rigged up swinging trays as already described, and in the mat trays resting on them I placed the cocoons, covering the whole with bamboo chicks fastened up like a pent house about 3 feet high. The moths, after they came out of the cocoons, crawled up the chicks and there hung while their wings were expanding. I found that several pairs took place in these cages: each morning I looked at them, and leaving the pairs inside the cages undisturbed, I put all the rest of the moths into a large basket and covered them up. About 4 in the afternoon I looked at them and found that some pairs had taken place; these were left undisturbed, and all the unpaired females tethered to a small frame of trellis work. At dark this frame was hung up to a tree, and all the unpaired and free males liberated near it. I generally found in the morning that the majority of the tethered females were paired; the frame was then brought in doors and hung up out of the way. Great care was always taken that no pairs should be separated by force; they were always allowed to free themselves, and after they had done so, the females were put under inverted baskets to lay their eggs, while the males were put into a basket to be liberated at sunset. By systematically carrying out this method, the majority of females paired and their eggs proved fertile, but the average was less than I had formerly noticed, only 106 per moth. I did not have the eggs laid counted, only the number of worms hatched.

12. My head silk-worm tender was a Mahratta widow, who had been educated in the Female Normal School at Poona; and it is principally to her that I am indebted for the figures I have quoted. She tried every contrivance in the way of closing windows and doors, hanging up wet cloths, putting kuskas tatties to the doors, sprinkling the twigs, dipping them in water: but it was of no avail. We had no disease, no epidemic, no bad smell, but simply starvation. We kept accounts of deaths in some instances and compared the proportions of deaths among the different sizes, and found that two-thirds of those which died were under a week in age; but of 170,634 hatched between 1st April and 10th September, only 2,623 grew up and spun cocoons, and this we laid entirely to the difficulty of getting suitable food. Under this woman I had two other women and five lads at different times, some looking after the worms in my compound and some tending them in the jungles on the hills near, and at odd times they all cleaned the burst cocoons and prepared them for the manufacturers.

13. The majority of the cocoons sent to me were those of *Antheræa Paphia* and belonged to the common variety of that moth. In September 1875, Major Bowie, Deputy Commissioner at Sambulpore, sent me some belonging to another variety called by the natives of the Central Provinces the "Chateesgarh" cocoon; these were larger but much thinner and softer, and the moths slightly darker, but they paired readily with the small, hard cocoon kind, and I think that the difference between the two cocoons was simply owing to climate and feeding. The Chateesgarh moths were more delicate and limp-bodied. The remaining cocoons I received from the Bombay jungles were of *Attacus Edwardesii* and of *Cricula trifenestrata*; several moths of both these species came out, but none paired, so I can make no report about their domestication. The former of these seems distributed over the whole Presidency, and I have also received some from Mysore; the latter came from the jungles of North Kanara only; they are both described by the late Captain Thomas Hutton, and I can add nothing to his description.

14. The tree which I used for indoors rearing was the Nandruk (*Ficus Benjaminia*); the leaves stand travelling well (I sent at one time 20 miles down the line for food), and keep fresh long; it has constant flushes of young leaves, and being planted for shelter in many places along the road-side, was in every way the best suited for an experiment on a large scale; but as the trees are neither pruned nor watered, the supply of suitable leaves proved unreliable. I tried the Bher (*Zizyphus jujuba*), but it withers very quickly. However, on it, the Ain (*Terminalia*, or *Pentaptera tomentosa*), the Lendeya (*Lagerstræmia parviflora*), and the Karanda (*Carissa carandas*), a few caterpillars grew to maturity out of doors.

15. Having thus fully detailed my own experiments, I will now relate what others have done this year. Mr. Woodrow, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind, had a small sum placed at his disposal by the Collector of Poona for the purpose of experimentalising in tasar sericulture. He has laid down a great many cuttings of *Ficus Benjaminia*, which will in the course of a few years grow into an extensive plantation, and from these we may be sure of getting leaves of the most suitable quality. As there are many of these same trees planted along the roads in the neighbourhood of the gardens, we expected that he would easily get a supply of food for this year's worms, so he erected a light, commodious shed, with the sides and top of coir-matting,—an economical and very effective kind of structure, which I hope hereafter to try myself. Mr. Woodrow succeeded in getting a few seed cocoons, and I also from time to time gave him fertile eggs. The result of his experiments was the same as of mine; every now and again the caterpillars throve well, but when the leaves deteriorated, the caterpillars starved and died; he got 923 good cocoons at the close of his experiments. Mr. Lyle, one of the employés of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, an American by birth, tried a series of experiments in rearing these silk-worms at his house, near Dapuri: as he had no room or shed to keep them in, he constructed with much skill and ingenuity a set of large pens or cages fixed on to uprights driven into the ground under some good shade-giving trees. The sides and tops of his cages were made of bamboo chicks closely fastened together, so that no caterpillars could escape, but plenty of air could get in, and none of the silk-worms' enemies could get at them; coating the uprights with tar and

castor-oil mixed, he effectually prevented anything climbing up. Inside his cages Mr. Lyle stretched wires lengthways of the cages, and on these he hung the twigs. A good deal of light rain fell at Dapuri during the month of August when he had his cages full, and the wind driving moisture through the interstices of the chicks kept his leaves fresher than mine; and here certainly the worms throve well, quite as well as on the trees. He got some cocoons from trees along the line, and I also provided him with some fertile eggs; from these (which he began to rear on the 7th August, and which had all spun by the 20th September) he gathered 1,509 cocoons, the majority of which were as fine as any jungle-reared specimens which I have seen in this neighbourhood. He tells me that he had as many as 180 spun in a single day. He had a greater choice of food than I had, and managed to secure a superior quality of leaf throughout the 45 days. He fed the worms on *Ficus Benjaminia* and *Ficus Tjiela*, on twigs 18 inches in length, and put very close together. He noticed that they fed impartially on these two kinds of leaf; sometimes one was of better quality than the other, and this fact the worms were quick enough to find out. The great objection to *Ficus Tjiela* is that when it dries or fades the leaf rolls up and hurts the caterpillar resting on it, especially at time of moulting. This was exactly my own experience; and he also verified the fact which I had noticed, that the caterpillars would not go from Nandruk to Bher, or from Bher to Nandruk, if they had begun to eat one kind. Mr. Lyle by accident found that the worms throve very well on *Lagerstræmia Indica*, a very leafy, ornamental, flowering shrub found in most gardens; both he and I put some caterpillars on these trees, and found that they grew enormously and spun very large cocoons. I shall pay much attention to the cultivation of this shrub another time, but fear that it is a very slow grower.

There were also experiments made in Dharwar with regard to rearing the tasar silk-worm; but, owing to the small amount of seed cocoons obtained, no important result was noted. I trust this next season to make arrangements by which a constant supply of fertile eggs shall be secured from the central breeding establishment at Poona.

16. Unfortunately I shall not be in Poona myself, as on being relieved I shall, before the monsoon sets in, return to Dharwar to take up my substantive appointment in the Revenue Survey at that station; but I will hand over every thing, including 2,000 seed cocoons, to Mr. Woodrow, and give him full written instructions as to the manner in which I think it best to carry out the scheme; and I will write to each place whence I received supplies of over 1,000 cocoons, and find out whether there is any one there who will receive eggs gratis, and sell the cocoons afterwards at a fixed rate, no distinction being made between full and burst cocoons. The temptation of being dishonest on the part of agents will then be removed, and finding that full cocoons produce moths which lay eggs, the cultivators may be induced to treat them carefully and take steps to prevent any life being wasted.

17. This year's experiments have shown me the following facts, and by them my future attempts will be ruled:—

(1.)—Seed cocoons should be moved about as little as possible, for fear that the moths might come out when the weather is unsuitable.

(2.)—Feeding on twigs gathered from unpruned trees planted by the roadside is a mistake, as on twigs 18 inches long there are only 3 or 4 leaves of a suitable quality.

(3.)—Plantation should be made of the kinds of trees and shrubs which thrive best in the selected localities, and these trees should be grown as pollards. When the worms are fed out of doors, the trees should be protected with cages or nets when under shelter, either in coir-matting, covered sheds, or in portable pens or cages; the 3rd, 4th and 5th leaves from the terminal leaf of the twig should only be used, and these should be renewed three or four times daily.

(4.)—Fertile eggs can always be ensured by the system of cages, baskets, and tethering mentioned by me in paragraph 11; only the eggs of the healthiest moths should be kept for distribution or for home rearing.

(5.)—Since the silk mill in Bombay can work up the burst cocoons so beautifully, there is no need to kill a single chrysalis; all the moths should be allowed to come out of the cocoons.

(6.)—After the moths come out there are generally a few drops of excrement left in the cocoon: these should be shaken out and the cocoons put on one side to dry; after four or five days these cocoons should be carefully cleaned, all pieces of leaf or twig cleaned off from the outside, and all exuviæ, as cast skin of caterpillar and chrysalis, removed from the inside; there will then be nothing left to attract beetles, and the cocoons will be clean and ready for the market.

(7.)—The habits of the trees or shrubs used for feeding the worms on should be carefully watched, with the view of finding out the best way to treat them, so as to ensure a steady supply of suitable food.

18. The result of the manufacturing of the tasar cocoons into fabrics is as follows:—When I commenced these experiments under report I was under the impression that it would be necessary to send the cocoons or the raw silk to Europe; for, although I knew that there were mills in Bombay, I did not think that there were any in which silk was manufactured; however, I was fortunate enough to get into correspondence with Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Company, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. This Company has been manufacturing water-twists for the last thirteen years, and the weaving establishment has been at work for a very little over a twelve month. In this mill, spun silk has been made from Bengal chasm and from damaged cocoons of *B. Mori*. No

reeling is as yet done on the premises, but raw silk is bought in China and also in the local market; both aniline and vegetable dyes are used for the raw and spun silk. "Poplin," "Satin," "Japanese," and "Korah" silk pieces are wove, which meet with a ready sale in the local market. This enterprising Company has got out from the English silk mills four superintendents to instruct the mill hands in weaving, spinning, and managing the machinery: over the whole mill there is a (Bombay educated) Parsee Manager. The Company has ample plant for carrying on the work in all its branches, and turns out some hundreds of pounds of spun and neat silk per week; they use up this themselves, and have disposed of a large quantity besides, having largely contracted for the delivery of much more. Under these circumstances it speaks much for their public-spiritedness that they were so ready to give up time and money to work out this experiment for me. I placed the whole matter unreservedly in Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass' hands, and sent them 112 lbs. of cocoons cleaned as well as could be done by my labourers without boiling the same. Messrs. Tapidass informed me that from these cocoons about 10 per cent. pure silk and about 30 per cent. noils or refuse were obtained, while about 30 per cent. was lost in the boiling; this loss being, I suppose, the natural cement, the dirt, and foreign matters left in by the cleaners. The Company, therefore, had about 45 lbs. to experimentalise upon: some of this they wove into all tasar cloth, some into tasar poplin; a considerable quantity was used in experiments made with the view of bleaching it, and a small amount is still on their hands. Samples of these fabrics, as well as a small skein of the yarn, are herewith attached. Of these, Nos. 2 and 4 are pure tasar throughout; the remaining six have tasar for the warp and polished coloured yarn (presumably of wool) for the weft. The skein of silk is "ungassed;" before being used for weaving it is passed through jets of gas, and the greater portion of the minute fibres which give it a wooly appearance are singed off. Messrs. Tapidass regret that they can put no value upon this material in either the form of cocoons, of yarn, or of piece-goods; as hitherto they have not found that there is any demand for tasar. If they could be supplied with the yarn as white, or as nearly white, and as capable of taking every dye, as the *B. Mori* silk is, they could then use it, but in its present condition they can make no use of it: still they are glad of having had the opportunity of experimentalising on the raw material, and feel confident that, if a demand for tasar goods should arise in the local market, they would be able from this indigenous product of the Presidency to manufacture whatever may be called for. I shall continue to make inquiries and carry on correspondence with firms who will give this stimulus, and hope that, as I have succeeded in collecting the raw material and in getting it manufactured in our Presidency, I may similarly succeed in finding the purchasers.

The vernacular names of the trees mentioned in this report are as follows as well as I can ascertain :—

Bauhinia parviflora	Kanchan.
Carissa carandas	Karanda.
Celastras montana	Mál Kawguni.
Chloroxylon Swietenia	Billoo, halda.
Conocarpus latifolia	Dawra.
Ficus Benjaminia	Nándruk.
Ficus Tjiela	Pimpri.
Lagerstræmia parviflora	Lendeya.
„ *Indica*	...
Terminalia or *Pentaptera* — *glabra* or *tomentosa*	Ain.
Zizyphus jujuba	Bher.
„ *xylopyra*	Gootie.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 1791, dated 12th June 1877.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Under Secretary Lyall's letter No. 31, dated 26th ultimo, relative to experiments in the hybridising of the tasar and the oak-feeding silk-worm, I am directed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that Mr. Mowis, in spite of repeated calls from Government, has forwarded no report, and that it has been ascertained indirectly that he declines to make known the results of his processes, preferring to use his knowledge for his own benefit. He has, however, shewn the result of his experiments both in the shape of the hybridised worms and their produce to many private individuals, and there can be no doubt as to their complete success. They undoubtedly, in the opinion of this Government, open out a prospect of the rise of a most valuable industry in India, where the food on which the worm lives, *viz.*, the Nandrook (*Ficus Benjamina*) and other varieties of the *Ficus* are indigenous and abundant, and it is strongly recommended that a supply of eggs of the Yama Mai be procured from Japan, and distributed to the different model farms in this country with a view to the experiment becoming widely known and encouraged.

2. As regards Captain Coussmaker, I am to state that he has been relieved of his employment in Poona, where he experimented on tasar silk-worms and has been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Country on famine duty, from which it will be impossible to relieve him for the present; but that when the crisis has passed, arrangements will be made to carry out the suggestions of the Secretary of State relative to his employment to superintend the collection of a further supply of cocoons.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 1381, dated 29th April 1878.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Assistant Secretary O'Conor's letter No. 25C., dated 30th ultimo, enquiring whether any progress has been made in the collection, under the superintendence of Captain (now Major) Coussmaker, of the further quantity of tasar cocoons required by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from Major Coussmaker, No. 9, dated 16th instant, and to state, for the information of the Government of India, that the duties of this officer as Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, prevented him unavoidably from making the desired collections of tasar silk cocoons.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, *to the Government of Bombay, No. 9, dated 16th April 1878.*

With reference to your memorandum No. 120 of the 6th instant, asking "what progress has been made in the collection of tasar cocoons for the Secretary of State," I beg to inform you that I myself have collected none; that owing to my absence from Poona since April last, when I gave over charge of the Photozincographic Office and went on famine relief duty to the Belgaum Collectorate, only returning in December, and again leaving Poona after a very few days to join my appointment in this survey, I have not been able to personally superintendent any experiments in rearing tasar worms.

2. When I left Poona the first time, I, in accordance with the instructions which I received, handed over my batch of seed cocoons (some 2,000) to Mr. Woodrow, asking him to try and rear as many worms as he could, to distribute seed, and to procure, if possible, the cocoons produced therefrom. He informs me that during the monsoon many moths had come out of my cocoons and had laid fertile eggs; that somehow or another he had not been very successful in the rearing, but that he had obtained a few cocoons as a first crop, and from the moths which came out from these cocoons he had got some fertile eggs, thus proving that a second crop was obtainable; but of this batch nearly all the worms had died and he had hardly any cocoons left for another year. I have asked him to get all the burst cocoons cleaned, but, as mentioned before, I myself had no time to examine them and see how many are fit to be sent to England or elsewhere for manufacturing purposes.

3. Mr. Woodrow also informed me that the worms did not seem to thrive well under shelter, that some which he had placed upon trees seemed to feed for a time and then to disappear; he gathered very few cocoons of these. He sent away a good many eggs, but had not heard what had been the result. He had sent some to Mr. Moore, the Collector of Satara, who informs me that he liberated some on trees, but saw no more of them; he could not feel sure whether they had died, or had been carried away by any of their many enemies. Mr. Woodrow also sent me some eggs, and I let the worms loose on trees in the talukas of Belgaum where I was at work. I certainly saw them for a time and then they disappeared. On two trees in particular they throve very well for some days, but I was not able to go near them for a fortnight, and then there were none left. Owing to press of work, I was unable to keep any daily notes or watch them closely, so I cannot feel sure why this experiment failed.

4. I sent letters to twelve mamledars and forest officers, asking them whether any people in their districts would rear worms, collect and sell the cocoons if eggs were distributed gratis. From the answers which I received, it appeared that no one would engage to do so.

5. From the imperfect observations which I was able to make this last year, I gather that home-reared cocoons can be safely put by in Poona from the end of one monsoon to the beginning of another; that the moths which issue from these will lay an abundance of fertile eggs; that from this, the first crop, it is possible to obtain a supply of fertile eggs for a second crop. But why this year the first crop did not yield a full supply of cocoons, and the second crop still less, I cannot say; the weather or the food may have been against the worms, or there may have been facilities for their enemies to get at them. Mr. Woodrow himself says that he cannot for certain assign any reason.

6. My next experiments will be directed towards rearing the worms on bushes and shrubs, which can either be moved in and out of shelter or be easily covered over with cages; but close and daily observation is requisite, and the habits of the plants must be studied as well as those of the worm.

7. I have heard from Mr. Thomas Wardle, who has sent me some samples of tasar silk, thrown, dyed, wove, and printed in England, shewing manufacturers have made great progress of late in working up this material, getting almost as beautiful results from it as from *B. mori* silk, and most clearly showing, as I have always held, that if once a steady supply of tasar coooons raised under the most favourable circumstances could be ensured, the goods made therefrom would command a good price in the market.

From the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India, No. 712, dated 8th March 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7, dated the 13th February 1877, in the last paragraph of which it is stated that steps should be taken to ascertain the extent to which the tasar silk-worm is found in Bengal, and directing that, after the necessary enquiries, a report on the subject should be submitted as speedily as possible.

2. In reply, I am to state that on receipt of Mr. Hume's letter No. 244, dated 26th September 1872, the subject of the production of tasar in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was specially brought under the consideration of Government and of local officers. The two points suggested in that letter were much the same as those now under discussion, *viz.*, (1) to endeavour to obtain a more correct approximation to the probable supply of tasar-cocoons available, and (2) to set on foot experiments in order to ascertain the possibility of profitably utilizing in some way the supply existing.

3. To obtain these data, a circular was addressed to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Orissa, and Bhagulpore divisions, in which the following questions were specifically put:—

(1.) Is tasar silk (under any name) usually collected in the state of cocoons, or are eggs collected and hatched in so-called gardens (or enclosures in the jungle), and are the worms tended with care by the growers?
(2.) Are tasar eggs produced by moths in captivity ever fruitful, and are they kept for a future crop of worms?
(3.) On what trees do the worms feed?
(4.) If tassar cocoons are collected in the jungle, can any estimate be formed of the weight annually collected in the district? Is the right to collect them farmed out by the zemindars, and what is approximately the area on which they are collected?
(5.) What caste collects the cocoons, who rears the tasar worms, and what caste sells the tasar silk, and how? How does such silk sell?
(6.) Are there any, and (if any) what, varieties of insect-producing silk besides the ordinary silk-worm and tasar-worm?

A full collection of reports was finally received, and Mr. Geoghegan, who was at that time Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and is, as the Government of India are aware, exceptionally qualified to form an opinion, was good enough to examine the reports and favour this Government with observations on the subject, upon which the following remarks are principally based.

4. The result of the enquiries that were then made shews that the insect (or insects) known as the tasar moth or *Antheræa Paphia* is found in the jungles of Bankoora, Midnapore (west), in the northern part of Balasore, Bhagulpore (south), Sonthal Parganas (chiefly Doomka, Godda, and Rajmehal), Hazareebagh (particularly in Gaddies Gawan and Satgawan, and parganas Gola, Ootara

Kunda, and to some extent in Gaddies Palgunge and Seerampore), Lohardugga (Palamow, Bilounjah, Tamar police-station, part of Toorpa, Palkote, and Bira circles), Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. It is also found throughout the Orissa hills, though it is strange that the replies of the Chota Nagpore tributary chiefs report little or no tasar. It is probable that, though the cocoons may not be collected, the insect is to be found in those tracts. On the Orissa side Keonjhur is expressly mentioned as one of the sources of the tasar worked in Burdwan.

Roughly speaking, it appears that the tasar insect will be found throughout all tree and scrub jungle lying south and west of a line marking the southern and western limit of the continuous cultivation of the Gangetic alluvial and the Orissa littoral tracts of country.

5. In this region it is variously said to feed on the sâl, the asan, the dhao, the deota, seeda, kokore, ber, koa, tend, arjun, asta, and "plum" trees. Of these, the *sál* is the *Shorea robusta*, the *asan* the *Terminalia tomentosa*, the *ber* the *Zizyphus jujuba*, the *arjun* the *Pentaptera arjuna*, the "*plum*" is probably *Syzygium jambolanum*. The main feeding grounds are the *sál*, *asan*, and *ber* forests.

6. Whether the insect is of one or many species has not been determined. Captain Hutton maintains that several species are now included under the one name of tasar or *Antheræa Paphia*, and there is certainly great variety between individuals; but it is not easy to say whether these differentiæ constitute distinct species. With regard to Captain Hutton's remarks in the paper which forms appendix A to Mr. Geoghegan's *Silk in India*, it is observed by Mr. Geoghegan that the pairing of the sexes is left to nature; the females are left in the open air and are sought by free males. Hence, if several species interbreed so readily as Captain Hutton supposes, the present state of things must be a perfect chaos, from which it would be impossible to extract any pure breed. The natives certainly divide the insects, or their cocoons, into several classes; but the classifications (as native classifications so often are) defy all categories; nor was Mr. Geoghegan able to find that the idea of race enters into them at all.

7. The classification noticed by the Board of Trade in 1819 (see *Silk in India*, pages 110 and 111) seems to be this—

(1.) The "bonbunda" or cocoon found in its natural state in the forest.
(2.) (*a*) the mooga, female, and (*b*) the teerah, male, of cocoons formed by worms bred in domesticity of the first generation, *i. e.*, from eggs laid by moths issuing from wild cocoons collected in July or August.
(3.) (*a*) "dabba," (*b*) "buggoy," (*c*) "tarroy." It is not apparent how these are classed; the buggoy seems to depend on its colour, the tarroy on the season at which it is bred. The account is very confused.

Dr. Buchanan Hamilton (see page 111, *Silk in India*) complained of a similar difficulty in the accounts given him by the natives in Bhagulpore. He gives four kinds—dabba, sarihan, jarhan, and langga. According to one account the dabba were wild cocoons, the others successively degenerating.

8. According to the Beerbhoom tasar-weavers there are three classes of cocoons—northern, western, and southern, the southern yielding silk in much larger proportion to number of cocoons than the northern (in fact, 800 southern will yield as much as 1,280 of the northern kind). The Collector of Bankoora says the cocoons are of two sorts—tunti, smaller, and muga, larger. The report of the Collector of Burdwan gives an eight-fold division as follows:—

(1.) Moodeh ... Apparently Board of Trade's bonbunda, the wild cocoon.
(2.) Bowra ... The cocoon from which the moth has eaten out. This is obviously illogical, as a different method of classification is here introduced.
(3.) Nereh ... Not defined.
(4.) Dabba ... } "Said to be offspring of moodeh."
(5.) Buggoy ... }
(6.) Tereh ... } Male and female respectively in the *second* generation.
(7.) Mooga ... }
(8.) Ampatia ... Produces an inferior quality of silk and is principally used as a seed-cocoon.

Perhaps, putting this and the minute of the Board of Trade together, it is possible to get an explanation for certain kinds depending on their nearness to the original wild cocoon. The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, however, puts them in a different order. He says there are three kinds—the ampatia, collected in April and May; the mooga, collected in June and July; the dabba, in August and September. The dabba is best of those reared artificially, but the jungle cocoons are best of all.

Whether or not these classifications can be explained and reconciled, Mr. Geoghegan does not think that they point to any notion of different species prevailing in the native mind.

9. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom gives still another account. According to him the mooga and terch are the female and male jungle cocoon. Cocoons in the next generation are of two sorts—loreah and buggoy; the dabba is the next generation and is the best, and is ready in September.

10. In the list of contributions from Bengal to the London Exhibition of 1873 were sets of cocoons, thread, and cloth of the three kinds named ampatia, dabba, and buggoy. There was a difference perceptible in the cloth, but none in the cocoons. Each set contained cocoons of very various shades—deep slate colour, ashen, yellowish white, and reddish white. If the names mean (as they seem to do) "having the appearance of a mango leaf" (see Captain Cousmaker's description of the worm), "white" (dhabala), and "tiger-striped" (baghai), they may point to some distinctive appearance of the *larva*. But the whole question—one species or several—can only be satisfactorily solved by a naturalist observing the insect in all stages.

11. For the most part the wild cocoon, as first plucked from the branch where it has been placed by the insect in a state of freedom, is not sent at once to market. But in Bankoora and Manbhoom, at any rate, some portion of the wild cocoons is at once converted into thread. Speaking generally, however, the jungle-borne crop is kept for seed.

The seed is not carried on from year to year, but is annually renewed from the jungle.

12. In Bankoora, the first jungle cocoons seem to be collected in Asharh, Sraban, or Bhadra (*i. e.*, from June to August), and the eggs laid in Bhadra (August). In Midnapore, the season of breeding is not given. In Bhagulpore, Jyaishtha and Asharh (May and June) are said to be the collecting months. In the Sonthal Parganas, January and February, September and October. In Hazareebagh the season varies; in some parts there are three crops, in others only one. In Manbhoom the jungle cocoons must be collected about March; in Singbhoom about April.

13. The mode of breeding seems everywhere nearly the same. As soon as the moths emerge from the cocoons kept for seed, the females are exposed and left to form their own connexions, whether with the males emerging from the same batch of cocoons or with jungle moths. Impregnation having taken place, the eggs, which are immediately laid, are collected in baskets, trays, pots, or on tufts of grass; and when, in some eight days, the worms begin to emerge, they are placed on the asan or sâl trees growing in sites defended from their enemies (birds and insects), and moved from tree to tree as they devour the foliage of their first location, till finally, in about fifty days and after five moults, they spin their cocoon upon the tree.

14. How many complete cycles there are in the year cannot be easily stated. In Midnapore it is not apparent how often the process is repeated in the year, nor is the Collector's account for Bankoora very intelligible. It is meant apparently that the jungle cocoon is collected in June, that its eggs are laid at once, and that moths from these eggs lay eggs in August, which produce cocoons in September; that the eggs laid by moths emerging from these cocoons produce cocoons in January, while from January to June they are left to nature. There must be a cycle in that interval; so in Bankoora the insect would appear to be quadrivoltine. The same would appear to be the case in Bhagulpore and in Singbhoom and Manbhoom. In the last, three out of the four bunds are formed in captivity, *i. e.*, on the trees of the breeder's plantation. Mr. Geoghegan adds that he is not sure whether, between the dabba cocoon formed in August, and the jungle cocoons which must be collected about February, *two* cycles do not intervene. This would make it quinquevoltine.

15. Mr. Forbes, the Sub-divisional officer of Palamow, gives a different account. According to him the domesticated tasar is reduced to a bivoltine. Cocoons are formed once in August and once in November. From November to the next June "the cocoons kept for seed are carefully packed in kodo-straw, just as seed-dhan is packed and stored in some dry place till June following." Not only then, if Mr. Forbes' account be strictly accurate, has the insect been thoroughly domesticated, but it has been so completely changed in habit as to become a bivoltine, the cocoons formed in November not opening to let out the moth till the following June. The whole subject requires more careful consideration. In the first place it appears open to question whether the facts are ascertained beyond all doubt. If they are correct, it might be possible to domesticate the worm without reducing the rapidity of reproduction. If without degeneracy of the breed a tasar domesticated, yet quadrivoltine, could be raised, we should have a silk-producer of twice the value of this Palamow worm.

16. With regard to outturn, whether of cocoons collected from the jungle or cocoons regularly reared, it was not to be expected that any very accurate estimate could be framed. The Collectors have (wisely) not even hazarded guesses on the subject. Perhaps some estimate might be got of the amount of cocoons sold at the marts in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bhagulpore, Bankoora and in Gya or Patna, and possibly of the exports to Mirzapore; but we should still be unable to reckon the amount absorbed by the local village weavers.

17. As to any cess levied by zemindars, it is said that in Midnapore the collectors pay 8 annas or 12 annas per head for the right to collect; in Balasore they pay as much as a rupee or a rupee and a half; in Bankoora no cess is said to be levied; in Bhagulpore the rate is 5 annas a head; in the Sonthal Parganas the charge is either so much a tree, or 12 annas to Re. 1-8 per patch of jungle used as feeding ground; in Hazareebagh each rearer pays 6 annas to 8 annas for the privilege; in Palamow a "koa" revenue appears to be paid to Government. In consideration of this the proprietor levies a rate which ultimately assumes the shape of a hansua-tax, or tax on the bill-hook of 4 annas per annum.

18. The chief collectors and breeders of the tasar are the aboriginal tribes —Sonthals, Paharias, Kols, Uraons, Cheros, Kherwars, &c., and the lower Hindu or semi-Hindu castes—Bagdis, Bowris, Tewirs, Bhuiyas, Bhogtar, Samantas, Chamars, Dosads, Koormees, and Gowalas are also mentioned. The breeders seem to collect their own wild cocoons from the jungle,—a different practice from that which prevails in the Central Provinces. The breeders sometimes deal direct with the weavers, but generally receive advances from a baniya or mahajun, who thus receives the cocoons and makes them over to the local weavers, or exports them to some of the marts outside the district. The belief in the necessity of ceremonial purity, and the exclusion of women from the operation of rearing tasar on this ground seem universal.

19. The price of cocoons seems to vary a good deal. Mr. Geoghegan expresses his doubts of the accuracy of much of the information on this point. In Midnapore prices run from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per kahan (1 kahan=16 pans of 80 cocoons each ∴=1,280). At Kalipore, near Soory, the Sonthals are said to get Rs. 8 per kahan; yet the Deputy Commissioner puts the price in the Sonthal Parganas at 350 to 450 per rupee, or, say, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per kahan. In Bankoora the Tantis are said to pay Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per kahan.

The Burdwan Collector's report gives prices varying from 120 to 450 per rupee, according to the eight kinds furnished; this would be from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per kahan. Yet it is said that the cheapest sort (*ampatia*) fetches Rs. 16 per kahan, if bought for breeding. This is not very intelligible, for it is not clear how the purpose of the buyer can affect the demand of the seller. The information is hearsay. In Hazareebagh the rearers get indebted to the baniya, and sell at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 the kahan of 1,680, or about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 the kahan. The baniya gets about 7½ to 8½ per kahan. In pargana Golah the rearers seem to get a trifle better price. In Palamow, after repaying advances at 50 per cent., the breeder gets from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per kahan; in Singbhoom the price is Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per kahan; in Manbhoom the price averages Rs. 6 per kahan. The cocoons of Chota Nagpore seem almost entirely exported to Bhaugulpore, Gya, Burdwan, Benares, Azimgurh, and Mirzapore. They are not even wound off on the spot.

20. An alkaline lye is always used in reeling off; the process is of the rudest, and the thread produced foul and uneven.

21. Details as to prices of raw tasar or tasar cloth are meagre. In Midnapore raw tasar is said to fetch 6 tolahs to 8 tolahs the rupee. At Soory a piece of stuff containing 15 chittacks of raw tasar fetches Rs. 12. In Bankoora a kahan of cocoons will make two "pairs of *dhotis*," fetching Rs. 14 to Rs. 18; a thân of twilled tasar fetches Rs. 9 or Rs. 10, but the weight of silk is not given. At Soory a kahan of cocoons is said to yield 15 chittacks of silk. Prices of the Burdwan stuffs of tasar, or tasar mixed with cotton, are not given. At Bhagulpore the raw silk fetches Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per seer: width of stuff is not mentioned, so details on that point are useless. In the Sonthal Parganas a kahan of cocoons is said to yield 1½ to 2 seers silk, which fetches Rs. 9 to Rs. 13-8 per seer.

22. With regard to the last question, enquiring if there are any varieties of insect-producing silk besides the ordinary silk-worm and tasar-worm, it is observed by Mr. Geoghegan that there are doubtless to be found in the jungles many other insects of the list given by Captain Hutton, but they are not specified by collectors, and their fibrous product does not seem to be worked up into thread.

23. In concluding this letter, I am to say that the above account incorporates the best information that is available to this Government on the subject of tasar silk in Bengal; and although the information conveyed is not very complete, it is hoped it will prove of some service to the Government of India in the investigations which are now on hand regarding the progress and development of the tasar industry. If information on other subjects is required, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with specific instructions on each point to which the attention of those interested in the industry may be called. The directions in which it has been suggested by Mr. Geoghegan that further inquiry should be made are (1) the unity or diversity of the species known as tasar; (2) the possibility of complete domestication and how many breeds in the year can be had under this system; and (3) the value of the silk if properly reeled. If we cannot get this tested in this country (and the regular Bombyx-silk planters may have objections to furnishing information), it is possible to send cocoons home. The chrysalis can be killed by boiling, and the cocoons will not suffer in the least, as they are as hard as iron. If the cocoons are sent home, the lye necessary in winding off must not be forgotten. It is, however, believed that the Government of India expected Captain Coussmaker to make some experiments on this point, and that Government are already probably in possession of information on the subject.

From the Government of India, to the Government of Bengal, No. 119, dated 18th September 1878.

I am directed to forward, for such consideration as it may seem to merit, the accompanying communication from Mr. J. Deveria of Lakhanháti, in which he proposes that Government should undertake the rearing of tasar cocoons in the jungle mehals of Chota Nagpore for sale to reelers and exporters.

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be informed of the conclusions arrived at in the matter by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From J. DEVERIA, Esq., *to the Government of India, dated Galunpur, 25th August 1878.*

* * * *

2. The silk cocoons of Bengal are, from various causes, which I do not purpose to discuss here, deteriorating a good deal in quality, and, owing to the very unsatisfactory and unstable market ruling in Europe, the production of silk in quantity has also decreased, and is falling off from day to day. Under these circumstances, the tasar cocoon could, I believe, be taken in hand and utilised to very great advantage.

3. The tasar cocoon, as you are aware, is spun by a hardy caterpillar that works in the open air, and requires no other aid from man than protection against bird and beast.

4. The food naturally required by the tasar worm is found growing vigorously in all the jungle tracts of Western Bengal wherever there is a laterité soil. Thus, there is no reason at all why the Government of Bengal should not cause its Forest Department to work up the production of the cocoons in aid of its forest revenues.

5. The silk manufacturers both in India and in Europe would gladly buy up tasar cocoons in large quantities, and the Department could add largely to its income by the step.

6. In Chota Nagpur the Government own over 800 khas mahals in one portion of the district alone, and it recovers therefrom a royalty of between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,300.

7. This royalty is levied by the Government from the people who rear the cocoons, through the intervention of middlemen or farmers, who buy up the right of collecting the royalty at an auction-sale for a lump sum, and thereafter recoup themselves out of the rearers.

8. The farmers, it is needless to urge, are very hard upon the growers of cocoons or *jeebuniahs* (as I shall call them for the future), and in reality, by exacting the royalty, the Government hamper the extension of the cocoon-growing operations.

9. Instead of this, if the Government were to register the names of all *jeebuniahs*, give them small advances, as is done in the Opium Department to *assamees*, and take in return cocoons at a fair rate, the extension of the business would be secured. The Government could, when its crops of cocoons have come in, give notice of sale of the same, and thus ensure to itself a fixed and standing source of revenue. The cocoons are being sought after in France, and this season a gentleman came out to India simply to buy tasar cocoons for a firm in France.

10. The pecuniary aspect of the business is easy to work out, thus :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Creditor.—			
Three men for 45 days, at Rs. 4 each per monh, for protecting the worms	18	0	0
Seed for 30,000 caterpillars, say, at 200 eggs per month, 150 cocoons at Rs. 4-8 per 1,000 cocoons, say	0	12	0
Total expense	18	12	0
Debtor—			
Value of 30,000 cocoons, at Rs. 4 per 1,000	120	0	0
Less half-share to be given to rearers	60	0	0
Total balance	60	0	0
Refund of salary paid to the men or rearers	18	0	0
Balance in favour of account	78	0	0

11. I calculate that three men will be able to protect 300 trees between them. These trees each will yield at least 100 cocoons, so the crop will amount to 30,000 cocoons, which, at the lowest rate of Rs. 4 per 1,000, will leave the Government a profit of Rs. 78.

12. That I have not over-estimated the crop will be evident from the fact of my having obtained 32 cocoons here off two small *branches only* of an almond tree.

13. There will be the expense of drying, sorting and housing the cocoons; but, on the other hand, when working largely, there are means of grouping men so as to protect whole hill sides at very small extra cost, and the profits are then much greater.

14. Another great advantage is that the outlay of Government money will come back in the course of three to four months. I mean the advances made to the *jeebuniahs*.

15. I have before stated that the Government possess over 800 khas mehals in one portion of Chota Nagpur, and that royalty derived from it was about

Rs. 2,300. For the purpose of an example, if the Forest Department were to appropriate 20 acres in each village or, say, 20 acres × 800 villages = 16,000 acres in the khas mehals, and that each acre contained only 30 trees, 16,000 acres × 30 trees = 480,000 trees. Now, if each of these trees could yield 50 cocoons, 50 × 480,000 = 24,000,000 cocoons.

16. Applying my previous calculation of Rs. 78 profit for each 30,000 cocoons reared, the Government ought to be able to earn 800 × 78 = Rs. 62,400 out of those khas mehals in cocoons. Or, if the establishment, thus—

	Per month. Rs.	Yearly. Rs.
Salary of Superintendent	500	6,000
„ of Moonshee	50	600
„ of 20 peons, at Rs. 5	100	1,200
House-rent, travelling, and contingencies . .	300	3,600
Total . .		10,400

were deducted, the Government would still have a clear profit of 52,000 per year left.

17. Hitherto the Government have been in the habit of leasing these khas mehals to *ticcadars* at a nominal rent, and the mehals continue uncared for and without being improved in *any way*; whereas, if they were resumed and made the base of operations for the Government tasar silk business, they would yield an enormous revenue.

18. I have been all over the jungle country I allude to; can converse freely with the Sonthals and other jungly tribes in their *own* languages; so that what I write is after personal observation and information procured from the men themselves.

19. The revenue of the khas mehals could be collected by the superintendent of the tasar mehal, and, as the profit of the middlemen would fall into the hands of the Government, there would be no loss at all by the arrangement.

20. As there never has been a recognized market for the tasar cocoon, it may be urged that the enormous quantities that could be reared under the Government could not be disposed of. This matter need not be taken into consideration, because, if the supply could only be ensured at a cheap figure, the demand would be unlimited.

21. I may mention that one silk firm alone in India could give up 10,000 basins a day for the reeling of tasar cocoons for at least five months in the year, or 150 days × 10,000 = 1,500,000; each basin will work off 100 cocoons a day, whence 1,500,000 × 100 = 150,000,000 cocoons, and turning it into weight by calculating at 4,000 cocoons to the maund, the firm could work off each season 37,500 maunds of cocoons, representing, at Rs. 16 (cost price) per maund, Rs. 6,00,000. The said firm usually lay out about three times that amount each year in manufacturing silk, and would, I believe, be glad to obtain the quantity of cocoons I mention so as to keep their men from idling during the rains.

22. The tasar cocoons keep, if well sunned and taken care of, for several years; so even if there is no immediate demand, the cocoons could be stored up in godowns if necessary without any loss in their value. Before concluding, I beg to point out that in Lower Bengal, where the laterite soil is wanting, the Government could have the *Terminalia Catappa*, or common almond tree, planted out for the tasar cocoons.

23. I have just reared a crop of tasar cocoons (obtained from seed from Chota Nagpur) off the *Terminalia Catappa*, and they were in every respect as good as the parent stock.

24. The *Terminalia* grows fast and vigorously, and the worms I reared fed on the trees out in the open air through a very rainy season.

From the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the Government of India, No.1094, dated 28th March 1876.

In reply to your communication No. 5—160, dated 23rd November last, inviting suggestions in regard to the development of the tasar silk industry, I

am desired to say that the only points on which the Chief Commissioner feels competent to express an opinion are the extent to which the raw material is forthcoming, the cost at which it can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, and the prospect of increasing the supply of the wild or semi-domesticated article.

2. Sir George Couper can say with the greatest certainty that the supply is altogether insignificant, the cost of collecting the cocoons where they are to be found, though only in scanty numbers, would be prohibitive, and there is no reasonable prospect of increasing the supply. In some districts the cocoons of a worm called the "kaswari" are occasionally found on bair trees; these are rare now, but are said to have been more plentiful some years ago when the raw silk was used for tying matchlock barrels on to the stocks. The silk was never used for manufacture, nor did it form an article of commerce.

3. As regards the supply in the Oudh forests, the Conservator reports that "though there are some tasar silk-worms in the Oudh forests, they are very scarce indeed; and without protection and cultivation it would not pay to collect the cocoons. During the past week I have been on the look-out for cocoons in the forests in which they are found, *viz.*, in the Tulsipur forests, and have only seen six cocoons, four on dhao (*Conocarpus latifolia*), one on chittonia (*Zizyphus xylopyra*), and one on sâl (*Shorea robusta*)."

From the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 985A—CLIV-5, dated 16th November 1877.

I have the honour to submit the report of the tasar silk promised in this office No. T—368A., dated the 3rd August last.

2. The worm occurs to such a small extent in these provinces that it would be needless for me to make any proposals or suggestions regarding the development of the trade in tasar silk; but if the Government of India desire, attempts can be made to introduce it into the forest tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. Enquiries were made from the Commissioners of Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansi, and Kumaun, being the divisions in which there are large areas under forest, and also from the officers of the Forest Department. It appears from their reports that the tasar silk is either not found, or is not known in any district, except Mirzapur, Lalitpur, and Garhwal, the quantity found in the last two being very insignificant.

4. The Commissioner of Jhansi reports that the "worm is found in the jungles of his division, but evidently it is scarce, and so little is known about it that I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory report on the subject. I can, however, state that no trade in the cocoons or silk exists at present." A few samples of the cocoons procured by him from Lalitpur are herewith forwarded.

5. The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Garhwal Division, states that he believes, from the enquiries he has made, that cocoons are not procurable in his division, but he has sent specimens of a few in the hills further north, obtained from the villagers, who make no use of them.

6. The only place in the North-Western Provinces, then, where any appreciable amount of tasar cocoons is gathered, is the wild tracts lying to the south of the Mirzapur district, which belong more properly to the region of Central India than of the North-Western Provinces. Cocoons are there collected by Kols, Chamars, and other jungly castes in the month of October, and are sold at the local bazars to putwas and other traders, who take them for sale to the Patna and Gya districts, and also to Ahraura Bazar in Mirzapur. From the last place the greater part of the cocoons are exported to Bengal and the Central Provinces, and a small part reeled there. The silk thus reeled is sent in its raw state to Benares, Patna and other districts. No weaving of cloth worth the name is carried on, there being only one family in Ahraura engaged in the manufacture. The selling price of cocoons in Mirzapur is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8 per one thousand, but the trade is by no means extensive. Five specimen cocoons received from Mirzapur are herewith forwarded.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, No. 507, dated 4th October 1876.

I informed you in my No. 447, dated 26th August last, of the first results of my experiments in the domestication of the tasar silk-worm.

2. I mentioned that cocoons were being produced by the worms hatched in my verandah, that these cocoons were produced very sparingly by hand-fed worms, most of which, indeed, died off, but pretty freely by the worms reared in the open on the ber tree (I have not been able to ascertain that the worms feed on any other tree but the ber tree). It is found on the grafted or Cabuli, as well as the common country ber, but it does not live on the hill variety of the ber which is distinguished by small leaves and by a white under side of the leaf. The cocoons from the earliest batch of worms appeared about the 10th August, or about 25 days from the birth of the worms. Cocoons went on being formed till about the 25th August, or a little later.

3. But hardly had the last cocoons formed when a second generation of moths began to hatch out from this batch of cocoons, and about the 3rd of September the second generation of worms began to appear.

4. I had these moths of the second hatching taken to Bharwain, and there I found, that wild males visited the females at night. I got a considerable number of eggs from this batch, and have distributed them over the district in all directions with a view to seeing how the insects would thrive under simple treatment in various parts of the district. They are all hatched now, and cocoons of the second batch will be formed immediately.

5. I now send specimens of reeled silk of one, two, three and five strands, and also of carded cocoons, which have all been turned out by a native, under my observation, from tasar cocoons of this district. This man sometimes said that he had learned the art from a Bengali, and sometimes that, being a silk grower, he had experimented on the native cocoon and found how to reel it, but had never reeled it in any quantity. He has reeled a good deal for me with great ease, and it appears to be of very excellent quality.

6. The process is most simple; the difficulty was dissolving the gum, and that has been entirely overcome, and under this treatment the thread reels off easily and rapidly. The preparation of the cocoons for reeling is extremely easy, and the whole process of preparation and the method of reeling could easily be learned in a day, and be carried out by women and children.

7. If, then, the silk proves to be of any mercantile value, the prospects of development of a new industry may fairly be entertained, for, from first to last, there is almost no expense, and the trouble involved, which consists in watching the worms while feeding on the trees and in reeling the silk, is small, and the labour, such as it is, of the lightest description.

8. I will be very glad to learn if the silk, of which I send samples, both reeled and corded, should be submitted to competent judges and what its commercial value may be. I should mention that these samples are mostly made from old cocoons, and that if fresh cocoons were used and a little extra care taken, the silk could probably be turned out even more glossy and soft.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, No. 13, dated 10th January 1878.

I have the honour to report on the progress of my tasar silk experiment during the past year, with reference to correspondence ending with your No. 350 of 23rd February 1877.

2. I collected a large number of cocoons and they hatched out freely, as many as 100 moths being sometimes in the netted verandah together. This was at Bharwain in the latter half of July. I thus secured a large number of fertile eggs, and these were distributed throughout the district to persons likely to take an interest in the matter, with suitable directions for raising the worms on trees in the open.

3. The eggs hatched; but just then occurred the severe drought, and almost every worm throughout the district died. It seems absolutely necessary for the health, and even existence of the worm, that it should have damp weather during the month of its life in the larva stage. As regards rearing

cocoons then, the experiment has this year been a total failure, but from an explained cause, *viz.*, the exceptional circumstances of the season.

4. I tried to rear the worms by feeding them with leaves in the method practised with the *Bombyx mori*, but was no more successful than last year. Most of the worms died, and the few that survived to spin turned out small and weak cocoons. It seems established that this worm will not thrive except on the tree in the open. There again it has a terrible enemy in the ichneumon-fly and in birds; to these numbers succumb. But, as reported last year, I think with care it will be possible to rear them in this semi-domesticated state. I have now a plantation of young *ber* trees close to my house, in which an experiment under favourable conditions can be made next rains.

5. The past year, however, and the Government grant of money, have not in other respects been unproductive of results.

6. Securing the services of the reeler I had last year, I located him in the Industrial School, and got him to teach four boys, Rajputs and Brahmins from Unah tahsil, and they were apt pupils, and learned the art of reeling, which I hope will be useful hereafter.

7. I enclose specimens of reeled tasar produced in our Industrial School; also of tasar yarn and of thread spun from the yarn, this latter dyed. Also, I send a sample of silk cloth woven in a Jullundhur loom from the silk thus reeled at Hoshiarpur. I venture to think that this cloth is better than the ordinary specimens of Berhampur tasar.

8. I have had the opportunity of getting a reliable opinion from England as to the merits of this Hoshiarpur tasar, and I enclose a copy of the correspondence for the information of Government. Messrs. Dresser and Company of Coventry are a first-class firm.

9. I have also ascertained that the tasar thread is valued at Amritsar at Rs. 10 per seer, which is, I believe, a remunerative price, once the rearing of cocoons and the reeling of them (a very simple operation) was established as a cottage industry.

* * *

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From MESSRS. J. BILL DRESSER & COMPANY, *to* MESSRS. SIR TITUS SALT, BART., SONS & COMPANY, *Saltaire, dated Coventry, 24th November 1877.*

In reply to your letter of yesterday. Tasar raw silk, such as the sample you have sent us, and which we have ticketed and marked S, is thrown into various descriptions of net silk, such as *organzine*, *tram* and *singles*. For tasar *organzine*, *tram*, we are to-day asked 7*s.* 6*d.* nett, which will be probably obtained, or somewhere thereabouts. We have an enquiry now for these silks.

At our last public silk sales in London in October, tasar singles and trams fetched, however, very low prices—3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*

Your sample S seems to us superior to the bulk of the tasar now offering; and speaking for ourselves, if the quality of your sample can be maintained in the bulk, we should be glad of a consignment of one or more bales from India to test the market. Should this meet the views and designs of your correspondents, we shall be most happy to do our best to obtain as good a price as possible.

Any further information we can give you is very much at your service.

We return your sample by post.

We have a house in London and many foreign connections.

Copy of memorandum from SIR TITUS SALT, BART., SONS & COMPANY, *Saltaire, Bradford, to* TITUS SALT, ESQ., *dated 27th November 1877.*

Noil worth 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* *here.* It fluctuates as much as 50 per cent. in 7 days' time: last year it was in demand, caused by the Metallassa trade.

The noil yarn is worth about 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*

From F. HALSEY, ESQ., *to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated Madhopur, 14th June 1877.*

In reply to your letter of 9th June, I am sorry to be unable to give a satisfactory report of the tasar cocoons sent to me from the Central Provinces.

Without the use of a strong alkali, it is found impossible to reel off the silk from the cocoons, and if an alkali be used, the reeled silk becomes almost useless.

The cocoons sent to me from the Central Provinces were also mostly rat-eaten or pierced (caused by the exit of the moth), and consequently not adapted for reeling.

I am generally of opinion that where the *Bombyx mori* thrives, few will be found who will undertake the rearing or reeling of the tasar; also, I think, it would be a mistaken policy to encourage the cultivation where the more valuable *Bombyx mori* exists.

There is no doubt that the tasar cocoon would be made use of; but before it can, special machinery will have to be constructed, and no manufacturer will go to the expense of this, unless he be sure of a constant and large supply of the raw material.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Government of India No. 1185—49, dated Nagpur, 29th March 1876.

In your letter No. 155, dated 23rd November last, on the subject of tasar cocoons, it was requested that 50 maunds of cocoons might be collected at the proper season at different railway stations in the Central Provinces, exact accounts being kept showing the cost of collection, &c. Of these 50 maunds, 10 to 15 might be pierced. Some other information was also called for, and lastly it was asked that, if possible, a couple of maunds of cocoons (live, if available), might be sent to Mr. F. Halsey at Madhopur in the Punjab.

2. In paragraph 3 of this office letter No. 4533—199, dated 16th December, the Chief Commissioner stated how he proposed to get together the cocoons required by Government, and in the 4th paragraph he said that he would try to send a couple of maunds of cocoons to Mr. F. Halsey.

In January the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda reported that he would be able to send two maunds of cocoons to Mr. Halsey, and he was directed to do so. The cost of these two maunds he estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Price of two maunds of cocoons, at Rs. 20 per maund ...	... 40
Carriage up to Hinganghat Railway Station ...	... 4
Railway charges beyond	... (not known)

and these two maunds have since been sent.

3. Replies regarding the 50 maunds required by Government have now been received from the District Officers of Chanda, Betul, Seoni, Raipur, and Sambalpur, and the replies may be epitomised thus:—

Chanda. The District Officer has now got together 8 maunds of unpierced cocoons and a few seers of pierced ones, and the cost of the 8 maunds of unpierced ones is 8 maunds, at Rs. 32 per maund = Rs. 256.

They will be carried by Dhimars to Hinganghat, and the exact payment on this account is hence not accurately known and will be reported hereafter. The Deputy Commissioner further reports that the outturn of cocoons in the Khalsa is estimated at 375 maunds.

Betul. The Deputy Commissioner can collect no cocoons until October next, and then he will only be able, he thinks, to collect about 3 maunds, which, inclusive of transport to the Itarsi station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, cost about Rs. 105, that is, Rs. 35 per maund put down on the line of rail.

Seoni. The Deputy Commissioner reported a little time ago that the tasar crop had entirely failed, and that the Koshtas were importing cocoons in large quantities from Benares. The Deputy Commissioner, however, purchased 1 maund 36 seers (4 seers of which were pierced) of the Seoni crop for Rs. 102-9-7, which he now has. The estimated average outturn in the Seoni district is 80 maunds per year, and this outturn, the District Officer thinks, could be increased up to 150 maunds, if the cultivation of tasar in the reserved forests were permitted. The cost of transport to Jubbulpore would be stationary, and about Re. 1 per maund. The Deputy Commissioner thinks there would be no difficulty in his arranging for 10 maunds in October next by his giving advances to the rearers. The price per maund he estimates at about Rs. 40.

Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the increased attention paid to lac has caused tasar cultivation to recede, and he thinks that even if he made arrangements beforehand, it would be difficult for him in October next to get together from 50 to 60 maunds of cocoons, pierced and unpierced. The price per maund at Raipur would be about Rs. 38, or, if sent on by cart to Sambalpur to go thence by boat to Calcutta, Rs. 40.

The Deputy Commissioner does not think that the industry in his district is ever likely to expand, even if the demand for cocoons were brisk.

Sambalpur. The Deputy Commissioner cannot get any cocoons before the close of the present year, but by making arrangements beforehand, he thinks he could get a limited quantity at a cost of Rs. 60 per maund of unpierced cocoons of the small variety, and Rs. 40 per maund of the large variety at Sambalpur.

The Deputy Commissioner does not think that the cost of collection and transport would vary much whether a large quantity had to be collected or a small. He thinks that if funds were made available to him, he would find little difficulty in collecting 500 maunds. "To do so I would," he writes, "require a special establishment of, say, a mohurrir on Rs. 15 and three chuprasis on Rs. 5 per mensem for a period of six months. With this establishment it might perhaps be possible for us even to collect 1,000 maunds of cocoons; but as there are no data on which anything like an accurate estimate of the annual outturn of cocoons in this district can be based, I fear that if Government were to enter the market as a very large purchaser, it would cause a serious increase in price, and perhaps ruin the tasar silk weavers of the district."

4. The information above given may perhaps enable Government to determine whether it will collect cocoons in any quantity during the present year; if it should determine to do so, the local authorities should be permitted to make advances in April or May next. For the present there are only some 10 maunds collected, nearly 2 maunds of which are at Seoni, and which can be sent at once to Jubbulpore, and 8 maunds now ready at Chanda. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to hear what Government wishes done with these 10 maunds, that is, where are they to be sent, and to whom?

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Government of India, No. 2417—98, dated 28th June 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 51, dated 21st April 1876, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to say that the Deputy Commissioners of Seoni and Chanda having satisfied themselves, to the best of their ability, that the worms were killed and the cocoons properly dried, forwarded them to the Bombay Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and I am now to annex copy of a letter, No. 26 of 1876, from the Bombay Government to the Under Secretary of State for India, intimating the despatch of the Chanda cocoons and the probable transmission at an early date of those for Seoni.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner fears it will not be possible to put down cocoons at a railway station at a price not exceeding Rs. 30 per maund; the lowest price at which the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda reported his ability to supply them was at Rs. 37 per maund put down at Mul, a tahsili thirty miles distant from Chanda, and so much farther from the line of rail.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda mentions a curious fact regarding excessive dryage among the cocoons, which the Chief Commissioner will give in his own words :—

"The cocoons reached Chanda about the middle of March. Since then the dryage has been so great as to reduce their weight by about a half. This will be seen from the following table. They were received in two consignments :—

Date of despatch from Mul.	Weight at Mul.	Weight when received at Chanda.	Weight on 6th May.	No. of cocoons reported by Tahsildar of Mul.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	
8th March 1876 ...	... 1 34	1 34	3 35	15,850
10th „ „ ...	... 5 36	5 25		55,000
	7 30	7 19		70,850

"The weighing on the 6th May was carried out by the Deputy Commissioner, and on the 7th the cocoons were counted before him. The number was found to be 70,680, or only 170 short of the number reported by the Tahsildar of Mul. It is possible that there may have been some slight mistake in the Tahsildar's counting, and a few may have dropped in transit. I fear the Chief Commissioner may be surprised at the great dryage, but I have no reason to believe that there has been any unfair dealing anywhere. Since their receipt at Chanda the cocoons have been kept in a large chest in the malkhana, the key of which is kept by the District Nazir."

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to the Government of India, No. 320—14, dated 28th October 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 5—161, dated the 23rd November 1875, forwarding a copy of Resolution No. 5—156-165 of the same date, regarding the development of an industry in the tasar and other wild silk-spinning worms of India, and asking for proposals or suggestions on the subject.

2. In reply, I am to say that from reports received it appears that the tasar worm is not found in the Pegu Division; that in the Arakan Division cocoons are to be found only in the town of Akyab, and in the Tenasserim Division only in the Amherst District. In the latter district the Deputy Commissioner reports that the worm is found on a variety of trees, and that the natives recognise it as a silk-producing creature, but make no use of the cocoons.

3. Specimens of a cocoon were received from the Deputy Commissioner of Henzada. These were sent to Calcutta, and on examination were found to belong to the mulberry silk-worm, *Bombyx mori*, the manufacture of silk from which has been found by experiments in Bengal to be unremunerative.

4. Two attempts were made at the Magayee plantation by the Forest Department to breed the worm, but both have resulted in failures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Government of India, No. 9231—188G., dated 23rd January 1878.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, especially that of the tasar (*Antheræa Paphia*), I am directed to submit copies of the marginally noted Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the subject, from which it will be seen what action has been taken in the matter to give effect to the orders of Government, and that further little or nothing is known of the tasar-worm by the officials or people of this province.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 7308—162, dated 20th December 1875.
Ditto ditto „ 7579—132, „ 1st November 1876.
Ditto ditto „ 8972—163, „ 1st December 1876.
Ditto ditto „ 11156—221, „ 1st February 1877.

2. The Chief Commissioner much regrets the delay in the collection and submission of the information called for, which, I am directed to state, is mainly attributable to the pressure of work owing to the prolonged famine and failure of rains throughout the country.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 579—32G., dated 1st November 1876.

Read again—

Government of India Resolution No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the subject of the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar and other wild silk-spinning worms of India.

Read also—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7308—162G., dated 20th December 1875.

Order thereon by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

In the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings above recorded, the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Superintendent of Coorg, &c., were desired to make careful enquiries as to the localities (if any) where the tasar cocoons could be obtained, the probable quantity procurable, and as to other particulars of interest.

2. The services of Captain M. F. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, who had offered his assistance in procuring photographs and papers descriptive of the worms and cocoons, were also enlisted, and before his departure to England that officer reported that he had himself circulated notices to all the districts in which the tasar-worm was likely to be met with.

3. The enquiries made in this office order No. 7308—162G., dated 20th December last, have elicited replies from several district officers and from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, who forwards reports from the Bangalore and Tumkur districts. The Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar divisions have not yet replied.

4. The result of the reference is to show that little or nothing is known of the tasar worm by the officials or people, though the enquiries made have led to the discovery of the cocoons in certain taluks of the Bangalore District, where forest abounds, and also in the Manjarabad forest country. Mr. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, reports that "the cocoons are reported to be found on *yelachi*, *nayibela*, *heddarane*, and certain other trees, the tender leaves thereof being the natural food of the worms, and that they are said to be rare and procurable only in small quantities." He adds that "during the early rains another kind of tasar cocoon of a smaller size is found in the jungles of Magadi and Closepet," and that offers have been made to him by some silk manufacturers to make experiments on both these products. The result of these experiments will be awaited.

5. The Chief Commissioner concludes that if the appearance and habits of the tasar-worm and cocoons were more generally known, they would be found more or less in all the forest tracts of the province. In order to effect this object, the following descriptive notice, prepared by Captain Coussmaker of the Bombay Revenue Survey, will be separately printed and distributed in all taluks. Copies of the photographs illustrative of the tasar caterpillar and its cocoons will also be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, who might circulate them among the taluk amildars for inspection.

6. The Deputy Commissioners of the six districts marginally named are authorized to expend any small amount up to a limit of Rs. 50, in causing a search to be made for the worm, and procuring specimens of cocoons, as well as full information as to its prevalence, habitat, &c.

Bangalore. Tumkur. Mysore. | Hassan. Shimoga. Kadur.

7. The Chief Commissioner desires that all cocoons may be sent to the Superintendent, Central Jail, and that Dr. Henderson will make such experiments as the means at his disposal admit, in order to ascertain the character and value of the thread, a report being submitted on the subject as soon as practicable.

Descriptive notice of the Tasar Silk-worm.

In order to ascertain whether the silk produced by the *tasar-worm* can be developed into a useful industry, to supply the place of the silk-worm, which of late years has been found very difficult, if not impossible, to rear, the Government of India have directed enquiries to be made as to the localities in which the tasar-worm is to be found, the probable quantity procurable, and such other particulars of interest regarding it.

The tasar-worm is usually found in forests, and is said to feed on the *yelachi*, *nayibela*, and *heddarane*, and other trees, the tender leaves of which are its natural food. The Deputy Commissioners have received the Chief Commissioner's instructions as to the measures to be taken for searching for the tasar caterpillar or worm and its cocoons, and the following description is given to aid this object.

About the end of May or beginning of June a moth issues from these cocoons and lays its eggs, which look somewhat like small flat grains of jowari on the leaves of the trees; after a few days a small dark worm emerges, which feeds upon the leaves, and growing very quickly, becomes first yellow with black rings and spots, and afterwards green with beautiful small blue, gold and reddish spots upon it, and sometimes besides three or four spots like silver on its side. It continues to grow till it is as big as a man's finger, and then, pulling two or three leaves together, it makes a cocoon or house for itself, which is all made of separate threads strong enough for every purpose like cotton. There are two crops of the cocoons in the year: the moths come out first in May, June and July, then the caterpillars live for 50 days and make their cocoons; from these the moths come out in August, September and October, and the caterpillars make cocoons again in October, November and December, and then, as the cold weather and after that the hot weather comes on, the insects inside remain dormant till the rains come again, when the leaves are nice and fresh, and afford good food for their young ones. Cocoons of all kinds those that are new, heavy and whole, as well as those that are old, burst, stained, light, gnawed, or cut, will come to use, but the first kind are the most valuable.

During the rainy season the caterpillars will be found feeding in great numbers on the trees above-mentioned, and also on those marginally detailed, and the men should look for them, so that they may know where to look for the cocoons in two months' time. If they have trees of the above kind near their own houses, they can cut off twigs with the caterpillars hanging to them (the caterpillars being very delicate should not be touched), and fasten the twigs on to their trees and leave them; the caterpillars will climb up of their own accord, and after a time make their cocoons. Thus, after a very short time, the men will recognize these caterpillars wherever they see them, and then they will easily find the cocoons. When the caterpillars eat, they devour one leaf after another, leaving the twigs bare, and as they do not move much, the ground underneath becomes strewn with their dung, which is at the last as big as that of a sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved. When the men find the cocoons, they should take them carefully off the trees, and tie all that are good and heavy on to strings, which they should put away (say hanging from the rafters of the house) safe out of the reach of rats and squirrels, and if possible ants as well, for all these eat the insects.

	Kanarese.
Matti ...	Matti.
Jáir or bori-guti mara ...	Yelachi.
Karunda. (Hind) ...	Karunda.
Nandrook. (Tel) ...	Tella barrauki.
Kalakur or Sendi ...	Ven-táku or Beuteak.

2. The amildars of taluks will explain the above to all the people in the taluk, and induce them to try the experiment which has proved very successful and remunerative in Bombay.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 110, dated 31st May 1876.

Adverting to your circulars as per margin and the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings therein alluded to, I have the honour to report that, on the receipt thereof, I addressed Captain Coussmaker on the subject with a view of

No. 533, dated 2nd January 1876.
„ 601 „ 6th March „

ascertaining the Kanarese names of the trees on which it was stated the tasar silk cocoons were to be found. I also asked for specimens of the cocoons for circulation to the amils. That officer very kindly furnished me with a pamphlet, a photograph of the worms, &c., as well as with a few cocoons. The latter were circulated to the amils with the following results.

2. The accompanying two specimens in packet marked A were received from the amil of Lakvalli. Some were found in Yedehalli Hobli, in a clump of bamboo, the others in the Lakavalli Hobli on the "Karematti mara" (*Terminalia tomentosa*). These were collected in the hot weather, and the amil states that a few only could be procured, but promises to continue his enquiries during the monsoons, and report if the cocoons are procurable in any large quantities. He also adds that he was informed by the Forest Ranger that on the "Bandarike mara," as well as on the tall grasses known to the natives as "Gardahullu" and "Nuggihullu," and several shady forest trees in his range, he was asked to watch and report to the amil the places where he might come across them again in his rounds.

3. The amil of Banavar sends two specimens (*vide*-packet market B) found on the "Hirikalgudda," and reports that they are procurable on the "Belvantha mara," "Jala mara" and "Dindiga mara."

4. The other amils report that cocoons are not at present procurable.

5. I have desired the amils to get the village officials, shepherds, &c., to make a search during the monsoons, and to direct them, when looking for them, to search under the trees and mark those which have the ground strewn with the dung of the caterpillars, which is said to be as big as that of sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved, so that eventually they will be able to procure the cocoons more readily. Should I succeed in getting a suitable supply, I shall sumbit a further report. It will be seen that the Lakavalli and Banavar specimens differ from each other.

From Dr. J. Shortt, *Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Presidency, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1459, dated 26th January 1877.*

I observed some little time ago in the newspapers that an interest was evinced in the matter of "tasar silk" and that arrangements were about being made for collecting the worm; under the circumstances, I have the honour to send you a short account of the tasar silk-worm, with the original drawings of the worm in its different stages, and to request the favour of the same being presented to the Chief Commissioner.

Should the Chief Commissioner wish it, I dare say I shall be able in a little time to send him some cocoons from this. I was not in Madras at the time, or I should have sent this before.

A brief account of the Tasar Silk-worm, by Surgeon J. Shortt, M.D., *Superintendent General of Vaccination, Madras Presidency.*

(Reprinted from the "Madras Monthly Journal of Medical Science.")

Some time ago I observed that accounts of the silk-worm were called for by the Board of Revenue, especially of those that are indigenous to the country, and as I was then in camp I could not attend to the subject, but having had drawings of the tasar silk-worm by me for some time, and believing that the subject is one of great interest, I now beg to submit the following remarks explanatory of the drawings that accompany it:

The *Phalæna pipa*, Linn; *Antheræa Mylitta*, *Saturnia Mylitta*, Drury, is commonly met with in most parts of Southern India. My attention was first attracted to the subject in 1855-56 whilst in the jungles of Orissa with the Topographical Survey. I there observed that it was bred in the most of the hill villages, and that a large quantity of tasar silk was exported from thence to Calcutta, Madras and other places. The hill natives, Ooriahs, and some of the lower tribes, as well as Tellingas, first collect cocoons, and in most instances, from their size and form, they are able to recognize the male from the female cocoons pretty correctly, and carefully preserve them till the moths emerge, when the males are let loose, while the females are carried to a tree they select for the purpose in the vicinity of the asan or *Pentaptera tomentoas* (*Terminali*

tomentosa), on which they are placed, where they soon begin to creep along the branches with quivering wings, and in a short time, varying from one to eight hours, the males by some instinct get attracted to the spot that contains the females, and an immediate union of the sexes takes place. This lasts from three to four hours, and shortly after the female begins to deposit from 100 to 200 eggs on various parts of the twigs of the tree; 33 of these eggs weigh five grains. These eggs when freshly deposited are sticky, but as they dry they adhere firmly to the bark of the stem where they were deposited, and often to each other, forming a cluster. The moth dies the next day and the male also perishes about the same time.

I should mention here that the natives watch the tree to keep away crows and the birds from destroying the moth, as well as to ascertain the time of the arrival of the male, by which they pretend to prognosticate the success or failure of the undertaking, attributing the rapidity of arrival as a sign of prosperity, and a lateness of arrival as indicative of non-success; but, as I have ascertained for myself, there is no truth in such assertions.

Others, again, keep the moths on small branches or twigs of the asan or ber trees about the outside of their huts, or tied on to other trees till the union is effected and the eggs are deposited. The eggs are of the size of a split peppercorn: nine of them in line occupy the space of one inch in length. They are circular and bi-convex with a light creamy colour. These they keep till the young larva begin to emerge from the eggs, when they are taken and tied on to asan trees, on which the young disperse themselves. A watch is kept during the day to keep away squirrels, birds, crows, &c., and at night a fire is kindled in the vicinity to frighten away bats, while the root stem is surrounded with ashes to prevent ants having access to them; and in the selection of trees, care is taken to avoid those that are infested with ants.

The worm is very small, scarcely perceptible when first hatched, but before it attains maturity it is from three to four inches long and from two to three lines in girth. The larva is of a light green colour with a slightly yellowish streak on either side, and the sixth and seventh segments are marked with an oblong yellow spot, and on the back are several round darker coloured spots surmounted with a few dark coarse hairs, while smaller ones are scattered all over the body. The larva is chiefly found on the *bair* or *Zizyphus jujuba*, *asan* or *Pentaptera tomentosa*, and the *teak* or *Tectona grandis*. I have found them chiefly on the bair tree in Madras, although I got one cocoon from a teak tree, and another from a casuarina at Mr. H. Church's, Perambore. The larva when ready to undergo transformation forms a cord round a twig from a peculiar resinous substance it secretes, and with which it also encircles the selected part of the branch, and then prolongs it to the extent of one or two inches. If the branch is thick the cord is short and stout and about a line in girth, but if it be a twig the cord is thin, from three to four inches long, and fastened to an upper and thicker branch and prolonged to the end of the twig with several intermediate ties of the same material. From the end of the cord, which is solid, begins the expansion of the cocoon, which is reticulated with fine fibres of the same stuff as the cord is made of on the outer surface, thus giving firmness and solidity to the cocoon; and as it approaches completion, a few of the leaves in the vicinity are drawn to line and conceal the cocoon externally, and thus to a certain extent mask it from observation; but this only occurs on the bair tree, for I have seen no such leaves attached to the cocoons found on other trees where the foliage is large and dense. The larva now imprisons itself within the cocoon, and the same secretion that forms the cord is freely applied to all parts to make it water-tight. Having done this, the transformation commences, and lasts nine months before the moth is perfected, having its head at the upper part next to the cord, from whence it appears to discharge an acid secretion which readily dissolves the plastering from the cocoons, and the fibres of silk giving way, the perfected moth emerges from its prison, as a rule early in the morning about daybreak. That the secretion is an acid can be readily ascertained by examining an empty cocoon immediately after the moth has emerged, as, the part being moist, it can be readily tested with litmus when it is seen to give an acid re-action. This knowledge I have practically applied by adding diluted sulphuric acid to the water in which the cocoons are boiled to dissolve the gummy

substance out and loosen the thread, and it can then be readily wound off on a hand-reel.

The male and female moths differ in size, the male measuring from the tip of one wing to the other between four and five inches, whilst the female measures from six to seven inches in expanse of wing. Both are of a uniform yellowish brown, having a couple of lunated transparent talc-like spots in each wing, and it is chiefly in the form of these spots that they differ from other moths of the same kind, namely, the *Saturnia atlas*, in which they are of a triangular form, and the moths themselves have a greater expanse of wings.

It takes from ten to twelve days for the eggs to hatch, and from six to seven weeks from the extrusion of the young larva to the completion of the cocoon.

When the cocoons have been collected they are taken home and placed in an earthen chatty containing water, to which a quantity of wood ashes is added to facilitate the solution of the gummy substance, and weighted with stones to keep them under water. Should the ashes not suffice, the boiling is prolonged for hours before the cocoons are softened and the threads loosened, when they are reeled off on a hand-reel, and the fibres from several cocoons are reeled off together to form a single strand of thread, and are subsequently formed into hanks for disposal. By this means a good many natives get their living about the hill villages of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, as also in the Sumbulpore district.

The cocoon is slightly rough, of a greyish white colour, and slightly reticulated externally with an internal smooth varnished surface; is of an oval form measuring one and a half inches in length and one inch in breadth: the average weight with the chrysalis is 150 grains, that of the chrysalis itself 130 grains, the empty cocoon twenty grains, and the prepared thread twelve grains. But the cocoons vary much in size, and while some are large others are small.

I have now over thirty cocoons in my possession, some of which were in my keeping for the last five months, whilst others were but recently collected. The Orissa Paiks and other hillmen cut the cocoons up into circular strips to tie around their matchlocks to keep the barrel firm in the stock; they also use it as a cord for various other purposes, and it is reckoned to be very strong and durable.

The soundness of cocoons may be ascertained by their weight, as well as by movement of the chrysalis within when they are shaken, and should my duties keep me at the Presidency, I intend trying some experiments for their propagation, and will, if desirable, submit a drawing of the larva, with an account of any further experiment that I may conduct. The difficulty in carrying out such an experiment for the propagation of the species consists in securing at the same time both male and female moths, and for this purpose a large number of cocoons is necessary, as otherwise it is possible that the few one possesses may turn out either all males or all females, as has happened to me more than once. For instance, on the 17th June a female moth emerged, and on the 23rd two other females issued; shortly afterwards they discharged a slightly viscid secretion, and from three to four hours after their escape from the cocoons they began to deposit a large number of eggs (about 200) without a previous union of the sexes, which union is essential for fertile eggs, otherwise the eggs do not perfect. Of the cocoons now in my possession I am indebted to G. H. Cammiade, Esq., for several very good specimens; to R. H. Bell, Esq., for a couple that that gentleman has had for some months in keeping; F. Church, Esq., for a couple of cocoons and a female moth. A large quantity of cocoons may be collected from the bair trees about Madras, but the labour of searching for them will cost more than the silk produced will realize. I lately heard of a gentleman in Madras who succeeded in collecting and reeling off about ten pounds of this silk.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Government of India, No. 256, dated 9th February 1877.

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3. After careful inquiry, the Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the tasar silk-worm (*Antheræa Paphia*) is either not to be found in the

forests of this province at all, or is very seldom to be met with. There is an undomesticated silk-spinning worm, called the "katkuri mugá," found in Upper Assam. When found in mangoe trees, this silk-worm is called by the natives "amvat." But this silk-worm is very scarce, and any attempt to collect "katkuri" cocoons, and to develope an industry in that silk, could not fail to be unprofitable. It is believed that the "katkuri" might be domesticated, and it might then be possible to secure a fair supply of cocoons. But the filaments spun by the "katkuri mugá" are delicate and brittle, and are not continuous, and considerable difficulty would be experienced in reeling. The Chief Commissioner thinks that when we possess a semi-domesticated silk-worm in the "muga" worm eminently adapted to the circumstances of the country and of the people, and from the cocoons of which a good description of thread can be obtained without difficulty, to attempt to create a "katkuri" silk industry would be but to court failure. The tasar worm is said to be found in the jungles of Cachar and in Sylhet, in the terai jungles under the Khasi and Jaintia and North Cachar Hills. But Colonel Keatinge much doubts if the tasar worm is found so far east. Still in Sylhet, at least, there is found an undomesticated silk-spinning worm, more or less closely related to the *Antheræa Paphia*. Mr. Weynton, a tea-planter in Sylhet, has made experiments with this worm. Half of the worms he collected he placed out in the open on a common banian tree (*Ficus Indica*), and the other half he kept in the house. He discovered that the silk from the cocoons raised under cover was far inferior to that from the cocoons gathered from the tree in the open; and he strongly recommends the open-air system of rearing. In regard to the reeling of the filaments of the tasar cocoons, Mr. Weynton writes as follows:—

"The gum alluded to in paragraph 10 [of the Government of India Resolution] is dissolved by mixing in the water ashes of burnt bamboo, any particles that adhere being easily removed during reeling by an occasional flick of the thread by the finger and thumb. The constant breakage of the thread during reeling I have seen obviated, or rather repaired, by the reeler rejoining the ends by a rapid twist of the forefinger and thumb, moistened by a pinch of the gum from a half steeped cocoon kept at hand for the purpose. The rapidity with which the splicing is done by an experienced woman is remarkable.

"My own impression is that this bee kage can be get over by well steeping the cocoons in the ashes and water, to thoroughly dissolve the gum; and if the 'lye' could be clarified by filtering or straining, so as to remove the woody particles while retaining the potash, tasar skeins would soon form an important item of export. * * * Care must be taken that the solution of potash be not too strong, and that the threads led into the reeler be sufficiently wide apart to ensure a thorough drying."

4. The Chief Commissioner, however, is of opinion that any attempt to foster the growth of a tasar silk industry in Sylhet would prove abortive. The extent of country in which the cocoons are to be found is limited, and Colonel Keatinge does not think that the domestication of the wild worm on any large scale is feasible in Sylhet.

5. With regard to the general issues raised, the Chief Commissioner has no suggestions to offer. The difficulty in connection with the unwinding of the filaments from the cocoon appears to have been got over, and some such operation as that described by Mr. Weynton might prove successful in combating the difficulty in regard to the brittleness of the tasar filament.

6. While, however, deprecating any attempt to create a tasar silk industry in this province, Colonel Keatinge would draw attention to the existing and old-established silk industries of Assam which might open a wide field for private enterprise if it were not for the extraordinary delays that exist in communications between Assam and the rest of India,—delays which make it impossible for European merchants to visit the province or to supervise operations in which they have invested capital.

7. The three principal silk-worms of Assam are—

I.—The pát silk-worm (*Bombyx mori*).

II.—The eria silk-worm (*Attacus ricini*).

III.—The mugá silk-worm (*Antheræa Assama*).

8. The culture of the Bombyx worm, which is reared on the leaves of the "muni" tree (*Morus Indica*) presents very great difficulties in Assam; and the question of extending the pát silk industry need not be seriously discussed.

9. The eria worm is a domesticated worm. In Lower Assam it is reared chiefly on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinis communis*), and in Upper Assam it is reared almost entirely on the leaves of the "kesseru" tree (*Heteropanax fragrans*). Both these plants are easily cultivated, and could be raised in sufficient quantities to supply the largest filatures. The eria silk industry is in a fairly flourishing condition, owing to the very high esteem in which eria silk stuffs are held by the neighbouring hill tribes and the Thibetans. Eria thread sells at about Rs. 3 per seer.

10. We now come to the mugá worm. In former years the mugá silk industry was most important; but latterly it has been gradually falling into decay. The mugá worm produces two distinct kinds of silk, according to the description of tree on which it is reared—the "mugá" silk and the "mejánkuri" silk. When the object is to produce mugá silk, the worm is reared (in Upper Assam) on the soom tree (*Machilus odoratissimus*) and (in Lower Assam) on the sualu tree (*Tetranthera monopetala*). When it is wished to obtain mejánkuri silk, the worm is reared on the adakuri tree (*Tetranthera polyantha*). The mugá thread sells for about Rs. 8 per seer. The mejánkuri thread is much finer, glossier, and of a lighter colour (and therefore more easily dyed) than the mugá thread, and fetches about fifty per cent. more. Both threads are very easily reeled. As has been stated in my letter No. 3832, dated 21st November 1876, the soom tree is gregarious, and hundreds of square miles of soom forest are to be found in Upper Assam. The adakuri tree is plentiful in Upper Assam; but it is not, like the soom, a gregarious tree; and if the production of mejánkuri silk on a large scale were to be attempted, it would be necessary to form nurseries from which plantations could be stocked.

11. The manner in which the *Antheræa Assama* is reared in the soom forests of Upper Assam has been described frequently in various reports, and need not be detailed here. The Chief Commissioner would, however, remark that the semi-domestic culture of the mugá worm would appear to be the culture best suited to the tasar worm.

12. The mugá and eria silk stuffs, which in former times were the dress of the whole population in this province, are being gradually superseded by less expensive English piece-goods; and Colonel Keatinge is of opinion that any efforts to stimulate the local consumption of these silks would be useless; that we must look to creating an export trade of cocoons or silk thread if we would wish to maintain the silk production of Assam. To this end it will be necessary to decide the points noted in paragraph 19 of the Government Resolution, in respect to the cocoons of the Assam silk-worms, and the Chief Commissioner would be very glad if the Government of India would cause experiments to be made on them in some of the leading filatures in India.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Government of India, No. 11, dated 20th May 1876.

With reference to your endorsement No. 5—164 of the 23rd November last, forwarding copy of the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the development of the industry in tasar silk, and inviting proposals and suggestions on the subject, I have the honour, by desire of the Officiating Resident, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a report,* with enclosure, received from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

* No. 1527—334, dated 12th May 1876.

2. It will be perceived from these papers that the tasar silk-worm does not abound in any of the forests in Berar, that there is no silk industry in the province, and Sir R. Meade has consequently no proposals to submit on this subject at present in connection with the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ENCLOSURES TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Second Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1527—334, dated 12th May 1876.

I have now the honour to reply to your letter No. 940, dated 13th December 1875, forwarding copy of Resolution by the Government of India, in the

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 5—156-165 of the 23rd November 1875, on the subject of the development of the tasar silk industry in India.

2. The officers whom I consulted were the Deputy Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Commissioners of Booldana, Woon and Bassim, the three districts in which there are forests.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Booldana reports that there are no wild silk-spinning worms in his district.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Woon states that he has been able to collect very little information about the tasar worm, which is not found in any quantity, and about which no trouble is taken. The inhabitants of the jungles collect the few cocoons they find and sell them to the grain-dealers, who again sell them at Chanda in the Central Provinces. The worm when found is usually on the *daora* and *ain* trees. On a rough estimate, about 10,000 cocoons are found in the year, but no silk is reeled in the district. The Deputy Commissioner's informants told him that tasar worms found in a black soil country were not to be compared with those found in a red soil district, and therefore they could not compete with cocoon-gatherers in Chanda.

5. The Deputy Commissioner of Bassim reports that tasar worms are rarely seen there. In the Poosud talook a few cocoons are found, but there are no purchasers for them. Silk is neither reeled nor woven into fabrics, nor do any of the inhabitants know how to rear the worms.

6. A copy of the Deputy Conservator's reply is appended for the Resident's perusal.

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, No. 121—208, dated Chickulda, 8th May 1876.

In reply to your letter No. 217-18, dated 18th January 1876, I have the honour to state that to the best of my belief the tasar silk-worm does not abound in any of the forests of Berar.

2. In the Melghat, some years ago, small quantities of cocoons used to be collected by the Koorkoos and sold to purchasers from Boorhanpoor in the Central Provinces, but since the introduction of strict forest conservancy, the collection of cocoons and such like articles of minor produce has been discouraged owing to the great danger of fire that results from allowing people to wander over the forests indiscriminately, as must be done if minor produce is to be collected in any quantity.

3. In a few more years, when the forests will have become denser and the present rank growth of grass in a great measure eradicated, I hope to be able to take steps for developing the resources of the Melghat and other forests in Berar in the matter of minor produce.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 25 (Revenue), dated 22nd March 1877.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, dated 21st April (No. 3, Silks and Fibres) 1876, I have to inform you that the tasar cocoons from Bombay and the Central Provinces arrived last July, and that samples were sent to Mr. T. Wardle, to Mr. Mylins, of Buffalora, in Lombardy, to Messrs. Lister of Bradford, to Mr. A. B. Farn, and to Messrs. Durant and Company of Copthall Court. With regard to experiments in the south of France and Italy, Mr. Wardle himself undertook a journey with a view to getting samples of the cocoons wound at filatures in France and near Milan.

2. Messrs. Lister, of Bradford, were unable to make the experiments with the tasar cocoons, as they are not silk winders (*filateurs*). Only one other reply has as yet been received, namely, a preliminary report from Mr. Wardle, written after his return from Italy, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for the information of your Government, together with some samples sent with it.

3. It will be seen that the cocoons are reported to have been very old and imperfect, but the experiments indicated that good results would be obtained with new and fresh cocoons. If, therefore, you are desirous that the experiments should be continued, it is desirable that another more carefully selected

supply should be sent home; and I would suggest that the collection should be made under the superintendence of Captain Coussmaker.

4. Further reports will be transmitted for the information of Your Excellency's Government as soon as they are received at this office.

5. Mr. Wardle reports that he has made improvements in the dyeing of the tasar silks. It is important that his dyeing experiments should be continued, and I therefore request that the collection of the Indian dye stuffs may be completed and forwarded to me with as little delay as possible.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From THOMAS WARDLE, Esq., *to* J. FORBES WATSON, Esq., M.D., *India Office, dated Leek, 3rd January 1877.*

Since my return from France, in November last, I have been so much occupied with my dyeing operations as to have been unable to write my report sooner.

I took with me some of the tasar cocoons, and gave out a small quantity to one of the best silk reelers in the south of France, who at once put them in process of reeling.

The cocoons were so imperfect, that in submitting them to the first preparation, a great part, almost three-quarters, proved to have holes in their top ends, which made reeling impossible, and prevented my giving you an account of the quantity of silk which may be obtained from cocoons in a good state. They are too old by ten or twelve years, very likely more, and are very defective, the reelers thinking they had been over suffocated or killed, and that they appear to be of the second crop or pickings, being extremely small and weak, twice as much so as those the reelers possessed, and which had more body in them.

I have since sent a kilogramme to this firm, and shall be able to have some more particulars from them shortly.

The cost of working them into organzine and tram would not be above 10 francs to 12 francs per kilogramme. This seems to me a little high, but of course it was difficult to form an exact opinion; but the reelers said the cost might be lower. They were reeled by the ordinary French process, two to five cocoons at once.

I went on to Italy by appointment to a large silk reeling establishment near————————in Piedmont, and had some cocoons wound there, and I have to report that the cocoons having (in the opinion of these reelers) been either hatched wholly or partially, or eaten through by a grub, owing to their being so old, that but very little silk could be reeled from them, at least 50 per cent. of the cocoons were unreelable. From one kilogramme of cocoons only the enclosed small quantity was obtained. The superior reeling of the Italians over the rough and imperfect native reeling shows itself very markedly in these samples, which possess so much more excellent a lustre and silkiness, indicating what a great improvement may be made in this article by proper management in manufacturing it.

A beautiful result would be obtainable with new and fresh cocoons.

The size of these samples of organzine is 50/65 "deniers." The samples labelled singles were simply the first attempts at reeling.

I have forwarded to this firm the remainder of the case of cocoons you sent me, and expect in the course of a month to have them back reeled, with a full report of costs, quantities, &c., as you wished.

I tried several modes of softening the cocoons, including those you suggested. I found the cocoons yield best to soap, potash, and glycerine combined.

If the whole of the 800 lbs. of cocoons you have had collected, and sent over from India are similar in age and imperfections, I fear the result will be disappointing in quantity; but the reelers, both French and Italian, spoke most hopefully of the results with properly gathered and prepared cocoons.

I have been pursuing my experiments in dyeing tasar silks, and am very much pleased to inform you that I am now prepared to dye this silk in almost any kind of colour, even to very pale shades.

If there is any hope of a large quantity of tasar or other wild silks being annually produced, a splendid industry may be commenced in India, or may be worked here, first, by a new and improved system of reeling, by which each cocoon can be reeled separately, instead of at present, in several threads; secondly, by my improvements in dyeing and finishing these silks.

I hope to call very shortly on you to show you the remarkable improvements in the dyeing of these silks,—results which will make the relationship of them vastly nearer to those of the mulberry worm silks. I am now ready to examine and apply the dye-stuffs of Indian native produce which you have ordered to be collected. When do you expect them to arrive? My improvements will render their application to tasar and kindred silks much more effective and varied than under my previous methods.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 61 (Revenue), dated 29th August 1878.

Referring to my predecessor's despatch No. 25 of the 22nd March 1877, I now transmit, for Your Excellency's information, copies of the first part of a further report by Mr. Thomas Wardle on tasar silk and Indian dye-stuffs, and of a memorandum thereon by Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., together with the samples of silk referred to in the report; and also copies of a letter from Mr. Wardle, of the 31st July last, and of its enclosure, relative to an offer by M. David, of St. Etienne, to purchase 2,000 kilogrammes of tasar cocoons for the purpose of making manufacturing experiments at his own cost.

2. With regard to this latter subject, Mr. Wardle has been informed that M. David should be advised to procure the cocoons he requires in the ordinary course of trade through some firm in Bombay or Calcutta. I desire, however, that the information which M. David wishes for, relative to the native method of dealing with tasar cocoons, &c., may be procured and transmitted to me at an early date for communication to him.

3. It seems impossible to attach too much importance to the improvements introduced by Mr. Wardle in the manufacture of this silk, the results of which may confidently be expected to open up a large field of enterprise for the supply of this article to the European markets, and to bring into more extended use one of the raw products of India for which there has hitherto been but a limited demand.

4. I shall address Your Excellency further on this subject upon receipt of the second part of Mr. Wardle's report.

Memorandum by Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., *dated 10th August 1878, on* Mr. T. Wardle's *Report on Tasar Silk and Indian Dye-stuffs of 1st August 1878.*

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the patience, ability and perseverance with which Mr. Wardle has carried out these experiments, or of the importance of the results obtained. These are, in brief, that he has succeeded in preparing Indian wild silk almost as fine as the finest Chinese silk, and in dyeing it almost any colour.

Whereas 1,000 yards of Indian wild silk formerly weighed from 10 to 15 drachms, it can be now prepared of the weight of only 3 drachms and under, the same quantity of the finest Chinese silk weighing 2 drachms to 4 drachms. In dyeing this wild silk Mr. Wardle's success has hitherto been chiefly with the aniline dye series. The defect of these colours is that they are crude, flaring and inharmonious, but a process has been suggested to Mr. Wardle by which it may be possible to dye silks and other stuffs with the aniline series in rich, deep, and artistic tones. I would suggest that Mr. Wardle's paper should be communicated at once to the Government of India. The portion of the report still due from him, on the application of the native dye-stuffs of India to Indian wild silk and other woven fabrics, will be principally of artistic interest. The present report is of very pressing practical interest, as M. David's letter shows. For nearly 100 years the Indian Government went on endeavouring to increase the export of Indian silk by importing eggs from China and mulberry trees and expert labour from France and Italy and elsewhere, but all in vain. Even after the abolition of the Company's trading monopoly the same false and costly course was pursued, until in 1838 the attention of the Government of Bombay was officially drawn to the wild silk of the country, undoubtedly originally derived from China, and thoroughly acclimatised. Beyond ascertaining that wild silk was produced all over the Bombay Presidency, nothing was then done by Government. But Dr. MacKenzie and Captain Coussmaker and others continued to give great attention to the subject, and the result of

their enthusiastic labours, combined with Mr. Wardle's long interest in their researches, has been to lead to the experiments now reported, which afford a substantial ground of hope that a staple may have at last been added to the export trade of India. In fact, if the results of Mr. Wardle's experiments are confirmed, he will have succeeded in making Indian wild silk merchantable wherever silk is woven and worn.

As to M. David's letter, it may be submitted to the Government of India; but probably the better plan, in his own interest, would be for him to write to some firm in Bombay or Calcutta to send him direct the 2,000 kilogrammes of cocoons he wants.

When the second part of Mr. Wardle's report on the native dye-stuffs of India is received, it might be desirable to make a comprehensive report on the whole subject of those experiments.

Mr. Wardle's *Report on Tasar Silk and Native Dye-stuffs of India.—(First Part). Dated Leek, 1st August 1878.*

I have completed the first part of my examination, and have now the honour of laying the results before the Government of India.

Last winter I received a communication from Dr. Birdwood asking me to undertake the arrangement of exhibits of Indian silks and dye-stuffs in the India Section at the Paris Exhibition.

I have done so, and the results of those exhibits form the basis of this report, especially that part which relates to the tasar and other wild silks of India.

I have not had sufficient time to examine all the dye-stuffs of India which were sent to me. In a few months the examination will be completed and will form the substance of my second report.

In dealing with the tasar cocoons sent to me, I have endeavoured, with signal success, to improve the manufacture of this silk.

This has been accomplished to an extent that will greatly increase its importance in the silk industry of Europe, as well as making it much less unyielding in its resistance to tinctorial matters.

Much of the import of tasar silk is of such low and badly reeled quality as to be totally unfit for nearly all European textile work; and even where the quality happens to be better than it usually is, it is much too coarse in thread for any but the coarsest kind of work; consequently its use is and has always been extremely circumscribed.

I shall be able to show that there is no longer any necessity for this, nor for any obstacles to be interposed for the extended use and cultivation of this silk, and that it promises to be as useful in degree as that of the mulberry worm.

I believe also that the same may be said for several other species of Indian wild silks.

Several of the samples to illustrate this accompany my report; the rest, including the dyed specimens, are under exhibition at Paris, but shall be described here.

I have given the samples now sent the same numbers as those in the Paris Exhibition case. The report will, therefore, correspond in numbering and explanation with the monograph I have written, and which is appended to the second edition of Dr. Birdwood's Handbook of the Indian Section.

Nos. 8 and 9 are samples of tasar, organzine, and tram, illustrative of the quality and state of manufacture such as is now used in England for weaving, and a good representation of the present state of its manufacture, which gives a size of 255 deniers (15 drachms per 1,000 yards). The sizes of tasar generally used in England run from 152 deniers (9 drachms) to 255 deniers (15 drachms). These are very coarse sizes, and must necessarily be unfit to produce such fine textile work as the mulberry silk, which can be and is manufactured into organzine and tram of 21 deniers and upwards (1¼ drachms), and from which are made the finest silk fabrics.

Nos. 13 to 17 are samples reeled for the market by the natives from the cocoons in various parts of India. They show the more or less rude and imperfect states in which it is prepared for the market and for native use.

I send them only to point out the contrast between them and the next sample, 17*a*, which shows what, under proper management, this fibre is capable of. This is raw tasar silk reeled from the cocoons I received from India.

In September 1876 I proceeded, with your permission, to Italy with some of the cocoons, to have my ideas of cocoon-reeling and throwing carried out (cocoon-reeling being a branch of silk industry not practised in England), and I am glad to report that I there met with the success I anticipated. The house which I employed to make the experiments, Messrs. Gaddum and Company, were so much impressed with the importance of the results as to say to me they would send out to India a person for the purpose of collecting tasar cocoons on their own account.

I have subsequently heard of their interesting themselves in this manufacture.

This sample, 17*a*, is raw silk as wound from the cocoon, the fibres of six cocoons being wound together, forming one thread ready to be thrown into organzine or tram in the usual way, and capable of yielding sizes of from 51 deniers upwards, *i. e.*, 3 drachms and upwards, per 1,000 yards.

In addition to this greater fineness of thread, as compared with that of the present tasar silk of commerce, you will notice an almost entire absence of lumps, technically called "foul slubs," which have hitherto prevented tasar silk being substituted for the mulberry silks.

So that instead of organzine and tram of 15 drachms to 9 drachms per 1,000 yards, you have before you the improved silk capable of yielding organzine and tram of 51 deniers, or 3 drachms per 1,000 yards skein, and this with a silk primarily so much thicker in fibre than the mulberry silks.

At the end of the report, I have added a table of microscopic measurements which I have made of the thickness of the primary fibres of the mulberry silks (China, India, Italy, France, Japan, and those of the tasar and other wild silks of India). From this it will be seen that tasar silk is from three to four times thicker in fibre than the mulberry silks.

Tasar silk possesses the greatest strength and tensile power, and it has as much lustre as any silk.

No. 19 is a sample of tasar organzine (51 deniers or 3 drachms per 1,000 yards) manufactured in Italy from the cocoons under my own instructions and superintendence. The improvement in quality, fineness, and cleanness will be seen to be most marked, and that, instead of the coarse sizes of tasar now used, of 152 to 255 deniers (9 to 15 drachms), there may be obtained by proper management organzine and tram of excellent quality from the same cocoons of 51 deniers (3 drachms) and upwards, which can be woven into a great variety of stuffs, for which until now only the mulberry silks have been available.

The attention of all interested in or connected with silk manufacture cannot be too strongly drawn to this fact, nor can its value be overrated.

There is a most important future in store for the tasar silk industry, and as great improvements will take place as those which resulted from the introduction of proper machinery and skill many years ago in the mulberry silk district of Bengal, when it was found that Bengal silks, in place of being then almost unworkable, could be manufactured in such a way as to bring them into extended use in Europe, so as even to rival French and Italian silks. The cost of making organzine and tram from the cocoons with the improved mode is about 20 francs per kilogramme—10 francs for reeling and 10 francs for throwing.

You will observe from the samples, and from what I have just stated, that the success in improving this manufacture is complete, and that tasar silk, when properly made, is ready to take its place in all the silk textile industries where extreme fineness is not required, such, for instance, as cloths of which a material is all tasar, or mixed cloth, with tasar weft, for trimmings, braids, elastic boot webs, where silk of 3 to 6 drachms is in constant use, also for the weft or shute of ribbons, the chief obstacle to its use hitherto for this last purpose having been its foulness (slubbiness). Now this imperfection is removed, there will be an extensive demand for it in the ribbon trade.

The difference between the ordinary tasar, selling with difficulty at 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb., and the samples I submit is due to improved methods of manufacture, which I am ready to communicate to you, and even to teach to the native workmen if that course is thought more useful.

In the meantime, however, I would strongly urge that the greatest encouragement be given to the proper gathering and collecting of tasar cocoons and the exportation of them in a compressed state, and that encouragement be given to the planting and cultivation of the most suitable trees and plants which feed the tasar worm in the likely labour centres, near good roads where the cost of carriage can be minimized.

The worm feeds on the following trees and plants:—

Rhizophora calceolaris, Linn.
Terminalia alata glabra. (Assun tree.)
Terminalia tomentosa. (The Saj tree.)
Terminalia Catappa. (Country Almond tree.)
Tectona grandis. (Teak tree.)
Zizyphus jujuba. (Ber tree.)
Shorea robusta. (Sâl tree.)
Bombax heptaphyllum. (Semul.)
Careya sphærica.
Pentaptera tomentosa.
Pentaptera glabra.
Ricinus communis. (Castor Oil plant.)
Cassia lanceolata.

I am quite sure that a very largely increased production of cocoons will meet with a ready sale, especially in France and England. Even the unwindable and pierced cocoons and waste will have a ready market, since our spinners, as I shall show further on, can utilize all such refuse, and make excellent yarns and cloths from them.

I may mention that I took the opportunity, whilst on the jury of the Paris Exhibition, to draw the attention of M. Colcombet, a juror, and M. David, two of the largest manufacturers of ribbons in St. Etienne, to the improved tasar. After thoroughly inspecting it, they said that if the Government of India could enable them to obtain cocoons, or point out how they may be obtained at about one franc per kilogramme, they would buy all that India produced, so certain were they of finding a ready sale and extended use for this, in place of the more costly silks.

M. David has since written to me asking me to obtain 2,000 kilogrammes (4,400 lbs.) of tasar cocoons for experiment. He says many uses may be found for well reeled tasar, the only important question is that of an economical means of doing so.

These economical means are at hand; for in place of the ordinary mode of reeling and throwing silk from the tasar cocoons into organzine and tram, which costs about 35 francs per kilogramme, or 12*s.* 8*d.* per lb., it can be done by the improved mode at about 20 francs per kilogramme, or 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb., and this cost will be decreased when the cocoons are properly collected and the industry better regulated.

Not less important than manufacturing is the dyeing of tasar silk, in the investigation of which I have been so long engaged.

I am happy to be able to report that the dyeing of this silk can now be successfully accomplished in all shades of colour.

The results I have exhibited at Paris in three grades. The first consists of organzine and tram of the same coarse quality as at present used in England for weaving into self-coloured dress pieces, dyed in a variety of reds, blues, greens, yellows, and tertiary colours, with the dye-stuffs native to India, and with which I was furnished by the Government of India for examination.

An exposure of upwards of two months to the sunshine of Paris has only very slightly affected them, although placed in a position exposed to the direct rays of the morning and mid-day sun. The colours are not of the vivid intensity and crudeness of those produced by the aniline dyes, but they possess more tone and are fitter for all purposes of true decorative art, and possess much more permanency: but on those points I hope to treat more definitely when I have the honour of presenting my report on the dye-stuffs of India, and their applicability to tasar silk, at present under examination.

By the advice of Dr. Birdwood, I also exhibit tasar silk dyed with ordinary aniline dyes, in order to show what could be done on it with these dyes, which in Europe have almost replaced the better and faster materials. I have

therefore dyed two grades of tasar organzine in a variety of delicate shades of aniline dyes—one, the second, is the improved organzine, the third is ordinary tasar organzine of good quality.

In dyeing the *improved* organzine, a very important fact appears. The silk takes the dyes with less difficulty. I have no doubt that one of the main reasons why the natives cannot dye tasar silk will be in the fact that the methods of their rude manufacture partly destroy whatever affinity such silk has for tinctorial impregnation.

It is not unlikely that before tasar silk can be really well dyed in India, a considerable improvement must be effected in all the manufacturing operations, even from the time the cocoon becomes completed.

It would, perhaps, be hardly within the scope of this Report to go into the chemical reasons for this opinion, but they are no less important than real.

I have also to report similar success in applying printed colours upon tasar silk cloths, samples of which I send with the Report Nos. 21 and 25. It is, as far as I am aware, the first time any attempt has been made, either in Europe or in the East, to print on wild silk cloth of any kind.

So that now printed tasar silk can be successfully used for wall damasks, curtains, furniture coverings, hangings, women's and girls' dresses, with great effect, and I would draw the attention of upholsterers and broad silk manufacturers to these specimens, and especially three under No. 55 of twill silk, made of this material from the warp and weft of Nos. 8 and 9, 255 deniers.

The fabrics made of tasar silk are very strong, most durable, and possess much lustre. The patterns printed in blue are the first successful application of indigo on silk as a print, and not as a pencil blue as formerly.

The tone of blue is very rich, modified to some extent by the natural ground colour of the silk (which is fortunately incapable of being made vividly white), and has consequently controlled too great a brightness.

They will prove remarkably fast; in fact, none of the colours are printed in aniline or any other fugitive dyes.

These fabrics are woven with organzine and tram of the coarse native-reeled and English-thrown tasar of 15 drachms per 1,000 yards, and are not really such good examples of what can be done in printing on fabrics of improved manufacture, samples of which I hope before long to submit to you, but they effectively serve the purpose of showing that now a great variety of colours can be applied to tasar silk fabrics in printing as well as in dyeing, and I cannot conceive of any more beautiful application of them than to the walls of rooms after the manner of damask, if well designed.

I come now to treat of spinning tasar silk. This is effected after the manner of spinning cotton, wool, flax or any other short fibre that cannot be wound off in a continuous thread.

Since the important improvements which have been made in England of late years in silk spinning machinery, a new and large industry has sprung up whereby all refuse silk and unwindable cocoons of the mulberry silk manufacture are submitted to the operations of carding, combing, and spinning, and threads of beautiful regularity and silkiness are made.

I have exhibited a series to show to what uses the waste of tasar silk and the cocoons pierced by the exit of the moth can be put after being spun in this way.

There are probably not less than forty firms in England engaged in this operation, and many more in Switzerland, France, and Italy, but it is only recently that tasar waste silk has attracted notice, and large quantities have been a drug in the market for a long time. They have been bought up, and have been spun and woven into fabrics for upholstery and dresses of surprising perfection and interest, and a demand which cannot be fully supplied has arisen for a further supply.

I send sample No. 56*a* which I have had spun and woven from unwindable cocoons out of those I received from India; also five samples, No. 57, made of tasar waste and printed in colours.

Also samples of yarns spun from tasar waste for weaving, sewing, and knitting stockings.

Probably of not less importance in the future are the other wild silks of India, particularly that of the Arrindi or Eria worm of Assam, known under the following names:—

Phalæna Cynthia, (Roxburgh).
Bombyx Cynthia, (Oliver).
Samia Cynthia, (Hübner).
Saturnia Cynthia, (Westwood).
Saturnia Arrundi, (Royle).
The Arrindi or Arrundi silk-worm moth (Roxburgh).

With this I must connect the *Attacus ricini* (Boisduval), the same insect, as far as I can gather, except that it is fed on the *Ricinus communis*, or Palma Christi plant, and is reared in a domesticated state in Assam, and over a great part of Hindustan, more especially in the districts of Dinagepur and Rangpur.

Mr. Hugon gives the following interesting particulars about it:—"The larva, when at full size, is about 3½ inches long. It spins its cocoon in four days. The hill tribes settled in the plains are fond of eating the chrysalis."

The cocoon is much smaller than that of the tasar, and is soft. The natives cannot wind the silk, but spin it like cotton. Dr. Helfer says that the insect is so productive as to give sometimes twelve broods a year, and that the worm grows rapidly, and offers no difficulty whatever for an extensive speculation.

Mr. Atkinson says the filament is so delicate as to render it impracticable to wind off the silk; it is therefore spun like cotton. The yarn thus manufactured is woven into a coarse kind of white cloth, of a seemingly loose texture, but of incredible durability, the life of one person being seldom sufficient to wear out a garment made of it.

The winding of the Eria cocoon is said to have been recently accomplished. The thickness of the Eria filament is $\frac{1}{3800}$ of an inch.

Leaving the question as to whether it be successfully wound or not, one important consideration respecting its use presents itself, namely, its capability of being spun like cotton or wool. The great improvements made in late years in England in spinning machinery have proved that marvellous results in making an even thread from waste silk and unwindable cocoons for sewing and weaving purposes may be attained, and I will venture to predict a future for this and the produce of all unwindable silk-worm cocoons that will compensate for collection.

The industry of the natives should be stimulated to the gathering in of all kinds of wild silk cocoons, whether windable or not, for there is no doubt that those kinds which cannot be wound can be most easily spun, and there is at the present moment a request on the part of silk spinners for a larger supply of tasar silk cocoons and tasar silk waste for spinning purposes, and no doubt other silk cocoons would be gladly bought up.

A worm so prolific, and yielding such exceedingly fine silk gives a large promise of future supply to the spinner. I should be glad to have your authority for a further and thorough effort to make silk marketable in Europe.

Besides the Eria worm there are also the following which furnish good silk cocoons, all of which I have exhibited in Paris:—

The *Attacus Atlas*.

The Mooga or Moonga silk (*Antheræa Assama*) giving five broods a year. I send a sample of this silk, No. 35. It promises to be useful silk under proper care.

The *Bombyx Attacus*, "Yama mai," a native of Japan, but found in India. In Japan the silk of this worm is said to be most highly prized, and reserved for the use of royalty, but this I am inclined to doubt, as the silk is of a coarseish character. This I was assured by the Japanese at the Paris Exhibition is not now the case; they showed me several highly interesting fabrics made with it. The cocoon is of a beautiful pale green colour and is easily wound. It has been reared in Europe, and a cross between it and *Bombyx Attacus pernyi* is a success in France, being so hardy that the eggs will hatch at freezing point. A successfully encouraged cultivation of it in India would make a valuable addition to our Eastern sericulture.

The thickness of the fibre is $\frac{1}{950}$ part of an inch, being a little finer than tasar silk. It is also very much whiter in colour, which is an advantage for dyeing.

In addition to these are the following:—A silk called "Ya baine," from Prome, in Burma; Pat silk from Assam (*Bombyx textor*); Mezankuri silk, rare; *Actias Selene*.

In Simla, Balfour states there are eight or nine species of *Bombyx*, probably all silk-producers.

I plead for the utilization and extended cultivation of all these wild silks, particularly the Tasar, Mooga, Eria and Yama mai.

The difficulties of manufacturing, dyeing, and printing are, I am thankful to report, overcome.

It only remains for the Government of India, if I may presume to urge it, to give that encouragement and constant support to the increased production of the wild silk industry of India, and not to the wild silk only, but also to the mulberry silk, that has for centuries been accorded by Sovereigns and Statesmen in France to the permanent establishment and encouragement of the silk trade in that country, to make India a chief exporter of raw material, as France now is of the manufactured products.

The following table contains the series of microscopic measurements to which I referred in the earlier part of this report:—

Microscopic measurements of the diameter of the primary Fibre of Tasar Silk and other Silks.

Names of Silks or Worms producing them.		Country.	Food of larva.	Measurements of the diameter of the primary Fibre.			
				French metric scale.		English scale.	
Scientific names.	Vernacular names.			Loose silk on outside of cocoons.	Silk forming substance of cocoons.	Loose silk on outside of cocoons.	Silk forming substance of cocoons.
				Mm.	Mm.	Inch.	Inch.
Bombyx mori ...	...	China ...	Mulberry ...	... ...	·0125	... ...	1/2000
„ „ ...	...	Japan ...	„ ...	.....	·0135	... ..	1/1850
„ „ white ...	...	Bengal ...	„ ...	... ...	·006	... ...	1/3750
„ „ yellow ...	...	„ ...	„ ...	... ...	·0083	... ...	1/3000
„ „ ...	Brutia ...	Brutia, Asia Minor.	„ ...	... ...	·0115	... ..	1/2150
„ „ ...	Ya-baine ...	Bengal ...	„ ...	... ...	·01	... ...	1/2500
„ „ ...	...	Italy ...	„ ...	... ...	·0108	... ...	1/2307
„ „ ...	...	France ...	„ ...	... ...	·0135	... ...	1/1850
„ texta ...	"Pat" silk ...	Assam ...	„ ...	... ...	·01	... ...	1/2500
Attacus ricini ...	Eria, Ailanthus	India ...	Ricinus communis, Castor oil plant.	·016	·006	1/1500	1/3750
Antheræa Assama ...	Mugah or Moonga.	Assam ...	Soom and Sonha loo trees.	·0135	·01	1/1850	1/2500
	Aistari Polu koa	Beerbhoom (Bengal).	...	·01	·006	1/2500	1/3750
Antheræa Paphia ...	Tusser or Tasar	India ...	Terminalias and other plants.	None	·03125	None	1/800
Bombyx ...	Mezankuri silk (rare).	Sibsagar (Assam).	Mulberry ...	.....	·01	... ...	1/2500
Actias Selene ...	...	India ...	Coriaria Nipalensis.	03	·02	1/750	1/1250
Attacus Atlas ...	...	...	Phyllanthus emblica.	·03	·02	1/850	1/1250
Bombyx Attacus ...	Yama mai ...	India ...	The oak ...	·025	·026	1/1000	1/950
„ „ Pernyi	...	China ...	„ „ ...	... ...	·025	... ...	1/1000

From Mr. Wardle, *to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Leek, 31st July 1878.*

Since writing my report I have received from M. David, who I am told is the largest silk manufacturer at St. Etienne, an order for 2,000 kilogrammes of tasar cocoons, for the purpose of making manufacturing experiments with this silk at his own cost.

I enclose a translated copy of part of his letter.

Will you have the kindness to inform me if the Government of India will authorize the collection of the cocoons, and supply them to M. David with the information he desires?

I have no opportunity of obtaining them for him.

Copy of a letter from M. David, *of St. Etienne,* to Mr. Wardle.

I offer to buy one to two thousand kilogrammes tasar cocoons delivered at Marseilles at one franc per kilogramme; these cocoons to be of the year's crop, and well killed, not pierced. Kindly impress on your Bombay friends to kill the worms in the cocoons well. In case the moths come out on the road, the cocoons would be useless. A friend of mine has just received a bale of these cocoons and the moths came out of them at Marseilles.

In order to facilitate the reeling in France, kindly give me the following information:—

1st.—What is the chemical agent made use of by the natives to soften the cocoon and make it ready for reeling?

2nd.—Can the natives reel a cocoon more than a year old?

3rd.—What is the length of time elapsing from the making of the cocoon and the time of the coming out of the moth: does not that time vary greatly?

4th.—The cocoons in the bales are mixed in colour, dark and light: are these different varieties, and are they found on the same spots? Would it be possible to get only light coloured ones?

I shall be thankful for answers to the above questions, which will facilitate my task.

Many uses may be found for well reeled tasar. The only important question at present is that of an economical means of so doing.

From M. Natalis Rondot, *to the Government of India, dated Paris, the 29th July 1878.*

Le jury de l'industrie de la soie a examiné avec un vif intérêt l'exposition des soies provenant des vers à soie sauvages de l'Inde, et en particulier la collection formée par M. Thomas Wardle.

Le jury a jugé que ces travaux, quoique incomplets, avaient une grande valeur, et il a cherché le moyen de mettre en lumière son jugement.

Sur ma proposition, il a décerné le diplôme d'honneur, qui est la récompense la plus haute, au Gouvernement des Indes. * * *

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Tout en reconnaissant que l'exposition actuelle fournit, bien plus que les précédentes, du point de vue de la production de la soie des vers sauvages dans l'Inde, un ensemble de faits et de spécimens dignes d'une sérieuse attention, le jury a été frappé de l'indifférence au moins apparente qu'on a montrée pour les soies autres que celles du tussah, et, quel que soit le mérite des résultats obtenus par M. Thomas Wardle, le jury n'est pas convaincu que ce soient les produits du tussah qui aient le plus de valeur pour l'industrie européenne.

Tandis que nous avons obtenu sur les soies du tussah des renseignements nombreux, j'ai le regret de dire que nous n'avons eu que de très rares informations sur les autres soies des vers sauvages.

Je me propose de présenter, dans un livre, comme je l'ai fait à la suite de l'exposition de Vienne, un aperçu de l'état de l'industrie de la soie. Je voudrais pouvoir m'étendre sur les soies de l'Inde.

Je connais les résultats des essais qui ont été faits de ces soies, mais nous n'avons en Europe aucune notion certaine de la provenance réelle de la plupart de ces soies et des quantités qu'il serait possible d'obtenir. Je ne parle pas du prix qu'on ne connaît pas.

Permettez-moi, Monsieur, de vous prier de m'aider dans ma recherche des faits relatifs à ces soies.

Je désirerais distinguer *nettement* ces soies, signaler les provenances des unes et des autres, les espèces qui les fournissent, les arbres qui nourissent les vers, les usages qu'en font les indigènes, les prix probables des cocons secs de chaque sorte ou des soies filées par les indigènes.

Je désirerais pouvoir donner une idée des quantités de ces cocons ou de ces soies que les fabriques européennes pourraient se procurer.

Dans des notes que la Commission Royale m'a transmisés, je n'ai trouvé que des généralités très vagues. On parle de quantités énormes, on parle de prix égaux à ceux du coton.

Tout ce que vous voudrez bien, Monsieur, me dire sur le sujet sera fort intéressant pour moi.

Ce qui ne le serait pas moins, ce serait un aperçu de l'importance en valeur de la fabrication des tissus de soie dans l'Inde. La collection exposée par S. A. R. le Prince de Galles ne nous a rien appris de nouveau, mais elle nous a forcés de nous occuper de nouveau de ces manufactures dans lesquelles on trouve des preuves d'une habileté peu commune.

Certainement, on ne saurait dire exactement le nombre des métiers ou celui des ouvriers employés à ce travail, mais il ne serait pas impossible d'apprécier la valeur de cette fabrication.

Elle doit être considerable, surtout si l'on tient compte de la production des tissus qui entrent dans la consommation générale, comme les tissus de tussah et autres de ce genre.

On a beaucoup écrit sur l'Inde et cependant nous ne savons que fort peu de chose de l'état de son industrie. Sur quels points de son immense territoire le tissage de la soie est-il entrepris dans une large mesure; dans quelles villes fabrique-t-on encore les tissus de soie, d'or ou d'argent qui rappellent l'ancienne fabrication hindoue? ou fait-on les velours qu'on couvre ailleurs de broderies? nous l'ignorons, ou plutôt ce que nous en savons est douteux ou peu de chose.

From M. NATALIS RONDOT, *to the Government of India.*

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 6 Septembre dernier, ainsi que les documents qui l'accompagnaient. Je vous remercie des informations que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer.

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Le jury a voulu marquer, par sa décision prise à l'unanimité, l'importance qu'il attache à toutes les mesures, comme à tous les travaux pris ou accomplis dans l'Inde en vue de fournir à l'industrie européenne les soies des vers sauvages.

Par suite du cours actuel des modes, par suite aussi d'une direction différente de la consommation, la soie du ver du mûrier est moins employée, moins recherchée, et cette moindre recherche a amené une moindre demande, non seulement dans l'Inde, mais en Chine, au Japon, en Italie, en France, &c.

Il faut à présent des soies d'un prix moindre, et les soies de l'eria, du moonga, du tussah, auraient dans les circonstances présentes une application avantageuse à plusieurs titres. Les fabricants ont fait de nombreux essais, et l'exposition présente les resultats de ces essais, soit pour la filature et l'ouvraison, soit pour la teinture, soit pour le mariage avec d'autres matières textiles et le tissage.

La question est de savoir si la récolte de ces soies, ou de ces cocons, donnera des produits assez abondants pour que l'industrie soit assurée d'approvisionnements suffisants pendant la période qui paraît s'ouvrir pour l'emploi de ces soies.

Nous savons que ces soies sont en abondance en Chine, et l'Ambassadeur de Chine, en ce moment à Paris, a transmis des instructions pour obtenir des informations. Toutefois la qualité des soies de vers sauvages de Chine laisse à désirer, et l'on préférerait les soies de l'Inde qui sont plus nerveuses.

Le jury a jugé qu'il convenait d'exposer l'état des choses dans le travail d'ensemble que je dois faire en son nom, et c'est pourquoi j'attache tant de prix à posséder sur ces soies et leur emploi dans l'Inde, comme aussi sur leur prix, des données aussi étendues que possible.

Son Altessse Royale Monseigneur le Prince de Galles m'a fait l'honneur de me promettre de faire réunir, au département de l'Inde, à Londres, les documents et les indications qui s'y trouvent et de me les communiquer, mais, d'après ce qui m'a été déjà dit par M. le Dr. Birdwood et. M. Thomas Wardle, je m'attends à n'avoir à cette source que des renseignements d'un ordre très général et peu actuels.

Je prends donc la liberté de vous prier de me donner, si l'occasion se présente à vous, Monsieur, de nouveaux faits sur la quantité probable de soies vers sauvages récoltés dans l'Inde, sur les marchés où elles peuvent être achetées, sur le prix moyen de chaque sorte courante, sur la quantité probable retenue par la consommation locale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue, and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first eleven months of the official year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

Presidencies and Provinces.		1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sea Customs Revenue.																
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,712	19,30,719	1,00,26,431	87,99,626	20,75,879	1,08,75,505	70,91,710	20,33,490	91,25,200	72,47,250	19,19,846	91,67,096
	Nett ...	...	...	98,72,674	80,54,046	19,10,856	99,64,902	87,75,348	19,46,073	1,07,21,421	70,68,966	19,39,452	90,08,418	72,19,961	18,90,360	91,10,321
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	54,95,230	4,29,910	59,25,140	52,21,729	3,90,558	56,12,287	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,419	3,45,244	50,14,855	93,935	51,08,790
	Nett ...	...	...	55,53,454	48,61,193	3,83,682	52,44,875	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,738	3,32,476	46,84,871	93,016	47,77,887
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,419	3,45,244	2,36,653	2,57,506	4,94,159	2,32,407	28,531	2,60,938	2,05,627	31,026	2,36,653
	Nett ...	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,738	3,32,476	2,35,561	2,56,669	4,92,230	2,32,123	28,531	2,60,654	2,04,535	31,026	2,35,561
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,51,022	24,84,524	14,76,807	2,04,258	16,81,065	13,21,407	3,94,881	17,16,288	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814
	Nett ...	...	...	25,72,575	15,99,612	8,46,419	24,46,031	13,99,709	2,01,883	16,01,592	12,91,889	3,92,198	16,87,078	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,338
B. BURMA	Gross ...	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,987	26,58,589	34,98,576	10,56,281	20,43,648	30,99,929	12,62,106	22,67,438	35,29,544	8,89,553	22,39,912	31,29,465
	Nett ...	...	...	25,22,835	8,30,786	25,74,772	34,05,558	10,52,219	20,12,442	30,64,661	12,58,565	22,33,573	31,92,141	8,84,960	22,09,802	30,94,762
TOTAL ...	Gross...	1,63,83,569	50,79,887	2,14,63,456	1,60,05,755	59,61,307	2,19,67,062	1,49,12,672	47,91,146	1,97,03,818	1,51,85,984	49,21,038	2,01,07,022	1,46,24,070	47,28,799	1,93,52,869
	NETT ...	...	...	2,08,56,265	1,55,63,375	58,3 ,467	2,13,93,842	1,45,24,070	47,28,799	1,92,52,869	1,47,80,225	47,88,548	1,95,68,773	1,42,12,672	47,28,799	1,90,41,471
Land Customs Revenue.[3]																
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	*No information available.*									11,177	21,169	32,346			
	Nett ...										11,156	21,169	32,325			
MADRAS ...	Gross ...										58,529	49,158	1,07,687			
	Nett ...										58,526	49,158	1,07,684			
TOTAL ...	Gross ...										69,706	70,327	1,40,033			
	Nett ...										69,682	70,327	1,40,009			
GRAND TOTAL ...	Gross ...										1,52,55,690	49,91,365	2,02,47,055			
	Nett ...										1,48,49,907	48,58,875	1,97,08,782			

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to January only.

3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsan territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.
Calcutta, 11th March 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, AND 185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 8TH MARCH 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Divisions.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.				
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.			
Bombay	Bombay	6 12	6 9	6 10	13 14	15 3	15 7	5 7	5 7	5 2	10 7	8 14	7 4	13 7	10 14	8 9	10 6	11 0	8 1	8 7	7 14	10 2	9 1	9 14	11 12	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	7 4	6 15	7 4	...	11 7	...	6 4	6 0	5 0	8 7	8 0	7 7	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	9 6	8 10	10 0	6 10	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	6 11	5 14	7 11	3 10	3 10	6 2	4 12	4 9	4 9	6 7	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	9 14	9 4	8 11	8 3	7 6	7 6	8 3	11 6	11 6	12 5	113 0	113 0	92 7	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat		
	Broach	6 15¼	6 15¼	8 6¼	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 6¼	9 6¼	9 6¼	8 6¼	8 14¼	...	9 6¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5¼	13 5¼	13 5¼	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	5 14	5 14	7 6	...	...	8 6	6 6	4 8	6 0	7 8	6 14	6 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 15	7 12	7 12	10 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 12	11 0	11 0	7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 15	7 8	9 0	..	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 12	13 12	13 1	11 14	12 12	11 6	10 8	9 0	11 3	125 0	125 0	112 0	12 8	12 0	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 2	8 0	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 12	7 10	7 7	...	...	12 8	11 10	11 4	9 14	8 10	8 10	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 2	7 4	8 7	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	6 12	7 7	7 7	7 6	11 7	10 8	12 6	12 7	12 0	12 0	9 0	8 3	9 15½	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 11	11 7	11 6	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	9 12	9 12	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	6 0	6 0	7 11	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	6 11	8 0	8 11	7 10	9 4	9 10	10 8	11 2	11 10	11 1	7 12	8 12	10 6	106 10	97 8	75 8	9 12	10 12	12 0	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	12 12	13 0	...	11 0	11 12	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	5 11	5 12	7 0	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	8 4	9 3	8 7	12 10	8 13	8 13	12 10	9 2	7 3	9 12	116 8	116 8	145 10	11 11	11 11	11 10	Satara		
	Belgaum	5 14	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 1	...	9 8	9 9	8 8	10 0	10 1	9 0	13 7	13 13	14 14	11 15	12 6	15 0	8 7	8 8	12 10	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	3 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	14 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	6 ...	7 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli		* Bundles.
	Ratnágiri	...	5 15	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 4	5 12	...	11 3	7 14	...	9 2	11 4	...	8 8	7 13	...	14 11	13 0	...	8 6	10 4	...	150 0	9* 0	...	12 4	13 1	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	6 12	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	9 6	7 9	7 9	7 4	10 0	10 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	11 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 7	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	12 7	10 3	10 3	9 5	5 9	5 9	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 5	7 12	10 3	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 6	8 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 12	6 12	8 2	9 10	8 12	10 4¼	6 5	6 0	5 2½	7 13	7 13	6 11½	10 3	10 3	9 4½	9 0	8 12	7 15	6 5	6 0	8 2	109 13	109 13	91 7	12 10	12 10	12 9	Baroda		
	Disa	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 6	5 0	9 10	9 8	9 0	9 2	9 0	8 8	9 2	9 2	9 2	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimuch	8 13	9 12½	12 12½	14 7	15 15	13 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 2	12 0	13 6	16 2	10 0	10 3	12 6	11 8	13 2	11 2	140 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	Nimuch		
	Nasirabad	10 0	10 14½	11 7	13 4	15 14½	12 13½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 2	15 0	12 2	11 12	13 2	11 0	13 8	15 1¼	13 5½	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	39 11½	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	6 12	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 12	8 8	8 4	9 8	8 9	7 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	47 8	42 8	40 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	Rájkot		
Assam.	Sylhet	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	10 4	Sylhet	Assam.	
	Cachar	8 6	8 14	10 10	16 0	11 6	12 4	11 13	11 6	14 8	12 13	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 3	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	9 8	9 0	13 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Nowgong		
	Sibsángur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasí and Jaintiá Hills		
	Ñága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Ñága Hills		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	8 5	9 0	6 2	6 0	5 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 5	9 0	9 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	Amráoti	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 5	7 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldana	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 5	8 5	8 5	7 7	16 0	18 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
	Básim	7 5	7 7	10 5	...	...	...	5 0	4 7	5 8	0 8	7 7	5 11	0 13	5 19	0 ...	...	...	...	7 5	6 7	9 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	...	...	8 2	7 5	7 5	10 0	8 5	8 2	6 2	10 2	10 7	7 0	...	16 5	10 7	...	...	...	20 7	20 7	10 5	19 0	17 0	10 0	84 0	84 0	92 0	11 2	11 0	10 5	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	8 1	8 1	9 1	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	7 5	13 8	13 8	7 5	...	...	9 5	24 0	24 0	11 ...	23 7	24 8	9 3	26 3	22 8	12 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	8 5	5 2	5 2	...	11 0	11 7	6 0	12 5	13 0	6 7	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	24 2	23 5	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	5 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	7 0	6 2	3 1	...	...	...	11 0	10 4	6 5	11 4	11 2	7 5	24 4	22 0	9 6	...	...	...	23 6	22 0	9 2	20 0	21 0	12 1	78 0	78 0	75 0	8 0	8 6	7 3	Mysore		
	Hassan	7 2	8 0	6 0	8 5	9 5	7 2	11 5	11 5	7 0	13 0	12 5	7 5	5 ...	...	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	125 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	10 0	7 2	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 2	5 2	4 2	8 5	6 2	5 2	8 5	8 5	5 2	12 5	12 5	8 5	21 0	21 0	13 7	...	...	...	24 1	21 0	13 7	16 2	15 7	13 7	480 0	480 0	180 0	8 5	8 5	7 5	Shimoga		
	Kadur	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 5	18 0	16 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 7	16 0	16 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	8 5	5 10	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	...	9 0	9 2	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	20 7	19 5	10 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 2	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 7	6 1	5 5	5 3	5 4	5 5	8 8	8 5	7 6	13 4	12 7	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 7	10 0	18 0	20 2	11 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	6 8	2 7	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	9 0¼	9 1	12 8	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	4 6	6 14	6 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	20 2	11 7	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 14	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 0	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	Rajpootana.	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **FEBRUARY** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months, October 1878 to February 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	32,182	7,27,442	5,556	1,50,348	933	17,844	266	5,447	...	...	...	...	19,445	5,39,623	...	...	1	21	58,383	14,40,728
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	32,182	7,27,442	5,556	1,50,348	933	17,844	266	5,447	...	...	...	...	19,445	5,39,623	...	...	1	21	58,383	14,40,728
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	86,202	19,79,542	12,569	3,12,499	2,276	58,053	1,779	38,347	...	...	...	...	84,249	23,80,781	...	8	3	41	187,078	47,69,274
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	1,333	28,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	528	14,376	4,21,213	...	...	3	23	75,741	4,50,414
	1876-77	100,376	22,67,499	6,208	1,36,530	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	39,495	11,40,335	...	...	16	146	149,309	36,23,260
	1875-76	22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,133	38,40,328	851	20,874	4	86	159,283	43,03,732
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	63,460	16,12,383	24,150	6,79,200	11,455	3,05,442	43,886	12,26,065	...	...	...	...	2,867	70,980	...	...	188	849	146,006	38,94,910
	Kurrachee	5,750	1,37,800	...	...	350	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	41,130	...	...	525	12,000	8,133	1,98,930
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	69,210	17,50,183	24,150	6,79,200	11,805	3,13,442	43,886	12,26,065	...	...	...	...	4,375	1,12,110	...	...	713	12,849	154,139	40,93,840
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	140,553	35,85,795	77,422	21,76,260	12,191	3,24,437	90,937	25,32,895	1,641	50,000	...	...	11,766	3,18,308	...	...	12,149	3,00,921	346,659	92,88,616
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	238,354	66,22,067	134,842	38,36,743	101,734	29,30,514	183,103	51,97,883	...	...	...	...	20,145	6,01,385	...	...	35,076	9,88,692	713,254	2,02,77,284
	1876-77	393,[illegible]	1,07,58,755	165,723	43,99,170	103,896	31,68,531	93,100	25,34,282	...	...	...	...	17,010	4,82,610	...	...	4,962	1,29,913	778,929	2,14,73,191
	1875-76	338,687	80,68,709	128,048	32,53,323	55,370	14,23,546	87,712	23,39,031	63,718	16,32,195	...	...	83,569	22,15,552	...	...	952	18,684	758,056	1,89,81,350
Madras.	Madras	4,658	1,07,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	3,300	...	...	...	...	4,792	1,11,240
	Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	2,204	47,410	536	12,240	804	17,460	1,072	23,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,616	1,00,390
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	6,862	1,55,350	536	12,240	804	17,460	1,072	23,280	...	...	...	...	134	3,300	...	...	...	...	9,408	2,11,630
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	89,016	22,47,531	10,714	2,73,122	4,225	1,00,742	4,341	1,01,019	...	...	...	...	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	108,955	27,39,876
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	17,650	4,14,433	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,000	74,051	3,374	81,974	...	...	...	...	39,963	9,43,678
	1876-77	46,838	10,58,537	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,867	4,635	1,08,040	...	...	...	...	66,623	14,96,870
	1875-76	162,910	36,16,362	8,277	1,93,390	25,641	5,25,999	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,162	23,852	5,43,869	...	...	...	...	231,741	50,86,302
British Burma.	Rangoon	280	4,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	6,075	2,836	50,513	...	...	3,430	61,142
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	280	4,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	6,075	2,836	50,513	...	...	3,430	61,142
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	6,205	1,22,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	23,609	9,901	1,93,833	...	...	17,271	3,39,706
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	13,475	2,60,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,279	44,030	21,432	4,50,170	...	...	38,186	7,54,586
	1876-77	31,716	5,50,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	38,743	636	9,862	34,413	5,99,183
	1875-76	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,745	10,07,998	...	...	48,354	10,35,652
Grand Total.	Total, February 1879	108,534	26,37,529	30,242	8,41,788	13,542	3,48,746	45,224	12,54,792	...	...	...	...	24,268	6,61,108	2,836	50,513	714	12,864	225,360	58,07,340
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	321,976	79,35,182	100,705	27,61,881	18,692	4,83,232	97,057	26,72,261	1,641	50,000	...	...	97,839	27,40,110	9,901	1,93,841	12,152	3,00,965	659,963	1,71,37,472
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	270,812	73,25,536	134,842	38,36,743	114,725	32,29,214	186,051	52,72,403	...	...	3,029	74,579	41,174	11,48,602	21,432	4,50,170	35,079	9,88,715	807,144	2,23,25,962
	1876-77	573,168	1,46,35,369	172,869	45,56,700	116,568	34,42,274	94,118	25,58,715	...	...	3,736	89,867	61,140	17,30,885	2,161	38,743	5,514	1,39,951	1,029,274	2,71,92,504
	1875-76	525,331	1,21,53,497	136,325	34,76,723	81,011	19,49,845	96,942	25,02,223	63,718	16,32,195	1,998	45,162	243,554	65,99,749	47,599	10,28,872	956	18,770	1,197,434	2,94,07,036

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 14th March 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are on the whole fair. In the Bombay Presidency, where the hot weather has commenced, the *rabi* harvest is in progress; there has been slight rain in Sind and Kaladgi. As regards the latter place, it is said that the season of employment is over, and that there are symptoms of distress among the poor; but these circumstances can scarcely be related by way of cause and effect, inasmuch as the report further states that the *rabi* harvest continues. Some distress is also noted in part of Broach, but no specific cause is assigned. Matters remain very satisfactory in Mysore, and prices are falling. In the Central Provinces the harvesting of the *rabi* is going on, and fairly good results are anticipated; the weather is clear and warm. It is believed that the outturn, so far, has been better than was expected. In Berar the crops are being gathered in, and in Central India prospects are fair. Excepting in Ajmere good rain has fallen in Rajputana, and the outlook is generally promising. Rain is still wanted in many parts of East and Central Bengal and in part of Mozafferpore, but the crops on the ground are on the whole in good condition; the *rabi* is being harvested and a fair crop is expected, except in Rajshahye, where it is below the average; ploughing is going on and sowings of early staples have commenced in parts; small-pox in many and cholera in some places continue. The report from Assam shews that rain is much wanted there. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is in progress, and prospects are fair. The condition of the Punjab is reported to have much improved. It is, in particular, fortunate that there has been rain in the frontier districts and in Multan and Rawalpindi, parts of the Province where prices, owing no doubt in some measure to the operations in Afghanistan, have been ruling high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 8th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·38, *cholum* 15·13, *raggi* 17·71, *cumboo* 15·86; river level equal to the crest of the anicut; standing crops generally good; castor, tobacco, chillies and some pulse crops being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·73, *cholum* 15·9, *raggi* 18·50, *cumboo* 17·17; season favourable; Bengal-gram and gram harvested, outturn ⅓; second crop paddy and cotton in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·21, *cholum* 14·27, *raggi* 16·86, *cumboo* 14·37; some of the principal branches of the Cauvery flow with about one foot water; dry crops require rain, wet generally in good condition; *samba*, paddy, *raggi*, *dholl* and ground-nut being harvested, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·09, *cholum* 14·71, *raggi* 17·13, *cumboo* 17·08.
Malabar („ „)	·19 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·07, *raggi* 16·07; prices fallen in Palghat, risen in 4 stations, stationary elsewhere; pasture withering.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair on the whole.
Bombay—(Feb. 12th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·95 on 7th and 8th instant; ·05 in Kotri on 8th.	River continues very low; measles in Ghorabári taluka.
Shikarpur ...	Slight rain on 9th.	Weather still cloudy, injurious to fruit trees; fever, cold, and coughs prevalent; cattle disease in 9 and small-pox in 6 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in most talukas on 7th and 8th.	Small-pox in Sakrand, 22 cases, 8 deaths; *rabi* reaping commenced; sky overcast.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cold weather crops generally good; harvesting progressing.
Páneh Maháls ...	...	Weather getting hot.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* reaping progressing.
Broach ...	...	Distress in Ankleswar continues.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* reaping commenced; hot weather set in.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever slightly prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 10th)	...	Weather cold; fever in Pen; *rabi* good in Alibág, Pen and Roha, but slightly damaged by locusts in Múngaon and Mahád.
Ratnágiri („ 4th)	...	*Rabi* good; 18 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	
Satara ...	...	
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·79 at Bagalkot.	*Rabi* harvest continues; injury by rats; employment season over, symptoms of distress among poor; immigrants from Nizam's country into two talukas.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather oppressive; no change in state of crops; public health slightly improved; cattle disease extending.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop being harvested on coast.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; general health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather good; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking commenced; *rabi* being harvested; health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Sind and Kaládgi; *rabi* harvest progressing; hot weather begun.
Bengal—(March 11th).		
Chittagong ...	0·09	Weather seasonable; somewhat cloudy; more rain wanted for cold-weather crops; small-pox in Cox's Bazar and Teknaaf.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer until 5th, when temperature fell; prospects of crops unchanged; rain wanted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; cloudy on 4th; *joom* cutting still continues; want of rain much felt throughout district; gathering of mustard over, an average outturn obtained.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; prospects of chillies and *teel* fair; sugarcane still being cut; *aus* paddy being sown; public health good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; rain badly wanted throughout district; prices stationary; health fair.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of crops good, but rain wanted in many places.
Dácca ...	*Nil*	Nights colder than usual at this season; prospects of crops good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and overcast; rain wanted for ploughing; cold-weather crops mostly gathered, outturn good; exportation of rice still going on, prices keep up, ranging from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4 a maund; a few cases of small-pox in thana Daudkandi.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; nothing further to report about crops; rain wanted; public health generally good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and seasonable; winter crops being harvested; rain wanted; cholera has appeared in east of district.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; no change in prospects of crops.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot till 5th, then cool; no change in prospects of crops.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather colder than last week; a west-south-west wind; prospects of crops good; small-pox has not spread in thana Pubna; public health generally satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather during first part of week warm during day, but cool at night; latterly somewhat cooler; *rabi* crops generally not more than an eight or a nine-anna one, though somewhat better in low lands of Nattore; lands being prepared for *dhan* sowings; five deaths from cholera in Bagmara; a few cases of small-pox in Chárghát and Lallpore.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; standing crops fair, but would be improved by rain; *kherachi* being cut; no alteration in price of rice; 13 cases of small-pox in Bogra and Adamdighi; health of people generally good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Strong winds; weather cool; cold-weather harvest nearly over; land being prepared for rice.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Two days of strong westerly wind followed by cooler weather; prospects of crops continue favourable, but rain wanted; small-pox still prevails in Bagdogra sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; cooler than last week; *bitree* cultivation progressing; cold-weather crops doing well; tobacco generally a good crop; public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather again cooler; crops everywhere satisfactory; an outbreak of cholera in a tract not very far from station; otherwise general health good.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; sunshine during day; no important crops on land; ground being cultivated for *bhootta* and early rice.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops as before.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting daily warmer; few crops on ground; fever and cholera still prevail in some parts of district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; prospects of crops unchanged.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; crops being harvested; outturn fair.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and sunny; no crops now on ground.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry, but cooler; *rabi* in north good; hardly any *rabi* grown in south.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds; linseed crop considerably damaged by rain in February; wheat, barley, &c., much benefited and promise a large harvest.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Particulars not received.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nights cold; days hot; west wind; prospects of crops good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, rather hot during day; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains somewhat lower; public health improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, with west wind; *rabi* crops look pretty well; prices stationary; health of people good.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild, strong west wind in early part of week; in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore Sub-divisions state of *rabi* crops continues favourable; want of rain, however, affecting crops in Seetamurhee Sub-division; indigo sowings retarded by west wind.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; dry west wind; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; prospects of crops unchanged.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather warm during first, and cool during second, half of week; *rabi* prospects generally good, though gram and other pulses somewhat damaged by caterpillars.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Mornings and evenings cool; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 94·3°; condition of *rabi* crops good; cases of small-pox in a few stations; health of plough cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops mostly being harvested; gram somewhat injured by caterpillars; public health fair, though small-pox still prevalent in some places.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; hot sun; cold west winds; wheat and barley ripening, and will soon be cut; outturn will be good; gram well forward.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects unchanged; *rabi* crop in head-quarters sub-division promises to turn out well, in Palamow sub-division fairly; ploughing going on.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and seasonable; nothing new to report about crops; prospects of *mohwa* good; a few cases of cholera in Purulia town.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report about crops.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and dry; few crops on ground in good condition; public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but warm; *dalua* crop progressing well; recent rainfall did much good to it and mango crop; in several places lands ploughed; a few cases of cholera here and there.
Pooree ...	1·38	Weather seasonable; *sarad* rice harvested; sugarcane being pressed; *kulthi* and other winter crops being harvested; rain did much good to mango and *dalua* crops; rice sells at 15¾ to 21 seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of standing crops generally favourable; rain still wanted in several places in East and Central Bengal, and in Seetamurhee in Mozufferpore; *rabi* crops being harvested, outturn generally fair, but below average in Rajshahye; in Bhágalpur linseed crop considerably damaged by rain in February; in Patna and Shahabad gram and other pulses somewhat injured by caterpillars; ploughing going on; sowings of early crops commenced in places; small-pox in many places, cholera in some.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 12th).		
Benares (Mar. 11th)	...	No change; crop being cut.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ 12th)	...	
Agra („ 11th)	...	No change; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 12th)	*Nil*	Very cloudy and hot; watered crops flourishing; no sickness.
Bareilly („ 12th)	...	No change; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 8th)	Light rain fell in parts on 2nd instant.	Locusts still about have done damage in a few places; prospects fair.
Sitapur („ 12th)	*Nil*	Cloudy; harvesting has commenced.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	...	Prospects good.
Lucknow („ 12th)	...	Harvest commenced; no change in prospects.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest in progress; sugarcane sowings begun.
		General Remarks.—Harvest progressing; prospects fair.
Punjab—(Mar. 11th).		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects unfavourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and warm; an early fall of rain would save the *barani* crops which are seriously affected; slight variations in prices of food-grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	·4	Condition of crops and public health good.
Jullundur ...	5	Crops have benefited; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	State of crops doubtful; health fair; slight fall in the prices of wheat and barley.
Lahore ...	Sprinkling of rain on 9th and 10th.	More rain required for the crops; health good.
Rawálpindi ...	·6	Agricultural prospects improved; sickness decreasing.
Mooltan ...	·6	Harvest prospects good; health good; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·85	The fall has been general throughout the division, and prospects are greatly improved.
Peshâwar ...	·4	Prospects improving; prices of food grains fluctuating slightly.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects much improved.
Central Provinces—(Mar 12th).		
Nimár ...	...	*Raggi* almost harvested; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; prospects fairly good; few cases of cholera at Harda.
Betúl ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; gram good; wheat below average; cattle disease in places; prices slightly fallen.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvest completed; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Mar. 12th)	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest continues; prices unchanged.
Chanda ...	...	Cloudy; outturn of *rabi* in northern part of district good, elsewhere much below average; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and hot; wheat improved by recent rainfall; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Crops and health good.
Bhandára (Mar. 11th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects favourable; slight small-pox; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear and hot; prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Later sowings of *rabi* benefited by previous week's rain; health good; prices steady.
Saugór ...	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* harvest continues; crops injured by hail in some villages of Kurai tahsil; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Reaping of pulses progressing; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (Mar. 12th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary, except of gram which has slightly fallen.
Raipur ...	...	Days warm; nights cool; prospects of *rabi* favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear and warm; *rabi* good; small-pox, cholera, and measles continue; prices steady.
Sambalpur (Mar. 8th)	...	Ploughing for sugarcane sowings continue; cholera continues.
		General Remarks.—Clear and warm; *rabi* harvest continues; previous week's rain is reported to have done some good to wheat in Chhindwára and Mandla, and some damage by hail reported from Saugor; prospects on the whole continue fair.
British Burma ...	...	Report not received.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 12th)	·01	Unseasonably hot and dry; rain wanted for tea and rice crops.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Rains are urgently wanted; prospects not yet threatened; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 12th)	Light showers in Hassan and Shimoga districts.	State of the crops and prospects good; prices falling; for week ending 1st March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 322.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 12th)	...	*Rabi* harvesting and threshing; weather warm.
Central India—(Mar. 12th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Morar ...		
Sutna ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Ágar ...		
Mánpur ...		
Sirdarpore ...		
Nowgong ...		
Bhopal ...		

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Mar. 2nd)	1·80 in week ending 23rd Feb.	Wells good; months' water-supply in tanks; health fair; crops good; season agreeable.
Marwar	(„ 1st)	Good rain reported from some districts.	Health and crops good; strong wind; prices fluctuating.
Harowtee	(„ „)	·96 in Kotah; 1·23 in Tonk; and 1·47 in Shahpura.	Health good; prospects improved.
Jhallawar	(Feb. 27th)	1·03	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere	(Mar. 12th)	*Nil*	Crops ripening; prospects good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGAL EFFECT OF SECTION 56 OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT.

No. 309, dated Fort William, the 13th March 1879.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,
To—The Administrator General.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1296, dated the 18th December 1878, in which you—

(1) draw attention to the law (Act II of 1874, Section 56) which forbids any person, other than the Administrator General, from receiving or retaining any commission or agency charges for anything done as executor or administrator under any probate or letters of administration;

(2) report that a practice is extending up whereby private persons in Calcutta take commission on estates to which they administer;

(3) ask that the advice of the Law Officers be obtained and that steps should be taken to make known that such taking of commission is illegal.

2. In accordance with your request the learned Advocate General has been consulted; and I am now directed to forward a copy of Mr. Paul's opinion. He holds that a private person, who, in India, takes commission for anything done as executor or administrator, breaks the law and renders himself liable to penalties. And he advises that steps be taken to bring this provision of the law to the notice of the Court of Chancery in England, as that Court may not be aware of the state of the Indian law on this point.

3. The Governor General in Council observes that the office of Administrator General was established in 1849, chiefly in order to provide safeguards against the mal-administration of the estates of deceased persons by private

firms. Those safeguards are four, namely,—the requirement of competent legal ability on the part of the Administrator General; the requirement of large security for the due execution of his office; the stringent rules as to the investment of assets in the Administrator General's hands; and the half-yearly examination of his accounts by auditors appointed by Government. A provision of law, corresponding to Section 56 of the present Act which you quote, was inserted in Act VII of 1849, the first Administrator General's Act. Again in 1855, when Act VIII of that year was passed, an attempt was made to relax the rule prohibiting private executors and administrators from receiving commission for acts done as such. But the Legislative Council, guided by Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Mr. Allen, refused to alter the law. The clear rule of law, as embodied in Section 56 of Act II of 1874, has been explained by the learned Advocate General. The Governor General in Council, as at present advised, has no intention of asking the Legislature to repeal that section. That being so, it is inexpedient that the law should be habitually disobeyed. The best way of making generally known the provisions of the law on this point will be to publish the learned Advocate General's opinion, Your letter, Mr. Paul's opinion, and the present reply will accordingly be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and the result of such publication will doubtless be that the practices of which you complain will cease.

4. A copy of the present correspondence will be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that he may, if he sees fit, cause the state of the Indian law on this point to be brought to the notice of the Court of Chancery, in any case which may arise respecting the allowance of commission to private persons administering to estates in India under the orders of that Court.

No. 71, dated Fort William, the 25th January 1879.

From—R. LEYCESTER UPTON, Esq., Offg. Solicitor to the Govt. of India,

To—The Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.

Referring to your letter No. 55 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to send you a copy of the Honourable the Advocate General's opinion on the questions therein referred to.

The original letter and its enclosures which accompanied your letter under reply are returned.

Opinion by the Honourable the Advocate General,—dated Calcutta, the 24th January 1879.

The sole principle upon which executors in England were allowed to charge commission on assets collected in India was that the Indian courts allowed commission—see note to (*Cockerell v. Barber, 2 Rup., 589, and Mathews v. Bagshaw, 14 Bear, 123*). That last decision was in 1851. No reference is made in that report to the Administrator General's Act of 1849, probably because the collections were made before that Act passed, and possibly because no one knew of the Act; but there is a note (p. 126) which refers to that Act. I can find no case in which the question has since come before the English courts. I am, however, of opinion, should the present state of the law, embodied in Act II of 1874, which is a continuation of Act VII of 1849, and other intervening Acts, be brought to the notice of the Court of Chancery in any case which may arise there, that commission will not be allowed. Presumably the Administrator General's Act of 1849, passed soon after the failures in 1847-48, had for its object the protection of estates against failure of agents, and accordingly a public officer was appointed on the terms of giving security to Government, and submitting his accounts for audit by Government. The taking of commission by a private individual is contrary to law. An executor or administrator who appropriates part of the estate as commission takes what he is prohibited by law from taking, and is guilty of criminal breach of trust, because he takes to himself what has come into his hands for another.

In my opinion an Indian executor or administrator, other than the Administrator General, who charges or retains commission, is indictable under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code coupled with Sections 23, 24. Before enforcing the law some public notice should, I think, be given, the matter having been brought to the notice of Government some time ago, and nothing having been done to stop what may be said to be a growing and improper practice.

No. 1296, dated Calcutta, the 18th December 1878.

From—F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Offg. Administrator General of Bengal,

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

Enclosed will be found copies of the *Solicitors' Journal*, November 2nd, of the *Englishman*, December 6th, and I have the honour to call your attention to an article in the former entitled "Administration of estates of persons dying in India," and notes on that article in the latter. That commission is taken by persons other than the Administrators General in administering to estates of deceased persons in India, and that the law, as laid down in Section 56 of Act II of 1874, is thus broken, I think, there can be no doubt. This illegal practice, in my opinion, amounts to a criminal breach of trust as defined by the Penal Code (see Section 405, coupled with Sections 23 and 24 which define "wrongful gain" and "dishonestly".) Putting the Penal Code to one side, I consider a person who takes commission or agency charges in cases contemplated by Section 56, and thus breaks the law, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and has committed an indictable offence. In Russell on Crimes, Volume 1, p. 86, it is stated that where an offence is not so at common law, but made an offence by Act of Parliament, an indictment will lie when there is a substantive prohibitory clause, though there may be afterwards a particular provision and particular remedy. See also p. 87, which shows that wherever a Statute forbids the doing of a thing, the doing of it wilfully, without any corrupt motive, is indictable. Now that a statement has appeared in the public press to the effect that the law is being frequently broken, and which statement the Government knows from previous communications from the Administrator General to be correct, I would respectfully, but strongly, urge on Government the desirability of referring the question to the Law Advisers of the Crown. So far I have put the matter on strict legal grounds, but I think by the present illegal practice the interests of those most concerned are sacrificed, inasmuch as estates administered to by my office reap advantages which could not be obtained elsewhere: for instance, all remittances are made by me through the Government channel, while my books are open for examination by the Government auditors. Again, ample security is furnished by the Administrator General for the faithful discharge of his duties. Moreover, I have every reason to believe that considerable cost is entailed on estates by the person administering thereto having to find security.

I have contented myself with looking at this matter from two points of view, namely, from the legal one, and from the one on which the parties interested might wish to be heard. There is a third view of the case, but which is so personal to the Administrator General that I do not care to discuss it, especially as the attention of Government has been already more than once called to it by Mr. Broughton. I may, however, be permitted to say that, while the illegal practice of which I complain was confined to one or two offenders, the result was not of very serious consequence to my office. Things are now changed, and I find this practice has considerably extended ever since I held office two years ago. Should the Law Advisers agree in my view of this question, and should their opinion be published, I hardly think this illegal course of conduct will be persevered in, and thus matters may be righted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	7,607,478	2,44,80,006	3,969,330	1,15,93,902	5,847,484	1,06,53,863	3,307,802	65,74,186	120,428	64,342	659,032	1,17,559	21,511,554	5,34,83,858
1875-76	7,386,568	2,38,24,659	4,034,256	1,18,53,026	5,893,369	1,07,65,652	3,528,648	68,91,176	157,403	79,274	931,787	1,46,170	21,932,031	5,35,59,957
1876-77	7,447,369	2,40,47,250	4,123,994	1,20,90,846	5,766,752	1,05,42,203	3,722,310	72,58,881	141,091	71,381	779,217	1,27,173	21,980,733	5,41,37,734
1877-78	7,841,448	2,51,05,721	3,966,491	1,14,07,902	5,858,332	1,12,44,548	3,924,904	79,99,454	205,124	1,04,165	696,553	1,04,762	22,492,852	5,59,66,552
1878-79	7,848,646	2,31,28,271	4,917,879	1,25,33,685	5,371,386	1,34,40,782	4,073,234	99,86,503	70,533	1,04,075	806,226	1,03,556	23,087,904	5,92,96,872
AVERAGE ...	7,626,302	2,41,17,181	4,202,390	1,18,95,872	5,747,465	1,13,29,410	3,711,379	77,42,040	138,916	84,647	774,563	1,19,844	22,201,015	5,52,88,994

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 18th March 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 184 AND 185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8TH MARCH 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	...	6 5	7 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 3	5 2	9 0	7 3	6 0	11 3	11 3	9 9	13 2	12 9	9 9	13 2	13 2	...	7 3	6 5	8 1	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 9	8 7	9 0	
	Bolarum ...	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	5 1	7 6	9 2	5 5	11 7	12 5	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 4	9 0	9 3	
	Chudderghat ...	6 2	6 2	7 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	4 5	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 2	8 5	13 0	12 5	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	6 7	7 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	8 1	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 2	8 1	10 4	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 4	12 4	22 7	20 1	20 0	215 8	215 8	269 7	11 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 2	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 1	14 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	13 9	14 1	14 1	11 6	15 2	16 4	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	6 9	10 0	10 5	8 0	17 2	18 2	12 2	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 3	18 9	21 0	12 6	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 9	5 1	6 4	...	...	...	11 9	12 4	6 5	12 5	13 0	6 9	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	11 8	20 5	13 7	12 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 1	13 1	12 8	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 2	7 2	5 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	16 8	16 8	...	14 8	14 8	10 4	17 7	17 7	10 9	12 6	12 6	12 7	85 0	85 0	103 0	12 7	12 7	13 8	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 7	7 7	10 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	4 5	10 8	10 8	8 3	14 6	14 6	11 8	17 4	17 4	12 3	18 7	18 7	13 5	19 8	19 8	10 3	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 7	7 2	10 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 6	9 7	9 7	6 7	14 4	13 4	11 3	14 1	13 6	9 9	16 9	14 5	10 7	16 8	15 7	11 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	13 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 7	5 7	4 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	4 6	10 4	10 7	5 7	12 3	12 9	12 3	12 8	13 1	11 2	...	...	13 2	15 0	15 7	13 1	...	...	199 3	12 5	12 9	11 3	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 3	7 3	8 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 2	10 0	9 8	8 1	11 0	11 5	9 8	15 2	14 8	7 7	16 4	16 4	10 1	15 6	15 2	10 8	87 5	87 5	88 1	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 5	...	11 7	11 7	9 1	...	...	...	16 5	17 2	...	15 7	16 4	12 5	17 6	16 4	12 5	102 1	102 1	97 2	13 9	13 9	12 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 1	7 1	9 3	...	...	...	10 6	10 3	6 9	11 6	12 6	8 5	...	...	10 0	17 6	18 1	9 1	18 3	18 3	9 4	19 7	20 7	12 2	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 1	16 8	16 8	15 1	18 1	18 5	13 1	17 1	16 7	12 3	20 1	18 7	14 6	233 3	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	18 5	15 1	14 5	14 5	13 8	15 1	14 3	13 1	18 7	18 3	14 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	12 9	12 4	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 6	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	10 4	10 1	10 1	10 5	10 5	10 1	12 6	12 6	...	15 9	16 5	15 2	16 4	16 4	11 9	18 5	18 5	13 9	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	11 3	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	5 5	6 2	4 7	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	8 8	10 1	10 6	9 5	14 6	14 6	...	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	16 3	14 7	16 9	16 9	13 8	102 1	102 1	97 2	14 0	14 5	13 1	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	4 6	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	8 6	7 5	9 0	9 1	8 7	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 9	9 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	4 5	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	10 8	9 9	7 6	11 3	10 5	8 6	16 5	15 7	13 9	19 1	19 1	19 1	18 0	17 2	13 1	19 9	19 5	15 2	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	7 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 9	13 9	9 9	21 3	14 0	...	18 0	18 0	8 6	12 4	13 3	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	8 3	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 9	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 6	10 8	10 4	9 1	15 1	14 3	10 6	15 9	15 2	10 1	16 5	15 7	11 5	19 8	18 9	12 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem		
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara		
	Malabar	5 8	5 8	7 9	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 7	10 5	10 5	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	10 2	15 1	15 1	14 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 12	6 12	6 4	16 5	13 14	15 7	5 7	5 7	5 2	9 9	10 7	7 4	12 3	13 7	9 1	10 6	10 6	8 9	8 7	8 7	9 10	9 6	9 1	11 2	75 1	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	...	6 8	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	6 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	7 10	7 4	7 10	...	...	...	7 4	6 4	5 0	8 3	8 7	7 7	10 0	10 11	9 6	9 6	9 2	8 10	...	...	...	11 7	10 6	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 6	6 11	7 11	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	4 12	4 9	6 0½	6 7	6 2	9 8½	9 4	9 10	9 8½	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	8 3	7 6	8 3	113 0	113 0	92 7	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat		
	Broach	6 15½	6 15½	8 6¾	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	5 14	5 14	7 6	...	...	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	5 12	10 8	11 0	7 9	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	105 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 1	7 15	9 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 5	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 12	12 0	11 14	11 14	10 11	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	125 0	125 0	112 0	12 0	12 8	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 14	8 2	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 3	7 12	7 5	...	...	11 3	11 5	11 10	8 7	14 15	14 15	12 1	11 2	8 10	9 10	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 5	11 2	11 6	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 4	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	6 13	6 11	6 4	7 7	7 7	6 13	11 14	11 7	10 5	12 0	12 7	9 13	...	...	...	9 15	9 0	7 10	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 12	11 11	10 1	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	9 12	8 1	...	...	...	10 6	9 3	8 1	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	6 7	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	6 14	8 2	8 0	7 12	9 9	9 4	10 11	11 7	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	8 2	7 12	9 2	106 10	106 10	75 3	9 12	9 12	12 0	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 8	4 8	7 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 12	8 12	8 12	7 0	13 0	12 12	13 4	11 12	11 0	13 12	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	8 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	5 6	5 11	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	8 11	9 3	10 10	8 13	8 13	11 10	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	116 8	116 8	145 10	10 3	11 11	11 10	Satara		
	Belgaum	4 8	5 14	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	9 1	9 8	8 7	9 9	10 0	8 15	12 4	13 7	13 5	11 8	11 15	14 1	16 0	16 0	15 6	7 8	8 7	10 3	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	3 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	11 0	9 0	...	14 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	...	5 15	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 4	5 12	...	11 3	7 14	...	9 2	11 4	...	8 8	8 4	...	14 11	13 13	...	8 6	9 2	...	150 0	9 bdls.	...	12 4	13 1	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	18 8	18 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	9 0	10 11	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	5 8	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	9 6	7 7	7 9	7 4	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 7	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	12 7	10 3	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asírgarh	7 12	8 5	9 11	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	12 13	14 0	12 7	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Asírgarh		
	Baroda	6 9½	6 12	7 9	9 10	9 10	10 4½	6 5	6 5	5 0	7 13	7 13	6 14	9 12	10 3	8 11	9 0	9 0	7 7	...	...	...	11 1	6 5	7 11	109 13	109 13	91 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	Baroda		
	Disa	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 3	9 10	9 8	10 0	9 2	8 13	...	...	...	10 0	9 2	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	8 13	12 4	...	14 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 5	...	12 0	16 0½	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 2½	...	140 0	140 0	...	10 0	15 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	9 12	10 0	10 15	13 2½	13 4	12 8½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 2	12 0	11 3½	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	13 11	13 8	12 9½	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 11	12 0	38 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 0	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	8 12	8 0	9 8	8 9	7 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 8	57 8	47 8	40 0	60 0	60 0	57 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	8 2	8 3	10 2	11 0	12 13	11 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3¼	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 10	9 0	50 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	114 0	114 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	7 15	8 0	9 14	14 0	14 0	11 0	6 2	6 5	6 12	8 13	8 13	9 0	...	...	10 0	9 6	10 0	11 0	...	...	25 0	10 10½	11 2	11 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 4	16 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 3	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 3	6 8	...	...	8 8	7 15	7 10	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	10 0[a]	10 4	16 0	17 8	19 0	26 0	14 0	13 12	14 4	14 12	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	9 10	8 14	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	10 8[b]	10 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	22 0	15 8	14 8	12 8	17 12	16 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	13 0	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	10 0[c]	10 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0[d]	10 4	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 8 to 15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 8	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	8 0	13 0	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 12	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	10 12	10 10½	11 12	13 5	13 8	16 0	5 8½	5 12	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	17 12	17 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 10½	16 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	6 8	10 12	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 7[f]	11 7	12 5	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	12 5	11 7	11 7	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 6	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...[g]	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	11 12	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 0[h]	11 8	16 0	...	...	26 0	11 8	11 12	13 0 to 14 0	13 5	13 8	14 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0 to 20 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 15-12 seers, common rice 13 to 18-12 seers, and gram 9 to 11-10 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 14-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 10-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley (at Serampore) 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley (at Kidderpore) 13-5 seers, best rice 6 to 6-4 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 10-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-3 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 7 to 10-10 seers, common rice 11-3 to 12 seers, and gram 16 to 12-12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 8 to 13-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	8 6i	8 6	12 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	4 8	14 6	14 6	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 8	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	12 0j	13 8	12 0	26 4	12 0	37 8	9 12 to 10 8	9 1	2 12	12 12 to 15 0	13 2	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	9 0k	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	1 15	11 4½	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	9 0	15 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	10 8	10 10	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	2 0	14 4	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	13 8l	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	13 0 to 18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	7 0n	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 3	12 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	8 0	10 0	64 0	75 0	64 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	10 8o	9 11	13 1	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	11 12	12 4	12 4	14 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 3	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	12 8p	12 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... q	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 0r	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 12	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	9 0s	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 0	14 0	13 5½	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakholly ...	... t	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Noakholly ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 0	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	17 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	13 0w	13 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	12 0v to 13 0	12 4 to 13 0	13 8 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 8	28 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	12 0w	12 0	14 12	20 0	18 0	22 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	14 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	120 0	140 0	187 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	12 0x	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	11 4	11 8	12 4	16 4	19 0	7 0	7 4	7 12	13 12	14 0	11 12	25 4	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	11 0y	11 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	11 5z	11 10	13 11	19 9	19 9	14 7	9 4	9 4	10 5	12 6	13 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	16 8	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 9	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhágalpur ...	10 1z1	10 11	13 4	12 10	12 10	23 0	11 6	12 0	11 6	13 14	14 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	17 0	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 3	8 8	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
	Purneah ...	10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	14 8	14 0 to 15 0	17 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0x2	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	13 0	200 0	200 0		8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	14 1	13 2	10 8	...	...	...	13 12	11 13	9 3	18 6*	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	Nore	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn re	ceived	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	11 8x3	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	8 0z4	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	7 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	240 0	320 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Manbhoom ...	9 0z5	10 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	130 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 4	11 0	13 0	15 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	8 0	8 6	10 10	11 6	16 0	13 5	12 4	11 13	14 8	13 5	12 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 3	11 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	12 0	9 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 2	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	160 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 8	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	11 0	9 8	11 8	17 0	14 0	13 8	5 8	5 0	5 8	8 8	8 0	7 0	13 0	15 0	13 12	13 0	12 8	11 0	12 8	13 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	10 12	10 12	12 14	16 8	16 8	16 0	6 7	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 1	8 8	14 0	14 0	12 14	14 0	14 0	11 13	13 7	13 15	14 15	172 0	172 0	172 0	9 2	9 2	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	11 12	11 8	14 4	17 0	18 2	16 8	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	15 6	14 5	15 6	14 5	12 10	13 4	14 5	13 4	16 8	132 0	132 0	176 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	12 4	11 12	14 0	18 8	16 0	17 0	4 12	4 12	5 12	10 8	10 8	8 0	16 8	15 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	11 8	13 0	12 12	16 0	120 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	13 8	12 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 12	14 8	14 0	15 12	14 8	11 0	14 4	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	13 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	14 8	11 0	14 4	13 0	15 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	8 12	9 12	9 12	11 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers per rupee.
i In Boygunge the prices are—Wheat 16-14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 6-12 seers.
j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 7-8 to 21 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-5 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 7 seers.
l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12-4 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 7 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 8 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 13 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 18 seers, best rice 10 to 11-12 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13 seers, and gram 9-6 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo)) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 12 seers and common rice 13 to 14 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9-8 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.
u In Aurungabad the prices are—Wheat 14-4 seers, common rice 14-4 seers, and gram 9-4 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 19 seers, best rice 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 17 to 18 seers, great millet 21 to 23 seers, lesser millets 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 10-8 seers.
w In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 6-12 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 8-8 to 10 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11·16 to 12·8 seers, barley 13·13 to 19·9 seers, best rice 9·9 to 16·8 seers, common rice 14·14 to 17·8 seers, jowar 25·4 to 27·8 seers, and gram 10·5 to 11·5 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn, 20 seers, and gram 10 seers.
z2 In Banka the prices are—Wheat 8 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers, murwa 26·5 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25·4 to 27·8 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 14 to 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, lesser millets 21 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 21-8 seers, and gram 10 seers.
z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 10·70 seers, best rice 11·25 to 17 seers, common rice 13·50 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (at Daltongunge) 15·75 seers, Indian-corn 21 to 21-8 seers, and gram 10 seers.
z6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 16-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kalpore) 40 seers, and gram 20-25 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 18 seers, and gram 9 to 10-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of Febtuary 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	11 10	10 11	12 6	15 12	15 12	15 12	6 7	6 6	6 12	10 2	9 4	7 14	14 1	13 8	11 4	13 12	12 15	5 10	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	14 1	12 8	12 8	19 6	19 6	17 13	7 13	7 13	7 3	10 10	10 5	8 2	17 13	16 14	13 12	16 14	15 10	...	15 15	14 6	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	13 2½	12 9½	11 6½	19 12½	19 3	14 6½	5 1½	5 1½	6 0	9 9½	10 3	7 3	17 6	15 9½	12 9½	16 8	15 0	11 1½	14 5	13 12	13 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Budaun		
	Bareilly	12 13	11 9	11 9	20 0	17 8	15 10	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 11	9 11	8 7	18 2	15 10	11 14	16 14	14 1	11 14	16 12	15 10	14 7	150 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	15 12	14 6	11 8	23 12	21 4	15 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 2	10 0	20 0	18 0	11 6	18 12	17 0	10 8	14 5	13 12	13 7	200 0	100 0	150 0	9 6	9 1	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	13 2	11 14	11 4	17 8	15 0	13 12	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	7 13	15 10	13 12	12 8	15 0	13 2	11 14	16 3	15 0	12 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	12 4	11 4	13 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 4	14 8	12 0	17 0	13 4	12 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Muttra		
	Agra	12 12	12 0	11 8	19 0	16 8	14 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	17 8	16 0	12 0	17 0	15 8	9 8	15 3½	14 15	11 9	165 0	165 0	185 0	9 11½	9 11½	10 14	Agra		
	Farukhabad	14 6	14 9	10 9	19 15	20 3	13 14	5 0	5 1	5 8½	10 13	10 8	8 0	18 3	17 15	11 2	17 7	17 4	10 3	14 12	14 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 4	13 8	11 12	19 4	18 4	13 8	4 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	18 0	15 12	12 0	17 0	14 4	12 0	15 8	15 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	13 0	13 0	10 8	22 0	19 8	12 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	8 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah		
	Etah	13 8	13 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	13 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	16 4	15 8	...	15 8	14 4	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jalaun	18 0	17 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	16 6	16 1	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi		
	Jhánsi	15 14	15 12	11 12	25 0	25 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	7 0	22 3	21 12½	12 12	21 0	20 3	...	16 0	17 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Lalitpur	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 8	25 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 8	13 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	9 8	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	10 8	20 8	19 8	12 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	9 4	20 8	19 8	11 12	18 0	17 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur		
	Fatehpur	12 0	11 12	9 10	18 0	18 0	10 12	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 12	12 8	8 0	19 12	19 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	10 6	16 0	16 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Bánda	15 8	15 0	11 8	20 0	16 0	13 0	6 4	6 8	7 4	13 0	13 8	9 4	24 0	24 0	13 0	19 0	18 8	12 8	13 0	12 2	14 2	160 0	160 0	122 0	8 6	8 0	8 2	Allahabad		
	Allahabad	12 8	11 8	12 0	18 10	18 8	14 8	7 2	7 6	7 2	13 4	13 0	9 0	21 8	20 6	13 0	18 12	17 8	13 2	15 8	15 7	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Hamírpur	16 5	15 3	10 6	20 8	19 2	10 11	7 0	6 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	8 8	21 15	21 12	10 11	20 4	19 6	10 0	13 6	13 6	12 0	197 12	197 12	197 12	9 0	9 0	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Jaunpur	13 6	12 11	12 11	21 3	18 5	14 13	6 5	7 1	7 1	11 4	12 0	9 14	23 4	19 12	14 2	19 12	18 5	...	12 2½	11 11½	11 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 0	7 14	Gorakhpur		
	Gorakhpur	12 2½	12 2½	11 6	19 12½	21 9½	14 14	9 7½	9 14½	9 3	12 9½	13 1	10 8	22 8	23 6½	13 2	17 1½	18 14½	...	13 0	13 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	190 0	7 8	8 0	7 4	Basti		
	Basti	11 12	11 14	14 4	...	...	...	10 4	9 4	8 12	14 0	14 0	9 6	24 0	23 0	10 15	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh		
	Azamgarh	11 8	11 1	11 13	16 5	17 3	15 2	7 6	7 12	7 5	12 5	14 8	11 13	21 14	22 5	15 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Mirzapur	11 8	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	16 8	16 0	12 0	12 8	11 2	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12	7 8	...	Benares		
	Benares	13 14	12 8	11 11	20 2	16 5	14 2	7 5	8 2½	8 11	14 2	14 2	10 14	22 4	20 6	14 10	17 6½	17 6½	12 8	14 14	13 8½	13 8	257 8	206 0	180 0	7 6	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
	Gházipur	13 8½	14 13	12 4	19 5	19 5	14 2½	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	12 14	14 13	9 0	23 13	24 7½	13 8	18 10½	18 10½	13 8												
Punjab	Delhi	12 0	11 0	13 8	15 8	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8		14 0	13 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Firewood falling.
	Gurgáon	12 0	11 0	13 0	17 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 4	16 0	14 12	13 0	15 8	14 0		15 0	13 4	15 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	Gurgáon		[b] Barley falling.
	Karnál	12 0	12 0	14 2	19 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 8		15 0	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 8	8 4	Karnál		[c] Barley rising.
	Hissar	10 0	12 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	17 8	17 8		17 0	16 0	12 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Bareilly		[d] Barley, jowár, gram rising.
	Rohtak	10 12	10 4	12 12	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	14 0		14 0	13 12	13 7	150 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		[e] Wheat rising and firewood falling.
	Sirsa	11 0	12 0	15 8	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	21 4	21 0	19 0	16 5	16 2	13 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Umballa	11 12	12 0	13 8	18 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	13 8	15 0	14 8	13 8	12 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	100 0	150 0	9 6	9 1	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Ludhiána	12 8	12 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra		
	Simla	12 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
	Jullundur	11 4	11 8	14 0	16 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 8	13 8	17 8	14 12	14 8	13 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 2	9 8	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 8	14 0	18 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 8	13 0	17 4	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	8 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	11 8	11 8	14 4	17 8	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	7 10	14 8	13 12	14 12	14 4	14 8	13 8	14 12	14 0	18 4	95 0	95 0	110 0	11 3	11 11	10 2	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	9 12	10 4	12 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	12 1	12 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 4	12 12	15 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	11 8	11 4	9 8	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	11 0	10 8	12 0	14 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 4	10 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	10 8	10 12	14 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	11 0	11 12	16 0	20 0	19 12	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	14 12	17 0	16 8	15 8	17 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	80 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	10 4	9 8	Ferozepore [a]		
	Gujránwála	10 4	10 8	13 8	16 4	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	8 12	8 2	13 4	12 4	11 0	17 8	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	17 8	9 8	8 9	9 0	9 0	12 0	80 0	70 0	80 0	11 8	11 12	10 0	Ráwalpindi [a]		
	Jhelum	9 13	11 8	14 8	15 8	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 13	12 12	15 0	12 8	9 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	Jhelum [c]		
	Gujrát	11 0	11 2	12 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	8 8	10 0	15 8	15 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	10 0	11 8	17 8	10 0	11 8	17 8	11 0	12 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	9 4	9 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	5 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Mooltan		
	Jhang	9 8	10 8	14 8	15 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 8	16 0	10 12	11 12	16 0	11 0	11 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	9 10	10 15	16 4	13 12	15 7	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 14	13 12	15 0	17 8	10 5	13 1	7 8	11 2	12 15	17 8	100 0	100 0	112 8	55 0	52 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghází Khan	9 1	9 14	11 4	13 12	17 8	13 2	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 1	10 0	11 4	12 8	10 5	12 15	17 8	125 0	125 0	150 0	31 4	25 0	31 4	Dera Ghází Khán		
	Bannu	8 7	10 7	18 2	10 5	13 7	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 2	10 0	15 0	17 8	10 0	12 8	16 4	10 5	10 7	11 1	125 0	125 0	150 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu [d]		
	Pesháwar	6 6	6 9	14 12	7 9	8 13	52 14	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	9 10	6 14	7 9	23 12	7 9	8 3	14 8	8 2	12 8	16 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 8	32 4	46 4	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	7 5	7 12	19 1	11 8	11 6	22 15	...	...	...	7 8	10 3	14 0	8 15	9 7	20 6	8 15	9 15	20 6	7 14	7 14	13 10	102 0	102 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	86 11	Kohát		
	Huzára	8 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 12	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 11	8 14	8 15	7 14	13 8	200 0	180 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Huzára		
Oudh	Lucknow	13 8	13 1¼	10 2	20 4	19 13½	13 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 13½	9 4	20 4	19 2	12 0	18 8	17 10½	11 0	13 15	13 11	11 2	120 0	110 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	13 8	13 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	22 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	11 8	13 8	13 8	11 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	14 8	14 6	10 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	7 10	22 12	24 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	10 14	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	15 2	15 3	9 4	20 0	22 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 8	12 0	7 10	20 0	20 7	...	19 0	20 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Sitapur		
	Hardui	No return received.			...			...			...			...			...			20 0	21 6	...	17 4	16 14	10 4	No return received.			Hardui		
	Kheri	15 8	13 8	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	20 4	18 0	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	12 6	12 4	10 7	19 12	19 0	12 8	6 14	6 8	7 6	12 4	11 12	9 0	20 4	19 4	12 5½	15 4	15 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	11 8	11 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	24 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	13 1	12 14	10 14	19 4	19 8	14 0	10 2	9 6	8 4	11 8	12 0	8 10	23 8	22 2	12 0	17 8	17 0	8 2	13 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	13 8	13 4	9 4	19 0	19 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	20 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	13 0	12 12	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 8	15 8	10 4	22 8	22 8	14 12	21 8	22 0	12 4	15 0	15 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	12 10	13 3	13 7	22 0	21 5	15 9	12 11	13 0	7 11	14 11	15 0	8 13	21 0	23 5	13 11	22 3	20 11	12 15	15 0	15 0	13 15	193 5	193 5	199 5	8 1	8 2	8 3	Partábgarh		

* Juar (large).
† Choti juar.
‡ Makai, kodo.
§ Kodo.
¶ Laharra, kodo, and medua.
‖ Kodo and peas.
** Birra, arhar, mash and peas.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 4	11 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	12 4	12 4	10 0	13 14	13 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	11 0	10 0	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 0	13 0	13 12	11 4	15 12	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	9 9	10 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 8	17 2	18 4	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda		
	Wardha	10 4	10 4	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	14 8	14 0	17 0	...	15	...	6 6	6 6	8 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 4	13 8	12 0	13 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	6 4	14 8	14 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	22 8	21 0	16 0	15 0	...	16 0	...	...	18 0	11 12	11 4	14 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	13 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	22 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	13 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	10 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	...	17 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mandla		
	Betúl	9 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	35 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 3	7 5	7 5	6 12	13 12	13 8	14 10	12 6	12 6	13 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 6	14 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 7	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 5	14 0	14 8	13 8	14 0	13 13	11 6	23 0	23 0	24 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	12 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 2	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 2	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 4	9 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	14 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	140 0	160 0	310 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 0	60 0	60 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 8	...	7 7	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 2	9 6	9 0	6 0	...	11 3	9 6	13 5	13 2	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
	Bolarum	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	5 1	7 6	7 6	5 5	11 7	11 7	9 9	...	...	...	18 8	13 2	...	8 7	7 3	8 3	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 9	8 9	8 3	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Chudderghat	6 5	6 2	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	4 5	9 2	9 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	8 5	15 0	13 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 4	9 4	9 3	Bolarum		
	Amráoti	8 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 5	6 2	5 5	8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 2	8 0	7 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Chudderghat		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amáoti		
	Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	11 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 5	8 5	7 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Básim	7 5	7 5	11 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 5	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 5	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 7	7 7	Wún		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore																			7 7	7 5	9 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 5	8 0	8 0	Básim		
	Kolar																															Bangalore		
	Túmkúr																															Kolar		
	Mysore																															Túmkúr	Mysore and Coorgs.	
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mysore		
	Shimoga																															Hassan		
	Kadur																															Shimoga		
	Chitaldroog																															Kadur		
	Coorg																															Chitaldroog		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	9 12	8 12	10 0	12 12	10 11	12 0	5 0	6 0	5 4	6 8	7 0	6 4	13 0	11 0	10 10	12 4	10 8	11 0													Coorg		
	Kishengurh	9 8	10 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	12 8	6 4	6 12	5 12	7 0	8 12	7 8	13 0	14 8	11 8	12 8	14 0	11 0	11 8	10 6	11 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.				
	Ulwur	10 9	10 3	11 8	15 0	14 4	14 0	7 1	8 6	6 2	8 8	8 14	7 8	14 8	14 1	12 2	13 15	13 5	10 8	13 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 4	11 4	37 0	Kishengurh				
	Bhurtpore (City)	11 6	11 6	10 12	15 8	14 8	12 10	7 0	6 11	6 15	8 14	8 12	7 4	15 3	13 10	11 14	14 14	14 2	10 14	14 12	14 8	12 10	...	...	...	9 9	10 4	26 0	Ulwur				
	Kerowlee (City)	10 9	10 10	8 12	15 0	20 0	10 14	10 0	10 0	7 3	11 4	11 4	7 8	15 0	18 2	10 4	14 12	15 0	8 12	15 8	14 8	13 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	Bhurtpore (City)				
	Ajmere	8 12	9 0	10 0	12 12	13 0	12 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	12 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	9 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 15	27 8	Kerowlee (City)				
	Deoli Cantonment	10 1	10 12½	12 8	8 0	7 8	6 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 12	13 10	13 4	14 2	9 1	14 2	14 3	13 4	13 0	8 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	Ajmere				
	Erinpura	7 12	7 12	9 12	12 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 0	27 10	Deoli Cantonment				
	Sirohee	8 0	7 8	8 12	14 0	13 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 12	12 4	12 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 8	11 0	40 0	Erinpura				
	Abu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	Sirohee				
	Anadra																												No return received			Abu		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...													Anadra		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	7 6¾	7 5¼	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 15	5 7½	5 7½	4 4¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar				
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 7	8 2	11 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	8 12	8 12	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 16½	8 15½	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 15½	17 3	Meywar (Oodeypore)				
	Partábgarh („)	9 1	9 0½	12 2	...	...	...	4 11	4 7	4 1	6 14	6 14	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 6	14 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)				
	Marwar	7 0	7 4	10 15	10 0	10 10	14 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 10	16 4	9 6	8 4	14 8	12 8	11 14	13 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 12	Partábgarh („)				
	Bickaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 4	16 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 8	42 0	Marwar				
	Boondee	15 0	14 12	15 4	21 0	20 0	19 0	7 0	6 0	7 4	8 4	7 8	9 8	18 4	18 8	17 0	...	...	...										No return received			Bickaneer		
	Kotah	13 2	14 0	18 6	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 2	7 10	7 12	9 13	19 4	22 4	21 11	14 0	13 10	10 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 12	25 0	Boondee				
	Tonk	11 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	13 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	20 3	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	19 4	Kotah				
	Jhallawar	12 2½	12 2½	14 7	12 0	12 0	18 6	...	...	...	6 5½	6 14½	6 9	19 1	17 12¼	17 1	12 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	Tonk				
	Shahpoora	9 8	9 4	11 8	13 0	13 8	12 5	7 8	7 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 12	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 4	16 12	15 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 3	Jhallawar				
	Dholpur	11 14½	11 7	10 14	16 9½	17 3	11 9	6 12	6 12	5 10	9 0	9 0	7 14	15 12	17 2	10 11	15 1	15 10	8 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	12 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	Shahpoora				
																				...	...	...	13 6	13 15	11 6	...	...	...	9 13½	9 13	16 7	Dholpur				
Central India.	Indore	8 14	8 11	12 5	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 11	8 0	8 0	6 11	12 10	12 0	15 12	11 6	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 1	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Indore	Central India.			
	Gwalior	12 7	12 0	9 13	16 7	15 9	7 9	5 4	5 1	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 (	15 11	15 5	10 11	14 14	14 12	8 12	...	...	...	12 2	11 14	9 15	91 4	91 4	100 7	8 12	8 12	10 15	Gwalior				
	Goona	14 0	13 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	Goona				
	Rutlam	8 13	8 12	12 12	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	4 15	7 1	7 8	6 0	12 10	12 12	14 14	10 7	10 12	12 2	...	...	...	10 14	11 4	14 14	80 0	160 0	160 0	10 3	9 8	10 11	Rutlam				
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 8	20 8	17 0	15 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	9 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)				

* Six pies per man's load.

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

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.		WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1879.			NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).					CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
		Depth in Canal at negative Gauge.		Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second.	Principal items of Traffic.	Zila.					Name.	Area in acres.	
		Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.		Average.	During month.			
Bari Doab Canal.	1st Division	4·9	3·31	3073·60	456·38	...	...	Gurdáspur	1·48	0·06	Wheat ...	133,961	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal at its head was 3581·96 cubic feet per second, of which 3·22 cubic feet per second was lost through escapes in the 2nd Division. There is an increase of 19,854 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of this 13,279 acres are due to irrigation on the Kasur and Sobraon Branches. There is a great demand for water and the whole supply of the river is being utilized. The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal head was 1,941 cubic feet per second of this, 10 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal.
	2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·2		552·21	...	...	Amritsar	0·86	...	Barley ...	3,435	
	2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·8		569·75	...	...	Lahore	0·40	...	Mixed grains ...	3,353	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,533	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...		...	...	3073·60	1578·34	...	...		...	...	.....	185,282	
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	3073·60	60·96	...	...		...	...	.....	165,428	
Western Jumna Canal.	Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·50	2,546	462	...	Kurries, bullocks, &c., 27,925 mds. timber, 3,954 mds. fuel.	Umballa	1·4	...	Wheat ...	119,762	The return shows a decrease of 60,688 acres against the corresponding month of the previous year, and is still attributed to the great sickness among the cultivating classes. The Superintending Engineer states that there is every prospect that owing to the failure of the rains the area irrigated will in February be largely increased if the low supply of water in the river will admit of it. The attention of Superintending Engineer has been again specially called to the decrease.
	Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·29		736	...		Karnál	0·9	...	Barley ...	3,890	
	Hánsi do. ...	9·00	6·36		494	...		Delhi	0·6	...	Mixed grains ...	23,889	
	Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·22		239	...		Rohtak	0·2	...	Miscellaneous ...	24,022	
						...		Hissár	0·5	...			
						...		Jind	...	...			
						...		Bikaner	...	...			
						...		Kalsia State	...	...			
Total Western Jumna Canal ...		27·83	22·37	2,546	1,931	...	193,824		...	...	.....	171,563	
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	2,546	1396·17	...	122,620		...	...	.....	232,261	
Inundation Canals.	Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment. ...	...	
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	0·37	...		...	
	Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	...	...		...	
								Derá Ghazi Khan	0·50	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...		...	...	...	...	...	...		·87	...	.....	288,304	
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.....	244,400	
Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	...	...	Wheat ...	1,233	
								Gurgáon	...	...	Barley ...	113	
											Mixed grains ...		
											Miscellaneous ...		
Total Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works.		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.....	1,346	
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.....	356,845	
Do., Corresponding period of last year		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.....	397,689	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras have not changed during the week. In Bombay also there has not been any material alteration in the crops; the weather is generally cool. No particulars of the distress in Kaladgi and Broach referred to in the report for the preceding week are given, but it is said that there is slight distress in two talukas of Satara. In Mysore matters remain as before, as also in the Central Provinces, where the *rabi* harvest continues. The reports from Berar, Central India and Rajputana do not contain anything calling for notice. In Bengal rain fell in a few districts only, and the want of it is much felt in several places; prospects are however on the whole promising; a severe hailstorm in Tipperah killed 17 and wounded 10 persons. Rain is needed in Assam. The report from British Burma is only on public health, which is generally fair. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is progressing and the outlook is on the whole satisfactory. Rain has fallen generally in the Punjab, and there is a further improvement in harvest prospects.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 15th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·36, *cholum* 15·48, *raggi* 17·86, *cumboo* 15·86; 7½ inches of water passing over anicut; *raggi* under wells and later maize generally doing well; pulse crops being harvested; castor, cotton, and tobacco being gathered.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·88, *cholum* 16·15, *raggi* 21·07, *cumboo* 17·66; season favourable; cotton being picked in Koilkuntla, Sirwell, and Pattikonda; outturn ⅛ to ¾; second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·71, *cholum* 13·31, *raggi* 17·21; *cumboo* 15·15; rivers almost dry; dry crops require rain, wet generally in good condition; harvest of *samba* paddy, *ollatdan*, *raggi*, and *cholum*, outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·36, *cholum* 17·14, *raggi* 17·16, *cumboo* 17·16.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·07, *raggi* 17·73; prices stationary throughout the district; pasture withering.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 19th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	0·3 in Kurrachee; ·20 in Kotri; ·13 in Tháno Bula Khan; ·05 in Sehwan; ·11 in Keti Bandar; ·20 in Mirpur Batoro; ·34 in Tatta; ·02 in Jerruck; ·10 in Johi; ·01 in Dádu; ·15 in Sákro; ·03 in Ghorabári; ·20 in Belo.	Measles in Shahbandar taluka; one fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Páncb Mahals ...	...	Weather pleasant.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops being reaped.
Broach ...	...	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...		
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops and public health good.
Colaba (March 17th)	...	Mornings cold; fever in Pen; *rabi* crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha, but damaged by locusts in Mángaon and Mahád.
Ratnágiri („ 11th)	...	*Rabi* good; six deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting finished in seven talukas.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly over; slight distress in two talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·16 in Sindgi.	
Belgaum ...	1·63 in Gokák.	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed; cotton picking commenced.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Harvesting continues; fever prevalent; weather fair.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Harvesting continues; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good; weather unusually cool.
		General Remarks.—No material change from last week; weather generally cool.
Bengal—(March 18th).		
Chittagong ...	0·02	Weather cloudy now and then, otherwise seasonable; some cold-weather crops collected; land being prepared for *pania aus*; small-pox still prevalent in Cox's Bazar.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Mornings foggy; afternoons windy and cloudy; state of *rabi* crops getting bad for want of rain.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·42	Weather very hot; a fall of rain on 5th; *júm* cutting still continues; rain improved prospects of chilly and other spring crops.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and warm; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and dry; prospects not favourable in consequence of drought; rain expected soon; no fall in prices.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and hot; state and prospects of crops fair; rain much wanted.
Dacca ...	0·6	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot for time of year; state and prospects of crops good; a little rain wanted.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot with occasional storms; rain wanted; cold-weather crops being harvested; outturn fair; ploughing in progress; a hail-storm passed over station on evening of 12th, killing 17 persons and wounding 10.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report upon; prices of food-grain continue very high; public health in general good.
Jessore ...	0·17	Weather hot; storm on evening of 12th; winter harvest nearly all gathered in; rain wanted for spring sowings of indigo.
Nuddea ...	0·25 in Ranaghat; 0·44 in Bongong.	Weather clear and hot; winter crops nearly all harvested; outturn only fair and below average.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; *rabi* crops being reaped; lands being ploughed for *aus* and *aman dhan*; indigo and mulberry in fair state.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings cloudy; a south-west wind during day; rain required for *chcena* and rice at Serajgunj.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather hot during day, but still cool at night; rain wanted for *bora dhan*.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops fair; rain would benefit them; health of district good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	High westerly winds; weather somewhat cloudy; most of spring crops harvested; lands being prepared for *boro* and *bhadoi dhan*.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Strong dry westerly winds blowing daily; prospects of crops unchanged, but rain wanted; small-pox prevails in Bagdogra sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	East winds in morning changing to west winds in afternoon; prospect of all cold-weather crops good; country very dry; public health generally good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly getting hotter; rain wanted; tobacco, the only crop now on land, doing well; ground being prepared for *bhadoi dhan* sowings.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Sun shine strong; westerly wind during latter part of week; no crops of importance.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing particular to remark regarding state and prospects of crops.
Hooghly ...	0·45	Weather generally clear; a sharp thunderstorm on 12th; few crops on ground; fever and cholera still prevail.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; no change in state and prospects of crops.
Bankoora ...	0·14	Weather hot; sugarcane giving good outturn; indigo promises fairly; cases of small-pox still frequent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Hot season now set in; nothing to report about crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for the season; state and prospects of corps as before.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy; state and prospects of crops excellent.
Monghyr ...	0·01	Weather hot; west winds; gram crop a bad one; other crops good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; west wind; state and prospects of crops good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of crops satisfactory; prices somewhat lower; health improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; *rabi* crops being reaped; indigo sowings in progress; prices stationary; health of people good.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm with west wind; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; public health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather appreciably warmer; high west wind and dust-storms during middays; cold-weather crops being everywhere cut; outturn expected to be eight annas; poppy heads being tapped; indigo sowings still going on; mango in blossom, and promises a fair harvest; prices (rice excepted) fallen; public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cool nights; hot days; strong west winds blowing during day; clouds hanging about; state and prospects of crops good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Nights still cool, days hot; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 99·6°; *rabi* crops ready and in some places being cut; prices of food-grains a little easier; health of plough-cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; about three-fourths of *rabi* harvested; outturn good on the whole; small-pox still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cloudy on 14th; harvesting of wheat and barley crops commenced; prospects of crops favourable.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; west winds occasionally; no change to report at head-quarters; prospects of *rabi* crops in Palamow less favourable than was anticipated; prices stationary.
Manbhoom ...	0·01	Weather warm and seasonable; few crops on ground doing well; if weather holds up, *mohwa* harvest ought to be first-rate; district fairly healthy; cholera disappeared from town.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm during week, but sky clouded on 14th; nothing to report about crops.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; rain required for ploughing for next crop; public health fair.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; spring rice doing well.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *sarad* rice harvest completed; *dalua* looking well; common rice sells at 15¾ to 21 Calcutta seers per rupee; miscellaneous crops promising.
		General Remarks.—Rain in a few districts during week; prospects of standing crops generally fair; but rain greatly needed in Backergunge and Noakholly and some other districts; *rabi* crops being harvested; ploughing for early crops in progress; spring sowings of indigo still going on; a severe hail-storm in Tipperah on 12th caused some loss of life.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 19th).		
Benares (Mar. 18th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; high west winds.
Jhánsi („ 19th)	...	Harvest commenced; rest as before.
Agra („ 18th)	Slight rain in 5 Parganas.	
Meerut („ 20th)	·5	Crops good; prices stationary; locusts have done little harm; health good.
Bareilly („ 19th)	Rain on 14th	Rain has done good; prospects generally favourable.
Kumaun („ 15th)	Heavy rain on 12th and 13th.	Hail fell in some places; prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Wind west; weather settled.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	...	Agricultural prospects good.
Lucknow („ 19th)	...	No change; harvest operations going on; prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ 19th)	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—Rain in places, which has done some good; otherwise prospects unchanged.
Punjab—(Mar. 18th).		
Delhi ...	·9	Prospects improved; slight fluctuations in prices of wheat grains; health good.
Hissar ...	1·2	Prospects brighter; slight fall in prices of food grains; health generally good but small-pox about.
Umballa ...	·9	Crop fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	1·4	Crops greatly benefited; health good.
Amritsar ...	1·	Crops flourishing; slight fall in prices of food grains; health good.
Sealkot ...	1·8	Prospects of *rabi* considerably improved.
Lahore ...	·9	Agricultural prospects much improved; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects fair; fever and cattle disease continue.
Mooltan ...	·9	Health and harvest prospects good; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·5	Crops flourishing; health good.
Pesháwar ...	·8	Harvest prospects improving; prices of food grains falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain having been general during the past week; harvest prospects have further improved.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (Mar 19th).		
Nimár ...	...	Cool; *rabi* nearly reaped; prospects excellent; health good; prices slightly easier.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects unchanged; cholera at Harda ceased.
Betúl ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects unchanged; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Mar. 19th)	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; prices unchanged.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Chhindwára ...	...	Warm; prospects unchanged; *rabi* gathering; small-pox towards south of district; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; yield below average; health good; prices fallen.
Bhandára (Mar. 18th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy and hot; *rabi* harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* reaping; health good; prices steady.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; prices slightly declined.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting continues; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; cloudy at intervals; *rabi* gathering; prospects continue good; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Biláspur (Mar. 15th)	...	Hot; *rabi* gathering; prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	...	Very hot; sugarcane sowings continue; cholera abating.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest progressing in all districts; prospects continue on the whole fair; cholera in Eastern districts abating.
British Burma— (Mar. 19).		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good; slight cattle disease in one township.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Fifteen fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; slight small-pox reported from Pegu; fevers still very prevalent in Hmaubee, otherwise public health fair.
Henzada ...	...	Public health fair; small-pox prevailing in parts of district.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; 159 cattle deaths in Yaigyee township from 17th February to 3rd March.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health fair.
Prome ...	...	Health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama, and Meaday.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in district.
Toungboo ..	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health fair; small-pox in Rangoon town and district, Henzada, and Thayetmyo; cholera in Shwegyeen; cattle disease still in Bassein.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 19th)	·03	Unseasonably hot and dry; strong westerly winds lately; land being ploughed for *asu*; rain wanted for tea and rice crops.
Sylhet („ „)	1·22	Rain partial; more wanted; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 19th)	...	No change since last report; for week ending 8th March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 296.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (Mar. 19th)	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; weather getting warmer.
Central India— (Mar. 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 19th)	.12	Prospects good; small-pox commencing.
Sirohi („ 9th)	...	Tanks drying; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool and pleasant; cloudy and close; much warmer; season agreeable.
Harowtee („ 8th)	...	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	...	No change.
Bhurtpore („ 12th)	...	Weather cloudy; wind easterly; health good.
Ulwur („ 19th)	·18	Rain beneficial; health good.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 5th March, 1879.

PRESENT:

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

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the destruction of Useless Records in Courts in British

India be taken into consideration. He said that the only important change the Committee had made in the Bill was by extending its provisions to records, books and papers kept in Revenue-offices (which in many parts of British India were judicial tribunals), and to the records of the Administrator General.

The Committee had conferred the power to make rules for the destruction of the former records on the Chief Revenue-Authority, and that of making rules for the destruction of the latter on the High Court. In each case the rules would require the sanction of Government.

There were some minor amendments which he need not mention as they were all enumerated in the report.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration as to whether it should not comprise (whether by direction for including in the Rules, or otherwise) provision to ensure the preservation of important records for certain periods, the early return to the parties, where practicable, of documents put in evidence, and the giving of due notice before the destruction of such records and documents.

He said that at first sight it might appear that the subject of this Bill was a very trivial one, and that the mode in which it was proposed to deal with useless records was amply sufficient, namely, that their destruction should be regulated by rules made by the High Courts, and approved, in certain cases, by the Local Governments, and, so far as they related to Bengal, by the Governor General in Council. The Council need, however, only look as far as the Bill itself in order to see that a certain amount of importance attached to the subject. It appeared that the very basis of the Bill, the ground upon which it was required at all, was that legislation was necessary in order to authorize the destruction of the property of other people; and the end which the Bill would secure was that the Government would be protected from suits by private parties on account of anything they might do with regard to that property. That, he thought, was a very important fact, and such great power and great immunity ought not to be conferred except under suitable precautions and restrictions. The mode in which it was proposed to deal with the matter was to give a power of making Rules to the High Courts, subject to certain control provided in the Bill, which was pretty much the system which prevailed at present. It therefore seemed necessary, first, to look into the working of the present system. Now, he had unfortunately some considerable experience as an actual litigant in the Civil Courts, and also the experience which he might possess in common with all the administrative officers in the country; and he had seen and heard from time to time many objections to the method which was followed in the destruction of records. In the first place, there was a great tendency in the Courts to absorb documents; for one reason or another original title-deeds, agreements, accounts and other such documents were drawn into the Courts. It was true that there was a provision in the Civil Procedure Code by which a party, under certain circumstances, could get back a document from the Court by putting in a copy, but in practice, for a variety of reasons, that provision was very little resorted to. It often happened that the real point in the case turned upon the hand-writing or signature to a document, or on whether it was or was not forged. Therefore, in a variety of cases, documents could not practically be so got back by the people by whom they were deposited in Court. And when the time came when the document might be given back, there were other practical difficulties to be encountered. The Court had to be petitioned, and in doing so a certain amount of expense had to be incurred. The Court had then to order a search for the document, and sometimes it could not be found, or was reported to be eaten up by white-ants. In short, when once a document was in Court, it was uncommonly difficult to get it out. Furthermore, when a man, on perfectly reasonable grounds, believed that his document was safe in the custody of the Court, and left it so, he might on enquiry be told that it had been destroyed as a useless record. Such, MR. HOPE said, had been his own experience, and with regard to some other Provinces in India, the enquiries he had made of competent persons corroborated it, and showed that the practice of documents being

kept in Court and destroyed unnecessarily prevailed there also, and had been known to result in considerable expense and inconvenience.

However, if they wished to see how the present powers, which the Bill proposed to legalize, were likely to be used, they should look to the present rules of the Courts, which were the best guide to see whether the proposed legislation was wise. He had had considerable difficulty in getting hold of even some of them. When he applied for them some time ago, they were not to be had in the Legislative Department at all, and the Select Committee itself, if he was rightly informed, had not thought it necessary to take the trouble to look into them. However that might be, by hook or by crook he had at last managed to get hold of the rules of four of the different Courts in India. He did not wish to go into any detailed criticism of these four sets of rules, not only because it might be invidious to do so, but because a general statement would, he hoped, suffice for his purpose. Under these rules the destruction of useless records was provided for in very diverse ways; and he might safely say that if the provisions in some of the rules were not utterly superfluous, then provisions in others were utterly insufficient. He did not wish to trouble the Council with any great detail unless it proved necessary to do so. He thought his purpose would be insured by inviting attention to the three objects which his motion comprised, and for which, as it seemed to him, either the Act, or the rules to be made under the Act, should make definite provision. The Act need not go into detail, but might well require that the rules should provide *inter alia* for these three things. First, "the preservation of important records for certain periods." By that he meant that records of a certain class of cases should be kept so many years, and of other classes of cases for longer or shorter periods, and of certain cases in perpetuity. Secondly, "the early return to the parties, where practicable, of documents put in evidence;" and thirdly, "the giving of due notice before the destruction of such records and documents," by which he meant, the giving notice, as far as practicable, to parties who had put valuable papers into Court. As a matter of fact, he found that nearly the whole of what he wished to see provided in the rules relating to all parts of India was provided, although not very clearly and completely, in the rules of the Calcutta High Court. Therefore, what he asked was nothing more than what some of the judicial authorities had found perfectly reasonable, although others had not done so. The reason why he did not make a definite motion that such and such words be inserted in the Bill was that these matters were better discussed quietly in Committee, and the exact wording could be best settled then. If his motion were carried, he would then, with the concurrence of the Law Member and the other gentlemen on the Committee, propose to add two or three members to the Committee, including himself, so as to give him an opportunity of stating his views. The mode by which he proposed to meet the object he had in view was one common in our Acts, namely, to say that the rules under the Act should provide for such and such main points. Practically, it would thus be seen that his request might be summed up as a petition for time and consideration, and in that light it did not appear to him to be unreasonable. He trusted, considering the desire which the Hon'ble mover had always evinced to have his drafts rendered as complete as possible, that he would not withhold his support from the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he endorsed generally the views expressed by his hon'ble friend to his left. The MAHÁRÁJÁ could speak from personal experience that the facilities for taking back documents filed in Courts were not such as could be desired, and instances were not unknown in which, in the over-anxiousness to clear the record-room, important documents had been destroyed along with useless records. Too much precaution, he thought, could not be taken to prevent such proceedings. The object aimed at by the Hon'ble Member was certainly a good one and deserved consideration; but he (THE MAHÁRÁJÁ) confessed he was not prepared to offer any suggestion for the attainment of that object. He believed it could not be expected that the legislature should lay down any hard and fast rules for the purpose; but he submitted the Select Committee

might well be requested to consider whether certain principles, on the basis of which the local authorities should frame their rules, could not be embodied in the Act, with a view to preserve important documents from destruction. Such a course, it seemed to him, would have the additional advantage of securing a sort of uniformity in the rules, which he thought was desirable but which could not be obtained if their framing were left entirely to the discretion of the local authorities. For these reasons, he begged to give his support to the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble SIR MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALÍ KHÁN said he entirely concurred with the remarks which had been made by the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that, as a Member of the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred, he desired to submit to the Council that the course suggested in this motion was wholly unnecessary. The Bill was designed simply to give legal authorization to the practice which, in regard to the large majority of judicial records, had been in force in some parts of the Empire at least for about half a century; he drew attention to this fact as in itself suggesting a sufficient comment on the allegation that had been made as to the Government seeking immunity through this Bill from the legal consequences of dealing with private property: For although there had been no express legal authority for the destruction of any records or documents, he had never heard of a single instance of suits being brought against the Government for damage accruing to any individual through the practice which this Bill was to legalize; and he did not believe that it could be justly affirmed that the practice in question had worked injuriously to public or private interests.

Hitherto, except in the Bombay Presidency and Sindh, and quite recently also in Oudh and the Central Provinces, there had been no express enactment on this subject, and it was, he believed, open to doubt whether any statutory power was needed to effect all that was required as regarded the large mass of records and documents; for public records might be held to be the property of the State, and property in private documents deposited in Courts and public offices, it might be reasonably argued, became vested in the State, if after repeated notice the former owners persistently neglected to withdraw them.

The Bill, so far from giving any additional power to the High Courts to that which they had heretofore exercised in regard to this matter, imposed this important restriction, that the rules to be framed by them must obtain the sanction of Government, and then be published in the usual way before they could be acted upon.

But the Hon'ble mover of the amendment now before the Council was not satisfied with the degree of security to public and private interests to be obtained from these provisions, and thought, apparently, that the power of making rules for the destruction of records should be conferred only subject to certain conditions and qualifications as to the contents of such rules, for the due preservation of important papers, and due previous notice to parties affected by the contemplated destruction of any records or private documents.

The Bengal rules, under which papers were destroyed, now in force, contained the very conditions on both these points, which the Hon'ble mover would impose by express enactment; and having regard to this fact, the Committee considered it inexpedient to attach to the power of making rules conditions, the obligatory principle of which had been fully recognized in the spontaneous action of the Courts themselves.

For whilst, on the one hand, nothing was gained by enforcing in an enactment obligations which were already admitted and acted up to, there was, on the other hand, this objection to such a course, that by its adoption you did positive harm, inasmuch as you thereby weakened the sense of responsibility under which the discretionary power conferred on the Courts was to be exercised; for it was impossible to forecast such an exhaustive list of the necessary conditions and qualifications, as would dispense with the need for the exercise of discretion in any case or circumstances.

In providing that the rules to be made must meet with the approval of the Government, he submitted that all that was necessary or desirable had been done in the Bill as it now stood.

As regarded the suggested provision to be made in this Bill for ensuring the early return to their owners of documents put in evidence, he confessed his inability to see any connection between such a provision and the Bill under discussion, which dealt only with the destruction of records which had become useless.

Acts which dealt with the production of private documents—such, for instance, as the Civil Procedure Code, the Registration and Stamp Acts—contained in themselves proper provision for the due return of all such documents, and if this were not so, the proper place for the needed remedy would be in those enactments and not in the present Bill. The suggestion that some provision of this kind was needed proceeded of course on the hypothesis that documents produced in evidence were unnecessarily detained, and that their owners did experience difficulty in their recovery. But was it really the case that such a state of things existed at the present time? In the first place, he would remark that, under the law of procedure, as it now stood, original documents were not required to be filed with the record of any suit or proceeding; they had to be produced at the hearing of a case, and might then be withdrawn by their owners on copies being furnished by the latter for filing with the record. He might venture to say also, with some confidence in regard to this part of India at least, that no such difficulty in the way of the early return of private documents, as was apparently supposed to be felt, really existed. The true difficulty in regard to the return of documents, when they had been filed here, was precisely in the opposite direction, that was to say, the tendency of the owners of such documents was to leave them where they were, and often considerable pressure was required to induce such persons to withdraw them. So much was this found to be the case in regard to documents brought for registration, that it was found necessary to give power in the Registration Acts, to destroy all documents not reclaimed within two years from the date of their deposit.

For these reasons, he was of opinion that the proposal contained in the motion now before the Council should be rejected.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that, after the speech of his hon'ble friend on the right (Mr. Cockerell), he had little to say except to express general concurrence in the remarks made by him. He (MR. THORNTON) did not think that the Imperial legislature was in a position to issue directions as to the nature of the documents to be preserved, and the time during which they should be preserved, in the Courts and Revenue-offices throughout British India. These were matters which the local authorities, that is to say, the Judges of the High Courts and the Local Governments, were far better able to deal with than this Council—because they were matters which greatly depended, even as regarded general principles, upon local considerations. For example, in localities where there was an elaborate system of survey, settlement, record and registration of titles, the preservation of old and unclaimed documents relating to land was a matter rather of sentimental than serious interest; on the other hand, in localities where there had been no survey or registration of titles, the preservation of such documents was a matter of serious importance. So with regard to the time during which documents should be preserved. This would vary greatly according to the state of land-registration and other local peculiarities. In these circumstances, he did not think the time of the Council would be usefully occupied in attempting to frame rules or lay down principles suited to the varied circumstances and differing conditions of the several Local Governments and Administrations. Another of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's proposals seemed open to still greater objection. It was the proposal that provision should be made for the early return to the parties of documents put in evidence. The law (section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure) already made ample provision for the return of documents filed by parties to a suit. Any dilatoriness on the part of Judges in carrying out those provisions was a defect, not in the law, but in the working of the law, and the proper remedy rested, not with the legislature, but with the executive; if the Bombay Judges were guilty of the delays imputed to them, so much the worse for the Bombay

Judges; but it was not the fault of the law, and was no ground for legislative, though it might be for executive, action.

But though he was not in favour of the legislature attempting to lay down even general rules on the subject, there was nothing, he would observe, to prevent the Government of India, in the Home Department, exercising general supervision and calling the attention of Local Governments from time to time to observed defects in local rules for the destruction of records, and he felt sure that defects so pointed out would, if practicable, be at once remedied.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR did not propose to support the amendment. At the same time, he felt that the objections raised to the Bill as it now stood were not altogether unreasonable. There did seem a want of great security that the interests of suitors filing documents should be attended to in the preparation of rules under the Act. It was, however, no doubt an unusual course to adopt to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee, and, on the whole, he thought the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken would meet the object in view, namely, that the Government should undertake to draw the attention of the Local Governments to the points which had been noticed, and give them special instructions in framing rules to take all the precautions that might be necessary. HIS HONOUR thought that, if the Hon'ble gentleman and some of the other members who had just spoken, and who were practically acquainted with these questions, had been put upon the Committee, this discussion would not have arisen. The Select Committee appeared to him too small; and he hoped that in Bills of this sort, affecting the people at large, care would in future be taken to add to the Select Committee gentlemen acquainted with the practical working of the Administration.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON observed that, though he was not a Member of the Select Committee, he was invited to sit with the Committee and was in all respects treated as a Member, and he bore a full share of the responsibility which devolved upon the Committee in the consideration and settlement of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had been about to explain, in reference to His Honour's remarks, that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, though not formally, was substantially, a member of the Select Committee, whose meeting he had attended at MR. STOKES' request, and in the deliberations of which he had greatly aided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope's motion suggested three amendments of the Bill, of which the first would be impracticable, the second would be incongruous, and the third, if practicable, would be useless. The first—that the Bill should insure the preservation of important records for certain periods—would be impracticable, because, so great was the diversity of practice as to the files into which civil records were divided, so serious was the difference of local circumstances—as, for example, the size of the record-rooms, and the time in which they became filled—so various were the laws under which proceedings took place in the Courts and Revenue-offices of British India, that no two High Courts, no two Local Governments, no two Revenue-Authorities and, he thought he might add, no two members of a Select Committee, would ever agree as to what should be deemed "important records" and what periods should be fixed for their preservation. This assertion was not without basis. Before the report was presented, he had studied the rules for the destruction of records respectively prepared by two of the superior Courts—the High Court at Fort William and the Chief Court of the Panjáb; and he came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to make anything like a complete list of documents to be preserved in perpetuity or for any given term which would be accepted by each Court as satisfactory. He had not seen the rules issued by the Madras and Bombay High Courts; they were in the hands of Mr. Hope; but the Secretary had been informed by that Hon'ble gentleman that they presented startling contrasts to the rules issued at Calcutta and Lahore. So far from these long-standing discrepancies being regrettable, they seemed to MR. STOKES to show that each set of rules was adapted to its special environment, and therefore more likely to succeed in the struggle for existence than any general regulations which they could possibly frame in Committee for this congeries of countries called British India.

The Bill, in abstaining from detailed specification of documents, followed the precedent set not only by this Council in the Central Provinces Laws Act, but also by the Bombay legislature in the Acts mentioned in the schedule to the Bill. But the Bill improved on former legislation by requiring the approval of two Authorities to each set of rules—that was to say, the High Court and the Government of India, or the High Court and the Local Government, or the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority and the Local Government. On the whole, he trusted that the Council would agree with him in thinking that those high Authorities were far better suited to regulate such a matter than any Committee of this Council would be, and that tribunals entrusted by law with almost unlimited power over our lives, liberty and most valuable property, might safely be relied on to make rules as to the trumpery documents with which this Bill proposed to deal. He would conclude what he had to say on this part of the subject by quoting what one of their ablest and most experienced Judges (Mr. Justice Innes of the Madras High Court) had written on the Bill:

"I think the proposed Act is a very good one, as it leaves a proper discretion to do all that is required by rules to be framed by the Authorities best capable of judging what is wanted."

The second amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Member would, as he had said, be incongruous. Mr. Hope proposed that the Bill should provide for the early return to the parties of documents put in evidence. But such a provision would obviously be out of place in a little Act dealing with the destruction of useless records. It was matter for the Codes of Procedure, and there it was already sufficiently provided for. The Hon'ble gentleman appeared to forget that it was not necessary for the parties to civil suits to file original documents. Copies could be filed and the originals need only be produced at the trial. Their detention in Court, unless, indeed, they were impounded, was not, as Mr. Cockerell had pointed out, required by the law. They could be got back by substituting certified copies. This was all set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 59, 62, 143, 144. So the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 367, provided for the return, at the conclusion of the proceedings, of documents produced before criminal Courts and not impounded.

The third proposed amendment, as to giving due notice before destruction of records and documents, would, as he had said, if it were practicable, be useless. How and where was such a notice to be given? Was it to be published in the Gazette, or by proclamation, or served on every person concerned? To have any conceivable effect, such a notice must contain a complete list of all the records and documents proposed to be destroyed, and any one who had seen, as he had, even one Bengálí *nathi*, would know that the preparation of such a list would be impracticable with the limited official staff and funds at the disposal of the Judicial and Revenue Authorities. But furthermore, the notice, if it were practicable, would be of no earthly use; for no one would read this list. Moreover, as he had explained, no one need leave an original document in Court. Whoever did so must, therefore, be held to care little or nothing about the document so left, and formal notice to him after a long lapse of years that this document, worthless in his eyes, was about to be burnt or turned into pulp if he did not remove it, would certainly be treated with the polite contempt which he believed the Natives of this country sometimes expressed for certain points in our over-elaborate system of administration.

For these reasons, he opposed this motion, and speaking for himself—his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell had spoken for himself with no uncertain sound—if the motion were carried and the Bill referred back to the Select Committee, he saw no chance of their altering their opinion.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT was not prepared to say that he agreed with every word that had been uttered in the course of the debate in opposition to the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member, but he might say that in everything that had been said by his hon'ble friend

Mr. Cockerell he entirely concurred. It would be useless for him to advert to the various arguments which had been adduced against the amendment. But one remark he might be permitted to make, and that was that the appeal which had been made by his Hon'ble colleague MR. Hope to the general experience of those who were engaged in the administration of the country, was in no way supported by the communications which had been addressed to the Government of India with reference to this Bill. They had before them reports from the Government of Bengal and the High Court at Calcutta, from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the Government of Madras, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Ajmer and the Central Provinces, the Government of Bombay, the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Residents of Haidarábád and Baroda. In not one of these communications was a word said, that would lead SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT to the conclusion that the precautions which his Hon'ble colleague deemed to be necessary, ought to be taken by this Council. He (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT), perhaps, need say but little as to that part of the motion which provided for the early return of documents to the parties; but he could not help being struck by some of his Hon'ble colleague's remarks on this point. His Hon'ble colleague alleged that it often happened that documents could not be got back, that documents could not be found, and that, not unfrequently, they were eaten up by white-ants. It appeared to SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT that none of these contingencies were contingencies against which this Council could effectively provide. What his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Thornton had said on that part of the amendment appeared to him quite convincing. But in his opinion it was not to be regretted that this debate had taken place, and he should be very glad if the proceedings of this Council were more often characterised by discussion and debate.

With reference to the suggestion which had been made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he thought he might say, on the part of the Government of India, that the Executive Government would be careful to draw the attention of the various Authorities concerned, to the allegations which had been made, and to the arguments which had been used, in the course of this debate, and would direct their serious attention to the necessity of so framing the rules as to prevent, as far as might be possible, any of the evils against which this amendment was directed, occurring in their respective territories.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he felt himself in a position of some difficulty, between his desire not to take up the time of the Council, and his inclination to point out the very obvious answers which existed to almost every one of the objections which had been advanced; and if, in his desire to be merciful to the Council, he failed to be just to the cause of the people, which he believed himself to be serving, he should no doubt be somewhat to blame. He did not wish to take up time with captious objections; but he would demur, first of all, to the statements which had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, who was a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill. First, he understood the Hon'ble Member to say that all that was at present contemplated was to stereotype the practice which had existed in Bengal for half a century, without a single suit being instituted against Government for the loss of a document which had been destroyed. That might be taken in two ways. If MR. HOPE was to understand that the Hon'ble Member approved of the rules passed by the High Court, and that those rules had acted so well, then those rules contained, and this Bill did not, all the safe-guards which he was anxious to see provided. And he might add, with reference to the remarks which fell from Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who said that he had carefully looked through the papers and had found nothing therein which showed the necessity for this amendment, that he, to a certain extent, had taken the idea of a part of his amendment from the papers which were received from Bengal and printed as No. 9. Mr. Field, in a very able report on the subject, mentioned that in all the rules from the earliest times—in 1833, in 1852, and in 1865—provision had been made for the return of documents to the parties to whom they belonged, and that the rules of 1852 required the preservation of original documents filed by the parties,

So, if it was the system prevailing in Bengal which the Hon'ble Member wished to stereotype, then it was clear that MR. HOPE's view was in accord with that of the Hon'ble Member. But if the system he desired to confirm was that shown by all the rules as they were found in other places, then MR. HOPE demurred to the propriety of stereotyping rules such as those he found laid down by the Madras High Court. These rules occupied only half a page, and it was there said that, excepting judgments and decrees of the Civil Courts, and any documents which the Judge, for special reasons, might order to be preserved, all records, including documents put in by parties as exhibits, were to be destroyed after three years! Now, was it the system in Madras or that in Bengal, or the general want of system, which the Hon'ble Member desired to stereotype?

Another point which had been dwelt upon by more than one Hon'ble Member was, that the rules would not be acted upon until they had been sanctioned, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor supported Mr. Thornton's suggestion, which MR. HOPE admitted was an exceedingly good one, that the Home Department should draw the attention of the Local Governments to the desirability of providing in the rules for the objects MR. HOPE desired. But as to that MR. HOPE would point out that, according to the present Bill, it did not follow that there were going to be any new rules at all. The Bill merely said that the Court might, from time to time, make rules, and section 6 of the Bill provided that the rules now in force should continue and have the force of law until they were rescinded. Therefore, it did not follow that there would be any new rules passed in consequence of the passing of this Bill; and therefore the effect of the suggestion would at best be that the next time any rules were revised, these matters would be taken into consideration. Further, some of these rules were made by the High Courts, and he did not know whether the High Courts would altogether relish receiving a letter from the Home Department pointing out what was desirable. Again, if it was desirable to put such directions into a letter, why might not they be sufficiently sifted to be put in the shape of directions in broad terms into the Act? Again, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell had remarked that what MR. HOPE wanted was to impose restrictions which had already been recognized as obligatory. But what MR. HOPE had said in regard to the rules in force in the Madras Presidency distinctly showed that the restrictions he desired were *not* held to be obligatory there.

Another point was one which had been dwelt upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton and other Hon'ble Members, but with reference to which MR. HOPE must point out that the scope of his amendment had been entirely misunderstood. The Hon'ble Member had pointed out that it would not be possible, on account of the varying circumstances and advancement of different Provinces of India, to prescribe in the Act the nature of the documents which should be preserved and the time after which they might be destroyed. But MR. HOPE's amendment did not contain anything which could bear such a construction. All that he contended for was that each Court should in the Rules prescribe, amongst other things, periods for the destruction of records in proportion to the importance of the documents. Therefore, everything that had been said by Hon'ble Members on this point might be held to have been unintentionally irrelevant.

With reference to the epigrammatic summary by the Hon'ble the Law Member, of the amendments which MR. HOPE had proposed, that the first of them was impracticable, the second incongruous, and the third, if it were practicable, would be useless, he would remark that epigrams were somewhat dangerous things, and he was afraid that epigrams of that sort would seldom bear scrutiny. He might take up the time of the Council by replying in the same style; but he would only say that to him it seemed that such of the Hon'ble Law Member's remarks as were not irrelevant were erroneous. The first objection, that the amendment was "impracticable," was founded upon a totally mistaken construction of it, namely, that it contemplated that the Act should specify in every case beforehand what sorts of documents should be preserved and what should not; and that there should be a uniform system of rules throughout India. But for this MR. HOPE did not contend, and

such a contention, it would be seen, would not be in accord with the manner in which the entire Bill had been drafted. All that he wished was to secure that the rules should provide for the preservation of documents for suitable periods. He regretted to hear that, by the Hon'ble Member, all those records which contained valuable evidence, accounts and deeds, were designated as "trumpery documents." That was the key-note of the Hon'ble Law Member's treatment of the Bill, and though it would seem to be also the view which the High Court of Madras entertained, he must altogether repudiate it.

With reference to the objection made by one Hon'ble Member, and which finally came from the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, in the form that the second part of MR. HOPE'S motion was "incongruous," inasmuch as it related to the early return of documents put in evidence, and the explanation that it was incongruous because the law already provided that documents filed in Court should be given back to the parties, he must point out that that was an error apparently arising from a too superficial consideration of the requirements of the law. The upshot of the sections of the Civil Procedure Code to which reference had been made (59, 62, and 143-4) was, that a person should ordinarily be entitled to the return of his document when he asked for it. But what was provided in the Bengal rules was, that to every copy of a decree given to the parties to a suit a printed notice should be attached, calling upon them to remove their documentary evidence as soon as the decree became final; and again, that at another stage notice should, wherever practicable, be given to the person or persons on whose behalf any documents were brought into Court, calling on them to take them back into their own keeping within six months,—thus giving the owners of documents in Court a fair warning, which they would neglect at their peril.

The third objection was that, if the measure proposed were not impracticable, it was useless. MR. HOPE submitted that it was neither the one nor the other. If it was impracticable, he should like to have explanation as to how analogous provisions came to exist in the rules of the Bengal High Court, and to have worked, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, satisfactorily for nearly half a century, and to have been re-enacted in the new set of rules in July, 1877. The rules provided that notice to withdraw their documents should, wherever practicable, be given to the parties both at the time of decree and on a subsequent occasion, that certain records should be preserved for various periods of time, and that certain documents should be preserved even though not taken away. If that was not practicable, then the Bengal High Court had put very foolish provisions in their recent rules. If it was, then the supposition of the Hon'ble Law Member that no staff of clerks would be able to carry out MR. HOPE'S proposal, and that notices could not be issued, was opposed to the facts. As to the assertion that MR. HOPE'S views were not corroborated by the general experience of the country, he would remind the Council that he had already pointed out that such corroboration did exist in some of the papers, and would also observe that in the reports received on Bills, it did not often occur that the Council got remarks from all quarters upon specific points unless attention had actually been drawn to them and opinions had been required. If a circular were now to go to the Local Governments asking if they considered, on the whole, that provision should be made in the rules under the Act for securing the early return of documents put in evidence and the giving of due notice before the destruction of important records and documents, he believed that five out of six of them would think it very reasonable that such provision should be made.

In conclusion, he would submit that he had, he believed, given effectual answers to the whole of the objections which had been made. The argument against his motion amounted to this, that the interests of suitors were already sufficiently protected by the existing system. If so, he did not see why they should legislate at all in the matter. What he urged was, that if they were going to make a law, they must sufficiently protect the interests of those who would be affected by it. He would remind the Council that his motion was simply for time and for the re-consideration of the Bill with the assistance of a

Committee larger than the present one, the smallness of which had been so suitably commented upon by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. If after the Committee had obtained copies of all the rules in force in the different Provinces and looked at them, and had asked the Local Governments if they thought the provisions suggested by his motion were desirable or otherwise, the Committee should come to the conclusion that no amendment in the Bill was necessary, he should be perfectly satisfied. There was no urgency for the passing of the Bill, and there was nothing which made it necessary that his plea for time for further consideration should be denied.

When he was referring to the rules of the Madras High Court, he had accidentally omitted to mention that he had also consulted the Panjáb rules. They were generally good rules compared with some others, but were open to exception. For instance: it was first provided in Rule 12 that the file A in all civil suits for immoveable property should be preserved in perpetuity. But that was governed by a later rule which said that, when the record-room was over-crowded, the Deputy Commissioner might, with the sanction of the Commissioner, order the destruction of "all records of suits for or relating to rights in immoveable property which had been decided for twenty years and upwards." What then would be the position of an unfortunate man who, relying upon Rule 12, and believing that under it certain important papers relating to his property were safe and to be preserved, left them there rather than make an application for the return of them which might be opposed by his other sharers in the land, but who, when he did apply to the Court for them in some emergency, was told that the papers had been burnt five or six years previously, as there was no space for them in the record-room? It was true that, in such cases, an abstract of the property and right concerned, and the final order, were preserved; but, having proper regard to the protection of property, he thought that no such abstract or final order of a Court would compensate for the loss of an original document giving a title to land. The Panjáb rules contained no provision at all for notice or return of documents to parties, and he would conclude by offering them as an illustration of his case.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the amendment appeared to him in its main character to be undesirable, nor was it desirable in the real interests of the owners of documents which had been put in evidence. He did not think that that view had been disputed by any Hon'ble Member, and it did not seem to him that the Hon'ble Member had shown that the identical rule was practicable in all parts of India, or that directions in support of that object should properly be the result of legislative enactment instead of executive orders. Although he sympathized with the object of the amendment, he did not feel in a position to support it. He therefore opposed the motion.

The amendment was put and negatived.

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

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the following words be omitted:—

In the Preamble, "and Revenue-offices."

In section 4, "and offices."

In section 6, "or Revenue-office."

The inclusion of these words, as far as he was able to make out, was owing to some remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton on the 16th October last. He said—

"If legislative sanction was really necessary to authorize the destruction of public records on the ground that, amongst those records, there were documents which were private property, why should the scope and operation of the present Bill be confined to judicial records only? Why should not its operation be extended so as to embrace the records of other departments of the Government? The records of the Revenue, Settlement, Police and other departments were very voluminous."

There was also an allusion to the matter in a letter from the Government of the Panjáb and in a letter from the Government of Bengal; but whether the Bengal Government supported the proposal or not, MR. HOPE thought was not exactly clear. It appeared to him that, before making this important addition to the Bill, all the Local Governments should be consulted, because, adopting the argument recently used in the other case, the circumstances of suits and the nature of the work under different Governments were so various, that

legislation which might be exceedingly desirable in one Province, might be totally undesirable in another. What might be the force of that objection, he left others to consider. But he would ask, in the first place, what were "revenue-records?" If they were the records and letters of the Collector, he, as the head of the district, was corresponding perpetually on every kind of subject. His records and letters were all filed and kept together, and it would not be possible for a letter relating to the settlement of land-revenue and a paper relating to any ordinary matter to be treated differently. But besides considering the circumstances and varying conditions of different parts of India, the words "Revenue-office" were totally unsuitable. But again why "Revenue-offices" only? Why not Police and other offices? Why select Revenue-offices in particular? Why not include the Secretariat offices? The reason for legislation given was that the papers in Revenue-offices sometimes included private documents. Did all valuable documents of private persons always stick with the Collector and never come to the Government of India or the Local Governments? If all the other public departments were not included, the provision would be an imperfect provision, which would not answer the ends it was intended to meet. MR. HOPE would put aside the question, which had been mentioned in a letter from a Bengal officer, Mr. Field, as to whether it was necessary to have legislation, a question which the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell also seemed doubtful about. Leaving that aside, MR. HOPE would say that such documents were exceedingly rare as compared with the mass of other records, and he thought that greater care would be taken of them if they were left as they were than if destruction of them were legalised. But private documents were by no means the most important documents. All manner of reports and accounts of the early history of the country from the time of Sir John Malcolm were amongst the records of Revenue-offices. It was only the Local Government which could judge how far these papers could be destroyed, and it would be very much safer to leave the matter to the discretion of the heads of Departments themselves, than to have formal rules rigidly acted on with the force of law. In short, it seemed to MR. HOPE that when they proceeded to legislate as to particular correspondence, they were over-legislating. It might be reasonable to legislate for the records of Courts, but not as to the correspondence of ordinary offices. It might next be a question whether they should not legislate in regard to their own private correspondence, so that no man should keep a document belonging to another person without the permission of the State. He therefore held that Revenue-offices should not be included in the Bill,—in the first place, because the matter could not be properly provided for by legal rules; secondly, because legislation was unnecessary, and thirdly, on the ground that we should avoid over-legislation.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that his hon'ble friend's amendment was based upon two objections which appeared somewhat inconsistent one with another; one being that the provisions of the Bill were too extensive, and the other that they were not extensive enough. As for the first objection, that is to say, that no case had been made out for the extension of the Act to Revenue-offices, he would explain that, as rules for the destruction of records in Revenue-offices already existed—at any rate he could vouch for the fact of their existence in one Province—it was thought desirable to include these offices within the scope of the enactment. But it would be observed that the Act was permissive in its character, and that if in any locality no rules were required to regulate the destruction of useless documents in Revenue-offices, they need not be made. As for the second objection, namely, that, if the provisions of the Act were made applicable to Revenue-offices, they should be made applicable to all Government offices, he would remark that the argument was theoretically plausible; but there was a difference between the case of Revenue-offices and the offices of Government not included within the scope of the Bill, namely, that, in the case of the former, there was some evidence that destruction of records was carried on and that rules were required; in the case of the latter, there was no such evidence. He (MR. THORNTON) was not afflicted with a phrenzy for legislative symmetry, and preferred not to legislate unless there were grounds for believing that legislation was practically wanted.

Should it appear, hereafter, that other Government offices required to be relieved by periodical destruction of papers, including private documents, it would not be difficult to pass an amending Act.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said the extension of the Bill to records, books and papers contained in revenue-offices (the expression "revenue-records" did not occur in the Bill) was made not merely at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, but also of Mr. Barkley (now, or lately, a Judge of the Chief Court at Lahore), and lastly, of Mr. Field and Mr. O'Kinealy with the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Such records, he was told, occasionally did comprise private documents, and for this reason they should be dealt with in the Bill. He was therefore compelled to oppose this motion also, and to express a hope that the Hon'ble gentleman would now allow the Bill to become law.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, in the first place, no answer had been given to his question as to what revenue-records were. In the second place, he believed it was a mistake to suppose that the power given was purely permissive. The object of the rules was the protection of private parties, and therefore the word "may" would be construed as obligatory and imposing a duty for the benefit of the subject. Instead therefore of the Bill being permissive, it *required* that rules should be made. He knew that rules existed in Bombay, as well as in the Panjáb. But his argument was that it would be better to leave the framing of this sort of rules to the action of the Local Government instead of requiring them to be made as law. The Council had no proof, except from the two Local Governments named, that any of them desired or found it necessary to have legislation on the subject, and he thought that it was much better to leave the matter in the hands of the executive officers.

The Motion was put and negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved, as an amendment to section 5, that all the words after the word "sanction" in line 2, to the word "rules" in line 6 be omitted. Great stress had just been laid, and he thought very properly, on the importance of the rules under this Bill being approved by the Local Government. If the rules went before the Local Government, it had been said, local peculiarities would receive that consideration which they could receive only at the hands of the Local Government; and it was on the ground of the local knowledge which was required to make rules under the Act work satisfactorily that the proposal to give detailed instructions in the Bill as to the form of the rules had just been negatived. But he was surprised to see, in the face of that argument, that, as regarded the largest Province of India, namely, Bengal, the Local Government had been entirely set aside, and such protection as the people would get from the security given to them of having the rules, which would be framed by the Court, tested, examined, and confirmed by the local executive authorities was set aside, and the section provided that the rules for all the District Courts of Bengal should be framed by the High Court, and should be submitted, not to the Local Government, to whom the rules framed in the other Provinces must be submitted, but to the Government of India, which had just avowed itself not to be in a position to deal with these local questions. The only security to persons interested in suits would be to provide that the rules should be approved and sanctioned by the Local Government, and he therefore proposed the amendment. An alteration had been made in the Bill since he had expressed his approval of its principles.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished to say a few words in explanation of the vote which he intended to give in reference to this amendment. The Bill as introduced into the Council provided for the rules to be framed under the Act by the High Court at Calcutta being referred for the sanction of the Local Government; but it had been represented to the Committee that such a provision would be inconsistent with the general practice obtaining in cognate cases, under which the Government of India was the general referee in matters in regard to which the action of this High Court required the concurrence or approval of the Executive Administration. He was not going to

say anything on the very delicate question of the relations between the Local Government and the High Court of Calcutta in the matter of executive control. It was well known to the Council that on this point high functionaries had from time to time displayed extreme sensitiveness. He (MR. COCKERELL) had advocated in Committee the propriety of making the reference, in the case of the High Court at Calcutta no less than in the case of other High Courts, to the Local Government, but had been over-ruled on the ground that it would be an innovation on the existing practice. But he thought that, in a Bill of the kind before the Council, it was essentially necessary, whatever might be the general practice, that rules framed by the High Court at Calcutta should be made subject to the approval of the Local Government.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, as the Bill was originally framed, it provided that all rules made by the High Courts should be submitted to the Local Government for approval. But the High Court at Calcutta had observed, with perfect accuracy, that the practice was that rules made by that High Court should be approved by the Government of India, and not by the Local Government, and the Committee altered the Bill accordingly. Now His Honour objected that he would have no opportunity of seeing that the rules made by the High Court at Calcutta were adapted to the circumstances of the Province. It seemed to MR. STOKES that, by adopting a middle course, namely, by providing that the rules should be submitted, in the case of the High Court at Calcutta, "through the Local Government to the Governor General in Council," the difficulty raised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would be obviated and the *amour propre* of the High Court preserved. And he proposed, with the permission of His Excellency the President, to move an amendment to that effect.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR strongly objected to any distinction being made between the High Court at Calcutta and the High Courts of other Provinces in a Bill such as this. If local experience and the control of the local executive was called for in one case, it was called for just as much in the other.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the change which His Honour proposed would be very annoying to the Calcutta High Court. No one knew better than His Honour that the world was governed by feeling as well as reason, and that neither of these factors should be disregarded by a legislature. Besides, such distinctions as were made by the Bill had often been made by this Council; see, for instance, Act X of 1875, section 5, which provided that, for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, each High Court might hold sittings in the Mufassal, "in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government." Parliament, moreover, in framing the High Courts Act (24 & 25 Vic., c. 104) had made a clear distinction between the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces and the Local Government of Bengal. In fact the latter Government was ignored.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said the amendment proposed was entirely in harmony with the vote which had been just passed on the first of his two amendments. It was held that the Local Government was best fitted to deal with questions such as would be provided for in the rules passed under the Act.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY gave his support to the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He thought it was not right that the legislature should in any way, even in a small matter like this, recognise the principle that the relations between the High Court of Fort William and the Local Government of Bengal ought to differ in any way from the relations of the High Courts of other Provinces with the Local Governments of those Provinces.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said there were two amendments before the Council, one proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and one moved by his Hon'ble friend the Law Member. He now ventured to propose

a third amendment. He ventured to suggest that the reference to the Government of India of the rules made under the Bill be not confined to the Province of Bengal, but be extended to all the Provinces of India. It seemed to him that by taking that course they would to some extent meet the objections which had been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, and they would also meet the other objection to which allusion had just been made, but which he would not more specifically characterize. He did not think that the amendment, which he was about to propose, would entail much additional labour on the Government of India, and the effect of it would be, that in those matters in which uniformity might be desirable, uniformity would be ensured; and that in those respects in which defects in the rules might be capable of a remedy, a remedy would be given. He would move that, for section 5 of the Bill, the following be substituted, that is to say:—

"All rules made under this Act shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then said that the amendment now proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot would meet his view, and he therefore withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also withdrew his amendment. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's amendment was in exact accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Court Fees Act, section 20, as to rules made under that section.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT'S amendment was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY introduced the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Morgan, Hope, Colvin and the Mover. He said that the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill left him little or nothing to say on behalf of the motion made. When he had asked leave to introduce the Bill, he had explained to the Council the object with which it was brought forward. The most important provision in the Bill was that which he had stated last week. He then said—"Its necessity had mainly arisen from doubts which had been expressed as to whether the Banks had power, under the Act of 1876, to borrow money by pledging the assets or property of the Bank." The three Presidency Banks presented memorials to the Government and begged that the law might be so amended that all doubt on this subject might be removed. The other sections of the Bill provided for some small amendments which it was thought desirable to take this opportunity of making. There were only one or two of those amendments on which he need say anything more than was said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The provision by which it was proposed that the President and Vice-President should not be eligible for election for two consecutive years was based on the model of the Bank of England. He believed that the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England practically served for two years; and if on discussion in Committee it should be thought right that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Presidency Banks should be allowed to serve two consecutive years, the Government had no objection to offer. He might add, in reference to some remarks which had been made by one of the Banks, that at one time it was thought it might be necessary to make legal provision to enable the Banks to make loans on provincial debentures. The Government had been advised that these securities did not differ from other securities guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India. His Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope at the last meeting of the Council made some remarks which appeared to show—SIR JOHN STRACHEY was not sure that he interpreted the Hon'ble Member correctly—that he desired to take the opportunity of urging the pro-

priety of making some important changes in the existing law. SIR JOHN STRACHEY thought it right therefore to say that the Executive Government did not consider that any important changes in the existing law ought now to be made; and under these circumstances, he did not consider that any useful purpose was to be gained by discussing the subject. As he had said last week, the Act had been in force very nearly three years, and there was no doubt that it had worked on the whole exceedingly well. Such small amendments as it was now proposed to make were for the most part proposed in accordance with a desire expressed by the Banks themselves, and there appeared to the Government no reason for altering at present any of the substantive provisions of the law.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he wished to supplement his hon'ble friend's remarks by a few words explanatory of the doubt which had been raised as to the power of the Directors of the Presidency Banks to borrow in India by pledging assets. It might, at first sight, be supposed that they already possessed such a power, for power to borrow was so necessary to a banking company that its directors could not be deprived of it save by express words or necessary implication. Furthermore, there was clause (*a*) of section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, which authorized the Banks to do "all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified." In point of fact, a high legal authority in England had held that the Directors of the Presidency Banks had this power to borrow, and his view was supported by Mr. Justice Lindley, in the new edition of his treatise on Partnership and Companies (p. 270), and by the decision of the Judicial Committee in the *Bank of Australasia* v. *Breillat*, 6 Moo. P. C. 152. Certain leading members of the Calcutta Bar, however, had thought it possible that the particularity with which the Directors' powers were specified in the Act might possibly lead the Judges to hold that power to borrow by way of pledging assets (which power was not so specified) was not intended to be conferred on the Directors; in other words, that the Act was in this respect restrictive of the ordinary powers of Bank Directors. MR. STOKES had a better opinion of the Judges; but the existence of such a doubt, when expressed by gentlemen of great professional eminence, fully justified the proposed legislation

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he had only to explain that, at the last meeting, the Council were not in possession of any information as to what the general scope of the Bill was to be, and therefore he thought it not out of place to express his general opinion that the opportunity should be taken to amend the Act in the direction which he had indicated. But now that he had seen the Bill, he thought that the amendments he had in view could not well come within its scope. He, therefore, disclaimed any desire to hamper this Bill by any such suggestions. Time, he thought, would soon show important amendments made in the law relating to banks in England, which we should be compelled to adopt here.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 12th March, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE HELD AT CALCUTTA IN FEBRUARY 1879.

Nos. 1080--1104 R., dated Fort William, 13th March 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 375--99 R of the 20th January 1879.

Read also—

Letter No. 7 of 24th February 1879, from Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, submitting the Proceedings of the Railway Conference held at Calcutta in February 1879.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 10th February in accordance with Government of India Resolution Nos. 375—99, dated 20th January 1879, and held six meetings.

2. The primary object of the Conference was to lay down rules for the interchange of rolling-stock between all connected railways.

Twenty-two rules were framed and passed and a resolution was recorded to the effect that these rules, with the approval of the several Boards of Directors, should come into force on the 1st September next.

3. The Conference also had under consideration the want of a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways, and the following resolutions were passed:—

(i).—In the opinion of this Conference, a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways should be compiled and published under Section 14 of the new Draft Act, or under the corresponding section of the Act as passed.

(ii).—That Government be asked to appoint an officer to compile the rules and regulations, and that the Agent of each Company be requested to decide, on behalf of his own Company, on the adoption or modification of such rules.

(iii).—That the Agents of the several Companies be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Railway Conference any new rules or regulations they would like added to those now in force on their lines, and also any corrections or alterations they wished to have made in the existing rules.

4. The question of establishing Provident Funds for Railway employés was discussed, and it was suggested that certain proposals submitted by the Agents of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways be referred to the various Boards of Directors and the Government of India, with a view to ascertain if they would be prepared to contribute to such a fund out of working expenses, and if so, to what extent.

5. The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke brought before the Conference the subject of technical and industrial education for the children of Railway employés, and said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Agents on the establishment of a large Central Technical and Industrial School in the hills for the elder children of Railway employés. The State to build the school, the annual maintenance to be paid by the parents, and by a grant-in-aid, per pupil attending, from the revenue of the several lines. Schools to be constructed to accommodate at least 800 boys or 800 girls, as the expense per head for smaller numbers would be, in Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion, almost prohibitory. The Agents stated that they would, after communication with their London Boards, address Government on this matter.

6. Sir Andrew Clarke introduced for discussion the draft Railway Bill which was read clause by clause, and various suggestions and alterations were noted for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India learn with satisfaction that a practical set of rules for the interchange of rolling-stock have been passed by the Conference.

2. The Resolutions touching on the compilation of a revised set of general rules and regulations are approved. Copies of the existing rules and regulations, and also the corrections and alterations which are desired by the Railway authorities should be submitted to the Government of India at an early date.

3. The question of instituting Provident Funds should be taken into consideration.

4. Attention should be invited to paras. 34, 35 and 36 of the Conference Minutes on the subject of establishing a Central Technical and Industrial School for the children of Railway employés; on this point Government will await the communications promised by the Agents of the Railway Companies.

5. The thanks of the Government of India should be conveyed to the Railway Delegates for the care and attention they have bestowed on the subjects brought before them, and for the careful and conciliatory manner in which the intricate question of interchange of rolling-stock has been dealt with. The thanks of His Excellency the Governor General in Council are also due to Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., the President of the Conference, for his conduct of this special matter of the interchange of rolling-stock.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Proceedings of the Conference, be communicated to the Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance, and to the Government of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, the Director of State Railway Stores, and the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-West. rn Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British urmah, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.
The Directors of State Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
for *Secretary*.

Interchange of Rolling-Stock between all connected Broad Gauge Railways in India.

Proceedings of the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 10th of February 1879 in accordance with Government of India Public Works Department Resolution No. 375—99 (Railway), dated 20th January 1879.

No. 1.

1. At a Meeting of the Railway Delegates held at the Public Works Secretariat in Calcutta on the 10th February 1879—

PRESENT:

COLONEL J. S. TREVOR, R. E., ...			PRESIDENT.
G. L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India,	Delegate from	State Rys.	VICE-PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engr.	„	E. I. R. Co.,	MEMBERS.
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, ESQ., Agent,	„	E. B. Ry. Co.,	
COLONEL J. H. JENKINS, B. S. C., Agent,	„	O. & R. Ry. Co.,	
D. ROSS, ESQ., Traffic Manager. / JABEZ LIGHTFOOT, ESQ., Auditor. (Joint with one vote.)	„	S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,	
F. MATHEW, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engr.	„	B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,	
H. CONDER, ESQ., General Traffic Manager.	„	G. I. P. Ry. Co.,	
A. M. SAUNDERS, ESQ., Agent and Manager.	„	Madras Ry. Co.,	

The following officers also attended the Meeting and joined in the discussion, but did not vote on the questions put to the Meeting:—

N. ST. L. CARTER, ESQ., Traffic Manager, E. I. Ry. Co.
CAPTAIN W. SEDGWICK, R. E., Offg. Manager, P. N. State Railway.
J. CONDER, ESQ., Traffic Manager, I. V. State Railway.
CAPTAIN R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Secy. to the Conference.

2. The following rule which had been previously proposed and circulated was read, *viz.*:—

Rule for regulating the mode in which the decisions of the Conference of Railway Delegates are to be arrived at and given effect to.

"It shall not be competent for any representative of a Railway Company to intimate the withdrawal of his Company from any resolution arrived at by the majority of the Conference, but no resolution will be brought in force till three months have elapsed from the date on which it may be passed, and it will be open to the London Board of Directors of any Company within that period to record its dissent, on which such resolution will, as regards their line, be inoperative."

Proposed by Mr. Saunders and seconded by S. P. & D. Ry. Delegate that the three months in the above rule be extended to six months. There being no objection raised to this extension of time, the proposition was carried. With this modification the rule was agreed to (subject, as far as the Great Indian. Peninsula Railway are concerned, to paras. 2 and 3 of their Agent's letter No. 1415 of the 30th January 1879, addressed to the Consulting Engineer for R ailways, Bombay, being recorded below.)

Extract from Great Indian Peninsula Railway Agent's letter No. 1415.

"2. With regard, however, to the rule proposed to be adopted for regulating the mode in which the decisions of the Conference are to be arrived at and given effect to, the circumstances of the English Railway Clearing House are hardly sufficiently similar to form a guide to the rule which should be adapted to provide for alterations in India. Moreover, any resolution of the Conference would scarcely be in the hands of the Directors in sufficient time to enable them to communicate their opinion upon it within three months."

"3. I am therefore to state that the Agent cannot accept any decision arrived at by the Conference until it has been approved of by the Board of Directors."

3. General rules for the interchange of rolling-stock were then discussed.

The following rules were agreed to as applicable to all Indian broad gauge railways:—

GENERAL.

RULE I. The day is to be reckoned as 24 hours, commencing at midnight. Madras time to be adopted in all cases. The week to end at midnight on Saturday.

No *dies non* to be allowed under these rules.

RULE II. All stock to be considered as handed over when entered in the number-taker's book at the junction station, and it is to be so entered directly it is put into the lines or sidings in which such stock is usually placed for that purpose.

Calculation of free time and demurrage charges to be reckoned from the first complete hour after delivery, fractions of hours being disregarded.

RULE III. Passenger carriages, horse-boxes, carriage trucks, break-vans, and passenger road or luggage vans, are to be, in all cases, reckoned as coaching vehicles, whether they run upon passenger or goods trains. All other kinds of vehicles are to be reckoned as goods vehicles.

RULL IV. No return vehicle shall be run, whether loaded or empty, unless otherwise mutually arranged, or any other than the exact route to its own line by which it was received, under a penalty of rupees twenty-two per diem from the time it was missent, until it returns to a station on the route by which it was received.

Vehicles may under the above conditions be loaded on their return journey to any station on the route to the owning line, or beyond *vid* the owning line.

RULE V. So soon as the rolling-stock of any Railway passes into the custody or possession of any other Railway, such other Railway is to be responsible for all and every contingency that may arise from the use of such stock

while it remains in their possession. Except that if the contingency is clearly traceable to defect of material or workmanship, the actual repair or replacement of the vehicle in which there was such defect, but not of any other vehicle or any other consequent damage, is to be at the expense of the owning Railway.

The cost of repairs arising from ordinary wear and tear to be always borne by the owning Railway, but cases of palpable damage (such as dropping heavy weights into wagons and so damaging the bottoms, neglect of greasing or oiling and other similar neglects), and all cases of accidents or collision to be borne by the Railway in whose custody or possession the stock may be at the time the damage occurs.

No claim shall be admitted for the cost of repairs of stock unless sent to the Railway which is responsible for the payment of it, within three months of the time at which the repairs are completed.

RULE VI. Six additional days to be allowed in case of damage to the stock of either Railway on the line of another Railway for the repairs of such stock, and no demurrage shall be charged for those six days. But if the damage is such as will require longer than six days to complete the repair, the stock must be returned to the owning Railway. If not sent within the six additional days, whether repaired or not, demurrage will be charged after the expiration of the six days unless specially exempted by the Traffic Managers of the owning Railway. Notice to be sent within one month to the owning Railway in all cases how and when the damage took place and the nature of it.

COACHING.

RULE VII. The exchange of passenger stock to be subject in extent to mutual arrangement between the respective Railways.

RULE VIII. The mileage charge on coaching vehicles to be seven pies per mile both on the outward journey and in returning, except that no mileage is to be charged on the return journey for horse boxes, carriage trucks, hospital carriages, prison vans, and special saloon carriages not used for ordinary traffic, unless returning under load.

Double horse boxes while carrying four or more horses to be counted and charged mileage as two vehicles.

RULE IX. Coaching vehicles to be allowed one hour for every twelve and a half miles run on foreign lines, and twenty-four hours extra at destination, free of demurrage.*

RULE X. Demurrage to be charged on all coaching vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and IX at the rate of eight annas per hour.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A. M. on the following day.

No. 2.

4. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, the 11th February.

PRESENT:

As on the 10th, with the exception that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company was represented by Mr. G. Low Calder, Chief Accountant, instead of by Mr. Prestage.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read.

5. The discussion of the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock was continued.

GOODS.

RULE XI. The interchange of goods stock to extend to all connected lines and branches. A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in time of pressure.

(N. B.—*This rule has been modified in accordance with Resolution under para. 25, page 316.*)

RULE XII. All consignments of less than three tons to be transhipped at junction. In all other respects, the interchange of goods traffic and stock shall be unrestricted.

* *Vide* para. 8, page 313.

Traffic Managers to be at liberty to make exceptions by mutual agreement as to the amount to be transhipped in cases of consignments which, from their bulk or weight, fully occupy a wagon, or require exceptional care, such as furniture, glass-ware, stationery, millinery, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

The above two rules were unanimously agreed to.

6. The following rule was then proposed:—

No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty, or returning with a load of eighty-one maunds or more to the owning line.

Mr. Molesworth proposed as an amendment that all words after the word "empty" be struck out.

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Molesworth.	Colonel Jenkins.
,, Mathew.	Mr. Leslie.
,, Conder (G. I. P. Ry.)	,, Calder.
,, Saunders.	
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	

Colonel Trevor did not vote.

The amendment was carried and the rule passed as under, *viz.*:—

RULE XIII. No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty.

7. The following rule was next proposed:—

* That subject to the proviso in Rule XIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of one pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

Mileage to be paid on the weight entered in the invoice of charges.

This rule was agreed to by all Members of the Conference except Mr. Conder, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who proposed a mileage rate of ⅓rd of a pie per ton.

* (*For Rule XIV as finally passed*, vide *page 316.*)

[When read at the following Meeting the mileage rate was further discussed, and Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) suggested that, with the view of obtaining an unanimous proposal, a compromise as to the rate of mileage be made, and that the rate be fixed at half of a pie per ton, and the daily speed at 150 miles. This met with no seconder].

8. The Conference agreeing that a free allowance of time should be made according to the mileage run on a foreign line or lines, and also that 24 hours should be allowed for unloading and the same for re-loading free of demurrage: it was put to the Meeting whether the allowance of time should be reckoned both for coaching and goods vehicles by miles per hour, or by miles per day.

For miles per hour.	*For miles per day.*
Col. Jenkins.	Mr. Molesworth.
Mr. Leslie.	,, Conder (G. I. P. Ry.)
,, Mathew.	,, Saunders.
,, Calder.	
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	

Colonel Trevor did not vote.

Carried, that the reckoning be made at per hour.

9. Mr. Leslie proposed an allowance of seven miles per hour.

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Leslie.	Mr. Molesworth.
Col. Jenkins.	,, Conder (G. I. P. Ry.)
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	,, Mathew.
Mr. Calder.	,, Saunders.
Col. Trevor.	

Carried.

10. The opposers of this motion wished the following opinions to be recorded:—

Messrs. Molesworth and Mathew were in favor of a speed of six and a half miles an hour.

Messrs. Conder (G. I. P. R.) and Saunders were of opinion that the speed should be fixed at 140 miles a day.

11. The opinion of the majority being in favor of speed of seven miles an hour, the following rule was passed, *viz.*:—

* Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every seven miles run on a foreign line, and for unloading and re-loading 24 hours for each and every operation free of demurrage.

* (*For Rule XV*, vide *page 316.*)

12. Mr. Conder proposed that a free allowance of twelve hours at each junction be granted. This being supported by Mr. Saunders only, was lost.

13. It was then proposed that demurrage should be at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity.

For.	*Against.*
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	Mr. Conder (G. I. P. R.)
Mr. Calder.	,, Molesworth.
,, Leslie.	,, Saunders.
Col. Jenkins.	,, Mathew.
,, Trevor.	

Carried.

14. Mr. Conder, in recording his dissent, stated that, in his opinion, the rate of demurrage should be Rs. 12 a day, or if the hourly rate had to be adopted, it should be annas 8 per hour. With this opinion Mr. Saunders concurred. Messrs. Molesworth and Mathew were in favor of the rate being fixed at annas 8 per hour.

15. The following clause was passed by the majority, *viz.*:—

RULE XVI. Demurrage to be charged on all goods vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and XV at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity per hour.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A.M. on the following day.

No. 3.

THE CONFERENCE RE-ASSEMBLED AT 11 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1879.

16. PRESENT:—As at Meeting No. 1.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read.

17. Proposed by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate that—

RULE XVII. The receiving Railway may call upon the forwarding Railway to accept empty wagons with a view to equalize the ton-mileage.

This rule was agreed to without dissent.

18. Proposed by Mr. Leslie, and seconded by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate, that—

RULE XVIII. The Railway on which through traffic originates shall provide wagons for such traffic. But when the through traffic offering is more than the wagon stock of the sending Railway can cope with, it may call on the receiving Railway to place a daily average capacity of wagon stock at its disposal at the junction for traffic to, and *vid*, the receiving Railway; and in the event of failure to comply within one week, the sending Railway shall be entitled to charge two pies per ton-mile on all traffic to the extent of the wagon stock short supplied, which it may send through in its own stock: provided that the receiving Railway shall not be required to supply more wagons than sufficient to maintain an equal interchange of stock based on the carrying capacity. Open wagons to be accepted if supplied with proper sheets and ropes.

This rule was agreed to by all members of the Conference with the exception of Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway), who did not vote.

19. Proposed—

RULE XIX. In case any goods vehicles are loaded on the homeward journey to any station short of the junction with the owning Railway, the Audit Offices of the respective Railways shall make a special return of the same to each other, and the mileage charge under Rule XIV shall be charged to the Railway so loading such wagons.

This rule was agreed to without dissent.

20. Proposed by Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway), and seconded by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate, that—

Whatever amount is paid for mileage, demurrage or penalty for wrong sending by any Company for the use of vehicles of other Companies, is, in all cases, to belong, and be paid over to, the owning Company.

Mr. Leslie proposed as an amendment that the word "demurrage" be struck out—

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Leslie.	Mr. Molesworth.
,, Prestage.	,, Conder (G. I. P. R.)
Col. Jenkins.	,, Saunders.
Mr. Mathew.	The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.
Col. Trevor.	

The amendment was carried, and the rule passed as under—

RULE XX. Whatever amount is paid for mileage, and penalty for wrong sending by any Railway for the use of vehicles of other Railways, is in all cases to belong to, and be paid over to, the owning Railway.

21. The following rule was proposed:—

RULE XXI. Each Railway to accept the statements of other Railways with respect to the loads and wagons, unless the number-takers at the junction notice and record that the loads have been interfered with, when the actual contents, and their condition, must be ascertained and recorded by a responsible officer of the receiving Railway.

This rule was unanimously agreed to.

22. Proposed that—

RULE XXII. The accounts referring to any mileage, demurrage, or penalty for wrong sending, in which any Railway is concerned, shall be open to the inspection of such Railway.

This rule was passed without dissent.

23. The want of a revised set of rules and regulations for all Railways in India was brought by the President before the Conference. Several of the existing rules and regulations were made under Act XVIII of 1854, Section 29, and now require revision.

The President suggested that these rules should be printed in the manner adopted on English Railways, *i. e.*, such portions as relate to all Railways being in a uniform type, and the special rules for each Railway, if any, exhibited in a type peculiar to each Railway.

Such a compilation, he thought, could best be prepared by an independent Officer, in communication with an Officer of each Company nominated for the purpose.

Resolved that,—In the opinion of this Conference, a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways should be compiled and published under Section 14 of the new draft Act, or under the corresponding section of the Act as passed.

Resolved further that,—Government be asked to appoint an Officer to compile the rules and regulations, and that the Agent of each Company be requested to decide, on behalf of his own Company, on the adoption or modification of such rules.

Resolved also that,—The Agents of the several Companies be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Railway Conference any new rules or regulations they would like added to those now in force on their lines, and also any corrections or alterations they wished to have made in the existing rules.

This was agreed to.

[Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) not having been aware that this question was to be brought before the Conference, preferred not to express any opinion].

The Conference adjourned till 3 P.M. on the following day.

No. 4.

24. The Conference re-assembled at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 13th February.

Present as at Meeting No. 1, except that Mr. Carter did not attend.

The proceedings of the previous Meeting were read.

25. Mr. Saunders proposed that the following be added to Rule XI, *viz.*:—

It shall not be competent for any Railway Company to refuse to receive traffic booked through from connected Railways, so as to devote all their resources to traffic booked locally, but a fair proportion of through traffic must be accepted.

Mr. Molesworth proposed, as an amendment, that the following be added to Rule XI, *viz.*:—

A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in times of pressure.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

26. Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) stated that from what he had heard there was a disposition to re-consider Rules XIV, XV and XVIII, and requested that they might receive further discussion, and, with the consent of the President, he made the three following propositions, which were voted on as a whole:—

(i). That the mileage rate for goods vehicles on foreign lines be fixed at $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton, of goods conveyed.

(ii). That goods vehicles be allowed one hour for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles run on a foreign line.

(iii). That in Rule XVIII the rate per ton-mile be fixed at double the ordinary mileage rate.

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Conder.	Colonel Jenkins.
,, Prestage.	The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.
,, Mathew.	Mr. Leslie.
	,, Saunders.

Colonel Trevor and Mr. Molesworth did not vote.

The motion was lost.

27. After further discussion, Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) was given to understand that if he would withdraw the third item of his proposals, the Conference would, for the sake of arriving at a general agreement, accept his first two proposals. Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) wishing to meet the general views of the Conference, and agreeing that a unanimous proposal on this much vexed and important question was desirable, withdrew his third item accordingly, and the following was put to the Conference:—

(i). That the mileage rate for goods vehicles on foreign lines be fixed at $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed.

(ii). That goods vehicles be allowed one hour for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles run on a foreign line.

Carried without dissent.

The following rules were then passed:—

RULE XIV. That, subject to the provisos in Rules XIII and XVIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton, of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

RULE XV. Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every six and a half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) miles run on a foreign line, and 24 hours for unloading and 24 hours for re-loading at destination, and 12 hours at intermediate stations for each of these operations, free of demurrage.

28. It was decided that the rules should be printed consecutively.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th February.

No. 5.

29. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th February.

Present as at Meeting No. 1, except that the following were absent:—Mr. Molesworth, Captain Sedgwick, and Messrs. Carter and J. Conder.

30. The Minutes of Meetings were read from commencement, and some additions and verbal alterations made, which were embodied in the proceedings.

31. The rules for the interchange of rolling-stock, as settled from time to time by the Conference having been separately printed*, were read and confirmed.

32. It was resolved that these rules, subject to the approval of the several Boards of Directors, come into force on the 1st September 1879. It being arranged that any notices which may have been given to terminate existing agreements be considered as expiring on the 31st August 1879.

33. Mr. Saunders brought forward for discussion the question of establishing Provident Funds for Railway employés. It was decided that this should be taken up at a subsequent Meeting.

34. The President, at the desire of Sir Andrew Clarke, handed to the Delegates copies of the Rules for Free Passes on State Railways. He also stated that Sir Andrew Clarke trusted that all Companies would endeavour to encourage the education of the children of all Railway employés, and grant them free conveyance to and from school. The Agents present promised that the matter should continue to receive consideration.

35. Sir Andrew Clarke (through the President) said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Agents on the establishment of a large Central Technical and Industrial School in the Hills for the elder children of Railway employés. The State to build the school, the annual maintenance to be paid by the parents, and by a grant-in-aid, per pupil attending, from the Revenue of the several lines. Schools to be constructed to accommodate at least 800 boys or 800 girls, as the expense per head for smaller numbers would be, in Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion, almost prohibitory.

36. The Agents stated that they would, after communication with their London Boards, address Government on this matter.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday, the 17th February.

No. 6.

37. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 17th February.

Present as at Meeting No. 5.

38. The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read.

39. Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., joined the Conference.

40. The draft Railway Act was read clause by clause, and various suggestions and alterations were noted for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred.

41. With reference to Minute No. 33 the following resolution was passed:—

The Conference is of opinion that it is necessary to establish Provident Funds on all Railways, irrespective of surplus profits. They therefore suggest that Mr. Saunders' proposal, as well as one submitted by Mr. Mathew,† be referred to the various Boards of Directors and the Government of India, with a view to ascertain if they would be prepared to contribute to such a Fund out of working expenses, and if so, to what extent.

The Conference was dissolved.

CALCUTTA:
The 17th February 1879.

J. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R. E.,*
President.

* Attached.
† Printed and attached.

INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

General Rules for the interchange of Rolling-Stock between all connected Broad Gauge Railways in India, passed by the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta in February 1879.

PRESENT:

COLONEL J. S. TREVOR, R.E.			PRESIDENT.
G. L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, Delegate from State Rys. ...			VICE-PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engr.	„	E. I. Ry. Co.	MEMBERS.
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, ESQ., Agent.	„	E. B. Ry. Co.,	
COLONEL J. H. JENKINS, B.S.C., Agent.	„	O. & R. Ry. Co.,	
D. ROSS, ESQ., Traffic Manager. / JABEZ LIGHTFOOT, ESQ., Auditor.	Joint with one vote. „	S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,	
F. MATHEW, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engineer.	„	B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,	
H. CONDER, ESQ., General Traffic Manager,	„	G. I. P. Ry. Co.,	
A. M. SAUNDERS, ESQ., Agent and Manager,	„	Madras Ry. Co.,	

RESOLUTION 32.—It was resolved that these rules, subject to the approval of the several Boards of Directors, come into force on the 1st September 1879. It being arranged that any notices which may have been given to terminate existing agreements be considered as expiring on the 31st August 1879.

GENERAL.

RULE I. The day is to be reckoned as 24 hours, commencing at midnight, Madras time being adopted in all cases. The week to end at midnight on Saturday.

No *dies non* to be allowed under these rules.

RULE II. All stock to be considered as handed over when entered in the number-taker's book at the junction station, and it is to be so entered directly it is put into the lines or sidings in which such stock is usually placed for that purpose.

RULE III. Passenger carriages, horse boxes, carriage trucks, break-vans, and passenger road or luggage vans, are to be, in all cases, reckoned as coaching vehicles, whether they run upon passenger or goods trains. All other kinds of vehicles are to be reckoned as goods vehicles.

RULE IV. No return vehicle shall be run, whether loaded or empty, unless otherwise mutually arranged, on any other than the exact route to its own line by which it was received, under a penalty of rupees twenty-two per diem from the time it was missent, until it returns to a station on the route by which it was received.

Vehicles may be loaded on their return journey to any station on the owning line.

RULE V. So soon as the rolling-stock of any Railway passes into the custody or possession of any other Railway, such other Railway is to be responsible for all and every contingency that may arise from the use of such stock while it remains in their possession. Except that if the contingency is clearly traceable to defect of material or workmanship, the actual repair or replacement of the vehicle in which there was such defect, but not of any other vehicle or any other consequent damage, is to be at the expense of the owning Railway.

The cost of repairs arising from ordinary wear and tear to be always borne by the owning Railway; but cases of palpable damage (such as dropping heavy weights into wagons and so damaging the bottoms, neglect of greasing or oiling and other similar neglects), and all cases of accidents or collision to be borne by the Railway in whose custody or possession the stock may be at the time the damage occurs.

No claim shall be admitted for the cost of repairs of stock unless sent to the Railway which is responsible for the payment of it, within three months of the time at which the repairs are completed.

RULE VI. Six additional days to be allowed in case of damage to the stock of either Railway on the line of another Railway for the repairs of such stock, and no demurrage shall be charged for those six days. But if the damage is such as will require longer than six days to complete the repair, the stock must be returned to the owning Railway. If not sent within the six additional days, whether repaired or not, demurrage will be charged after the expiration of the six days unless specially exempted by the Traffic Manager of the owning Railway. Notice to be sent within one month to the owning Railway in all cases how and when the damage took place and the nature of it.

COACHING.

RULE VII. The exchange of passenger stock to be subject in extent to mutual arrangement between the respective Railways.

RULE VIII. The mileage charge on coaching vehicles to be seven pies per mile both on the outward journey and in returning, except that no mileage is to be charged on the return journey for horse boxes, carriage trucks, hospital carriages, prison vans, and special saloon carriages not used for ordinary traffic, unless returning under load.

Double horse boxes while carrying four or more horses to be counted and charged mileage as two vehicles.

RULE IX. Coaching vehicles to be allowed one hour for every twelve and a half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) miles run on foreign lines, and twenty-four hours extra at destination, free of demurrage.

RULE X. Demurrage to be charged on all coaching vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and IX at the rate of eight annas per hour.

GOODS.

RULE XI. The interchange of goods stock to extend to all connected lines and branches. A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in time of pressure.

RULE XII. All consignments of less than three tons to be transhipped at junction. In all other respects the interchange of goods traffic and stock shall be unrestricted.

Traffic Managers are at liberty to make exceptions by mutual agreement as to the amount to be transhipped in cases of consignments which, from their bulk or weight, fully occupy a wagon, or require exceptional care, such as furniture, glass-ware, stationery, millinery, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

RULE XIII. No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty.

RULE XIV. That subject to the proviso in Rules XIII and XVIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$rds) of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

RULE XV. Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every six and a half miles run on a foreign line, and twenty-four hours for unloading and twenty-four hours for re-loading at destination, and twelve hours at intermediate stations for each of these operations, free of demurrage.

RULE XVI. Demurrage to be charged on all goods vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and XV at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity per hour.

RULE XVII. That the receiving Railway may call upon the forwarding Railway to accept empty wagons with a view to equalize the ton-mileage.

RULE XVIII. The Railway on which through traffic originates shall provide wagons for such traffic. But when the through traffic offering is more than the wagon stock of the sending Railway can cope with, it may call on the receiving Railway to place a certain daily average capacity of wagon stock at its disposal at the junction for traffic to, and *viâ*, the receiving line; and in the event of failure to comply wholly or in part within one week, the sending line shall be

entitled to charge two pies per ton-mile on all traffic to the extent of the wagon stock short supplied, which it may send through in its own stock: provided that the receiving Railway shall not be required to supply more wagons than sufficient to maintain an equal interchange of stock based on the carrying capacity. Open wagons to be accepted if supplied with proper sheets and ropes.

RULE XIX. In case any goods vehicles are loaded on the homeward journey to any station short of the junction with the owning Railway, the Audit Offices of the respective Railways shall make a special return of the same to each other, and the mileage charge under Rule XIV shall be charged to the Railway so loading such wagons.

RULE XX. Whatever amount is paid for mileage, and penalty for wrong sending by any Railway for the use of vehicles of other Railways is in all cases to belong to and be paid over to the owning Railway.

RULE XXI. Each Railway to accept the statements of other Railways with respect to the loads and wagons, unless the number-takers at the junction notice and record that the loads have been interfered with, when the actual contents and their condition must be ascertained and recorded by a responsible officer of the receiving Railway.

RULE XXII. The accounts referring to any mileage or demurrage question in which any sending Railway is concerned shall be open to the inspection of such Railway.

Submitted by A. M. Saunders, Esq., Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.

MEMORANDUM.

PROVIDENT OR SUPERANNUATION FUND.

IT is admitted on all sides that it is desirable to establish a Fund of this kind for the Railway Service, and what is wanted is a scheme that shall apply generally to all the Indian Railways, like the Leave Rules for Officers of the Service.

2. To secure the establishment of a Fund, unanimity and concerted action among all the Companies is wanted to decide upon the measure of assistance that shall be asked for as a charge against revenue. The detailed rules might be framed by a Committee of representatives of all the Companies.

3. The Chairman of the Madras Railway, in his memorandum on the subject, states that the gift of one month's salary for each year of faithful continuous service "may be assumed to be not an exaggerated representation of the prevalent idea of what is desirable and just." This, in my opinion, is what the Railway Service should ask for—one month's pay for each year of service—the average monthly salary of the five years previous to retirement being taken for the calculation.

NOTE.—It would be desirable to make some limitation to the grant, say as follows:—service of less than ten years to receive nothing, and service between ten and fifteen years half allowance.

4. As a matter of course deductions would be made from salaries sufficient to provide an equal sum to the bonus proposed, say after thirty years' service. For this purpose it is estimated that a deduction from salaries of 6 per cent. would be sufficient.

NOTE.—These deductions with compound interest under any circumstances to be returned to the subscriber or his legal representative in case of death. Should subscribers, however, on retirement, elect to take an annuity as proposed below, in such case, his subscriptions with interest would lapse, being applied towards the purchase of the annuity.

5. Under the rules of a Fund established on this basis, a subscriber would be entitled, after thirty years' service, to receive an amount equal to about sixty months' pay, thirty of which would have accrued from his own subscriptions and thirty from the bonus grant.

6. Should it be considered desirable to offer an annuity or pension, this might be provided for as follows; but in every case the subscriber should be allowed the option of taking the principal sum or the annuity at his pleasure.

7. The annuity offered should be one purchased by the joint amount of his subscriptions and bonus. A table of factors for age to be used for the calculation might be drawn up, and then approved by Government.

NOTE.—Provision should be made for the payment of the annuity in England through the Company at contract rate of exchange, if desired; and a limitation made of maximum to be granted.

8. Some general provisions would be required, among which should be included the following:—

(*a*).—Fund to apply only to members of the service drawing say Rs. 25 per mensem and upwards. Provision for meritorious service of men drawing lower pay than Rs. 25 to be made from the Sick and Allowance Fund.

(*b*).—If members at present in the service elect to take an annuity, they should be allowed to pay back subscriptions and interest.

(*c*).—Service on any Indian Railway duly certified to count for bonus.

(*d*).—All loss on annuities, depreciation on Government Paper, as well as the bonus, to be chargeable to Revenue.

ADDENDUM.

Calculation of probable pensions in the case of three persons whose average salaries have been Rs. 750, and salaries for five years previous to retirement Rs. 1,000, gives results as follows:—

First Case.—Sixteen years' service, retiring at the age of 55. Annuity nearly Rs. 2,650 per annum, or a little more than one-fifth of pay on retirement.

Second Case.—Twenty-four years' service, retiring at the age of 50. Annuity nearly Rs. 3,850 per annum, or nearly one-third of pay on retirement.

Third Case.—Thirty years' service, retiring at the age of 55. Annuity nearly Rs. 5,800 per annum, or nearly one-half of pay on retirement.

Submitted to Conference by F. Mathew, Esq., Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.

HEADS of proposed RULES for the establishment of "PENSION AND RETIRING ALLOWANCE" FUNDS for members of the permanent Indian Establishment on the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, in supersession of the existing Provident Funds—considered and adopted, for recommendation to the consideration and approval of the Boards of Directors, at a Joint Meeting of the undersigned representatives of the Staff of the two Companies held in Bombay at the Offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on Thursday the 24th October 1878.

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1. The Fund for each Railway to be managed by a Committee consisting of the Agent, Auditor, Chief Engineer, Traffic Manager, Locomotive Superintendent, and Storekeeper of the Railway for the time being.

2. Members' contributions and all other moneys accruing to the Funds to be invested from time to time in Indian Guaranteed Railway Stock, or in Government Paper, in the names of the Agent, Auditor, and one other Head of Department to be settled by the Directors, as Trustees of the Fund.

3. All officers and servants on the permanent establishment of the Company concerned who are not less than twenty years of age, whose salaries are not less than Rs. 40 per month, and who are in the service of the Company when the new Fund is established, to have the right of joining the new Fund.

4. All persons who enter the service later shall join the new Fund if, or when, they are twenty years of age and receive salaries of not less than Rs. 40 per month.

5. Every member of each of the existing Provident Funds to be notified that on the establishment of the new "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds the present Provident Funds will be discontinued; their Rules, so far as they provide for direct contribution to the Provident Fund from the Company's revenue or other sources, and for further subscriptions from members, will be cancelled; and the amount at credit of each member of the existing Funds who is qualified to join the new Funds will be dealt with as the Board of Directors may determine on his account, if he does not elect, within six months

of being so notified, to join the new "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Fund established for the permanent staff of his Company. The amounts at the credit of members of the existing Provident Funds whose salaries are less than Rs. 40 per mensem to be also dealt with as the Board of Directors may determine.

6. Members to pay to the Fund four per cent. monthly on their salaries while they are members of the Fund. The term 'salaries' not to include overtime, batta, and other fluctuating allowances.

7. Any member of the Fund who resigns the service of the Company of his own accord before he has completed ten years' service, or who is dismissed for misconduct at any time, only to receive back the amounts he has contributed to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum up to the date of his retirement or dismissal, *less* any amount lost by the Company through his fraud or dishonesty.

8. Any member of the Fund who may resign the service of the Company of his own accord, and not on medical certificate, after ten but before the completion of twenty years' service, to receive, in addition to his own contributions, with four per cent. compound interest thereon, not more than one-half the rates of retiring gratuity or pension grantable in respect of his service and salary under Rule 10.

9. If any member of the Fund should die after completion of ten but before completion of twenty years' service, his contributions to the Fund, with four per cent. compound interest thereon up to the date of his death, shall be paid over to his family or other recognized heirs, together with the same gratuity as would have been allowed to him, under Rule 8, in the case of his voluntary resignation.

10. Pensions or gratuities to be allowed to members of the new Funds at the following rates on retirement from the Company's service, *viz.*:—

(*a*).—*Up to fifteen years' service.*—On medical certificate that the member is disqualified for further service, or if he is retired on account of reduction or re-organization of the establishment—a gratuity equal to one month's salary for every year of his service, such salary to be the average, under Rule 6, for the last five years of the member's service.
Besides this gratuity, the member's contributions to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum to date of his retirement, to be refunded to him.

(*b*).—*After service of fifteen years.*—On medical certificate, as above, a pension at the rate of twenty-five per cent. of the average salary drawn by the member during the five years previous to his retirement.

(*c*).—For each additional complete year of service after fifteen and up to twenty years' service the retiring pension on medical certificate of twenty-five per cent. to be increased by five per cent. of the average salary of the five years previous to retirement, giving upon retirement after twenty or more years' service a pension at the rate of one-half of the average salary of the five years previous to retirement.

(*d*).—No medical certificate to be necessary for retirement on pension after the attainment of fifty-five years of age, or after twenty or more years' service.

(*e*).—No pension to exceed Rs. 10,000 per annum.

(*f*).—In reckoning claims for pension, only complete years of service to count.

11. The medical certificate required to be that of a Board of reference consisting of the Company's principal Medical Officer, and, with the approval of Government, a Presidency Surgeon, and the Chairman for the time being of the Government Civil Service Medical Board in Bombay. All examination fees payable to any of these officers to be paid from the Fund.

12. All pensions and gratuities allowed under these Rules to be granted in the name of the Railway Company in whose service the member of the Fund concerned is employed.

13. All pensions to commence and gratuities to be due at date of the member's retirement from the service.

14. All pensions and gratuities payable to persons resident in India to be paid only in India and in rupees.

15. All pensions payable to retired European members of the establishment residing out of India to be payable in England only, and at the rate of exchange named for the Company's transactions in their contracts with Government. Retiring gratuities to such members to be paid in India in rupees, or in England at the above rate of exchange, at the option of the members concerned.

16. Service to include privilege leave, but no other leave or period of absence from duty.

17. Any member of the Fund who has once left the Company's service and received gratuity or pension under these Rules, but who may be re-employed by the Company, to reckon his second period of service only from the date of such re-employment as a ground of claim for further gratuity or pension on subsequent final retirement.

18. Upon the death of a member of the Fund after his retirement upon pension from the Company's service, the amount contributed by him to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum up to the date of his retirement, to be paid to his family, or as he may by will direct, or failing these, to his legal representatives, *less* one-half of any sum paid to him during his life by way of pension.

19. The assets of the existing Provident Funds to be made over to the Committee and Trustees of the respective "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds, *less* the proportion of the existing Provident Funds due at date of transfer to members of those Funds who are not eligible for membership of the new Funds, and to those members of the existing Provident Funds who, though eligible to join the new Funds, may elect, under Rule 5, not to join them.

20. All members of the "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds who become entitled to pension under the Rules to have the option of paying up in one or more instalments the whole or part of the amount required, in addition to the balance at their individual credit in the accounts of the Funds (including their share of the amount transferred from the existing Provident Funds), to make up the sum that would have been at their credit at date of their retirement if the "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Fund concerned had been in operation from the date when they became eligible to join it. The sum that would have so been at their credit to be calculated on the basis of a four cent. contribution on their monthly salaries, with compound interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Any member who does not so pay up the balance required, to receive on retirement a pension bearing the same proportion only to the full pension allowable under these Rules in respect of his service and salary, as the amount actually at his credit, with interest to date of retirement, bears to the amount that would have been at his credit if he had been a member of the Fund from the beginning of his service.

21. The Railway Company concerned to provide from Revenue any amounts required from time to time to make good the grants to members of the Fund made under the Rules.

22. The Board of Directors to retain the right of dealing with special cases within the limits of the Rules, and to decide any point of difference between the Committee of Management and members of the Funds.

23. The modifications in the present Provident Fund Rules rendered necessary by the adoption of this new scheme to be specially considered and decided on by the Boards of Directors before transfer of any of the securities and moneys of those Funds to the Trustees of the respective new Funds.

WILSON BELL, HENRY CONDER, T. T. WATSON, ALFRED KING,	G. I. P. Railway Staff.	F. MATHEW, T. W. WOOD, J. R. DUXBURY, E. B. CARROLL, HENRY F. WHITE,	B. B. & C. I. Railway Staff.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during October 1878: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	456	4,055	10,633
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	71	...	...
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	1,185	9,878	3,633
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	1,041	10,173	3,005
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	630	583	21,482
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	379	...	5,850
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	...	1,580
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,762	24,689	46,183
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	1,184	6,767	1,729
Agra Canal ...	10 0	...	2,000	506	2,942	3,296
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	219	7,213	...
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Dún ...	...	...	...	180	1,370	1,376
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	32	183
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	79	2
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	42,092	53,081

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st to 31st October 1878.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	3,639	58	34	22	1,417	5,170	...	·5
Muzaffarnagar ...	4,219	405	393	2	917	5,936	...	·7
Meerut ...	7,726	182	...	76	2,735	10,719	..	·8
Bulandshahr ...	5,773	59	8	...	2,410	8,250	...	·8
Aligarh ...	671	112	...	...	117	900	...	1·
Muttra ...	119	45	5	66	616	851	...	·9
Agra ...	134	222	...	...	145	501	...	·7
Etah ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1·3
Mainpuri ...	36	28	...	...	20	84	...	·7
Fatehgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1
Etáwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5
Cawnpore ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·2
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1·
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	1,978	1,978	...	1·
Dehra Dún ...	1,153	...	...	41	176	1,370	·2	1·1
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7
Tarái ...	66	56	41	555	...	718	...	1·1
Bareilly ...	812	532	260	4,891	...	6,495	...	1·2
Jhánsi ...	18	14	...	...	...	32	...	·6
Hamírpur ...	56	16	7	...	...	79	...	·9
Total ...	24,422	1,734	748	5,653	10,535	43,092	...	...
Total corresponding period last year ...	14,652	323	1,521	2,605	33,980	53,081	...	...
Increase ...	9.770	1,411	...	3,048	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	773	...	23,445	2,989	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... ... Cub. feet per second. 4,288

Volume discharged :—

Etáwah Division Tail	113	
Ditto Escapes	301	
Cawnpore Division Tail	24	
Ditto Escapes	88	526
Balance expended		3,762

Meerut division remarks that there was a great demand for water for rice and sugarcane at the beginning of the month, and for rabi paleo during the latter half. On the Dún canals paleo commenced on the 2nd week; late rice and sugarcane still being watered.

Note.—Besides this rabi irrigation there was some additional kharif (irrigation recorded) extending over an area of 11,248 acres in the following divisions, *viz.*:—

Division.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Bijnor	13	34	...	...	...	...	...	47
Rohilkhand	...	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	1,035
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	7	1,373	2	1,331	4,149	344	8	7,214
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	81	2,767	62	12	2,922
Hamírpur	...	...	...	6	24	...	...	30
Total ...	20	2,442	2	1,418	6,940	406	20	11,248

Allahabad,
The 13th January 1879.

In the statement for September 1878, against "Increase" under "Total area" read "*Nil*" and "Decrease" read 42,043.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

Nature of Traffic	On the Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	On the Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Remarks.
Grains.													
Wheat	873	...	7,231	...	8,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gram	10	...	1,485	...	1,495	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize (or Indian-corn)	150	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1,033	...	8,716	...	9,749	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	
Cotton	...	...	366	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds	20	...	1,781	...	1,801	...	440	...	2,525	...	2,965	...	
Salts	10	...	12,403	...	12,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	1,507	...	...	...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	1,684	...	1,450	...	3,134	...	2,310	...	970	...	3,280	...	
Miscellaneous goods	2,580	...	4,628	...	7,208	...	...	...	415	...	415	...	
Firewood	250	...	800	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	16	640	...	...	16	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber	144	30	107	150	251	180	...	...	10	...	10	...	
Miscellaneous timber	308	616	16	32	324	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	7,552	1,286	30,267	182	37,819	1,468	2,750	...	4,060	...	6,810	...	
Total during corresponding period of last year	834	...	17,601	11,769	18,435	11,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase	6,718	1,286	12,666	...	19,384	...	2,750	...	4,060	...	6,810	...	
Decrease	...	...	...	11,587	...	10,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1877.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1877.	Agra Canal. 1878.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	683	1,401	...	213
Ton-mileage ...	119,525	148,751	...	20,589
Value of goods ...	2,6,274	218,517	...	15,561
Number of passengers	...	9	...	...

Allahabad, }
The 13th January, 1879.

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

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO NOVEMBER 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during November 1878: Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	512	10,750	36,886
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	1,023	42,788	16,954
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	735	14,958	6,476
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	1,041	62,600	13,672
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	868	35,044	28,447
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	508	25,202	10,192
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	385	43,781	18,342
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,072	235,123	130,969
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	...	...	1,196	64,748	23,756
Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	901	26,921	18,175
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	137	3,763	3,983
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	270	18,022	837
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	397
Jhánsi Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	371	933
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	410	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	349,358	179,050

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 30th November 1878.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	9,122	257	147	210	17,287	27,023	...	·6
Muzaffarnagar ...	31,252	802	865	1,439	7,010	41,368	...	·7
Meerut ...	52,867	4,678	874	2,247	8,435	69,101	...	·8
Bulandshahr ...	45,149	2,739	212	6,434	5,705	60,239	...	·8
Aligarh ...	13,563	5,962	103	3,272	1,559	24,459	...	1·0
Muttra ...	1,813	3,246	105	2,213	2,827	10,204	...	1·0
Agra ...	4,083	2,399	159	1,613	1,762	10,016	...	·7
Etah ...	1,083	611	34	241	211	2,180	...	1·4
Mainpuri ...	11,373	5,632	56	251	1,175	18,487	...	·7
Fatehgarh ...	5,931	3,357	55	39	1,712	11,094	...	1·1
Etáwah ...	6,363	6,247	3	18	3,274	15,905	...	1·5
Cawnpore ...	9,249	15,949	314	379	448	25,430	...	1·2
Delhi ...	3	1	...	5	119	128	...	·10
Gurgaon ...	1,273	1,469	422	423	7,571	11,158	...	1·1
Debra Dún ...	3,263	101	37	132	227	3,763	·2	1·1
Bijnor ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7
Tarái ...	566	181	104	836	..	1,687	...	1·1
Bareilly ...	7,387	1,967	510	6,516	15	16,335	...	1·3
Jhánsi ...	103	119	149	...	...	371	...	·6
Hamírpur ...	56	335	19	...	...	410	...	1·0
Total ...	204,490	55,095	4,168	26,268	59,337	349,358	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	105,046	21,955	7,717	10,855	33,477	179,050	...	...
Increase ...	91,444	33,140	...	15,413	25,860	170,308	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	3,549	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through — Cub. feet per second.

Solani aqueduct		5,529
Volumes discharged—		
Sirsa Escape	9	
Etáwah Division Tail	68	
Ditto Escapes	68	
Cawnpore Division Tail	250	
Ditto Escapes	72	
	457	
Balance expended		5,072

In the Meerut division it is reported that there was a full demand throughout the month for rabi crops.

Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Water entering canal		1,203
„ leaving „		7
Net consumption		1,196
Agra Canal—		
Water entering canal		1,106
„ leaving Etá escape	98	
„ „ Kitam escape	107	205
Net consumption		901
Rohilkhand Canals—		
Water entering division		327
„ leaving „		57
Net consumption		270
Dún Canals—		
Water entering canal		190
„ leaving „		53
Net consumption		137

Besides the rabi irrigation included in this statement, the following additional kharif irrigation is recorded—

Sugarcane	24
Rice	14
Cotton	147
Foodgrains	291
Fodder crops	39
Miscellaneous	6
Total	521

of which 485 acres belong to the Eastern Jumna Canal, and 36 to the Hamírpur lakes.

Allahabad,
The 29th January 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Number.	Down. Maunds.	Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Number.	Down. Maunds.	Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Number.
Grains.												
Wheat ...	504	...	20,310	...	20,814	...	...	...	400	...	400	...
Gram ...	...	...	4,487	...	4,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	50	...	811	...	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán ...	362	...	1,679	...	2,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	50	...	2,432	...	2,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ...	...	...	1,027	...	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár ...	529	...	2,310	...	2,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	6,210	...	6,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	13,991	...	2,160	...	16,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,486	...	41,426	...	56,912	...	...	...	400	...	400	...
Cotton ...	...	...	15,550	...	15,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ...	126	...	3,824	...	3,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts ...	510	...	31,192	...	31,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	4,108	...	610	...	4,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials ...	4,205	...	3,100	...	7,305	...	4,350	...	2,175	...	6,525	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	2,999	...	13,001	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ...	3,000	...	8,230	...	11,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ...	100	2,000	2,175	43,500	2,275	45,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	540	122	10,100	13,210	10,640	13,332	...	...	2,804	...	2,804	...
Miscellaneous timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	11	...	43	...
Live stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	31,074	2,122	1,29,208	56,710	1,60,282	58,832	4,382	...	5,390	...	9,772	...
Total during corresponding period of last year...	10,474½	...	55,114	20,064	65,588½	20,064	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	20,599½	2,122	74,094	36,646	94,693½	38,768	4,382	...	5,390	...	9,772	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1877.	1878.	Agra Canal. 1877.	1878.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos ...	2,429	5,936	...	349
Ton-mileage ...	425,075	923,949	...	30,920
Value of goods ...	4,54,091	6,15,514	...	9,375
Number of passengers	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*

Allahabad,
The 29th January 1879.

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

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during December 1878. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	...	740	614	25,929	56,175
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	914	43,242	20,436
Meerut	8·30	...	969	792	72,273	39,568
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	925	88,880	39,859
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	947	98,864	65,988
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	449	76,779	45,742
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	750	80,793	40,315
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,391	486,760	308,083
Lower Ganges. Kasganj	...	...	...	108	7,205	...
Bhongaon	...	...	...	75	3,205	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	183	10,410	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,057	128,364	61,677
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	876	54,581	37,439
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	333	40,600	2,742
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	1,026
Dún Canals	...	...	...	152	5,213	6,359
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	535	1,178
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	708	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	727,171	418,504

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 31st December 1878.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	26,332	608	265	609	18,696	46,450	·6	1·5
Muzaffarnagar	62,657	1,597	1,658	2,506	9,340	77,758	·3	1·2
Meerut	116,458	6,622	1,864	6,048	9,563	140,555	·3	1·5
Bulandshahr	69,698	9,958	404	11,937	6,237	98,234	·8	1·5
Aligarh	38,725	21,606	718	5,278	2,052	68,379	·2	1·5
Muttra	3,544	6,859	295	5,083	4,845	26,626	...	1·8
Agra	8,614	5,408	832	5,097	2,494	22,445	...	1·3
Etah	10,111	5,139	285	4,881	264	20,650	...	1·8
Mainpuri	24,124	15,592	79	647	1,791	42,233	...	1·3
Fatehgarh	9,247	7,036	61	124	2,968	19,426	...	1·4
Etáwah	19,611	21,283	111	185	5,286	46,476	...	2·1
Cawnpore	19,859	27,767	696	4,204	2,161	54,687	·1	1·6
Delhi	25	85	...	15	119	244	...	1·5
Gurgaon	2,851	4,083	1,798	2,777	10,443	21,952	...	1·7
Dehra Dún	4,385	198	37	168	425	5,213	·4	2·1
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	1·4
Tarái	1,580	244	135	1,105	...	3,064	...	1·7
Bareilly	22,863	2,832	1,385	10,428	28	37,536	...	1·8
Jhánsi	143	102	110	144	6	535	...	·8
Hamírpur	56	614	38	...	...	708	...	1·4
Total	440,883	137,633	10,711	61,236	76,708	727,171	...	...
Total for the same period last year	249,975	69,900	20,131	30,760	47,738	418,504	...	...
Increase	190,908	67,723	...	30,476	28,970	308,667	...	...
Decrease	...	...	9,420	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Cub. feet per second.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct 5,774

Volumes discharged—

Etáwah division tail	...	0	
Ditto ditto escapes	...	11	
Cawnpore ditto tail	...	229	
Ditto ditto escapes	...	96	
Syana escape	...	54	
			383
Balance expended	...		5,391

Meerut Division reports—"Light showers of rain on 2nd and 3rd which caused a fall in demand for water for a few days only."

Eastern Jumna Canal—

Volume entering the canal	...		1,058
Ditto leaving ditto	...		1
Net consumption	...		1,057

Agra Canal—

Volume entering the canal	...		1,126
Ditto leaving Bara escape	...	127	
Ditto ditto Kitam ditto	...	123	250
Net consumption	...		876

Dún Canals—

Volume entering the division	...		171
Deduct excesses at silt trap, Ambari	...	5	
at Dhamráwálá branch	...	7	
at Partápur	...	2	
at other canals	...	5	
			19
Net consumption	...		152

Fair demand for wheat throughout the month.

Rohilkhand Canals—

Volume entering canals	...	333
Ditto leaving ditto	...	0
Net consumption	...	333

Lower Ganges Canal—

Water entering the Kasganj division	...	465
Ditto escaping	...	282
Net consumption	...	183

Allahabad,
The 14th January 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,263	...	7,975	...	9,238	...	...	...	80	...	80	...
Gram	150	...	1,791	...	1,941	...	...	...	754	...	754	...
Rice	1,531	...	2,100	...	3,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	925	...	...	...	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	208	...	1,028	...	1,236	...	...	...	64	...	64	...
Dál	293	...	9,328	...	9,621	...	292	...	867	...	1,159	...
Juár	19,459	...	4,818	...	24,277	...	472	...	...	...	472	...
Bájra	...	...	5,725	...	5,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	3,499	...	...	...	3,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,328	...	32,765	...	60,093	...	764	...	1,765	...	2,529	...
Cotton	...	...	30,959	...	30,959	...	4	...	1,759	...	1,763	...
Oilseeds	154	...	1,301	...	1,455	...	82	...	1,066	...	1,148	...
Salts	140	...	19,559	...	19,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	1,974	...	557	...	2,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	7,425	...	7,175	...	14,600	...	4,175	...	1,560	...	5,735	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,487	...	32,895	...	35,382	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Firewood	3,000	...	11,000	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	2,573	51,460	2,573	51,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	15	15	4,790	3,008	4,805	3,023	...	...	500	...	500	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	717	1,434	717	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	42,523	15	1,44,291	55,902	1,86,814	55,917	5,025	...	6,651	...	11,676	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	36,177	10	67,781	23,600	1,03,958	23,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	6,346	5	76,510	32,302	82,856	32,307	5,025	...	6,651	...	11,676	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

There is a slight increase in the total quantity of food grains moved both ways on the canal as compared with previous month's returns.

During November the bulk of the grain traffic was downwards, but December's returns show that a reaction has taken place, and that the coarse kinds of grain are being moved upwards.

There is a fair demand for downward freights, cotton and salt being the principal items moved through to Cawnpore. Cotton shows an increase of about 15,000 maunds as compared with the same period last year, while salt is less by 10,000 maunds. There is no real falling off, though, in the salt traffic from Moradnagar, weekly returns give about the same quantity put down at the ghat as was done last year.

There is considerable improvement in the timber and firewood trade, but the bulk of this traffic is now carried in boats instead of rafts as formerly.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1877.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1877.	Agra Canal. 1878.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	3,850	6,919	...	417
Ton-mileage	673,750	1,264,424	...	35,046
Value of goods	6,46,264	9,12,664	...	31,495
Number of passengers	...	15	...	...

Allahabad,
The 14th January 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 280 AND 281 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND MARCH 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Muriwa, Nugee, &c.); *Panicum Miliare, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Muriwa, Nugee, &c.); *Panicum Miliare, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verakoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Muriwa, Nugee, &c.); *Panicum Miliare, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	REMARKS.
		C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	C.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	
MADRAS.	South Canara	6	9	6	9	8	9	6	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	12	1	1	3	7	8	7	8	Bombay salt. 5 Goa salt. 5

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects in Madras have improved in consequence of rain having fallen generally over the whole Presidency. This rain has also extended to some districts of Mysore. In Bombay the reaping of the *rabi* harvest has been nearly completed. Slight distress continues in two talukas of Sattara, as reported last week; in Kaladgi the people are leaving their homes in quest of employment; and in Dharwar rats are causing considerable damage. Otherwise prospects seem generally good. In the Central Provinces and Berar also the *rabi* has been almost completed with fair results. In Rajputana and Central India things are unchanged. In Bengal the *rabi*, which has, as elsewhere, been mostly gathered, has given a generally fair outturn, except in Rajshahye, where it has been injured by want of rain. Some rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, but it is much wanted still in several districts both for the crops in the ground and for ploughing and sowing. In Assam also rain is greatly wanted; in Sylhet the price of rice is rising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, prospects continue fair, and in the Punjab further improvement is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 22nd)	0·63 (average of two stations.)	Rice 11·31, *cholum* 15·48, *ragi* 18·1, *cumboo* 15·58; 6 inches water passing over anicut; standing crops doing well; Bengal-gram, *ulundu* and horse-gram being harvested in some talukas; cotton being picked.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·95, *cholum* 16·25, *cumboo* 20·66, *ragi* 17·68; cotton being picked in four talukas, outturn from ¼ to ¾; second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	2·52 (average of 13 stations.)	Rice 9·86, *cholum* 13·38, *ragi* 17·41, *cumboo* 15·75; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 12 inches water; crops, wet and dry, generally in good condition, slightly improved by late rains; *samba* paddy, *kumbalai*, *oltadan*, *cholum* being harvested, outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	2·48 (average of 13 stations.)	Rice 10·41, *cholum* 17·01, *ragi* 17·21, *cumboo* 17·16.
Malabar („ „)	0·99 (average of 13 stations.)	Rice 9·98, *ragi* 17·92, prices slightly risen in three talukas, stationary elsewhere. *General Remarks.*—General prospects improved owing to general fall of rain over the whole Presidency.
Bombay—(Mar. 26th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee (Mar. 26th)	At Manora from 10th to 16th, 1·20; at Bullakhan 26.	River on 23rd, 2 feet 10 inches; last year 8 feet 5 inches; three fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; Hyderabad no change.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad (Mar. 26th)	...	No change.
Broach („ „)	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; cases of dropsy in Wágra villages.
Surat („ „)	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh (Mar. 26th)	...	No change.
Násik („ „)	...	*Rabi* harvest good.
Konkan—		
Tanna (Mar. 26th)	...	*Rabi* and public health good.
Colába („ 24th)	...	No change.
Ratnágiri („ 18th)	...	*Rabi* generally good; 17 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished.
Satara ...	...	Reaping almost completed; slight distress in two talukas; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	Weather cloudy; people leaving homes in quest of employment in places; *rabi* harvest nearly completed.
Belgaum ...	...	Cattle disease in two talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	Sugarcane planting commenced; rats causing considerable damage; no change in state of public health.
Kanara ...	...	Harvest of second crop on coast land being prepared for monsoon crop.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; harvest nearly completed; public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather hot; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest generally approaching completion; weather hot.
Bengal—(Mar. 25th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Noakholly ...	0·36	Weather cooler during week; a sharp thunderstorm on evening of 13th and again on 14th; hail said to have fallen in northern part of district on 13th; rain done some good to crops.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·2	Weather cloudy throughout week; *jum* cutting nearly over; rain badly wanted for chilly and other spring crops; 6 cases of cholera reported, of which 5 proved fatal.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·80	Weather cooler than last week; some rain on evening of 13th; state and prospects of *boro* crop fair; land being prepared here and there for sowing early rice.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot throughout day; nights and mornings cool; want of rain severely felt; prices continue unchanged; cholera in Motbaria and Tooskhali.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil* 0·40 Goalundo.	A severe storm at Goalundo; weather much colder everywhere; rain much wanted everywhere; ploughing going on.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool at night for season; state and prospects of crops favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for time of year; state and prospects of crops favourable; but rain wanted, especially for spring rice.
Tipperah ...	*Nil* 0·92 Brahmunbaria.	Weather cool; rain much wanted all over district for ploughing; nearly all cold-weather crops off the ground.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler; no crops on ground; high prices continue; public health in general good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fairly cool for time of year; rain wanted still; winter harvest nearly over.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool still at night, but hot in day; crops mostly cut; those on ground fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cool nights and mornings, hot midday; no change to report about crops; cholera in some thanas.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather warm in day, but cool at night; rain still required; small-pox still in town and thanas Pubna and Mowpore; cholera also appeared in town and interior.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than previous week; *rabi* harvest in progress, outturn not good owing to want of rain; spring rice requires rain; lands being prepared for sowing rice crop.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for time of year; standing crops pretty good; rain much wanted; public health fair.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	High westerly winds; weather hot during day, but cool at night; most of *rabi* crops harvested; sowing of spring rice commenced.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Strong westerly wind during day, causing cool nights; prospects crops good; cultivation of *aus* rice being commenced; rain much wanted in most places; small-pox still prevails in Bagdogra subdivision.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather beginning to be hot; strong west wind during day; sowing of early rice commenced; tobacco being still cut; prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* good; cholera in places.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	High west winds prevailed during early part of week; weather very hot, but since last few days temperature decreased; rain much wanted; sporadic cholera here and there.
Darjeeling ...	...	Weather getting sensibly warm; strong westerly wind during week; land being cleared for sowing; very dry; rain wanted.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops favourable; small-pox at Sudder Station; cholera at Tumlook.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly growing warmer; state and prospects of crops favourable.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather clear throughout week; some crops yet on ground; fever, cholera, and small-pox still prevail in places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry, but cool; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Only a drizzle at Chatna; prospects of crops fair; rain wanted for cotton; small-pox still continues in some villages.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fairly cool for time of year; sugarcane good wheat being reaped.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, dry, and cool; state and prospects of crops favourable; very few crops on ground.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Clear weather, with strong westerly wind; *rabi* crops, linseed excepted yielding well; prices keep high owing to exportation.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	West wind with cool nights; *rabi* harvest going on; opium and gram inferior.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; strong westerly winds; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot during day, but cool at night; harvesting of late winter crops far advanced; prices of all sorts of grain gone down a little; health fair.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Mornings cool again; a strong west wind in early part of week, but during last two days wind fallen; *rabi* crops being gathered, outturn generally good; rain wanted for indigo.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild, with west wind; harvesting of *rabi* crops continues, outturn very fair; *cheena* and *moong* being sown.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly getting warmer; high west wind and dust-storms during midday; cold-weather crops nearly all harvested; *cheena* being sown; rain much wanted for *cheena* and indigo; poppy-heads being tapped; prices stationary; public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, cool nights, hot days, with high west winds; *rabi* fair on the whole; harvest commenced; indigo coming up well but damaged a little by west winds.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually cool; *rabi* crops being harvested; outturn fair.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Morning cool; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 101·3°, *rabi* crops being cut in places; prices of food-grains remain stationary; small-pox in places; health of plough-cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cool at night, but hot and windy in day; sowing of *cheena* commenced; *rabi* harvest going on; public health fair, but small-pox still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings and evenings cool; days warm; crops being rapidly gathered; prospects fair.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects unchanged; *mohwa* crop backward; prices either stationary or rising slightly; small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *mohwa* harvest a splendid one; cholera hanging about; it does not seem epidemic.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and getting very hot; nothing to report about crops.
Balasore ...	0·03	Weather very variable in temperature; slight rain in parts of district; morning fogs; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Cuttack ...	0·68	Weather cool for the season; strong evening breezes, sometimes bringing showers; *dalua* rice in ear, and in places attacked by worms; land being ploughed for next crops; sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; at Khurda very sultry; *dalua* looking well; common rice sells at 15¾ to 21 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in places in Eastern Bengal and Orissa; it is much wanted in several districts both for crops on ground and for ploughing and sowing operations; *rabi* crops mostly gathered; outturn fair on the whole; *rabi* in Rajshahye not good; gram and opium crops in Monghyr inferior; *mohwa* crop in Lohardugga backward, but excellent in Manbhoom.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 26th).		
Benares (Mar. 25th)	...	No change; *rabi* almost cut.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Heat increasing; wind less.
Jhánsi („ 26th)	...	No change.
Agra (Mar. 25th)	...	Prospects unchanged; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 26th)	*Nil*	Crops good; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaon („ 22nd)	Heavy rain fell in parts on 17th.	Hail fell in a few places, but did no real damage; prospects much improved by the late rain.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	...	Agricultural prospects fair; *rabi* crops being cut.
Lucknow („ 26th)	...	Prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	*General Remarks.*—No change; prospects continue fair.
Punjab—(Mar. 20th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects improved; health good; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; crops ripening; the *barani* prospects somewhat improved; prices of grain stationary; small-pox about, otherwise health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Public health and state of crops good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health good; crops fair; price of wheat fallen slightly.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	State of crops and health of district good.
Sialkot ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings proceeding well.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; cattle disease continues.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Public health and state of crops good; prices of wheat and grain falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·9	Health good; crops flourishing.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prospects improved; slight fluctuation in prices of food grains.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects continue to improve.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 26th)		
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects unchanged; slight cholera in tahsil Harda.
Betúl ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; prospects better than anticipated; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	Threshing *rabi* crops completed; prices steady.
Nágpur (Mar. 26th)	...	Days hot, mornings cool; harvest continues; outturn fair; small-pox in Ramtek tahsil; cattle disease generally prevalent.
Chánda ...	...	Clear; hot; harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; warm, harvest progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára (Mar. 25th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest continues, outturn good; small-pox prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox in Luknádon; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting, small-pox continues; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy, hot; reaping continues; health good; prices of wheat fallen and gram risen.
Damoh ...	...	Reaping *rabi* in progress; health good; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices risen.
Biláspur („ 22nd)	...	Clear; hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	...	Very hot; sugarcane plantation continues; cholera decreasing.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* cutting and threshing continue; outturn on the whole fair; cholera at Chhattisgarh division abating, small-pox prevalent in ten districts.
British Burma—(Mar. 26).		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good in Akyab and Sandoway districts; small-pox in Kyoukphyoo town and cholera in district.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Twenty-two fatal cases of small-pox and one fatal case of cholera in Rangoon town; slight small-pox and fever in Pegu; otherwise health fair in the district; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa (Mar. 22nd)	...	Two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox at Shwedoung, otherwise health good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health fair; small-pox prevailing in parts of the district.
Bassein ...	...	Five deaths from cholera; cattle disease, 90 deaths in two circles from 6th to 19th March.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	No report received.
Prome ...	...	One death from cholera; health generally good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama and Meaday.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	
Tounghoo ...	...	
Mergui (Mar. 15th)	...	Three deaths from cholera in Mergui town; cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Health good generally, a few scattered cases of cholera and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo town, Rangoon town and district, Thonkwa, Henzada and Thayetmyo; cattle disease continues in Bassein.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably hot and dry; lands prepared for *asu;* want rain greatly.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; price of rice rising.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 26th)	...	Rain has fallen in some districts; crops damaged slightly in parts of Kolar and Chitaldroog by rats; for week ending 15th March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals, 241.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Mar. 26th)	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; weather warm.
Central India—(Mar. 26th)	*Nil*	Prospects the same.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Mar. 16th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fair; health and crops good; season agreeable, occasionally close, cloudy, cool and windy.
Marwar („ 15th)	...	Sufficient water supply; health and prospects good; weather cloudy; slight rain throughout the state; prices falling.
Harowtee („ „)	8·05 (at Deoli); 0·28 (at Tonk).	Health good; high westerly wind.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 26th)	...	Prospects good; heavy showers this morning.
Alwár („ 25th)	0·27 (in one Tahsil).	Crop healthy; tanks drying; health good.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 13th March, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India be taken into consideration. In doing so, he said :—

"My Lord, At an earlier stage of the measure, when presenting our first report from the Committee, I said I would, when at this stage, explain how we had dealt with the very many suggestions and varied criticisms we had received

from public Administrations and from private individuals; and this explanation will be best afforded by a perusal of the Bill, in which many of the suggestions will be found adopted and criticisms given due weight.

"Where we have not thought it desirable to embody any specific recommendation or to adopt any alteration, we have, by the very large and liberal powers conferred in the eighth clause on Railway-Administrations, enabled those bodies, when experience proves the necessity and the public interests require, to make such rules and arrangements consistent with the law as will meet any omission which we have made.

"That the law even now is complete, or that we have anticipated every contingency, is what we cannot claim. A recent case will show this. We had discussed at our last meeting the propriety of considering what course should be adopted in the case of persons who were travelling, or sought to travel, on Railways, whilst suffering from dangerous, infectious or contagious diseases, and we left the subject believing that we had sufficiently provided for this contingency, when an incident that happened subsequent to this decision of ours showed that there was still something wanting. That deficiency we have now supplied, and the subject is to be dealt with by special rules.

"The Committee has adhered as closely as possible to the existing law and practice, and has limited its task to the definition of what might have been before obscure, and to the simplification of what might have been confusing.

"The greatest innovation in this measure, strange to say, is to be found in the fourth clause, which gives legality to the employment of locomotives in our Railways—a power which, although we have embarked during the last quarter of a century on the construction and working of some thousands of miles of Railway, we do not now possess; by this omission State and Company being rendered liable to be indicted for the use of engines as perpetrators of a common nuisance or disturbers of the public peace and safety.

"We have extended the provisions and protection of the law to Railways owned by private individuals and to those in Native States, and we have also brought within its influence the auxiliary carriage by water of the fleets and ferries working on our great rivers in connection with our land-lines.

"A small, but by no means an unimportant, extension of what constitutes a Railway-servant has been made, and this will now include those most independent of gentlemen—the coolies—employed by the sub-agents of Contractors of the Companies for loading and unloading trains. Their exemption, hitherto, from the application of the law had left the Railway-Administration and its customers completely at their mercy, and this was sorely felt during the recent heavy famine-traffic.

"Although, hitherto, it has not been the custom to permit public running on a line until it had been certified after inspection as fit for traffic, yet this prohibition has not been compulsory as it is in England, and I now ask for power to make it so here also.

"The new law in reference to accidents will slightly increase the number of accidents to be reported over those hitherto required to be brought to notice; but the extension will not entail much additional labour on the Railway-staff.

"By the Bill, as last settled, it was left optional to the various Railway Companies to make at their own will and pleasure such general rules as they might think fit for the working and management of their lines. It is most satisfactory to me to have to say that I carried the late Railway Conference entirely with me, in rendering it obligatory to make these rules. Under this provision, the very many suggestions for securing the safety, comfort and convenience of the travelling public will be from time to time considered and drafted as the case and circumstances may dictate.

"The legislation regulating the carriage of property by Railway has been brought within this Bill, and has been removed altogether from the operation of the Carriers Act of 1865, by which the Railways in their arrangements with their customers have been hitherto guided.

"To avoid my making any error or giving cause for any misunderstanding, and to render unnecessary any attempt by me to explain a very intricate and technical matter, I should prefer to quote in full paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Report of the Select Committee. They are as follows:—

"'9. On further considering the question of the liability of carriers by Railway for loss or damage to ordinary goods, as distinguished from goods for which a special insurance-rate, as it is sometimes called, is chargeable, we are of opinion that no mere adaptation of section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, such as is proposed in paragraph 7 of our former report, will suffice to put the law into as clear and simple a form as is desirable. The amendment we propose in section 10 will be found when the entire law bearing on the point is looked to, to be, except in one particular to which we shall presently advert, an amendment in point of form only; but it is nevertheless desirable that we should explain it in some detail.

"'10. The law now governing the liability of Railway Companies in India in such cases has recently come under the consideration of the High Court at Bombay in the case of *Kuvarji Tbolsee Dass* v. *The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company*. It has to be collected with some pains from sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, which treat of the responsibility of bailees in general, the Carriers Act of 1865, which treats of the responsibility of common carriers, and section 11 of the Railway Act of 1854.

"'By these enactments it was intended to provide * that a Railway Company should be liable for loss of, or damage to, ordinary goods only when such loss or damage arose from the neglect or misconduct of its servants; and further, that no Company should by any special contract be able to relieve itself of liability in such cases. But, though the Bombay High Court, in the case just referred to, held that the effect of these enactments when taken together was, at all events as regards the main point, in accordance with the intention of the framers, it arrived at this conclusion only after a discussion which makes it clear that some simplification in point of form is desirable.

* See, as regards the Railway Act, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Carriers Act, 1865.

"'11. What we now propose is to remove contracts to carry by Railway altogether from the operation of the Carriers Act of 1865, and to frame the section of this Bill regarding them in such a manner that the whole law will be found in that section and the provisions of the Contract Act relating to bailments.

"'Under sections 151 and 152 of the Contract Act, carriers by Railway will be bound to take the same care of the goods entrusted to them as a prudent man would take of his own; and where they take such care, they will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur.

"'Under section 10 of the Bill, they will be prohibited, as a rule, from freeing themselves by any special contract from the obligation thus imposed upon them.

"'12. So far the law will be in strict accordance with the existing law, or what the existing law was intended to be; but here we have introduced an alteration of some, though not of very great, importance by excepting from the general rule prohibiting special contracts such contracts in writing as may be in a form approved of by the Governor General in Council, and may be signed by the consignor.

"'It will be observed that this exception corresponds to the proviso regarding special contracts in section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, with this difference that, while the latter Act provides that the special contract shall be effectual and relieve the Company only if it is held by the Court to be reasonable, thus leaving the validity of the contract to be determined *ex post facto*, our exception makes the contract good, if in a form to be approved beforehand, and thus avoids the uncertainty which, owing to the different views that may be taken by different Judges as to the reasonableness of a contract, frequently attaches to such transactions in England.

"'13. It need hardly be said that contracts going to relieve absolutely from liability for neglect or misconduct would usually be held unreasonable in England; but there are cases in which it has been held that a carrier by Railway may reasonably exempt himself, at least conditionally or partially, from such liability, as, *e.g.*, where he stipulates that he shall not be liable unless a claim is made within a certain time after the loss or damage has occurred, or where he is willing to carry subject to the ordinary liability at a fair rate, but offers as an alternative to carry free from all liability at a lower rate, or where he exempts himself only from liability for damage arising from loss of market caused by delay. It is to meet cases of this sort that the exception has been introduced.

"'14. Our attention having been directed since the submission of our previous report to the danger to which carriers by Railway in this country are exposed of having fraudulent claims brought against them in respect of valuable property of small bulk alleged to have been lost in transit (a point dwelt on at some length by the Select Committee in the Act of 1854), we have deemed it well to omit the limitation of Rs. 100, which we introduced into Bill No. II, and to require (section 11) that such property shall (as at present) be declared in all cases, whatever be its value.'

"The very great importance of this subject to the trade of India must plead for me in giving the Council so long a quotation. In case of goods lost or damaged, a subject on which we have received many communications, we have, in accordance with the Carriers Act of 1865, section 91, relieved the owner from, and thrown upon the carrier, the onus of showing how the loss or damage was occasioned. By section 14, we have somewhat enlarged the powers now held by the Railway Companies to get rid of property left on their hands beyond the reasonable time in which it may be expected that the owner should remove it, and provision has been made to prevent speculative persons from using the Station-premises to the serious injury of traffic by blocking it up with their goods. A recent incident in Southern India has led to power being taken to deal with persons suffering from infectious diseases. This power is necessary, but in giving it effect, the Railway-Administration will not be relieved from its duty of taking care to see that everything proper for the protection and convenience of the person removed shall be attended to.

"We have mitigated the penalties hitherto following any one who smoked tobacco whilst travelling by Railway. Some other alterations have been made, which involve no actual change in the law, but which were principally made in order to secure simplicity and clearness. With these I will not trouble the Council. The Committee has received many suggestions, all of which have been carefully considered, and have more or less led to the moulding of the present measure. But whilst the Committee has jealously guarded the interests of the public, the users and customers of the Railway, it is to me a source of very considerable satisfaction, and bearing in mind how legislation in this direction was formerly met from the Railway authorities, it is a source of congratulation to this Council, that I am able to present for its acceptance and adoption, and for Your Lordship's approval, a measure complete, I think, and sufficient in itself, and one which has at the same time received the sanction and approbation of the very able and efficient Agents and Managers of the various Railway Companies of India. I take this occasion to thank those gentlemen for the aid and co-operation which they have afforded me in this matter as well as in others, and I would desire to record my appreciation of the relations that now exist between their Administrations and the Department with which I am connected—relations which cannot fail to be beneficial to the trade, the commerce, and the industry of India.

"A few words here, my Lord, illustrating the present condition and prospects of the Railways of India, may not at this moment be inopportune, because representations have of late been put forth which are not by any means favourable to Railway enterprise in this country.

"The total outlay on the Capital Account of the Guaranteed Railways up to the 30th March of this year (1879) may be taken at about 97 millions sterling, including debenture capital. The nett receipts of these lines for this coming year ending in March 1880 are estimated at 528 lákhs, or about £4,861,000 at the current rates of exchange, and this will yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the aggregate investment.

"As from these nett receipts the State has to pay to certain Companies earning profits in excess of the guaranteed interest, a moiety of the surplus, this dividend is slightly decreased; but it is not till one comes to review the present condition of the Capital Account that the practical value of Railway enterprise as inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie becomes more apparent and, to say the very least, hopeful and encouraging. This has been put to the test by the recent arrangement for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. This line is to be acquired at a premium of 25 per cent. In 1877 it yielded a return of 9 per cent.; this last year its returns we may take with safety at 8½ per cent. From these figures it is clear that had not the Company been obliged to pay the State one half the surplus profits in excess of the guaranteed capital, coupled with the power of the State to effect a compulsory purchase, the value of the shares would have stood very much higher.

"I do not consider that I shall be making at all too bold a statement in saying that this purchase will have been effected at 30 per cent. below what would have been the market-value of the property had it not been subject to the condition to which I have alluded.

"The Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways are also surplus-paying lines with their shares at high premiums. The Oudh and Rohilkhand has almost risen to its guarantee, and when once it has been linked on to the East Indian Railway by the bridge now authorized over the Ganges at Benares, and when its present northern terminus has been extended, there is every prospect of this line also paying a considerable surplus.

"The total capital outlay on State Railways up to the end of this financial year will be Rs. 22,20,00,000, and the probable nett revenue for the ensuing year will be Rs. 32,87,000; but in this very early stage, and in the very incomplete condition of these lines, no fair judgment can be pronounced on these figures. We must rather compare them, as I have done, with the history of the older lines.

"I must here rather qualify my concurrence in the wisdom of executing Railways by the State, and subject to the same rules and conditions as all other State expenditure, and this method certainly leads to make our State lines compare unfavourably with the Guaranteed lines. I do not find fault with these rules in themselves; but their application must, and does, frequently retard the progress of works at most critical periods. This, in addition to the reason I have given, is often due to the financial necessities of the State; but, however right or proper it may be, that the State having undertaken the duty of constructing Railways must, in doing so, subject its proceedings to its ordinary rules, and must be guided by its financial necessities, this does not the less remove the fact that the progress of a Railway is often interrupted for want of funds, and that this delay must tend to enhance its cost very considerably. Owing to this, the lines constructed by the State are severely weighted in any comparison which may be made between them and their more fortunate neighbours, the Guaranteed lines, that have not been subject to similar checks and restrictions.

"A few words, illustrating especially the financial position and prospects of the State lines, may not be without interest, and may dispel some of the fears and anxieties which I have seen expressed by those who are no doubt well-wishers to the success of these undertakings.

"I have never concealed my own doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of working, whatever I may be prepared to admit as to the advantages of constructing, lines under the direct authority of the State, and then only through the agency of responsible contractors; so that in bearing my testimony to the efficiency, under many drawbacks—not the least of them being the difficulty of obtaining for an administration working under the hard and stiff rules of a Government bureau, that elasticity and freedom of action which is the very essence of commercial enterprise—I cannot but admit that whilst a Manager or an Administration is seeking superior authority, through the tortuous routes by which it can usually be only approached, a market may be lost or a traffic diverted. The public suffers a double loss, for it suffers through the individual and through its Government.

"But in spite of all this, and remembering that the older enterprises run from one certain mart to another through known and well-beaten tracks of long established trade-routes, the light lines opened during the last four years, though still far from complete, and though even yet fragmentary in every detail and in equipment, give results far more promising as to their future than the heavier lines which have passed beyond all the trials of their early youth.

"The receipt and expenditure per traffic train-mile of the State lines compare very favourably with similar statements of the Guaranteed lines; I will not weary the Council with the figures in detail, but will prefer, because it will, I think, more clearly describe what I want to show, to confine myself to a comparison of the nett receipts of the older with the younger lines.

"The East Indian Railway in the first six years of its life never touched 7 per cent. any one half-year. The Rájputána gave the last half-year of which

the returns are complete, and within four years of its opening, 2·55 per cent. The Jabalpur line in its sixth year had a percentage of nett earning of 2·36. The Tirhut line barely into its second year gave 1·32.

"The Neemuch and Holkar line, equally heavily weighted as was the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, gave the first year a return exceeding 2 per cent. the latter not reaching that till its fourth year.

"The Sind, Panjáb and Delhi, as well as the Oudh and Rohilkhand, had in their earlier existence to some extent still to labour under conditions adverse to doing a good business, and are in the same category as some of our State lines, broken up or interlaced with other systems; but even admitting all this, the early progress of the latter will stand a comparison with the former.

"This success—a success which, I think, no one will now question—was hardly even anticipated at so early a stage of the railway-life of India by the great proconsul who was its originator; and coming down to more recent times, when a further forecast was made of railway development during the rule of Lord Lawrence, I find that it was even then calculated that the general revenues of India would have to be bearing at the present moment a burden of interest amounting to more than one million sterling. As a matter of actual fact, we have to-day a mileage of open lines in excess of what was contemplated at the time of the forecast, and the nett receipts from these lines are almost in equilibrium with the charge for interest on their capital cost.

"One feature in connection with the capital expended on railways in India has an almost exceptional interest, namely, that this capital represents the total amount which these undertakings have cost. Mistakes have been made, some money has been perhaps used unwisely, nay, possibly, even extravagantly. But on the whole in return for this capital which represents every shilling that has been expended on these undertakings, the community has received full value, and this value has been secured without the loss or ruin which has so often attended the earlier history of similar enterprises in other parts of the world.

"Satisfactory and hopeful then as are our railway interests, I can only regret the circumstances which are now somewhat checking the further progress of those lines which this Empire so much needs, though I believe and trust that the very caution that we are now exercising will eventually justify, and that at no distant date, vigorous and consistent measures for completing the main arterial systems of railway-communication throughout this peninsula."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that, although the Bill had been greatly improved by the Select Committee both in arrangement and in substance, and although the objections he had to many provisions in Bill No. II had been remedied in Bill No. III, there were some points in the Bill under consideration in regard to which he would invite explanation from the Hon'ble the Mover.

The object of his first question was to ascertain whether sufficient provision had been made in the Bill for securing the reasonable comfort and convenience of travellers, and especially Native travellers. He observed, and observed with satisfaction, that section 8 of the Bill did impose upon Railway-Administrations the obligation to make rules for preventing over-crowding of carriages and "for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, Railways," and that these rules were subject to the approval of the Government of India; but he would ask whether the wording of the latter clause was sufficiently wide to make it obligatory on Railway-Administrations to provide for the reasonable wants of travellers, and especially Native travellers, at stations, such as suitable waiting-accommodation, drinking-water and other necessary requirements. In the case of English travellers the want of a legal obligation was to a great extent supplied by the pressure brought to bear upon Railway-Administrations by public opinion in the newspapers; but this force was in great measure non-existent in the case of Native travellers. He would suggest, therefore, that, if there was any doubt upon the subject, it might be removed by a suitable amendment of clause (*d*) of section 8.

The next question he would ask the Hon'ble the Mover related to a small matter—contained in section 29. That section declared that persons neglecting or refusing to give an account of the quantity and description of property tendered for conveyance by rail, or giving a false account of such property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every ton of such property, or for any parcel exceeding one hundred-weight, &c., &c. Why, he would ask, was the quantity of goods referred to in this section expressed in weights taken from the English system? In India we had, in the *ser*, a legal unit of weight familiar to the people. Why should not the quantities in question be expressed in multiples of the *ser*, instead of in weights which were unknown quantities to nine-tenths of the people affected by the section and, he would add, to most of the Native Judges who would have to decide cases under its provisions? He would venture to recommend that, in this section, for the word "hundred-weight," the words "forty sers" should be read; and for the word "ton," the words "eight hundred sers"—amounts which would be popularly known as "one maund" and "twenty maunds" respectively.

The third point in regard to which he would invite explanation from the Hon'ble Mover was of more importance. It related to section 42, which imposed penalties on the owners and persons in charge of cattle straying or driven on to Railways. The section provided, *inter alia*, that—

"The owner or person in charge of any bulls, cows, &c., straying on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871."

And again that—

"Whenever any such animals are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on any Railway not so provided, otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the Railway, or for any other lawful purpose, the person in charge of such animals, or if he cannot be identified, then the owner of the said animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the same Act."

In regard to these clauses—or rather the corresponding clauses in Bill No. II,—the Panjáb Government wrote as follows:—

"Section 40"—that is, section 42 of the present Bill—"in a country like the Panjáb is one of great importance; and, unless the Act, in respect of clause 2 of this section, be amended, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it will give rise to great oppression and unpopularity, as the draft section throws upon the owners of cattle a very unjust burden. The clause is similar to one which was proposed in 1871, but which was rejected. No penalties should be imposed on the owners of cattle found on the railway unless the line be fenced. Where a fence considered sufficient is in existence, then no claim for damage to owners of cattle should lie; but the Lieutenant-Governor would strongly protest against the enactment of clause 2, or the imposition of any penalties before railways are properly fenced."

Notwithstanding the strong protest he had just read, the clauses referred to had been retained by the Select Committee. In the course they had adopted, the Committee were doubtless influenced by cogent reasons; but these reasons had nowhere been explained. The matter was not referred to in the report of the Committee, nor was it, so far as he could hear, touched upon by the Hon'ble the Mover in his speech. It seemed due to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb that some explanation should be afforded of the grounds on which his strongly-felt objections had been over-ruled.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said that the whole point of his Hon'ble friend's last objection turned upon whether the men in charge of herds of cattle wilfully allowed the cattle of which they were in charge to graze upon railway-embankments. It was only when they *wilfully* did that, that they would be liable to penalty. The Council could, from their own experience of herdsmen in this country, say whether it was not their common practice to turn their herds on wherever they found good pasturage; the banks of railway-lines were covered with excellent pasturage, and therefore herdsmen were in the habit of driving cattle to feed upon it. Where the Police drove the cattle off they found it necessary, in some instances, to follow them up to the owners. Personally, he should like to see every railway-line fenced, but it was uncommonly hard upon the travelling public that their lives should be risked in consequence of cattle being wilfully driven upon the line to graze.

The question had been frequently raised in the interests of the public, and he thought that the principle of the clause to which objection had been taken was a right one. It seemed to him a self-evident proposition that such a provision should be made to prevent accidents.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT supported the view which was taken by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Herdsmen in this country, as was well known, were in the habit of deliberately driving their cattle and leaving them to feed on the best pasturage they could find, quite irrespective of the ownership of the land. If, as a matter of necessity, there must be lines of railway which were unfenced, then he thought some punishment must be provided for wilfully driving cattle to feed on the banks of such railways.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said, with reference to the other points raised by his Hon'ble friend, that the various proposals respecting the comfort and convenience of passengers were so many and in such detail that the Select Committee thought them beyond the scope of a legislative enactment. But by making it obligatory on the Railway Companies to make rules in consultation with the Consulting Engineer to Government, and providing that those rules should be subject to the sanction of Government, the Committee thought that it would be in the power of Government to secure all that was necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He thought that, as a general rule, the desire of the Railway Companies and Administrations was to provide, as far as possible, for the various wants of passengers. A great deal in that respect had been done in recent years, but it was not an easy task to provide all that was necessary, and there were, no doubt, deficiencies in many of the railways.

With reference to the over-crowding of passengers, his experience was that the Natives themselves were to blame, for they would force themselves into carriages in which there was no available room, and he thought it was not the desire of the Railway-Administration to put more persons into a carriage than the carriage was intended to accommodate.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR suggested the addition of a few words to clause (*b*) of section 8. He could not agree with Sir A. Clarke that Native passengers were alone to blame themselves for over-crowding. He believed that they were helpless in the matter and were ill-treated by railway-servants. He had himself very often seen passengers forced by guards into carriages where there was no room. He thought it necessary to pass rules to regulate the accommodation of passengers in such matters as water-supply, shelter from the sun, and other station-accommodation.

General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON said that he had constantly, when travelling as Quarter Master General, seen Native third class passengers locked up and utterly unable to leave their carriages when passengers of the first and second classes were allowed to parade the platform of a railway-station. If there was time to allow passengers to leave the train, he thought that the Natives should also be allowed to quit their carriages. He would require Station-masters to open the doors of all the carriages at each halting station.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the Bill as it stood did not make it compulsory on Railway Companies to make general rules to provide for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He would therefore suggest the addition to section 8, clause (*b*), of the words "and the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers."

With respect to the other question, regarding the use of the English words "ton" and "hundred-weight," it ought to be remembered that this Bill was a consolidating measure, and those words were in the existing law, Act XVIII of 1854, section 14, and had never, so far as he knew, given rise to the slightest difficulty. As to the propriety of using the Hindústání term "ser" because it was the name of the standard weight recognised by the Indian legislature, he regretted to say that that was only nominally so; the ser was declared to be the standard weight of India by an Act (No. XXXI of 1871) which, though passed more than seven years ago, had unfortunately not been brought into force.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE observed that, as a general rule in all Guaranteed Railways, the maximum carrying capacity of every wagon was marked on it both in tons and in maunds for the information both of the public and the servants of the Company.

The Hon'ble MR HOPE said the report of the Select Committee on the Bill, although it was dated 26th February, was only in the hands of the Members some time on Friday last. No sufficient time was thus afforded for consideration. Moreover, when he glanced at the report, it struck him that the Committee was an exceedingly limited one. There seemed to be more than one conspicuous omission of well-known names which might have been added to it. He need only mention one Member, the Hon'ble gentleman on his left (Lieutenant-General Sir M. Kennedy), who might be supposed to be able to give valuable advice. However, notwithstanding this short notice and imperfect Committee, he had come to the Council with the intention of accepting this Bill on trust, just as other Hon'ble Members had on occasion to accept on trust Bills which they had not had time to go through themselves. But what had taken place led him to doubt the expediency of doing so. A number of objections of various kinds had been raised, some of which were held by Hon'ble Members to be of considerable importance to the Native community, and some provisions of this Bill imposed serious and possibly undeserved penalties on individuals. Suggestions had been devised to meet some of those objections, but he had not been able to catch what it was proposed to do; and he very much doubted whether objections of this kind, which were fundamental objections, could be satisfactorily disposed of in a few minutes at the Council table. He would suggest whether it would not be better to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee, to republish it, and to allow Local Governments, and amongst others the Panjáb Government, time to consider the provisions of the Bill as they now stood. He was aware that he could not, according to the Rules, move for the re-committal of the Bill, unless indeed he claimed advantage on the ground of its not having been seven days in his hands, but he threw out the suggestion for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member in charge.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that, considering the immense importance of some of the suggestions which had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, he thought it would be impossible on the spur of the moment to meet those suggestions. It appeared to HIS EXCELLENCY scarcely desirable that the Bill should be hurried through the Council, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had expressed a wish that the Committee should be enlarged, HIS EXCELLENCY thought the opportunity should be taken to do so.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES observed that if the Bill were now referred back to the Select Committee, with the addition of other Hon'ble Members, he doubted whether the further report could be presented in sufficient time to be taken into consideration before the departure of the Council from Calcutta. Besides, even if the report were presented before the next meeting, Hon'ble Members, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, might again raise the objection that the Bill had not been in their hands for the full period of seven days prescribed by the Rules. The Bill was quite too important a measure to be passed at Simla. The result of referring the Bill back to the Committee would therefore probably be to postpone the passing of it till the Council had returned next November to Calcutta.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE thought that the objections which had been raised by his hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton had been sufficiently met by the explanations which had been offered in answer to them, and the suggestions for the amendment of the Bill which had been made. He admitted that, as regarded the trespassing of cattle on Railway-lines, there was a choice of evils. Either the risk of accidents from cattle-trespass in unfenced lines of Railway must be taken, or provision must be made for the punishment of the owners of cattle wilfully driven on embankments for pasturage, where the persons in charge of such cattle could not be identified. With regard to the necessity for making provision for the comfort and convenience of Native passengers, he thought it had been met by the amendment which had been suggested by his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes. There was nobody more anxious to provide for

the comfort and convenience of passengers than the officers of the Railway-Administration themselves, and for his own part, he had at once accepted the suggestion which had been made. With regard to the question of the weights to be recognised, the Bill followed the existing law in that respect; it had been found to work satisfactorily and he had heard no objection to it. This important Bill had nearly been completed and was ready to be brought up when his hon'ble friend Sir Michael Kennedy joined the Council. If he had been here when the deliberations of the Committee were proceeding, SIR ANDREW CLARKE would have been glad to have had the benefit of his experience in settling the provisions of the Bill. The Bill had been a very long time under consideration, and the Committee had received a very large number of criticisms which had all been very carefully discussed and considered.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES begged to remind His Excellency the President that the Bill was in one important respect most urgently needed. The absence from the present law of any provision legalizing the use of locomotives on railways, made it necessary that this Bill should be passed without further delay. For want of such a provision (the insertion of which had been expressly directed by the Secretary of State), every Railway Company in the country, and the Government as the proprietor of State Railways, were liable to protracted and expensive litigation. The suggested amendments of the section relating to cattle-trespass could not possibly be adopted; and the importance of the other two amendments had been exaggerated. There would be no difficulty in making them at once. The amendments which had been drawn up, he was of opinion, fully met the objections which had been taken to sections 8 and 29. He had often known amendments of infinitely more importance and difficulty made by the Council under circumstances precisely similar to the present.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR suggested the substitution in section 29 of the words "five rupees for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas" for the words which had been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton. That would make the provision harmonise with the expression used in other Acts.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, on consideration, he thought it would be better to insert his amendment of section 8 as a new clause after clause (*b*) of that section. His motion would therefore be that the following clause be inserted after clause (*b*) of section 8:—

"*(c)* for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers;

and that the present clauses (*c*) and (*d*) be lettered respectively (*d*) and (*e*)."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON then moved that, for clause 3 of section 29 of the Bill, the following shall be substituted:—

"shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every maund (of 3,200 tolas) of such property; and such fine shall be in addition to any charge to which such property may be liable."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE wished to take the liberty before this Bill was passed, to point out once again that it appeared to be somewhat unfair to visit the shortcomings of Railway Companies upon the owners of cattle which strayed upon the unfenced embankments of railway-lines. Although cases had been known where persons employed in tending cattle had been found wilfully to drive the cattle under their charge upon railway-embankments for the purpose of grazing upon the pasturage there, yet it was difficult to prove where the offence was wilful and where it was not, especially with regard to unfenced lines, and it was hard to punish the owner for a matter which might have been purely accidental or unavoidable. He thought it should be made incumbent on Railway Companies to fence their lines of railway before inflicting any penalty for the trespass of cattle thereon.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL desired to submit that the grievance put forward by the Hon'ble Member who last spoke was wholly sentimental. No one was better aware than that Hon'ble Member that the whole country of Bengal might be said, broadly speaking, to be unfenced; yet they had every day experience of cattle being taken from fields which were unfenced and carried to the pound, and there impounded until the owners paid the fine prescribed by law for their release; and if the cattle were unclaimed, they were

sold to pay the expenses of their keep. Now, although the Bill before the Council imposed an additional fine for the wilful driving of cattle on lines of railway and the land belonging thereto which were unfenced, the principle of the enactment was the same as that of the Cattle Trespass Act, against which no objection of this kind had ever been urged.

In both cases the law threw upon the owners of grazing cattle the burden of taking such care of their property as would prevent it from causing injury to others, whilst the punishments imposed by the law were less or greater, according as the absence of due care entailed risk of injury to property only, or to life as well as property.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE thought the objection which had been taken by the Hon'ble Mahárájá had been looked upon in an erroneous light; because, although the statement which had just been made that the whole of Bengal was an unfenced country might be true, it should be borne in mind that the penalty of impounding prescribed under the Cattle Trespass Act was an ordinary penalty; but the penalties under this Bill were extraordinary, and over and above the ordinary penalty imposed by law for the offence of cattle-trespass. Therefore, it seemed to MR. HOPE that there was no parallel between the two cases.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES considered that the distinction made by this Bill was a perfectly reasonable one. Under ordinary circumstances, cattle-trespass caused no injury to life, limb or valuable property; but the trespassing of cattle on railway-lines was attended with extreme risk to the lives and limbs of passengers, and to valuable engines and carriages of the Companies. The legislature was therefore perfectly right in imposing extraordinary penalties on persons who allowed cattle to stray on such lines, whether fenced or unfenced. To require that all Indian Railways should be properly fenced was, in the present state of our finances, to ask an impossibility.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE thought that the reference which the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes had made to the important question of the risk to lives and limbs of passengers travelling by Railways ought to be an additional reason why it should be incumbent on Railway Companies to fence their lines.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR remarked that very few of the State lines were yet fenced and that the speed of the lines was regulated with reference to that fact; it would be done in time, but the fencing of railway-lines could not be effected in a day, and in the meanwhile there would be danger of the traffic on Railways being entirely stopped if fencing was made a *sine qua non* to the running of trains.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE observed that there was another reason why railway-embankments should be protected from the trespass of cattle. The grazing upon them of cattle caused injury to the embankments.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that in this country, as a rule, there were no fences—arable and pasture land of various proprietors lay in one plain side-by-side. There was no fence between the land of each proprietor nor between the crops and the grazing grounds. It was the admitted duty of every owner of cattle to employ herdsmen to prevent their trespassing. If the cattle trespassed, they were impounded and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act. There would be nothing contrary to the custom and habits of the country if the Railway were left unfenced. Efforts were being made to fence the Railways to diminish the risk of accidents, not because adjacent land-owners had any right to ask that they should be fenced. Meanwhile, heavy penalties must be imposed to protect the lives of passengers. The penalties sufficient for the protection of crops were not sufficient for the protection of the lives of the passengers by rail.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said the motion before the Council was that the Bill be passed. The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore had offered an objection, but had not moved an amendment. It seemed to SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT under all the circumstances to be undesirable that the passing of this Bill, which had been a long time under the consideration of a Select Committee, should be any longer postponed. The objections which had been raised in the course of that day's discussion had all, he thought, been thoroughly sifted, and as far as he was competent to judge, had been satisfactorily met. But with reference to this Bill, and also with reference to another Bill before the Council, objections had been raised to the effect that the Select Committees which had to report upon the Bills and to sift their

provisions were unduly small. It appeared to him that there was considerable force in that objection, and that in the case of a Bill of such importance, and in the case of most of the Bills which came before the Council, it was very desirable that in future the Select Committees appointed should be somewhat larger. In the case of the present Bill, he agreed in the observation which had been made that it would have been very desirable to have had the benefit of the experience of Sir Michael Kennedy on the Select Committee, and he had no doubt that Sir Michael would have been added to the Committee if he had arrived at Calcutta at an earlier period in the progress of the Bill. It would have been better, also, if one or more of the Native Members of the Council had been sitting on a Bill which so materially affected the safety and comfort of every portion of the Native community. He would only add that he hoped no further objections would be made to the Bill being now passed.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES had had nothing to do with the formation of the Committee on the Railway Bill. He regretted the absence from the Committee of the Hon'ble Sir M. Kennedy and Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore; but he was confident that the omission to secure their assistance was due to mere forgetfulness on the part of the overworked Member in charge of the Department of Public Works. As to the Bills in his (MR. STOKES') charge and actually passing through the Council, he begged to inform the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot that the Committee on each was abundantly full. Thus, the Committee on the Transfer of Property Bill consisted of seven Members, including the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. On the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, six Members were sitting. On the Negotiable Instruments Bill, there were five Members. On the Alluvion Bill, there were seven. On each of the Bills dealing respectively with Legal practitioners and Coast-lights, there were three Members,—a number which, in his opinion, was amply sufficient for those Bills.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE explained, with reference to the remarks he had made about the omission of Sir Michael Kennedy from the Committee, that his hon'ble friend had been nearly two months in Calcutta. He arrived before the assembling of the recent Railway Conference, from whose deliberations the Select Committee stated that they had derived great advantage. He therefore could not apprehend what there was to have prevented the Committee from obtaining the advice of his hon'ble friend. He merely mentioned these facts in support of the remarks which he had made regarding the smallness of the Select Committee on this Bill.

The Motion that the Bill be passed was then put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

Leave was granted.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES, in the absence of the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, moved that the order of the Council of the 5th instant directing the publication of the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette* be rescinded. The effect of allowing the order to remain unrescinded would be to postpone unnecessarily the passing of the Bill until the Council met at Simla or even until it returned to Calcutta. The present intention of Sir John Strachey was that the Bill, which merely effected a few trivial alterations in the Presidency Banks Act, should, if the Council consented, be passed at their meeting on Wednesday next.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill.

BURMA ELEPHANTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild Elephants in British Burma.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th March, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th March, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 12th March, 1879, was adjourned to Thursday, the 13th March, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 19th March 1879.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán Bahádur, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D. C. L., C. S. I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C. S. I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R. E., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the supplementary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Since the former report had been presented he had received valuable communications from Mr. Justice Ainslie and Mr. Justice Sewell White, both of the Calcutta High Court, which had led the Select Committee to make some changes in the Bill, and one or two further amendments of the Code. Under these circumstances, the Committee now recommended that the Bill as amended should be republished; but, considering the urgency with which some of the amendments were required, they were of opinion that the passing of the Bill should not be delayed for more than two months.

ALLUVION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that since the report was presented, the Government of India had received a telegram and a letter from the Bank of Madras proposing two changes in the Act. To enable the Council to understand this proposal, he must read the part of the Act relating to the qualifications of a Director, so far as it was material for his present purpose. It was very brief and clear:—

"No person shall be qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder *in his own right* of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank to the nominal amount of Rs. 10,000 at the least.

"No person shall be qualified to serve as a director if he holds *the office of* director, provisional director, promoter, *agent* or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established or having a branch or agency in British India."

Now, the Madras Bank wanted the Government to make two changes in this rule; first, they wanted us to insert after the words "in his own right," the words "or in right of a firm in which he is a partner;" and, secondly, they wanted us to define the word "agent" so as to prevent the member of a mercantile firm acting merely as the correspondent of a joint-stock Bank, such as the Comptoir d'Escompte, from being thereby disqualified as a Director. It was difficult to speak gravely of the latter proposition. The duties of the firm which had raised this question were, so far as regarded the Comptoir d'Escompte, simply to collect some of the Bank's bills and invest and remit the proceeds for the credit of the Paris Bank, as directed from time to time. No lawyer would hold for a moment that this constituted the collecting firm an "agent" in the sense in which that word was used in the Act. By 'agent,' as there used, was meant the gentleman at the head of the branch of a Bank doing its local business and thereby competing with the Presidency Bank—as Mr. Harper was the agent of the Oriental Bank in Calcutta and Mr. Stevens in Madras. And the present able and learned Advocate General of Madras (Mr. O'Sullivan) had given an opinion (which the Bank of Madras had sent us yesterday) distinctly to that effect. It would therefore be idle to introduce such a definition, and the Government of India objected to make useless changes in the law. The other alteration which the Bank of Madras proposed was of a substantial nature. They wanted to have it laid down in the Act that a man might be

qualified as a Director of a Presidency Bank if he merely belonged to a firm holding shares in the Bank to the amount of Rs. 10,000. The Government of India opposed this change on principle. The object of the requirement that shares should be held by a Director "in his own right" was to guarantee that every Director should personally have a considerable beneficial interest in the well-being of the concern. It was obvious that this security would be weakened if they were to allow a member of a partnership which, under the Indian Companies Act, section 4, might consist of no less than twenty persons, to be qualified as a Director merely because his firm held shares in the Bank to the amount of Rs. 10,000. The whole matter had been carefully considered both in the Financial Department and by himself; and the Government of India declined to make the proposed modifications because one would be useless and the other would be wrong.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA ELEPHANTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants in British Burma, or, to use the amended title proposed by the Committee, the 'Bill for the preservation of wild elephants,' be taken into consideration.

The Bill, it would be remembered, was originally applicable to British Burma only, but its scope and local operation had been enlarged by the Committee and a revised edition, embodying the amendments of the Committee, had been published under the designation of Bill No. II.

All the Local Governments and Administrations affected, or which might be affected, by the measure in its amended form, had accepted its provisions, with the exception of the Madras Government, which had a not unnatural predilection for its own enactment of 1873. As, however, the present Bill, if it became law, would not operate in the Madras Presidency, unless specially extended thereto by the Madras Government, there appeared no necessity to make any alteration in the present Bill on that account. The only alteration of any importance made in Bill No. II by the Select Committee was the insertion of a provision making the previous concurrence of the Governor General in Council necessary before the Local Government could extend the Act to any local area not specified in the first section. The object of the amendment was simply to provide a security that the Act should not be extended to any new local area without mature deliberation.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS wished to ask a question of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He had an impression that there were some few permanently settled zamíndárís in Bengal where elephants were still caught and that the right to catch them had been enjoyed by the zamíndárs before and since the Permanent Settlement. In some cases he was informed that the papers of the Permanent Settlement shewed that the right had been expressly assessed and permanently settled. It was no doubt necessary to pass a Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants; but it might be necessary to make some special provision for such cases as he had referred to. He wished to ask whether there was any provision for such cases, and whether the point had been considered by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that the possibility of claims, such as those adverted to by Mr. Evans, being put forward had been considered by the Committee, and it was partly for this reason that a wide discretion was allowed to Local Governments in the matter of levying a royalty on elephants; for the Hon'ble Member would perceive that the levy of the impost was not obligatory but might, if deemed necessary or called for, be remitted altogether.

The main object of the Bill was to assert clearly and distinctly on behalf of the State the right to regulate and control the capture and destruction of wild elephants and the right to demand a royalty on elephants killed or captured. But the manner in which, and the extent to which, these rights were to be enforced were advisedly left in great measure to the Executive Government, by whom any claims to exemption made by individuals or classes would, he felt sure, receive the most careful and the most equitable consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th March 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 286 AND 287 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND MARCH 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Wheat.	Rice. Barley.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Varagu, Kora, Cumboo, Sámai, Cumboo, Murúwa, Nuggles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*	Gram.	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year.										
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	7 11 8	8 2 1	7 8 5	9 7 10	11 8 9	21 0 20	10 2 10	5 19 0	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Kolar	7 5 7	9 1 ...	8 3 11	10 5 13	12 8 13	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Tumkúr	7 3 7	7 0 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Mysore	7 3 7	7 0 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Hassan	7 3 7	7 0 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Shimoga	7 3 7	7 0 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Kadur	7 3 7	7 0 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Chitaldroog	6 2 6	7 0 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
	Coorg	6 0 6	7 0 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	
		5 8 5	7 6 5	8 0 11	10 5 12	12 5 12	24 0 24	10 3 11	5 26 3	0 84 0	2 6 5	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras	Ganjam ...	...	8 1	10 3	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	6 9	11 1	10 4	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 1	11 7	23 3	22 7	13 8	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	11 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	
	Vizagapatam ...	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 7	15 1	13 0 16 8	14 8	13 9	9 0	14 6	14 1	12 1	16 4	15 2	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...	
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	8 9	7 9	6 9	10 0	10 0	8 4	17 2	17 2	12 5 ...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 7	18 9	18 9	12 6	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...	
	Kistna ...	5 9	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	6 5	12 5	12 5	6 9	12 5	12 5	10 4 ...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	11 8	19 9	20 5	11 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 1	12 8	Kistna ...	
	Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	18 2	16 8	10 1 18	3	14 8	...	19 1	17 7	10 9	19 4	12 6	9 4	85 0	85 0	109 8	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore ...	
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	10 3	...	...	...	9 1	8 9	4 9	10 8	10 8	8 3	15 0	14 6	11 4 17	4	17 4	12 3	19 5	18 7	12 7	20 6	19 8	11 2	194 4	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...	
	Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 6	10 0	9 7	6 7	15 4	14 4	11 3 14	1	14 1	10 3	16 7	16 9	10 7	17 4	16 8	10 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 7	13 4	12 5	Bellary ...	
	Kurnool ...	4 4	5 7	4 8	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 4	6 8	12 9	12 3	12 0 13 4	1	12 8	11 2	...	...	12 9	15 0	15 0	12 4	...	...	204 1	12 5	12 5	11 3	Kurnool ...	
	Madras ...	6 6	7 3	8 3	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 2	9 8	10 0	7 8	11 5	11 0	8 4 15	5	15 2	6 4	16 6	16 4	15 6	17 2	15 6	10 8	87 5	87 5	85 0	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...	
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 2	7 5	11 3	11 7	8 5	...	...	... 16	5	16 5	...	16 5	16 5	11 7	17 2	17 9	11 7	93 3	102 1	97 2	13 9	13 9	12 4	Chingleput ...	
	North Arcot ...	7 1	7 1	8 8	...	...	...	11 2	10 6	6 9	11 6	11 6	8 5	...	...	... 10	0 18	1	17 6	9 1	15 9	13 7	18 3	17 9	10 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...	
	South Arcot ...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 1	18 5	16 8	15 1 17	5	18 1	12 7	15 8	15 1	11 3	21 0	20 1	13 7	233 3	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot ...	
	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	5 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 7 14	5	14 5	11 6	16 4	16 4	11 1	18 5	18 5	11 5	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	11 3	Tanjore ...	
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	10 1	10 4	8 2	10 5	10 5	8 3	12 6	12 6	... 15	2	15 9	15 2	16 3	17 0	13 2	18 2	16 9	12 5	106 9	102 1	145 8	14 0	14 0	13 1	Trichinopoly ...	
	Madura ...	5 1	5 5	4 3	...	...	...	8 2	9 7	8 5	9 9	10 1	9 1	14 6	14 6	... 14	7	17 6	14 7	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 9	6 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Madura ...	
	Tinnevelly ...	4 6	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 9	9 1	9 1	8 3	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 5	20 4	19 9	12 2	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Tinnevelly ...	
	Coimbatore ...	5 7	4 5	6 1	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	7 6	10 9	11 3	8 1	15 7	16 5	11 3 19 1	19	15 9	13 0	13 0	12 4	8 6	12 4	12 4	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	8 3	8 3	Coimbatore ...	
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	6 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	7 2	13 9	13 9	10 0 14 0	13	8 4	16 5	16 5	16 5	10 6	16 5	16 5	11 2	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Nilgiris ...	
	Salem ...	5 6	4 9	5 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 9	8 2	10 4	10 8	9 1	14 3	15 1	9 5 15	2	15 9	8 7	14 1	14 1	11 4	13 6	14 1	13 1	123 9	116 6	103 0 {	12 1*	11 2	11 5 }	Salem ...	
	South Canara ...	6 4	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	7 3	9 3	9 8	9 3	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	10 2	16 0	15 1	12 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...	
	Malabar ...	6 5	5 8	7 9	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	10 1	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	10 0	9 11	9 6	10 13	75 1	75 1	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	
Bombay	Bombay ...	6 12	6 12	6 4	16 14	16 5	15 7	5 7	5 7	5 2	8 9	9 9	7 1	1 10	12 3	9 4 10 6	10 6	9 1	6 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...	
	Ahmedabad ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 0	10 0	10 0 10	0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 13	11 7	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira ...	
	Kaira ...	7 4	7 10	8 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 3	7 7	10 11	10 0	9 11 9 11	9 6	8 10	8 0	...	...	...	9 8½	8 3	8 3	113 0	113 0	92 7	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...	
	Surat ...	7 6	7 6	7 11	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	6 2½	4 9	6 11	7 0½	5 11	9 4	9 8½	9 14 9 8½	9 8	8 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...	
	Broach ...	8 0	6 15½	8 6½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	8 6¾	11 6¾	10 0	9 6½	10 0	9 6¼	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	7 12	7 12	10 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...	
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	5 14	5 14	7 6	...	...	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	8 8	8 8	8 8 8	5	8 5	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...	
	Colába (Alibág) ...	6 0	6 0	7 8	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 11	10 8	10 8	7 1	...	...	... 8	0	8 0	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 0	9 6	...	125 0	125 0	10 12	12 0	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	7 15	7 1	8 9½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 0½ 11	14	11 14	10 11	14 15	14 15	11 3	11 2	11 2	9 6	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 5	12 5	11 6	Násik ...	
	Násik ...	9 0	7 14	8 7	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 3	8 3	7 4	...	...	11 3 11	10	11 6	8 13	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	7 5	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 14	11 12	11 6	Ahmednagar ...	
	Ahmednagar ...	7 7	7 4	7 0	...	...	...	6 15	6 13	5 12	7 7	7 7	5 11	11 14	11 14	9 10 12	0	12 0	9 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 1	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...	
	Poona ...	7 8	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13 10	6	10 6	8 10	...	...	...	8 11	8 2	7 5	107 0	106 10	75 4	9 12	9 12	10 12	Sholápur ...	
	Sholápur ...	6 2	6 7	7 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 0	6 10	8 4	8 2	7 9	9 1	9 9	10 6 11	0	11 7	11 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 0	8 8	...	...	224 0	12 4	12 0	12 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	4 14	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 4	8 13	8 12	6 12	12 15	13 0	13 0 12	4	11 12	13 8	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 13	116 8	116 8	145 10	11 0	10 3	11 10	Satara ...	
	Satara ...	6 1	5 6	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	8 11	8 10 8	13	8 13	8 11	15 11	16 0	14 8	7 3	7 8	9 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	Belgaum ...	
	Belgaum ...	4 11	4 8	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	9 0	9 1	8 0	9 8	9 9	8 8	11 11	12 4	12 11 11	8	13 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	8 3	150 0	150 0	154 0	12 4	12 4	14 6	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	4 0	4 0	7 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	15 8 11	0	12 0	15 8	13 0	13 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Ratnágiri ...	
	Ratnágiri ...	5 4	5 15	6 7½	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	6 8	11 5	10 9	7 14	9 2	9 10	10 0 7	15	7 15	7 13	10 0	14 0	8 0	5 9	5 9	8 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	14 0 11	0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 13	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Páneh Mahás (Godhra) ...	
	Páneh Mahás (Godhra) ...	6 2	5 8	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6 8	0	7 7	7 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 4	11 1	7 5	96 0	109 13	107 2	12 8	12 10	12 6	Baroda ...	
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 8	11 3	10 2 10	3	10 3	8 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	10 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...	
	Asirgarh ...	7 12	7 12	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 13	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 13	13 0 13	0	13 0	11 10	11 0	11 12	11 8	14 6½	13 11	10 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 8	11 11	38 0	Nimach ...	
	Baroda ...	6 9	6 9½	7 12	9 10	9 10	9 1	6 9	6 5	5 4	8 4	7 13	7 0	11 6	9 12	9 1 9	2	9 0	7 12	12 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	70 0	57 8	40 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	Nasirabad ...	
	Disa ...	7 13	7 4	6 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 3	9 8 10	0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	Rájkot ...	
	Nimach ...	9 2	9 0	12 4	14 0	14 0	13 10½	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	10 0 15	12	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	114 0	114 0	101 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi ...	
	Nasirabad ...	9 7½	9 12	11 4½	13 9	13 2½	13 7½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 11	12 8	12 0 11	9	11 3½	11 0	10 5	10 10	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	240 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	17 14	Shikarpur ...	
	Rájkot ...	8 0	7 0	7 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 0	8 4 9	12	9 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 3	8 2	10 2	11 7	11 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 11	9 0	11 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Western Districts.*	
	Karachi ...	8 2	8 10	9 13	11 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	10 8	10 0 9	8	9 0	8 0	10 5	10 10	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	17 14	Burdwan ...	
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10 5	10 10	12 0	240 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	17 14					
	Shikarpur ...	7 14	7 15	10 2	12 12	14 0	12 10	6 2	6 2	7 6	8 10	8 13	10 4	...	...	... 10	14	...	9 6	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0					
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 7	8 3	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 13	6 10	...	...	... ...	8	2 15	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Western Districts.																																
Bengal	Burdwan ...	10 0a	10 0	11 4	18 0	17 8	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 12	14 12	12 8	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 0	10 8	8 12					
	Bancoorah ...	12 8b	10 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	15 8	12 8	17 8	17 12	17 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	400 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8					
	Beerbhoom ...	10 0c	10 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	14 4	13 8	15 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0					
	Midnapore ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0					
	Hooghly ...	11 0d	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0					
	Howrah ...	10 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	12 8	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	11 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8					
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 12	11 12	13 8	13 5	14 8	5 11	5 5½	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 10	12 8	17 12	11 10 ...	...	...	...	11 8	10 4	14 8	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0					
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	11 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 12	9 9	9 0					
	Nuddea ...	11 7f	11 7	12 5	...	...	20 0	10 5½	10 10	10 10	11 7	11 7	11 10	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 2	8 14					
	Jessore ...	9 0g	...	11 0	...	...	...	10 10	9 4	11 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0					
	Moorshedabad ...	11 0h	12 0	15 0	...	...	35 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 5	13 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0					

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 10-8 to 15-6 seers, common rice 13-4 to 16-4 seers, and gram 9 to 12-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13-4 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-4 to 6-6 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-3 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11-3 to 12-12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12-12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 11-8 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, and gram 8-8 to 14 seers.

* Bombay Salt.
† Goa Salt.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Remarks.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	
	Dinagepore ...	8 11 *i*	8 6	12 0	12 4	16 0	...	13 3	12 0	18 0	15 9	14 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	14 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...	
	Rajshahye ...	12 0*j*	12 0	12 12	26 4	26 4	27 8	9 12 to 11 4	9 12 to 10 8	10 0 to 11 4	13 8	12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 5½	Rajshahye ...	
	Rungpore ...	9 0*k*	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 15	11 4½	11 4½	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 14	12 8	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...	
	Bogra ...	10 8	10 8	9 15½	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	12 0	13 8	14 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 7	8 7	Bogra ...	
	Pubna ...	13 8*l*	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	6 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	Pubna ...	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*m*	8 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	4 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...	
	Jalpáiguri ...	7 5*n*	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 5	12 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 6	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 0	7 5	Jalpáiguri ...	
	Eastern Districts.																														*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca ...	10 12*o*	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	12 0	12 4	12 4	14 4	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	13 5	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...	
	Furreedpore ...	12 8*p*	12 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 4	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...	
	Backergunge ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...	
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*r*	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh ...	
	Tipperah ...	9 4	9 0	10 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 4	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...	
	Chittagong ...	8 0*s*	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...	
	Noakholly ...	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	8 0	13 5	13 5	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...	
	Behar.																														*Behar.*	
	Patna ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 (New)	10 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...	
	Gya ...	13 0*u*	13 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	18 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...	
	Shahabad ...	12 0*v* to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 4 to 14 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	12 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	14 0	14 0 to 15 0	12 8 to 13 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 8 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Shahabad ...	
	Durbhunga ...	9 0*w*	12 0	14 4	18 0	20 0	19 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 12	10 0	7 8	13 8	121 0	120 0	187 0	8 2	8 0	8 12	Durbhunga ...	
	Mozufferpore ...	12 0*x*	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...	
	Sarun ...	11 12	11 4	11 8	21 4	20 4	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	13 12	13 12	12 0	26 0	25 4	17 8	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 0	14 8	11 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Sarun ...	
	Chumparun ...	11 0*y*	11 0	14 0	17 0	...	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun ...	
	Monghyr ...	11 5*z*	11 5	15 7	19 9	16 8	8 4	9 4	8 4	11 10	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	10 5	18 9	126 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...	
	Bhágalpur ...	10 11*z1*	10 1	13 4	15 2	12 10	18 15	12 5	11 6	10 11	14 8	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 11	15 14	138 12	126 4	151 9	8 8	8 3	8 13	Bhágalpur ...	
	Purneah ...	10 0*z2* to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...	
	Maldah ...	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Maldah ...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	
	Orissa.																														*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack ...	11 13	14 1	11 13	...	...	...	11 13	13 12	9 3	18 6*	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	10 8	21 0	15 12	16 6	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...	
	Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 2	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	14 7	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree ...	
	Balasore ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore ...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																														*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh ...	14 0*z3* (New)	11 8	12 0	24 0	...	16 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	18 0	12 0 (New)	9 8	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...	
	Lohardugga ...	8 0*z4*	8 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...	
	Singbhoom ...	7 0	7 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...	
	Manbhoom ...	11 0*z5*	9 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	14 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...	
	Sylhet ...																														Sylhet ...	
	Cachar ...																														Cachar ...	
	Goálpárá ...																														Goálpárá ...	
	Gáro Hills ...																														Gáro Hills ...	
	Kámrúp ...																														Kámrúp ...	
	Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received								Darrang ...	
	Nowgong ...																														Nowgong ...	
	Sibságar ...																														Sibságar ...	
	Lakhimpur ...																														Lakhimpur ...	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																														Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	
	Nága Hills ...																														Nága Hills ...	
	Dehra Dún ...	10 8	11 0	12 8	15 8	17 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	
	Saháranpur ...	11 4	10 2	14 8	18 9	16 3	18 4	7 8	6 6	5 5	8 8	8 0	7 7	15 9	14 0	11 12	15 0	14 0	7 7	...	...	...	15 0	13 7	18 2	172 0	172 0	129 0	9 14	9 2	9 0	Saháranpur ...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	12 10	11 12	16 8	19 11	17 0	22 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	16 8	15 6	15 6	16 8	14 5	13 4	...	...	...	15 6	14 5	18 11	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...	
	Meerut ...	13 0	12 4	15 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	4 12	4 12	5 12	10 8	10 8	8 0	17 8	16 8	14 0	18 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	10 8	10 0	Meerut ...	
	Bulandshahr ...	13 0	13 8	14 8	18 8	18 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 12	16 0	16 4	15 12	9 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	Bulandshahr ...	
	Aligarh ...	14 0	13 8	14 4	19 8	18 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	Aligarh ...	
	Kumaun ...	10 0	8 12	9 12	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...	

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 23-10 seers per rupee.

i In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 12 seers, and common rice 14 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and gram 7-8 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 21 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 7 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10-6 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 6-4 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 11-4 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 9-6 to 10 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10-10 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 seers, and common rice 13 to 14 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 17 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 15-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Nowada) 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 16 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 19 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 17 to 18 seers, great millet 20 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 15 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 14 seers.

w In Madhubani the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, and gram 12 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 37-8 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-8 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14-8 seers, lesser millets 26 to 30 seers maize or Indian-corn 32 to 33-8 seers, and gram 8-12 to 10 seers.

z In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 13·6 seers, barley 19·9 seers, best rice 15·7 seers, common rice 15·7 seers, great millet 26·25 seers, lesser millets 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26·2 seers, and gram 13·6 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, barley at (Banka) 18 seers, best rice 12-8 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Mudehpoora) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 19 seers, and gram (at Banka) 10 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-8 seers, barley 16 to 24 seers, common rice 15 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 22 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 13 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 23 seers, best rice 10·12 to 16 seers, common rice 14·62 to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 15·18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 18·56 seers, and gram 10·70 to 14 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	11 6	11 10	13 8	15 12	15 12	18 0	5 10	6 7	6 12	9 9	10 2	7 5	14 10	14 1	13 8	14 10	13 ...	...	5 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	No return received			Bijnor		
	Moradabad	14 6	14 1	12 8	21 4	19 6	20 0	7 13	7 13	7 3	10 10	10 10	8 7	20 0	17 13	13 12	18 2	16 14	...	12 15	13 4	15 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 4½	13 7½	12 4½	21 9½	19 12½	16 12½	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 9½	9 9¾	9 9½	18 0	17 6	15 0	17 6	16 8	9 14	16 4	15 15	15 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Budaun		
	Bareilly	14 6	12 13	10 15	21 4	20 0	16 4	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 10	9 11	8 2	19 6	18 2	13 12	18 2	16 14	11 14	17 1½	16 3	12 9½	168 0	192 0	192 0	9 4½	9 5	9 4½	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	16 4	15 12	12 4	22 8	23 12	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	8 2	17 8	15 10	13 12	17 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	14 1	14 11	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 6	9 11	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	14 6	13 2	11 14	20 0	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	8 2	17 8	15 10	13 12	17 0	15 0	12 8	18 0	16 12	13 12	155 0	150 0	170 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	13 8	12 4	13 4	18 0	17 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	17 4	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	14 4	14 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
	Agra	13 0	12 12	12 8	20 0	19 0	16 0	4 0	4 0	5 7	10 8	10 13	9 12	20 0	18 3	14 2	18 0	17 7	...	15 0	14 8	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	15 2	14 6	11 13	20 12	19 15	18 7	4 15	5 0	5 7	10 8	10 13	9 12	20 0	18 3	14 2	18 0	17 7	...	15 13	15 3½	14 6	165 0	165 0	180 0	10 5	9 11½	10 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	15 0	13 4	13 0	23 0	19 4	17 4	4 0	4 0	5 12	11 0	12 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 8	17 0	10 12	15 0	14 12	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	14 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	15 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 4	...	15 0	15 8	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	19 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	15 13	15 14	13 11	25 0	25 0	13 13	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 15	16 6	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	8 0	8 12	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	15 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	18 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	26 0	25 8	17 0	...	18 0	...	18 0	15 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	14 0	13 8	13 4	21 8	20 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	11 0	10 8	9 0	22 0	20 8	15 8	19 0	18 0	10 8	13 8	13 2	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	13 8	12 0	13 2	19 12	18 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 4	12 12	8 0	21 4	19 12	...	18 0	17 0	...	13 12	12 8	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	15 0	15 8	13 4	21 8	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	11 0	13 0	9 8	23 8	24 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	...	18 8	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	13 8	12 8	11 8	21 4	18 10	15 0	7 0	7 2	7 0	13 12	13 4	10 0	23 0	21 8	13 12	19 12	18 12	12 14	14 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	8 6	8 2	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	15 14	16 5	12 6	21 6	20 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	11 0	11 4	8 0	22 0	21 15	11 4	19 2	20 4	10 4	17 6	15 8	13 7	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	15 14	13 6	12 0	21 14	21 3	16 15	6 5	6 5	7 1	11 4	11 4	9 14	24 0	23 4	14 2	19 6	19 12	...	13 6	13 6	9 14	197 12	197 12	197 12	9 0	9 0	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	11 11½	12 1½	14 0	19 12	19 12¾	19 4	9 14½	9 7½	8 12	12 9½	12 9½	10 1	22 8	22 8	14 0	18 0	17 1½	10 8	12 9½	12 2½	10 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 6½	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	11 10	11 12	14 4	20 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	8 2	12 8	14 0	8 12	23 0	24 0	..	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Basti		
	Azamgarh	12 3	11 8	13 4	17 3	16 5	20 10	6 13	7 6	8 14	12 4	12 5	11 13	24 7	21 14	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 5	10 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 13	13 14	11 15	19 9	20 2	17 6½	7 10	7 5	7 10	13 1	14 2	12 0	22 6	22 4	15 4	18 8	17 6½	10 3	14 2	12 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 1	7 12	...	Benares		
	Gházipur	15 7	13 8½	13 8	20 0	19 15	18 0	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	12 4	12 14	10 5	25 0	23 13	13 8	18 10½	18 10½	13 8	14 13	12 14	13 8	257 8	257 8	180 0	7 11½	7 6	7 6	Gházipur		
Punjab.	Delhi																												Delhi	Punjab.	
	Gurgáon																												Gurgáon		
	Karnál																												Karnál		
	Hissar																												Hissar		
	Rohtak																												Rohtak		
	Sirsa																												Sirsa		
	Umballa																												Umballa		
	Ludhiána																												Ludhiána		
	Simla																												Simla		
	Jullundur																												Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur																												Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra																												Kángra		
	Amritsar																												Amritsar		
	Siálkot																												Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur																												Gurdáspur		
	Lahore																												Lahore		
	Ferozepore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála																												Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi																												Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum																												Jhelum		
	Gujrát																												Gujrát		
	Shahpúr																												Shahpúr		
	Mooltan																												Mooltan		
	Jhang																												Jhang		
	Montgomery																												Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh																												Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán																												Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Gházi Khán																												Dera Gházi Khán		
	Bannu																												Bannu		
	Pesháwar																												Pesháwar		
	Kohát																												Kohát		
	Hazára																												Hazára		
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	20 4	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	24 0	13 12	18 8	18 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	13 8	13 8	14 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	15 8	13 8	13 8	22 0	19 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	16 10	15 2	10 6	25 3	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui		
	Kheri	15 12	15 8	10 9	24 0	21 0	14 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 4	12 0	9 0	25 0	21 0	11 0	20 0	20 4	13 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	12 8	12 6	12 11½	20 12	19 12	14 8	7 0	6 14	7 6½	12 4	12 4	8 13¼	21 12	20 4	12 9	15 0	15 4	11 8	13 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	13 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	170 0	170 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	13 14	13 1	14 13	19 4	19 4	18 14	10 4	10 2	8 4	11 8	11 8	8 10	24 14	23 8	22 2	18 8	17 8	8 6	12 0	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	17 4	14 8	13 2	28 0	21 0	17 6	12 4	14 0	7 2	13 0	14 8	7 6	24 0	22 12	11 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	17 0	13 0	13 8	26 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	11 0	23 0	22 8	14 0	21 8	21 8	12 4	15 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	14 7	12 10	13 9	20 7	22 0	19 0	12 8	12 11	7 11	14 11	14 11	8 11	25 12	21 0	14 0	23 8	22 3	13 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	193 5	193 5	199 5	8 1	8 1	8 3	Partábgarh		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).
† Chotti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makai, kodo.
‖ Kodo, medua, kakun, laharra.
¶ Kodo and peas.
** Mash, peas, birra, and dhan.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Mille: (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Mille: (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Mille: (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	11 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 4	12 4	10 0	13 14	13 14	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	115 0	115 0	110 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára ...	12 8	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	13 12	13 0	10 4	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	Bhandára ...		
	Chánda ...	10 8	9 9	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	9 2	18 3	17 2	17 8	...	...	...	9 9	6 6	8 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda ...		
	Wardha ...	11 4	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	6 4	7 0	9 8	10 0	8 12	18 12	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	10 0	132 0	128 0	120 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	Wardha ...		
	Bálaghát ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bálaghát ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	11 8	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	6 0	14 8	14 8	9 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	14 12	14 0	7 0	...	...	16 0	13 8	11 12	12 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	7 4	21 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 8	10 0	7 8	24 0	22 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	25 0	...	18 0	12 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 4	9 0	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	8 0	14 12	14 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	9 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	14 0	11 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
	Chhindwára ...	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	9 6	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 5	7 14	15 0	13 12	15 12	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	24 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimár ...	10 8	10 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 11	14 0	14 0	11 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 5	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nimár ...		
	Raipur ...	16 8	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 8	13 8	12 0	21 0	19 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	16 0	82 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	12 0	19 4	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	20 0	140 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Biláspur ...	25 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	63 0	60 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Biláspur ...		
	Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...																															Chudderghat ...		
	Amráoti ...	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	6 2	6 5	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 5	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	45 0	40 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amáoti ...		
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
	Wún ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 5	8 5	7 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Wún ...		
	Básim ...	7 2	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 5	8 0	6 7	12 0	11 5	16 5	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	7 5	8 0	7 5	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	Básim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 5	10 0	8 7	8 7	6 0	10 0	9 7	6 5	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	9 7	18 7	18 5	10 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 2	11 2	10 2	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar ...	7 1	7 1	8 9	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 4	13 0	13 8	7 0	...	...	9 2	24 0	24 0	11 1	24 7	24 2	9 0	12 5	12 1	11 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar ...		
	Túmkúr ...	7 0	7 5	7 5	6 0	5 5	...	10 2	10 0	5 7	11 0	10 5	6 2	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	8 4	21 0	20 0	8 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 5	Túmkúr ...		
	Mysore ...	6 3	6 3	3 1	...	...	...	10 3	10 4	6 0	11 6	11 6	6 2	23 4	23 4	10 0	...	...	...	24 6	25 6	9 6	21 0	19 6	11 4	81 0	81 0	72 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Mysore ...		
	Hassan ...	8 7	7 7	6 0	8 7	9 0	7 0	11 7	13 2	6 5	15 0	17 5	7 2	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	23 5	25 0	8 5	22 0	22 0	10 0	135 0	128 0	130 0	9 2	9 2	8 5	Hassan ...		
	Shimoga ...	5 2	6 2	4 2	6 2	8 5	5 2	8 5	8 5	5 7	12 7	12 5	8 5	21 0	21 0	14 7	...	...	...	27 2	24 7	14 7	15 7	16 2	14 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Shimoga ...		
	Kadur ...	12 0	12 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	5 7	12 7	12 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
	Chitaldroog ...	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	1 0	14 0	6 5	17 0	18 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	20 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
	Coorg ...	6 3	5 8	6 3	5 4	5 4	5 7	9 7	8 8	6 9	14 2	14 2	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 7	11 3	20 5	21 5	11 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 5	8 4	7 9	Coorg ...		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore ...	10 0	9 12	10 8	13 8	12 12	13 8	4 8	5 0	5 4	6 12	7 0	6 4	13 8	13 0	10 12	13 4	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	18 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	*	9 8	10 12	*	13 0	12 12	*	6 4	6 0	*	7 0	6 12	*	13 0	11 0	*	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	*	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	*	10 4	39 0	Kishengurh ...		* Not received.
	Ulwur ...	10 7	10 9	11 8	14 12	15 0	15 0	6 15	7 1	6 4	8 10	8 8	7 8	14 12	14 8	13 0	14 3	13 15	10 8	...	...	...	13 13	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 9	26 0	Ulwur ...		
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	12 6	11 6	12 4	18 3	15 8	15 2	7 0	7 0	6 9	8 14	8 14	7 8	17 11	15 3	12 2	15 12	14 14	8 14	17 12	15 8	...	14 6	14 8	14 6	240 0	200 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
	Kerowlee (City) ...	10 5	10 9	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 12	10 0	10 0	6 2	11 4	11 4	6 12	15 5	15 0	11 2	15 5	14 12	8 13	14 0	13 8	11 12	13 12	13 12	10 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	23 2	Kerowlee (City) ...		† Per man's load.
	Ajmere ...	9 0	8 12	10 4	13 12	12 12	13 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	5 8	10 9	10 10	8 10	12 8	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	Ajmere ...		
	Deoli Cantonment ...	10 9	10 1	12 13	14 13	14 3	14 2	...	...	...	9 11	8 0	5 9	14 10	14 2	13 12	15 0	13 4	8 0	...	...	...	14 3	12 2	13 4	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	28 12	Deoli Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	7 12	7 12	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 8	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohee ...	8 4	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	Sirohee ...		
	Abu ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Abu ...		
	Anadra ...																															Anadra ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	7 0	6 8	8 12	11 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	6 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	7 0	7 6	9 6	10 2	9 6	10 15	5 7	5 7	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 15	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9	9 6	17 3	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 7	8 7	11 5	...	...	...	6 10	6 4	5 0	8 2	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	11 14	...	...	...	11 4	15 0	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar ...	7 13	7 0	10 14	10 0	10 0	14 6	3 12	5 0	4 14	5 10	6 4	5 8	10 0	10 0	16 12	10 5	6 14	8	...	...	...	11 4	10 5	16 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	16 10	17 0	43 12	Marwar ...		
	Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
	Boondee ...																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Boondee ...		
	Kotah ...	13 2	13 2	16 6	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 2	7 12	7 10	8 5	19 4	19 4	14 0	14 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	20 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	18 8	Kotah ...		
	Tonk ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	12 0	12 2	15 10	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 4	16 14	...	...	...	7 15	7 8	15 5	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	6 5	5 12	19 0	19 1	18 6	12 0	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shahpoora ...		
	Dholpur ...	13 3	11 14	10 11	16 13	16 9	13 3	6 12	6 12	5 10	9 0	9 0	8 11	16 14	15 12	10 11	16 1	15 1	8 12	...	...	...	13 15	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	16 7	Dholpur ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	8 14	8 14	12 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 5	8 0	8 0	7 1	12 5	12 10	15 0	12 0	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	12 7	14 1	12 7	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	12 9	12 7	10 1	16 7	16 7	7 5	5 1	5 4	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 12	16 5	15 11	11 5	15 3	14 14	8 4	...	...	...	12 9	12 2	10 5	109 8	91 4	100 7	9 2	8 12	10 9	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	9 1	8 12	12 6	...	...	...	5 1	6 0	4 14	7 6	7 1	5 15	12 12	12 10	13 15	10 9	10 7	12 2	...	...	...	11 2	10 14	13 11	80 0	80 0	160 0	10 0	10 3	10 9	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	21 0	20 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 15.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th APRIL 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects continue on the whole fair. The state of things in Mysore is favourable; prices are stationary. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished; in Dharwar the outturn of late crops is not expected to exceed $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas; no remarks regarding distress in any part of the Presidency occur in the report. The reaping of the *rabi* crops in the Central Provinces is almost complete, and threshing continues; the results are generally fairly good; prices remain steady. In Berar the harvest has been gathered in, and in Rajputana it is progressing. From Central India it is reported that prices have fallen at Indore. Rain still holds off in Bengal, and it is much needed in several districts for the crops on the ground as well as for ploughing and sowing operations; in some places the *rabi* is still being harvested, and the results are generally fair, except in Nattore and Chumparun; cholera and small-pox are prevalent in several districts. The want of rain is still felt in Assam; in Sylhet the price of rice is rising, and the *bura* rice will, it is expected, not yield more than an eight-annas crop. In British Burma public health is good. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is progressing with generally fair results. In the Punjab harvest prospects are fairly favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·4, *cholum* 15·24, *raggi* 17·85, *cumboo* 15·32; nearly 5 inches water passing over anicut; *raggi* under wells and later maize coming into ear in parts; *dalwa* paddy in Collair lands doing fairly; cotton, castor, tobacco, dholl, and Bengal gram being harvested in some localities.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 11·18, *cholum* 16·65, *cumboo* 17·39, *raggi* 20·85; cotton being picked in 4 taluks, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; second crop paddy in good condition, except in Koilkuntla, where under some tanks it is being destroyed by rats; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·14, *cholum* 14·37, *raggi* 17·41, *cumboo* 15·12; Cauvery and some of its branches contain about 6 to 18 inches of water; wet and dry crops in good condition; *chittraikar* and *cholum* being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Madura (April 5th)	·45 (average of 2 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·59, *cholum* 17·95, *raggi* 17·99, *cumboo* 17·57.
Malabar („ „)	·70 (average of 10 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·03, *raggi* 18·33; prices stationary; pasture reviving.
		General Remarks.—General prospects on the whole fair.
Bombay (April 9th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River rising at Kotri—on 6th 3 feet 7 inches against 12 feet last year.
Shikarpur ...	Showers with hail in 2 talukas.	River 2 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 1 inch last year; *rabi* outturn promises fair; small-pox in 10, cattle disease in 6, talukas; weather hot.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather sultry; small-pox in 3 talukas.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Pánch Mahális ...	...	Weather cloudy.
Kaira ...	...	Public health good; weather cloudy.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops mostly reaped; cotton being picked.
Broach ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool; one death from cholera in Broach; *rabi* harvest progressing; people suffering from dropsy in Jambusar taluka.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Ditto.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* being gathered; public health good.
Colába (April 7th)	...	Mornings cold; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping commenced.
Ratnágiri („ 1st)	...	Reaping of *waingani* rice begun; 50 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest finished throughout district.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* reaped; weather hot; health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	...	Cotton damaged by rats; picking continues.
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* reaped; cotton picking nearly completed.
Dharwar ...	...	Outturn of late crops estimated not to exceed 2¾ annas; public health slightly improved.
Kanara ...	1·30 above Ghát	Weather cool.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather hot; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Weather seasonable.
		General Remarks.—No material change from last week's report.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent in Cox's Bazar.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Cholera abated.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Public health generally fair; small-pox and cholera in places in interior.
Backergungo ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Perozepore Sub-Division.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox in places.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	
Myraensingh ...	*Nil*	
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Barripore and Busseerhat.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera cases.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in many places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent; small-pox cases in Jungypore.
Púbna ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Four cholera cases in Godagoree Police Station.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Public health fairly good; cholera and small-pox much abated.
Maldáh ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox in several places.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Fever caused by great variations in temperature; small-pox still prevalent in north and west; cholera again appeared in Kurigram and vicinity.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Cholera very bad in places.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Eight fatal cholera cases in Patgrám and six in Boda.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent in town; considerable mortality.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Fever, small-pox, and cholera still in places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox continues; health of plough cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent; cholera at Sasseram.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Health of district better; cholera ceased in town.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Small-pox in Dhalbhoom, twenty persons attacked.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Public health fair, but cholera in places, and some cattle disease.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Some sporadic cholera cases, otherwise health good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—No rain this week; it is much wanted in several districts for standing crops and for ploughing and sowing operations; *rabi* harvest still going on in some places, outturn generally fair, except in Nattore and Chumparun; *mohwa* in Hazáribágh and Lohardugga not good, but excellent in Singhbhoom and Manbhoom; cholera and small-pox in several places.
N. W. P. and Oudh (April 9th)—		
Benares (April 8th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Heat increasing; crops nearly all cut.
Jhánsi („ 9th)	...	No change.
Agra („ 8th)	...	Harvesting progressing; no sickness.
Bareilly („ 9th)	...	*Rabi* being reaped; outturn seems generally better than was expected.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Health good; harvest begun; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 5th)	Rain fell all over district on 1st instant.	Rain attended with hail fell in places, but area damaged by it is small; prospects improved.
Lucknow („ 9th)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	...	No change; prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 7th)	...	Prospects good, but prices rising slightly.
Pyzabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	High westerly winds.
		General Remarks.—Prospects unchanged.
Punjab (April 8th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; health fair; prices of food-grains falling.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Gram and barley now being cut; prices of food-grains have a downward tendency; health generally good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops doing well; small-pox about, otherwise district healthy.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects and health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health fair; locusts have caused some damage.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; prices of wheat and barley have risen this week.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops favourable; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prices of wheat and barley have risen.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects are still fairly favourable.
Central Provinces (April 9th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Weather seasonable; health good; prices hardening.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Outturn of wheat below average, but good in quality; gram good.
Betúl ...	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing continues; small-pox in Betúl tahsil; price of rice risen.
Wardha ...	...	Heat intense; health good; prices steady.
Nágpur (April 9th)	...	Warm; *rabi* threshing continues; slight cholera and small-pox; prices steady.
Chánda ...	...	Clear; hot; *rabi* threshing continues; small-pox in places; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and warm; threshing continues; health good; prices steady.
Nasiughpur ...	...	Harvesting nearly completed; crops poor.
Bhándara (April 8th)	...	Clear; *rabi* threshing continues, outturn favourable; cholera on the eastern road; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; slight small-pox; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Very hot; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; harvesting continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Crops reaped; outturn poor; small-pox very prevalent; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*continued.*		
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; reaping and winnowing of *rabi* in progress; small-pox continues; prices slightly easier.
Raipur ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Biláspur (April 5th)	...	Clear and warm; reaping finished; threshing continues, outturn good; small-pox continues; cholera abating; cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 4th)	...	Hot; sugarcane planting continues; cholera prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Hot; *rabi* cutting almost completed; threshing continues, outturn on the whole fair; cholera in the Eastern Districts continues, some isolated cases reported from Nágpur; small-pox in nine districts; prices steady.
British Burma (April 9th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Twenty fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of the district good; slight cattle disease reported in Pegu.
Thonkwa ...	...	One death from cholera, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in Pyapoon and Pantanaw townships.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health fair; small-pox prevailing in parts of district.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama, and Meaday.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Reports not received.
Prome ...	...	
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health good.
Tavoy (for fortnight ending March 29th)	...	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Mergui(„ „)...	...	
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; some small-pox; slight cattle disease in two districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 9th)	*Nil*	Unseasonably hot and dry; sowing of rice crops not commenced for want of rain.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	*Bura* rice cannot be more than half a crop; price of rice rising.
Mysore and Coorg (April 9th)—	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; prices generally stationary; public health good; for week ending 29th March—gratuitously relieved in hospitals, 208.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 9th)	...	Harvest completed; weather warmer; occasionally cloudy.
Central India (April 9th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Prices of grain lower at Indore.
Morar		
Sutna		
Rutlam		
Neemuch		
Sirdarpore		
Máupur		
Rajputana—		
Marwar (March 29th)	...	Sufficient water in tanks and wells; health and crops good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ „)	...	Health good; weather seasonable; harvest commenced.
Jhallawar (April 3rd)	...	No change; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 9th)	...	Reaping going on, outturn believed to be above average.
Ulwur („ „)	...	Crops being gathered; cattle disease here and there; health good.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,202	7,657 14	113	389 7	69	307 12	3,523	16,049 13	...	...	536	1,746 10	204	807 1	248	430 6	5,893	27,397 15
Received ...	963	5,139 10	92	323 9	70	412 5	3,089	14,170 4	...	...	407	1,314 15	354	1,397 15	221	485 9	5,186	23,344 3
TOTAL ...	2,165	12,797 8	205	713 0	139	720 1	6,612	30,220 1	...	...	943	3,061 9	558	2,205 0	467	924 15	11,079	50,642 2
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Via Madras ...	3	8 9	1	3 15	2	8 15	1,483	7,575 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	7,596 7
Received { Via Rangoon	3	12 9	...	...	...	...	1,243	6,020 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246	6,033 6
Received { Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 6
From West to East—																		
Sent { Via Madras...	377	1,594 11	1	1 10	...	...	1,843	8,075 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,221	9,671 8
Sent { Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	2,318 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	2,318 11
Sent { Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23 15
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	8 15	3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20 2
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24 7
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 10
TOTAL ...	383	1,615 13	3	14 8	5	20 2	5,106	24,043 7	2	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,499	25,609 8
																GRAND TOTAL ...	16,578	76,340 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Viâ* Teheran	953	1,202	2,155	22·67	24·50	23·65
Indo-European	„ Turkey	92	113	205	2·19	2·30	2·25
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi ...	70	69	139	1·66	1·41	1·53
Red Sea ...	*Viâ* Suez	3,089	3,523	6,612	73·48	71·79	72·57
	Total ...	4,204	4,907	9,111	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 30th November 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated discharge utilized.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during November.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of November.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during November.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of November.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased during November.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of November.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased during November.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of November.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased during November.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of November.	Sugarcane: Leased during November.	Sugarcane: Leased up to end of November.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Khurreef.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Rubbee.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Sugarcane.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1878-79.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	414·76	...	3,740	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	33	32,518	421	33	32,972	27,820	3·05	43·21	46·90	
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	1,003	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	9,815	467	...	10,282	645				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	184·85	...	320	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	12,875	5	9	12,889	10,841				
		Toldundah ...	1,300	183·5	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	8,437				
		Machgong ...	650	104	...	976	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	23,338	383	119	23,840	19,945				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	6,039	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	286	87,831	1,741	286	89,858	67,688	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,569	66,944	...	626	5	118	66,944	626	118	67,688	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	174	...	75	48,337	...	...	...	...	...	691	...	...	...	..	49,028	...	...	49,028	14,605	1·83	49·92	9 years 51·69	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	18	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,089	...	...	6,089	2,817	1·34	39·95	8 years 5·753	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	75	54,293	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	...	...	...	55,117	...	...	55,117	17,422	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,392	17,422	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	
Bone..	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	961	961	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	4,6	12,934	...	559	266	1,972	15,03	559	1,972	17,534	18,240	0·93	24·0	3··39	
	Gya and Patna ...	Arrah ...	1,660	704	704	...	...	...	774	...	...	646	51,581	...	...	12	136	52,355	...	136	52,491	71,104	0·79	31·83	37·38	
		Patna ...	1,466	536	...	...	...	...	379	...	160	347	4,9··	...	1,383	18	32	5,365	1,543	32	6,940		0·90	34·15	3··70	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	160	1,4·9	70,·01	...	1,942	296	2,140	72,723	2,102	2,140	76,965	89,441	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8··	85,755	...	...	652	3,686	85,755	...	3,686	89,441	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	...	6,114	142,124	...	2,222	...	160	1,9·9	71,325	...	3,683	296	2,426	215,671	3,843	2,426	221,940	174,551	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,841	170,121	...	626	657	3,804	170,121	626	3,804	174,551	...	...	...	...	

The 20th January 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st December 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated discharge utilized.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during December.	Five-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of December.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased during December.	Three-year leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of December.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased during December.	Three-year leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of December.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased during December.	Annual leases: Khurreef: Leased up to end of December.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased during December.	Annual leases: Rubbee: Leased up to end of December.	Sugarcane: Leased during December.	Sugarcane: Leased up to end of December.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Khurreef.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Rubbee.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Sugarcane.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1878-79.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
						Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa..	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	322·85	...	...	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	490	...	33	32,518	490	33	33,041	27,963	0·45	43·66	49·94	
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	471	...	...	9,815	471	...	10,286	700				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	145·06	...	...	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	12,875	5	9	12,889	10,854				
		Toldundah ...	1,300	Canal	closed	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	8,509				
		Machgong ...	650			...	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	23,338	383	119	23,840	19,994				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1,814	...	286	87,831	1,814	286	89,931	68,020	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,944	257	883	75	193	66,944	883	193	68,020	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	87	...	257	48,594	...	...	...	...	8	689	...	...	...	...	49,293	...	...	49,293	14,605	0·52	50·45	9 years 51·70	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	6	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,089	...	...	6,089	2,817	0·49	40·44	8 years 53·03	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	257	54,550	...	...	...	...	8	832	...	...	...	...	55,382	...	...	55,382	17,422	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	
Bone..	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	924	924	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	13,934	1,817	2,376	285	2,257	15,003	2,376	2,257	19,636	99,569	...	24·08	39·11	
	Gya and Patna ...	Arrah ...	1,660	382	362	...	...	...	774	...	...	...	51,581	13,017	13,017	98	234	52,355	13,017	234	65,606	118,467	...	31·83	37·37	
		Patna ...	1,466	532	400	...	...	...	379	...	160	...	4,996	987	2,370	5	37	5,365	2,530	37	7,932	...	...	34·15	36·77	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	160	...	70,501	15,821	17,763	388	2,528	72,723	17,923	2,528	93,174	218,036	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,755	121,703	121,703	6,892	10,578	85,755	121,703	10,578	218,036	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	...	257	142,381	...	2,222	...	160	8	71,333	15,894	19,577	388	2,814	215,936	19,737	2,814	238,487	303,478	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,121	121,960	122,586	6,967	10,771	170,121	122,586	10,771	303,478	...	...	...	...	

The 17th February 1879.

H. C. LEVINGE, C. E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1878-79 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during January 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	570	30,076	56,175
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	927	54,661	20,436
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	394	85,376	41,531
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	853	98,424	39,859
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	834	118,821	71,587
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	438	98,965	48,818
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	650	112,824	47,613
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,666	599,147	326,019
Lower Ganges. Kasganj ...	...	...	...	105	11,045	...
Bhongaon ...	...	...	...	150	5,586	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	919	149,675	66,289
Agra Canal ...	10·	...	2,000	735	61,959	51,950
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	238	51,850	2,742
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	152	6,914	6,454
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	240	1,026
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	625	650
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	708	542
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	887,749	455,678

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from October 1878 to January 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	33,236	837	289	872	18,780	54,014	·6	3·2
Muzaffarnagar ...	72,410	1,847	2,076	3,231	9,415	88,979	·4	2·4
Meerut ...	140,046	7,475	3,032	7,876	9,789	168,218	·7	2·5
Bulandshahr ...	76,874	12,738	856	14,519	6,396	111,383	·9	1·9
Aligarh ...	43,087	26,282	1,319	6,079	2,219	78,986	·4	2·0
Muttra ...	3,644	7,661	353	5,684	4,995	22,337	·2	1·8
Agra ...	9,840	6,647	1,021	7,010	2,590	27,108	·3	1·9
Etah ...	14,710	10,615	476	5,954	286	32,041	·3	2·1
Mainpuri ...	29,573	19,304	95	1,009	3,842	53,823	·5	1·9
Fatehgarh ...	9,732	9,262	113	205	4,024	23,336	·2	2·5
Etáwah ...	24,600	23,477	207	745	5,807	59,837	·3	2·6
Cawnpore ...	25,699	41,881	859	11,083	2,500	82,022	·1	2·2
Delhi ...	25	95	...	58	120	298	...	2·4
Gurgaon ...	2,888	4,277	1,833	5,502	10,530	25,030	·1	2·3
Dehra Dún ...	5,950	237	54	170	503	6,914	·6	4·0
Bijnor ...	181	11	...	47	1	240	·9	2·9
Tarái ...	2,330	244	135	1,105	...	3,814	·2	3·2
Bareilly ...	33,363	2,832	1,385	10,428	28	48,036	...	2·8
Jhánsi ...	148	102	156	213	6	625	...	1·4
Hamírpur ...	56	614	38	...	...	708	...	1·9
Total ...	528,392	181,438	14,297	81,791	81,831	887,749	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	269,510	79,050	21,951	35,898	49,269	455,678	...	...
Increase ...	258,882	102,388	...	45,893	32,562	432,071	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	7,654	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through — Cubic feet per second:

Solani aqueduct		5,225
Volume discharged—		
Jani escape	41	
Svana ,,	43	
Kot ,,	57	
Ghiror ,,	3	
Malhausi	51	
Rura	11	
Cawnpore escapes	117	
Distributaries' tails	13	
Tail	223	
		559
Balance expended		4,686

Meerut Division reports:—No rain to speak of during the month. A slight drizzle on the 12th, and one or two light showers on the 16th.

Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Water entering canal		923
Ditto leaving ditto		4
Net consumption		919
Agra Canal—		
Water entering canal		1,093
Ditto leaving Bata escape	217	
Ditto ditto Kitam ditto	141	
		358
Net consumption		735
Dún Canal—		
Water entering canals		165
Ditto leaving silt trap at Ambari		13
Net consumption		152

Executive Engineer reports.—Supply hardly equal to demand. Want of rain much felt.

Rohilkhand Canals—		
Water entering canals		288
Ditto leaving ditto		50
Net consumption		238

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st March 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,010	...	6,260	...	7,270	...	...	...	300	...	300	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	365	...
Rice	3,025	...	1,870	...	4,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	176	...	1,632	...	1,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	135	...	4,207	...	4,342	...	...	...	3,780	...	3,780	...
Juár	34,812	...	...	...	34,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	625	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	25,157	...	173	...	25,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	64,361	...	14,767	...	79,131	...	...	...	4,445	...	4,445	...
Cotton	...	...	20,315	...	20,315	...	...	...	623	...	623	...
Oilseeds	80	...	380	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts	435	...	19,846	...	20,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	6,137	...	1,247	...	7,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	27,718	...	33,970	...	61,688	...	7,225	...	...	...	7,225	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,746	...	42,639	...	44,385	...	...	...	2,550	...	2,550	...
Firewood	4,900	...	24,529	...	29,429	...	...	...	8,050	...	8,050	...
Bamboos	...	...	5,240	1,04,800	5,240	1,04,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	180	9	11,567	9,618	11,747	9,627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	255	510	255	510	...	...	29,926	...	29,926	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,05,560	9	1,74,755	1,14,928	2,80,315	1,14,937	7,225	...	45,594	...	52,819	...
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	31,201	236	1,13,342	1,04,678	1,44,543	1,04,914	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	74,359	...	61,413	10,250	1,35,772	10,023	7,225	...	45,594	...	52,819	...
Decrease	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

The total maundage of food-grains moved both ways during the month shows an increase of nearly 50,000 maunds, as compared with the corresponding period last year, and 20,000 maunds over the quantity carried during previous month.

Cotton shows an increase of 6,000 maunds over previous year's return, while salt from Moraudnugger is slightly less.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	5,353	10,382	...	1,886
Ton-mileage ...	936,775	1,487,146	...	2,2,015
Value of goods ...	7,58,009	10,43,748	...	72,262
Number of passengers...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st March 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 280, 281, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, AND 359 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND MARCH AND 5TH APRIL 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Districts.	Divisions.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.			
	2nd half of February 1879.																															
BOMBAY.	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	10 0	11 0	22 0	9 8	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	BOMBAY.	
	1st half of March 1879.																															
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	9 8	10 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	15 12	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...	8 6	8 0	11 2	16 0	11 6	16 0	12 4	12 4	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 6	8 0	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpára ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 3	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	...	5 8	9 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 8	200 0	160 0	200 0	6 0	...	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
PUNJAB.	Delhi ...	13 4	12 0	15 0	20 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	18 8	15 8	15 0	17 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	17 0	90 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi [a] ...	PUNJAB.	[a] Barley, Jowar, and firewood falling.
	Gurgáon ...	12 14	12 0	13 14	18 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	16 8	16 0	11 0	17 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Gurgáon ...		[b] Firewood falling.
	Karnál ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	18 8	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Karnál ...		[c] Barley falling.
	Hissar ...	10 8	10 0	12 8	23 0	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	19 0	120 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar ...		[d] Firewood rising.
	Rohtak ...	12 4	10 12	13 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	16 9	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	7 0	Rohtak ...		[e] Wheat, barley, jowar, and gram falling.
	Sirsa ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	21 4	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	24 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	32 0	Sirsa ...		
	Umballa ...	13 4	11 12	14 0	19 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 4	9 8	Umballa ...		
	Ludhiána ...	13 8	12 8	15 12	21 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0	9 4	Ludhiána ...		
	Simla ...	10 8	12 0	11 4	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	7 4	Simla ...		
	Jullundur ...	12 4	11 4	15 0	18 8	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	14 8	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	9 10	Jullundur ...		
	Hoshiárpur ...	13 0	12 0	14 8	19 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 8	14 8	12 8	17 8	16 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	16 8	14 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	9 6	Hoshiárpur ...		
	Kángra ...	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	12 0	11 8	15 8	18 0	17 8	23 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 10	14 8	14 8	14 12	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	15 8	14 12	20 0	110 0	95 0	110 0	11 11	11 3	10 5	Amritsar [b] ...		
	Siálkot ...	11 4	9 12	14 0	18 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspur ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Gurdáspur ...		
	Lahore ...	12 0	10 8	16 0	19 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	15 8	13 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 14	Lahore [c] ...		
	Ferozepore ...	13 0	11 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 12	90 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Ferozepore [d] ...		
	Gujranwála ...	10 12	10 4	14 8	17 0	16 4	22 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	10 4	8 12	15 12	13 4	12 4	22 8	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	10 4	9 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 4	11 8	10 4	Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelum ...	11 0	9 13	15 5	13 5	15 8	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 3	10 13	14 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	12 8	11 12	11 0	Jhelum ...		
	Gujrát ...	11 0	10 12	13 6	17 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	13 4	13 0	15 8	12 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	10 12	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	9 8	8 8	16 12	16 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Shahpúr ...		
	Mooltan ...	8 8	9 4	12 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	11 8	12 12	11 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Mooltan ...		
	Jhang ...	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	10 12	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Jhang ...		
	Montgomery ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	14 0	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	9 8	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	9 15	9 10	16 4	13 15	13 12	21 4	...	...	...	4 11	5 0	5 15	14 12	13 12	12 8	11 10	10 5	5 15	...	...	...	10 7	11 2	15 0	100 0	100 0	112 8	55 0	55 0	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
	Dera Ghází Khán ...	8 12	9 1	11 14	11 14	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 4	7 8	10 2	11 4	14 11	9 3	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	13 2	125 0	125 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 10	Dera Ghází Khán ...		
	Bannu ...	13 12	8 7	19 14	21 4	10 5	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	6 14	15 0	10 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	11 4	8 2	13 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu [e] ...		
	Pesháwar ...	7 10	6 6	16 8	9 1	7 9	38 8	...	...	...	5 15	6 0	8 4	8 2	6 14	24 0	8 12	7 9	12 8	...	...	...	7 10	7 14	11 8	98 0	73 0	90 0	39 10	36 8	46 0	Pesháwar [b] ...		
	Hazára ...	9 3	8 0	9 2	13 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 12	6 8	10 8	8 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára ...		
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	6 3	6 8	7 3	...	...	...	7 5	...	5 4	9 3	9 6	5 9	12 1	...	10 3	13 2	13 5	...	12 9	13 8	...	8 4	8 7	6 7	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 6	8 9	8 3	Secunderabad ...	H. A. DISTRICTS.	
	Bolarum ...	7 7	7 3	7 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 3	4 8	9 6	7 6	5 5	11 7	11 7	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	7 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 4	9 0	Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...	6 0	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	9 2	9 2	6 0	9 7	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	7 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 5	8 7	Chudderghat ...		
RAJPOOTANA.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) ...	9 1	9 1	12 3	...	...	...	5 0	4 11	4 1	7 8	6 14	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 10	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	13 12	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) ...	RAJPOOTANA.	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue, and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, (excluding Salt Revenue), for the twelve months of the official year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.														
	1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Sea Customs Revenue.														
BENGAL ... Gross ...	88,53,721	20,00,678	1,08,54,399	86,02,443	21,25.577	1,07,28.020	80,20,801	21,91,723	1,02.12,524	95,40.663	22,44.339	1,17,85.002	76,81.814	21,89.735	98.71,549
BENGAL ... Nett ...	...	...	1,07,57,386	85,66,584	20,93,958	1,06,60,542	79,89,972	21,52,207	1,01,42,179	95,13,508	21,02,316	1,16,15,824	76,58.037	20,83,102	97,41,139
BOMBAY ... Gross ...	63,45,864	5,05,136	68,51,000	62,01,022	4,04.725	66,05.747	55,76,873	1,12,034	56,88,907	61,40,651	1,39.506	62,80.157	56.74,872	2,22.584	58,97.456
BOMBAY ... Nett ...	...	...	64,31,769	58,16,316	3,97,829	62,14,145	52,18,518	1,10,920	53,29,438	57,88,443	1,38,740	59,27.183	52,92,326	2,20,637	55,12,963
SIND ... Gross ...	2,28,256	1,72,521	4,00.777	2,49,072	1,24,000	3,73.072	2.25,806	37,416	2.63,222	2,76.668	48.174	3.24.842	2.56.065	35.668	2,91.733
SIND ... Nett ...	...	...	3,93,563	2,39,286	1,20,319	3,59,605	2,24,336	37,416	2,61,752	2.75,575	48,163	3,23,738	2,55,730	35.668	2,91,398
MADRAS ... Gross ...	16,80,876	12,32,260	29,13,136	17,84,130	9,75,128	27.59.258	17.03 792	5,38,494	22,42,286	16,27,558	2,53.895	18,81.453	14.34,072	4,63,543	18.97.615
MADRAS ... Nett ...	...	...	28,58,867	17,51,159	9,67,480	27,18,639	16.73.557	5,36,576	22,10,133	15.45,942	2,51,265	17,97,207	14,05,468	4,59,648	18.65,116
B. BURMA Gross ...	10,77,223	27,17,461	37,94,684	9,32,300	35,00,576	44,32.876	10,09.464	31,71,133	41,80,597	11,73,496	29,70.525	41,44,021	14.20,412	33.48,789	47.69,201
B. BURMA Nett ...	...	...	36,91.947	9,22,739	34,03,511	43,26.250	10,04.733	31,39,239	41,43,972	11,69,364	29,31,872	41,01,236	14.16,642	33.11,671	47.28,313
TOTAL ... GROSS...	1,81,85,940	66,28,056	2,48.13.996	1,77.68,967	71,30,006	2.48,98.973	1,65,36,736	60,50,800	2,25,87,536	1,87,59.036	56,56.439	2,44.15.475	1,64.67.235	62,60.319	2.27,27,554
TOTAL ... NETT ...	...	...	2,41,33,532	1,72,96,084	69,83,097	2,42,79.181	1,61,11,116	59,76,358	2,20,87,474	1,82,92,832	54,72,356	2,37.65,188	1,60,28,203	61,10.726	2,21,38,929
	Land Customs Revenue.[3]														
BOMBAY ... Gross ...	*No information available.*												13.272	30,240	43.512
BOMBAY ... Nett ...													13.256	30,240	43,496
MADRAS ... Gross ...													63,894	54,526	1,18,420
MADRAS ... Nett ...													63.885	54.526	1,18.411
TOTAL ... Gross ...													77.166	84.766	1,61.932
TOTAL ... Nett ...													77,141	84.766	1,61,907
GRAND TOTAL ... Gross ...													1.65.44,401	63.45.085	2,28,89,486
GRAND TOTAL ... Nett ...													1,61,05,344	61,95,492	2.23,00,836

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to February only.

3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 5th April 1879.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 17.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marriwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marriwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marriwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Madras.	Ganjam	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	6 5	11 3	11 1	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 5	11 7	23 3	13 3	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam	...	
	Vizagapatam	8 5	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 1	15 7	13 0	16 8	16 8	13 9	15 1	14 6	12 0	23 3	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam	...	
	Godavery	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	6 9	10 0	10 0	8 5	17 2	17 2	12 5	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 7	21 0	18 9	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery	...	
	Kistna	6 9	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	12 4	11 9	6 5	13 0	12 5	7 0	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	11 8	19 4	19 9	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 4	12 8	Kistna	...	
	Nellore	7 2	7 2	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	18 2	18 2	12 5	17 4	18 3	...	20 0	19 1	10 9	19 4	19 4	85 0	85 0	105 3	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore	...	
	Cuddapah	5 9	7 7	7 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 1	4 9	11 2	10 8	8 3	15 8	15 0	12 6	17 4	17 4	12 3	21 0	19 5	12 7	18 1	20 6	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 9	Cuddapah	...	
	Bellary	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 6	10 0	10 0	6 7	15 4	15 4	11 3	15 0	14 1	10 8	17 0	16 7	10 7	17 9	17 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 7	13 7	12 5	Bellary	...	
	Kurnool	5 1	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 4	5 7	13 7	12 9	12 3	14 4	13 4	10 3	...	...	...	13 5	11 6	202 7	...	243 0	12 5	12 5	11 3	Kurnool	...	
	Madras	6 6	6 6	7 4	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 8	8 4	12 6	11 5	9 1	15 5	15 5	9 6	16 9	16 6	10 3	16 6	15 6	88 1	87 5	84 4	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras	...	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 9	7 5	11 5	11 3	8 5	...	...	...	17 8	16 5	...	17 8	16 7	11 2	16 8	15 8	93 3	93 3	97 2	13 9	13 9	12 4	Chingleput	...	
	North Arcot	6 4	7 1	8 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	6 9	11 6	11 6	8 5	...	...	9 5	17 3	18 1	9 1	18 6	18 6	12 6	20 6	11 2	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot	...	
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	7 8	10 9	11 4	8 3	18 5	18 5	11 8	16 9	17 5	10 4	15 9	15 9	10 3	20 1	21 0	233 3	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot	...	
	Tanjore	5 5	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 7	...	...	...	13 9	13 5	12 7	14 5	14 5	11 6	15 5	15 5	12 4	20 1	12 8	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	12 4	Tanjore	...	
	Trichinopoly	6 9	6 6	5 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 1	8 6	10 9	10 5	9 1	14 0	12 6	...	15 9	15 2	15 2	17 0	16 4	11 8	20 8	18 5	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	12 1	Trichinopoly	...	
	Madura	5 1	5 1	4 1	...	...	...	10 1	8 2	8 4	10 8	9 9	8 6	16 2	14 6	...	16 2	14 7	16 2	17 8	16 8	12 7	20 8	17 5	109 3	106 9	145 8	15 0	14 0	13 5	Madura	...	
	Tinnevelly	4 6	4 6	5 3	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 2	9 8	9 1	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly	...	
	Coimbatore	6 6	5 7	6 6	...	...	...	9 4	10 3	7 2	10 0	10 9	8 1	16 5	15 7	12 2	19 9	19 1	15 9	19 7	19 7	10 7	20 9	20 4	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore	...	
	Nilgiris	6 3	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	6 8	8 0	8 8	7 2	13 9	13 9	9 9	13 3	14 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	9 5	14 2	11 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	7 4	7 4	Nilgiris	...	
	Salem	5 6	5 6	4 7	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	7 4	10 8	10 4	8 5	15 9	14 3	9 5	17 4	15 2	8 7	18 0	16 5	12 4	20 6	19 8	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem	...	
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara	...	
	Malabar	6 5	6 5	7 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	8 8	16 0	16 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar	...	
Bombay.	Bombay	7 1	6 12	6 4	15 3	16 14	15 7	6 1	5 7	5 2	10 2	8 9	7 4	12 4	11 10	10 2	11 10	10 6	8 9	7 15	8 7	10 2	11 8	10 5	61 7	75 1	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	...	
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	6 4	6 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 9	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad	...	
	Kaira	7 4	7 4	8 7	16 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 11	10 11	9 11	9 6	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 5	13 5	Kaira	...	
	Surat	7 6	7 6	7 14	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	6 2½	4 9	6 11	6 11	5 11	9 4	9 4	10 10	9 11	9 8½	8 11	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	113 0	113 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat	...	
	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 6½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	8 6½	10 0	11 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach	...	
	Tanna (Salsette)	5 13	5 14	7 6	6 13	...	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	9 0	7 8	6 14	8 13	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 5	8 5	8 13	8 8	8 15	9 0	7 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)	...	
	Colába (Alibág)	6 2	6 0	7 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	11 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 4	7 15	8 9½	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 11	10 8	10 8	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 0½	11 14	11 14	10 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	125 0	...	125 0	10 12	10 12	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	
	Násik	9 2	9 0	8 1	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	14 13	14 12	11 4	12 5	12 5	11 6	14 15	14 15	11 4	15 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 5	12 5	11 6	Násik	...	
	Ahmednagar	7 8	7 7	7 1	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 5	8 3	7 11	...	...	11 3	11 7	11 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 14	9 15	79 0	79 0	86 0	11 9	11 14	11 0¾	Ahmednagar	...	
	Poona	6 14	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 15	5 8¾	7 7	7 7	6 7	11 11	11 14	9 4½	11 9	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 3	10 6	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona	...	
	Sholápur	6 14½	6 2	7 7	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	10 6	8 10	...	...	...	9 1½	8 11	103 8	107 0	82 8	10 0	9 12	9 3	Sholápur	...	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	4 12	4 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 4½	7 5	6 10	8 2½	8 4	7 1	9 4½	9 1	10 1	11 8	11 0	10 1	...	...	...	7 15	7 6	...	...	224 0	11 15	12 4	12 13	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 13	8 13	8 11	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	116 8	116 8	145 10	10 3	11 0	11 10	Satara	...	
	Belgaum	5 8	4 11	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	9 0	9 0	7 3	9 8	9 8	7 10	12 0	11 11	12 10	11 8	11 8	12 8	16 0	15 11	14 0	7 8	7 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	Belgaum	...	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	14 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	...	6 0	...	80 0	...	...	...	9 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	
	Ratnágiri	5 4	5 4	6 7½	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 12	10 9	11 5	7 14	9 2	9 2	10 0	7 6	7 15	7 13	14 2	14 2	13 0	8 6	8 6	130 0	150 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 11	Ratnágiri	...	
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)	...	
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	...	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	9 5	10 3	10 3	8 0	...	...	...	5 9	6 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	...	
	Asirgarh	7 14	7 12	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	13 0	13 0	11 5	...	...	...	12 4	11 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 13	Asirgarh	...	
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	8 0	9 10	9 10	9 8	6 9	6 9	5 10	8 6	8 4	7 2	11 6	11 6	9 8	9 10	9 2	8 0	...	...	...	10 4	11 4	96 0	96 0	108 8	12 8	12 8	12 7	Baroda	...	
	Disa	8 5	7 13	7 12	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 5	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa	...	
	Nimach	9 8	9 2	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 3	12 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 12	Nimach	...	
	Nasirabad	10 7½	9 7½	12 9	14 5	13 9	15 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 3	13 12	12 0	12 6	11 9	11 11½	14 0	13 14	12 0	14 3	13 12	96 14	90 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nasirabad	...	
	Rájkot	8 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 4	8 8	8 10	9 0	9 12	7 4	7 4	6 0	8 0	7 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	Rájkot	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier	8 1	8 3	11 12	11 8	11 7	12 0	5 8	6 0	8 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 12	8 ...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	Upper Sind Frontier	...	
	Karachi	8 10	8 2	10 2	12 0	11 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	11 0	10 5	106 0	114 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Karachi	...	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	4 4	9 8	8 9	8 22	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	...	
	Shikarpur	8 6	7 14	11 0	12 12	12 2	12 10	5 11	6 2	7 12	8 10	8 10	10 4	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	13 4½	240 0	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	Shikarpur	...	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 5	8 7	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 1	6 9	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	8 14	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																														*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	9 12a	10 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan	...	
	Bancoorah	12 0b	12 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	400 0	440 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah	...	
	Beerbhoom	10 0c	10 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom	...	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore	...	
	Hooghly	11 0d	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly	...	
	Howrah	9 12	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah	...	
	Central Districts.																														*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	9 2	10 0	11 12	13 8	13 8	16 0	11 5	11 5	5 6	11 0	11 0	10 3	16 0	12 8	13 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	99 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta	...	
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	6 8	11 4	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	24-Pergunnahs	...	
	Nuddea	11 7f	11 7	12 5	17 4	...	18 5	10 10	10 10	5½	10 10	10 11	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	10 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	8 14	Nuddea	...	
	Jessore	9 0g	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	10 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore	...	
	Moorshedabad	13 0h	11 0	13 4	...	...	17 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	13 8	13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 15-8 seers, common ... to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 17 seers, common ... in Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, best rice 17-8 to 16-8 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-4 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to ... to 11-8 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 6-6 seers, common rice 10-4 to 13 seers, and gram 10-4 to 11-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1879—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	9 5 *i*	8 11	10 8	15 0	12 4	32 0	13 13	13 3	13 4	15 9½	15 9	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	12 0 *j*	12 0	12 8	26 4	26 4	27 8	11 4	9 12 to 11 4	9 0 to 10 0	14 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	9 0 *k*	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 15	11 4½	11 4½	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	12 0	14 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 0 *l*	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0 *m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0 *n*	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	12 0	12 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	10 12 *o*	10 12	11 7	22 10	...	32 0	11 4	11 4	11 14	12 4	12 4	13 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore ...	12 8 *p*	12 8	16 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 8	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	10 0 *r*	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	9 4	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 8 *s*	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly ...	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	8 0	11 6	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	14 8	12 0	15 8	24 0	19 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	17 0	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	13 0	13 0	14 8	18 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	12 0 *u* to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 4 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	9 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 8	11 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore ...	12 0 *w*	12 0	13 0	22 8	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	12 4	11 12	12 0	22 4	21 4	19 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	14 0	13 12	11 0	25 12	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	11 0 *x*	11 0	14 0	28 0	17 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8*	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	13 6 *y*	11 5	13 6	16 8	15 7	16 8	9 4	8 4	8 4	11 5	11 10	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur ...	10 11	10 11	13 4	15 2	15 2	20 3	12 0	12 5	10 1	13 14	14 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	12 0 *z* to 13 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	12 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	9 3	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	15 12*	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	9 3	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	15 2	15 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 0 *z2*	14 0	11 8	...	24 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 4	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0 *z3*	8 0	10 0	14 0	...	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	10 0	7 0	14 0	28 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	12 4	10 0	13 2	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 6	8 6	10 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	12 13	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	11 8	10 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Saháranpur ...	14 14	11 4	14 6	18 9	18 9	18 4	7 8	7 8	5 6	8 8	8 8	7 0	15 9	15 9	11 13	15 0	15 0	7 8
	Muzaffarnagar ...	14 5	12 10	17 10	22 0	19 11	28 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	18 11	16 8	15 6	16 0	16 8	13 4
	Meerut ...	14 4	13 0	16 8	21 0	19 0	23 0	4 8	4 12	5 12	10 0	10 8	8 8	18 0	17 8	14 0	17 0	18 0	11 8
	Bulandshahr ...	13 8	13 0	16 0	22 8	18 8	26 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	17 8	17 0	16 4	16 4	12 0
	Aligarh ...	15 0	14 0	16 4	21 8	19 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	18 8	15 0	18 0	17 0	11 0
	Kumaun ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 22-5 seers the rupee.
i In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 12-8 seers.
j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 16-8 seers, best rice 9-14 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 9-12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.
l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 10-6 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 7-6 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 11-7 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 9-6 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, and common rice 11 to 13-8 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10-10 to 13 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 seers, and common rice 13-8 to 14 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 18 seers, great millet 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	10 8	6 12	14 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	12 0	7 8	16 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	7 14	8 0	12 8	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
...	...	...	12 0	9 0	12 0 to 15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Pubna ...		
12 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	8 0	7 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 6	7 5	7 2	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	11 7	10 0	13 5	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 9	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	9 4	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
...	...	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
19 0	22 0	20 12	12 0	10 0	14 4	120 0	121 0	186 0	8 0	8 2	8 12	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
21 4	20 4	18 0	15 4	14 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	14 0	8 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	13 6	12 11	14 7	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	10 11	11 6	15 12	126 4	138 12	151 9	8 13	8 8	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	14 0	8 0	15 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
17 1	15 12	21 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	12 8	13 2	14 7	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	140 0	140 0	85 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
24 8	24 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	11 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
22 0	22 0	28 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	12 0	9 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	9 11	8 14	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 10	8 3	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	6 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	120 0	100 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	3 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 4	172 0	172 0	129 0	9 14	9 14	9 1	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	16 8	15 6	19 4	132 0	182 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	14 4	13 8	18 12	120 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley (at Madhubani) 25 seers, best rice 8-4 to 16 seers, common rice 14-4 to 17 seers, murwa (at Madhubani) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Madhubani) 35 seers, and gram 11-8 to 13 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 27 seers, best rice 7-8 to 20 seers, common rice 11-8 to 22 seers, lesser millets 21 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14-8 to 37-8 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-8 to 15 seers, barley 13-12 to 28 seers, best rice 8-12 to 11 seers, common rice 13-12 to 15 seers, lesser millets 18 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 35 seers, and gram 8-4 to 21 seers.
y In Begoo several the prices are—Wheat 14-14 seers, barley 23-2 seers, best rice 9-9 seers, common rice 13-13 seers, jowar 24-3 seers, murwa 26-5 seers, Indian-corn 25-4 seers, and gram 16-5 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, lesser millets 25 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 24 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 23·62 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 12·96 seers, best rice 10·75 to 16 seers, common rice 13·50 to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, murwa 23·62 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19·70 seers, and gram 13·50 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	... 13 4	13 8	8 8	14 8	15 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	6 9	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	... 11 13	11 6	16 0	18 0	15 12	24 12	5 10	5 10	6 12	10 2	9 9	7 14	15 12	14 10	13 8	14 10	14 10	5 10	14 10	12 15	18 9	180 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	... 16 4	14 6	15 5	23 12	21 4	26 14	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 14	10 10	8 2	21 4	20 0	21 4	19 6	18 2	...	16 4	16 4	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	... 15 9½	15 4½	16 3	21 9½	21 9½	26 11	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 9½	9 9½	9 9¼	19 3	18 0	10 0	18 3	17 6	9 0	18 9½	17 1½	21 9½	168 0	168 0	192 0	9 4½	9 9½	9 9½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	... 14 11	14 6	14 6	22 8	21 4	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 10	10 10	8 7	20 5	19 6	15 0	18 12	18 2	13 12	15 10	15 0	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	... No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	... 16 4	14 6	12 8	25 0	20 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	8 2	20 0	17 8	13 12	18 12	17 0	13 12	14 6	14 6	16 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	... 14 4	13 8	14 8	19 4	17 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	13 12	12 0	14 8	14 4	16 8	80 0	80 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Muttra		
	Agra	... 13 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	20 0	18 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	19 0	18 8	14 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	15 4	15 0	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	... 15 14	15 2	12 15	21 8	20 12	21 15	5 0	4 15	5 10	10 8	10 8	8 12	21 1	20 0	14 0	18 5	18 0	10 8	16 10	15 13	17 14	165 0	165 0	170 0	10 5	10 5	9 12	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	... 14 8	15 0	13 8	22 0	23 0	20 8	4 0	4 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 8	20 12	18 0	11 12	18 0	18 8	11 0	15 8	15 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	... 14 8	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	... 15 8	15 0	16 8	23 0	19 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	16 0	...	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	... 17 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	22 0	23 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 10	15 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	8 1	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	... 15 9	15 13	14 2	24 12	25 0	15 14	7 8	7 8	5 12	11 8	11 8	8 0	22 9	22 7	16 4	21 0	21 0	...	17 4	18 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 8	7 8	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	... 14 14	15 0	13 4	16 8	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	26 8	26 0	16 4	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	13 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	... 14 8	14 0	13 12	22 0	21 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 12	19 0	19 0	9 4	14 12	13 12	12 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	... 13 12	13 8	13 2	19 0	19 12	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 4	12 4	8 0	...	21 4	...	18 0	...	...	17 0	18 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	... 13 12	15 0	13 8	17 0	20 0	18 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	21 0	23 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	...	15 4	14 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	9 0	8 2	Allahabad		
	Allahabad	... 14 4	13 8	12 6	21 8	21 4	14 8	7 4	7 0	6 6	13 0	13 12	9 8	23 14	23 0	13 0	21 4	19 12	12 8	17 0	17 6	16 14	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Hamírpur	... 16 14	15 14	13 2	19 11	21 6	19 2	7 0	7 0	6 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 15	22 9	18 3	21 14	19 2	10 4	15 8	13 6	12 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	9 0	9 0	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Jaunpur	... 15 8	15 14	12 11	22 15	21 14	16 15	5 10	6 5	6 5	11 4	11 4	9 2	22 9	24 0	14 2	19 12	19 6	...	14 6½	12 9½	11 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Gorakhpur	... 13 15½	11 11½	13 2	21 9½	19 12¾	17 8	10 12¾	9 14½	7 14	12 9½	12 9½	9 3	21 9½	22 8	13 2	...	18 0	10 8	13 0	12 12	13 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Basti		
	Basti	... 12 12	11 10	13 8	22 4	20 0	17 8	10 8	10 8	8 14	12 0	12 8	9 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	13 1	10 5	9 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 3	Azamgarh		
	Azamgarh	... 18 1	12 3	12 15	20 0	17 3	19 3	6 11	6 13	8 4	12 5	12 4	11 7	23 9	24 7	15 2	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Mirzapur	... 13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	11 2	14 2	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12½	8 1	...	Benares		
	Benares	... 14 11	14 13	11 15½	20 2	19 9	16 0½	7 1	7 10	7 10	11 15½	13 1	11 6¼	22 13½	22 6	16 4	17 6¼	18 8	8 11	15 7	14 13	11 9½	250 0	257 8	180 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
	Gházipur	... 15 7	15 7	13 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	12 4	12 4	9 0	25 0	25 0	12 14	18 10½	18 10½	10 5												
Punjab.	Delhi	... 14 8	13 4	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 8	18 8	18 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	15 8	16 8	15 8	17 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab.	
	Gurgáon	... 13 0	12 14	15 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 6	17 0	16 8	11 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	... 12 8	12 0	15 4	21 0	18 8	19 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	15 8	14 2	14 0	15 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	... 11 0	10 8	12 8	22 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	17 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar		
	Rohtak	... 12 0	12 4	13 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	16 9	16 0	16 4	15 8	17 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Rohtak [*a*]		
	Sirsa	... 10 8	11 0	15 8	30 0	26 0	25 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	Sirsa [*b*]		
	Umballa	... 14 8	13 4	15 0	25 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	19 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	15 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 4	Umballa [*b*]		
	Ludhiána	... 14 8	13 8	15 12	23 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 0	14 0	17 12	18 0	13 0	20 0	17 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	Ludhiána		
	Simla	... 11 0	10 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	13 8	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Simla		
	Jullundur	... 14 8	12 4	17 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	17 8	16 8	20 0	130 0	120 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	10 0	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	... 14 8	13 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	16 0	14 8	18 0	17 8	16 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Hoshiárpur [*c*]		
	Káugra	... 9 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	22 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 15	11 11	10 10	Káugra		
	Amritsar	... 13 8	12 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 4	15 0	14 8	14 12	16 0	14 4	13 12	15 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	... 11 8	11 4	15 0	18 0	18 8	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	14 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	... 12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 8	15 8	22 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	10 8	9 12	10 4	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	... 13 0	12 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	20 8	100 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	... 14 0	13 0	18 8	22 8	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	16 0	14 4	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	Ferozepore [*c*]		
	Gujránwála	... 11 12	10 12	15 4	18 0	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	70 0	80 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	10 12	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	... 11 4	10 4	18 4	15 8	13 4	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 4	20 0	14 13	12 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Ráwalpindi [*a*]		
	Jhelum	... 13 11	11 0	16 0	20 3	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	14 11	12 3	17 0	14 2	13 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	Jhelum [*b*]		
	Gujrát	... 13 12	11 0	13 12	20 12	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	15 8	13 4	16 0	14 0	12 4	15 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Gujrát [*b*]		
	Shahpúr	... 11 8	9 8	20 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 8	12 0	15 0	13 8	12 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 12	10 8	10 4	Shahpúr [*b*]		
	Mooltan	... 9 8	8 8	14 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 11	11 8	11 8	15 0	11 0	23 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mooltan		
	Jhang	... 10 8	9 8	16 8	15 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhang		
	Montgomery	... 11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 11	11 8	13 0	11 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	... 9 0	9 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	10 7	15 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 10	55 0	55 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	... 10 4	9 15	17 8	17 15	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 11	5 10	13 12	14 12	15 0	11 14	11 10	17 8	11 9	10 0	13 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	26 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ismail Khán [*d*]		
	Dera Gházi Khán	... 9 1	8 12	13 2	11 14	11 14	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 1	7 8	10 0	10 2	15 0	10 0	9 3	15 0	11 14	11 4	16 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	Dera Ghazi Khan		
	Bannu	... 12 3	13 12	18 12	16 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 14	15 0	15 0	17 8	12 8	10 0	15 0	7 9	7 10	11 10	92 0	98 0	104 0	39 10	39 10	48 8	Bannu [*e*]		
	Pesháwar	... 8 0	7 10	16 0	11 4	9 1	36 7	...	...	...	6 5	5 15	8 3	8 10	8 2	23 4	8 11	8 12	15 8	8 14	8 12	15 8	134 0	102 0	102 0	75 0	77 0	76 8	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	... 9 2	8 2	17 9	11 6	11 15	31 0	...	...	...	7 15	7 2	12 12	9 10	8 13	20 6	11 8	10 10	20 6	10 0	7 8	9 0	190 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kohát [*c*]		
	Hazára	... 9 0	9 3	12 8	13 4	13 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 6	11 0	10 8	13 8	8 ...	...	...										Hazára [*a*]		
Oudh.	Lucknow	... 15 1½	14 0	11 0½	22 10	21 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 12	11 0	9 4	21 5	21 0	13 8	19 0½	18 8	9 0	21 12*	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	... 14 8	13 8	14 4	23 0	23 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	21 8†	21 0	11 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	... 15 0	15 8	13 8	21 0	22 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	28 0‡	28 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	... 17 8	...	15 13	26 0	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 4	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	... No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 3	15 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	No re	turn re	ceived	Hardui		
	Kheri	... 18 0	15 12	10 9	27 0	30 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	8 8	25 0	25 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	30 0§	30 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	... No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	... 16 0	13 8	13 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	27 0	24 0	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0§	32 0	14 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	... 16 9	13 14	14 11	24 8	19 4	20 4	9 12	10 4	7 0	13 0	13 0	7 4	23 4	24 0	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0§	28 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	... 17 10	17 4	13 8½	26 8	28 0	19 12	12 0	12 4	8 6	11 10	11 8	8 10	26 4	24 14	12 15	20 0	18 8	8 4	11 4	16 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	... 17 0	17 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	16 12	14 0	12 0½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	... 16 12	14 7	13 2	16 14	20 7	18 0	12 0	12 8	7	14 8	14 11	8 4	27 0	25 12	...	23 8	23 8	14 0	21 13¶	21 15	14 0	180 0	193 5	170 0	8 2	8 1	8 0	Partábgarh		

[*a*] Firewood rising.
[*b*] Barley falling.
[*c*] Firewood falling.
[*d*] Barley falling and salt rising
[*e*] Barley rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Kodo, medua.
‖ Peas.
¶ Arhar, peas, mash, and birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 4	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 4	9 8	13 14	13 14	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	10 8	115 0	115 0	100 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	15 0	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	8 0	13 12	13 12	11 4	15 12	15 12	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 2	10 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 2	17 2	18 3	17 2	...	...	...	10 12	9 9	9 1	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda		
	Wardha	11 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	7 0	10 4	9 8	8 12	16 0	18 12	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 12	132 0	132 0	123 0	10 12	9 0	10 8	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	12 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	9 8	9 0	6 8	15 0	14 8	8 8	18 8	19 0	11 0	15 0	14 12	7 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	6 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 4	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 0	10 8	7 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 0	14 12	14 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 12	11 0	260 0	240 0	340 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	10 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	6 8	9 0	10 0	7 8	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 6	9 6	10 6	...	...	...	4 8	6 12	6 3	6 12	7 5	6 12	15 0	15 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	11 4	12 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	11 0	10 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 13	14 0	14 0	11 8	13 1	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Nimár		
	Raipur	21 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	10 12	13 0	82 0	82 0	90 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	15 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	28 0	19 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	300 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 0	64 0	65 0	21 0	13 0	27 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 5	6 5	6 11	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 8	9 6	9 5	5 14	12 2	12 2	10 2	13 3	13 3	...	18 2	12 14	...	8 3	8 6	7 2	140 0	130 0	140 0	8 11	8 10	8 11	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	4 0	9 10	9 10	5 9	11 11	11 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 14	112 13	112 13	112 13	9 0	9 0	8 13	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	9 8	9 8	6 0	9 8	9 11	8 0	14 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	8 11	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	...																													Amáoti		
	Akola	...																													Akola		
	Ellichpur	...	No return received																												Ellichpur		
	Buldána	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Buldána		
	Wún	...																													Wún		
	Básim	...																													Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 2	...	7 7	6 7	7 7	10 0	8 7	8 7	6 0	9 7	10 0	6 5	17 5	15 7	10 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 5	10 0	19 7	18 7	10 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 7	11 2	10 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	7 1	8 1	4 6	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 4	12 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	9 2	24 0	24 0	10 1	26 8	24 7	9 3	26 2	25 0	11 9	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	8 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 2	10 2	5 7	11 0	11 0	6 2	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	8 5	21 0	21 0	7 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 3	6 3	3 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	6 2	10 3	11 6	6 4	23 4	23 4	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 6	10 0	22 6	21 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	Mysore		
	Hassan	7 0	8 7	6 0	8 7	8 7	6 0	12 2	11 7	6 0	13 0	15 0	6 5	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	25 5	23 5	8 5	22 0	22 0	9 0	140 0	135 0	128 0	9 5	9 2	9 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	5 2	5 2	4 2	6 2	6 2	5 2	8 5	8 5	5 2	13 7	12 7	7 5	21 0	21 0	14 2	...	...	...	29 7	27 2	14 2	15 7	15 7	12 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Shimoga		
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	6 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	6 5	16 0	17 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 5	5 5	6 0	8 0	8 0	5 5	11 0	11 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	27 0	26 5	11 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	6 2	6 3	6 2	5 9	5 4	5 7	9 4	9 7	6 9	14 3	14 2	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 2	22 8	11 2	21 8	20 5	11 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	8 5	8 2	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	10 0	12 9	15 8	13 8	15 0	4 12	4 8	5 5	7 0	6 12	6 9	16 0	13 8	11 2	14 8	13 4	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	18 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	8 12	*	11 8	12 12	*	14 0	6 4	*	6 0	8 0	*	7 0	13 4	*	11 0	11 8	*	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	*	13 8	...	...	...	10 12	*	39 0	Kishengurh		* Not received.
	Ulwur	10 8	10 7	12 8	15 5	14 12	16 8	7 0	6 15	6 10	8 8	8 10	7 8	15 7	14 12	14 6	14 12	14 8	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	13 13	15 4	...	...	...	11 3	9 11	24 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 0	12 6	12 0	17 12	18 3	15 2	7 0	7 0	6 11	8 14	8 14	7 8	16 11	17 11	12 2	15 5	15 12	10 4	17 0	17 12	14 12	14 2	14 6	13 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	26 12	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	11 4	10 5	13 12	17 8	15 0	16 4	10 0	10 0	6 4	11 4	11 4	6 14	16 4	15 5	15 0	15 2	15 5	15 6	16 4	14 0	15 12	15 0	13 12	15 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	Kerowlee (City)		† Per man's load.
	Ajmere	10 4	9 0	11 0	14 4	13 12	14 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	10 6	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 3	10 9	12 14	16 0	14 13	14 15	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	5 8	15 0	14 10	13 8	14 4	15 0	7 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 3	14 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 1	30 0	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	10 0	7 12	10 4	13 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	17 0	13 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	9 8	8 4	9 12	14 12	14 0	13 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	7 14	7 9	8 1	11 0	10 8	10 11	4 9	4 8	4 7	5 1	5 0	4 15	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 1	10 8	10 3	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	Abu		
	Anadra	8 8	8 2	8 14	12 0	11 8	12 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	4 5	...	...	...	8 11	8 8	8 6	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	11 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	10 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	5 8	...	...	...	9 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 8	6 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	9 0	8 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	7 13	7 0½	9 12	11 5	10 2	11 10	4 11	5 7	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 12	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9	8 9	14 1	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	10 0	8 7	10 10	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 5	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 12	9 1	12 13	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	4 1	7 8	7 8	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 14	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	8 0	7 13	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	3 12	3 12	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 10	10 5	10 6	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	16 4	16 10	48 12	Marwar		
	Bickaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer		
	Boondee	15 0	15 0	16 4	18 8	20 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	19 0	18 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 0	13 2	16 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 4	17 8	13 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	20 7	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	20 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	12 0	11 12	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	11 6	12 0	15 10	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	4 13	18 1	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 3	17 10	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	15 5	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	10 12	10 0	12 1	14 4	13 8	13 11	8 0	7 12	6 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	14 0	13 0	12 7	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	12 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	12 11	13 3	11 13	18 2	16 13	14 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 3	17 0	16 14	11 11	16 4	16 1	9 4	...	...	...	14 10	13 15	14 0	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	16 5	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	9 3	8 14	10 10	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 1	13 5	12 5	14 8	13 5	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 10	11 6	11 2	96 0	96 0	100 0	9 3	8 14	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	12 13	12 9	11 1	16 15	16 7	10 9	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 12	16 11	16 5	12 12	15 7	15 3	7 5	...	...	...	13 7	12 9	12 4	229 8	229 8	220 7	9 10	9 2	9 13	Gwalior		
	Goona	14 0	14 8	16 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	21 4	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 11	9 1	11 12	...	...	...	6 8	5 1	5 0	8 1	7 6	6 0	12 13	12 12	13 8	10 14	10 9	12 0	...	...	...	12 14	11 2	12 12	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 11	10 8	10 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	13 0	12 0	14 0	20 8	16 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 10	10 4	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MARCH** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the six months, October 1878 to March 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	80,389	17,71,179	6,786	1,59,765	...	...	973	21,601	...	...	...	...	25,752	7,09,398	...	...	7	100	113,907	26,62,043
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, March 1879	80,389	17,71,179	6,786	1,59,765	...	...	973	21,601	...	...	...	...	25,752	7,09,398	...	...	7	100	113,907	26,62,043
	Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.	166,591	37,50,721	19,355	4,72,264	2,276	58,053	2,752	59,948	...	...	...	...	110,001	30,90,179	...	8	10	144	300,985	74,31,317
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	1,812	39,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	528	16,180	4,73,555	...	...	63	1,658	18,084	5,15,066
	1876-77	129,599	29,71,732	7,996	1,76,586	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	75,749	21,75,560	...	...	16	146	216,574	54,02,774
	1875-76	31,029	6,23,220	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	151,697	42,75,432	854	20,874	4	86	183,651	49,21,284
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	96,483	25,35,979	63,763	17,76,800	58,378	15,87,091	66,545	18,64,290	...	...	...	...	1,210	31,075	...	...	8,925	2,39,500	295,314	80,34,735
	Kurrachee	19,880	4,69,120	...	...	1,569	30,000	1,400	32,000	...	...	...	...	3,314	90,789	...	...	...	...	26,163	6,21,909
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, March 1879	116,373	30,05,099	63,763	17,76,800	59,947	16,17,091	67,945	18,96,290	...	...	...	...	4,524	1,21,864	...	...	8,925	2,39,500	321,477	86,56,644
	Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.	256,928	65,90,894	141,185	39,53,060	72,138	19,41,528	158,882	44,29,185	1,641	50,000	...	...	16,290	4,40,172	...	...	21,074	5,40,421	668,136	1,79,45,260
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	458,295	1,27,28,855	189,965	53,78,498	151,131	43,41,864	257,241	73,03,315	...	...	...	...	35,383	10,49,370	...	...	106,779	30,88,892	1,198,694	3,38,90,794
	1876-77	621,491	1,73,24,066	189,974	50,76,445	207,482	61,66,640	146,324	39,69,917	10,059	2,87,400	...	...	33,049	9,28,095	...	...	18,454	5,12,443	1,226,833	3,41,64,026
	1875-76	553,513	1,33,62,914	160,108	41,38,822	108,664	27,69,789	112,614	29,89,206	63,767	16,33,395	...	...	102,886	27,61,057	...	...	5,574	1,43,984	1,107,126	2,77,99,167
Madras.	Madras	616	12,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	12,414
	Coconada	3,063	69,435	...	...	3,713	86,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,796	1,55,535
	Tuticorin	4,173	91,823	268	5,820	...	...	4,888	1,06,215	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,330	2,03,878
	Other Ports	29	1,100	...	...	804	33,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	33,243
	Total, March 1879	7,901	1,74,772	268	5,820	4,517	1,18,243	4,888	1,06,215	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,575	4,05,070
	Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.	96,917	24,22,353	10,982	2,78,942	8,742	2,18,965	9,229	2,07,234	...	...	1	20	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	126,530	31,44,946
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	24,295	5,73,076	...	...	12,991	2,96,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,753	93,033	3,374	81,974	...	...	...	...	47,361	11,21,303
	1876-77	47,315	10,69,217	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,872	4,994	1,16,485	...	...	...	...	67,459	15,16,000
	1875-76	170,160	37,81,194	8,277	1,93,390	34,001	7,09,219	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,175	24,026	5,47,769	...	...	...	...	247,625	54,38,267
British Burma.	Rangoon	1,605	25,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	65,685	1,436	26,443	...	...	6,491	1,17,755
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, March 1879	1,605	25,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	65,685	1,436	26,443	...	...	6,491	1,17,755
	Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.	7,810	1,47,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,615	89,294	11,431	2,20,564	...	...	23,856	4,57,749
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	27,402	5,31,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,925	56,526	24,994	5,16,969	...	...	56,321	11,04,909
	1876-77	50,530	9,37,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199	58,042	3,036	53,013	56,765	10,48,059
	1875-76	3,163	54,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,730	10,42,432	...	...	51,893	10,96,798
Grand Total.	Total, March 1879	206,288	49,76,677	70,817	19,42,385	64,464	17,35,334	73,906	20,24,106	...	...	1	20	33,726	8,96,947	1,436	26,443	8,932	2,39,600	459,450	1,18,41,512
	Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.	528,244	1,29,11,859	171,522	47,04,266	83,156	22,16,566	170,863	46,96,367	1,641	50,000	1	20	131,565	36,37,057	11,431	2,20,572	21,084	5,40,565	1,119,507	2,89,79,272
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78	511,804	1,38,72,670	189,965	53,78,498	164,122	46,40,564	260,189	73,77,835	...	...	3,782	93,561	58,862	16,61,425	24,994	5,16,969	106,842	30,90,550	1,320,460	3,66,32,072
	1876-77	848,935	2,22,02,039	198,908	52,73,031	220,154	64,40,383	147,342	39,94,350	10,059	2,87,400	3,736	89,872	113,792	32,20,140	3,199	58,042	21,506	5,65,602	1,567,631	4,21,30,859
	1875-76	757,865	1,78,21,694	168,385	43,32,212	142,665	34,79,008	121,844	31,52,398	63,767	16,33,395	1,998	45,175	278,609	75,84,258	49,584	10,63,306	5,578	1,44,070	1,590,295	3,92,55,516

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 22nd April 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd APRIL 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras continue fair. In Mysore the crops are satisfactory, and the out-look is favourable; prices are stationary. The harvesting of the *rabi* is still going on in the Bombay Presidency, and in a few places preparations for *kharif* cultivation have commenced; the weather is generally hot. In some districts of the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing have been completed, and are progressing in others; the outturn is on the whole fair; prices are steady, but shew a tendency to rise; cholera still prevails in the eastern districts. Ploughing operations are being carried on in Berar. In Central India prices are rising at Indore. The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in Rajputana. In Bengal slight rain has fallen only in Furreedpore, Jessore, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Midnapore and parts of Balasore; the want of rain continues to be felt generally; the *rabi* harvest has been completed; cholera and small-pox are prevalent. Good rain has now fallen in Assam; the price of rice in Sylhet is however reported to be rising. Public health in British Burma is generally satisfactory; cattle disease has re-appeared. The state of things in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is on the whole fair; cholera has appeared in the northern districts. In the Punjab the *rabi* crops are being gathered in and the weather is seasonable; cholera is reported in several districts, but here, as in some other places, it is due to the return of pilgrims from the Hardwár fair. Throughout the whole of India there has been no rainfall of any volume except in Assam, and the weather appears in almost all provinces to have been exceptionally hot for the time of year.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 19th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·29, *cholum* 14·63, *raggi* 18·35, *cumboo* 14·83; river-level below top of anicut; *raggi* under wells and later maize are in ear and being reaped in parts.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 11·25, *cholum* 16·44, *raggi* 20·94, *cumboo* 17·30; fever prevalent; cotton picking continues; 2nd crop paddy being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·67, *cholum* 16·74, *raggi* 17·92, *cumboo* 15·07; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 12 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition; harvest of *chittaraikkaduppug*, gingelly, and chillies, outturn ⅞ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·37 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·62, *cholum* 18·36, *raggi* 18·33, *cumboo* 18·1.
Malabar („ „)	·67 (average of 11 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·31, *raggi* 18·29; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, Wynaad and Walluvanad, stationary elsewhere. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay (April 23rd)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River slowly rising at Kotri, 4 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 11 inches last year; Western Nára commenced to flow on 11th; one case of small-pox in Manjhand; measles in all talukas of Jerruck district.
Shikarpur ...	...	River 3 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cattle disease decreasing; small-pox in 10 talukas; wheat crops damaged by insects in 2 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain on 14th	Reaping progressing; small-pox in 3 northern talukas; sky overcast; *nala* Shahadakpur river rising.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather warm; nights cool; *rabi* harvest progressing; two fresh cases of small-pox in Thul taluka.
Gujerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Four cases of cholera in Broach, one fatal; crops almost reaped; mornings cool; days warm.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Ditto.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Slight cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (April 21st)	...	Weather warm; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping nearly finished.
Ratnágiri („ 15th)	...	Reaping of *waingani* crops continues; fever in Rájápur taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Ditto.
Sholapur ...	...	Ditto.
Satara ...	...	Weather warm; slight fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in Khánápur taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	...	Cotton picking continues; weather very hot; fields being prepared for *kharíf* cultivation; people from Nizam's country coming for employment.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Monsoon crop preparations continue.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health generally good; cholera continues.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Baroda ...	...	Health good; outturn of cotton better than was expected.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally hot; river rising in Sind.
Bengal (April 23rd)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cholera in town and parts of district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather unfavourable to general health.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	A few cholera cases in and about Agartala.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Public health bad; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	·28	Cholera and small-pox in places.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera in Baraset; small-pox in suburbs.
Jessore ...	·82	Cholera still in places.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in several places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cholera in several places; cattle plague appeared in some villages.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Public health fair; cattle disease somewhat prevalent in Gohál.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox cases still occur.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox about.
Rungpore ...	·38 on 22nd	Small-pox in Bagdogra sub-division; cholera in Kurigram.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Cholera very bad, taking an epidemic form in some places.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	
Darjeeling ...	·84	
Midnapore ...	·30	Small-pox prevalent; considerable mortality.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Fever prevails in some places; cholera in Serampore; small-pox in Serampore, Boidobatty, and Utterpara.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Small-pox increasing in Bankoora town, but mortality decreasing.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Some small-pox cases, otherwise public health good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox cases in a few out-stations only; health of plough cattle generally good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera abating in Sasseram; small-pox still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	One heavy shower confined to very narrow limits.	Cholera deaths in various quarters; a few small-pox cases reported.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
		General remarks.—Slight rain only in Furreedpore, Jessore, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Midnapore and in places in Balasore; it is generally much wanted for standing crops and for ploughing and sowing operations; *rabi* harvest now completed; outturn not good in Noakholly, inferior in Purneah, and ten to twelve annas in Mozufferpore; prospects of *mohwa* crop in Lohardugga gloomy; *mohwa* will be also short in Hazáribágh; mango crop in Maldah will be very scanty.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (April 23rd)—		
Benares (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Heat increasing; fever prevalent.
Jhánsi („ 23rd)	...	Harvest over; prices rising.
Agra („ 22nd)	...	Clouds about; sickness continues.
Bareilly („ 23rd)	...	No change.
Meerut („ „)	Slight shower on 21st	Weather unsettled; prices rather easier; cholera 58 seizures, 32 deaths.
Kumaun („ 19th)	...	Weather seasonable; pilgrims from Hardwár have brought cholera in the district.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	...	No change; prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—No change in agricultural prospects; cholera has appeared in the northern districts.
Punjab (April 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; prices of food-grains still falling; cholera prevailing among pilgrims from Hardwár.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping and harvesting in progress; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains, with general tendency downwards; health good generally, but cholera among pilgrims.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; cholera among pilgrims.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops fair and ripe; *kharíf* sowing in progress; cholera and small-pox about.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; rise in prices of food-grains.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; health generally good, but cholera has appeared among Hardwár pilgrims.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; public health indifferent.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; prices of food-grains have fallen; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health good; *rabi* crops being cut.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable for harvesting; health generally good, the out-break of cholera being confined almost entirely to pilgrims from Hardwár.
Central Provinces (April 23rd)—		
Nimár ...	...	Health good; prices slightly rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Threshing and winnowing nearly completed, outturn much below average.
Betúl ...	...	Very hot during day; *rabi* gathered, outturn below average; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	Harvest completed; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Nágpur (April 23rd)	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest completed; slight cholera in Ramtek tahsil.
Chánda ...	...	Clear and hot; fever slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Threshing and winnowing continue; prices falling.
Bhandara (April 22nd)	...	Clear; very hot; winnowing completed, outturn favourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* threshing continues; one case of small-pox; cholera reported.
Bálaghát ...	...	Very hot; threshing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Threshing and winnowing continue; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Very warm; harvesting almost finished; outturn very poor; small-pox increasing; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Threshing and winnowing progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (April 19th)	...	Clear and hot; threshing continues; outturn good; small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	...	Weather oppressive; no crops on ground; fever and cholera continue.
		General Remarks.—Very hot; threshing and winnowing completed in some districts and continue in others, outturn on the whole fair; cholera in eastern districts continues; prices steady and showing tendency to rise.
British Burma (April 23rd)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; slight cholera in two townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	One death from cholera and five from small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district normal; fever still prevalent; slight cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Public health excellent.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; 64 cattle deaths in one circle from 18th to 24th ultimo.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health fair; a few cases of small-pox.
Prome ...	...	Health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in four townships.
Thonkwa (April 12th)	...	Health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	
Toungoo ...	...	Health good; 95 buffaloes have died from small-pox in Zykwaddie township during week.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; a little cholera and small-pox; cattle disease re-appeared.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 23rd)	3·2	Weather cooler; cholera in station and district; sowing of crops not yet finished.
Sylhet („ „)	1·72	Rain most welcome; price of rice rising.
Mysore and Coorg (April 23rd)—	...	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; prices stationary; for week ending 12th April,—gratuitously relieved in hospitals, 174.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (April 23rd)	...	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress.
Central India (April 23rd)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prices rising.
Morar ...	...	No change.
Sutna ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Agar ...		
Sirdarpore ...		
Mánpur ...		
Nowgong ...		
Bhopal ...		
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (April 20th)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; health improving; crops harvested; prices falling; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 12th)	...	Health and prospects good; heat increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 18th)	...	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops gathered and being threshed.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	...	Health good.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	...	Harvest cut; weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Fair harvest secured; a few cases of cholera amongst those returned from Hardwár; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	Slight rain on 21st instant.	Prices stationary.
Ulwur ...	...	Cholera reported in seven villages of Lachhmangarh tahsil; two or three deaths in each village daily.

MARINE SURVEYS—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 15.]

SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.

SEYCHELLE, FARQUHAR ISLANDS, AND MADAGASCAR.

The following information relating to Seychelle and Farquhar islands, also to port Robinson, Madagascar (lately published at the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty), is derived from the remarks and surveys of Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H. M. ships *Shearwater* and *Pawn*, 1875-78:—

(*All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation in* 1879):—

Seychelle islands 4° 30′ *W.*—*Farquhar islands* 7° 20′ *W.*

Port Robinson (*Madagascar*) 9° 20′ *W.*—*Port Radama* 11° *W.*

SEYCHELLE ISLANDS.*

MAHE island—Port Victoria.—Vessels approaching port Victoria should pass all chequered buoys and beacons surmounted by balls on the starboard hand, and all black buoys and beacons with half-balls on the port hand.

Light.—A lighthouse, built of coral, 42 feet high, painted white, is situated 70 yards from the edge of the coral reef at the south side of the entrance to the harbour channel. Care must be taken not to mistake the lighthouse for a conspicuous white tower situated on the mainland shore northward of the town.

A fixed *red* light, visible 9 miles, is exhibited from the lighthouse between the bearings of South through West to N. W. ½ N., except where obscured by the adjacent islands. A red sector of light is also shown over the anchorage in port Victoria.

Night anchorage.—By means of a bearing of this light, an anchorage can be obtained at night to the north-west of St. Anne's island, whose bold peak presents a good object; but a stranger is not advised to attempt to pass the buoys; they are too small to be seen at night.

To enter Port Victoria.—On rounding the northern end of St. Anne's island, a red and white chequered buoy with staff and ball will be observed bearing W. by S., distant 1¼ miles from the north point of the island.

Pass this buoy at a distance of about 100 yards on the starboard hand, and a black buoy with staff and half-ball, which lies 2¾ cables to the south-east of the chequered buoy, on the port hand.

Steer S. W. by S. until beacon island is in line with the south point of St. Anne's island, then keep these objects in line astern, which will lead between two buoys placed on 3-fathom patches on either side of the entrance to the inner harbour channel, and will lead a vessel in until the lighthouse bears S. W. Thence the lighthouse—which, as before remarked, is 70 yards from the edge of the reef—the posts on the reef, and the eye, must be the guides to the inner anchorage.

Caution.—The posts erected on the points of the coral reef bordering the harbour channel are not unfrequently washed away and are not always promptly replaced. The buoys in the outer anchorage are very small, and are not kept painted.

A mooring buoy belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company is placed in 12 fathoms water 4 cables N. E. by E. of the lighthouse. Vessels anchoring in the vicinity of this buoy should give it a berth of half a cable; the anchors lie east and west.

The inner harbour, a basin in the coral reef, is of irregular shape. The channel into it is 200 yards wide, and has well defined and steep edges.

With the two following exceptions the harbour is clear of detached rocks: one of 12 feet N. by E., 1¼ cables from the Long or Victoria pier end, and another of 14 feet S. E. ½ S., three-quarters of a cable from the pier. These are both small and do not generally show, but they are clear of the most convenient berths.

Position.—The observation spot on Houdouls Jetty is situated in lat. 4° 37′ 15″ S., long. 55° 27′ 23″ E., depending upon Aden (telegraph office) being in 44° 58′ 32″ E., and Rodriguez (Transit of Venus Observatory, 1874, Mathurin bay) being in 63° 26′ 15″ E.†

Pier.—Victoria pier, 1,050 yards long, is built over the shore reef to the inner harbour, and is terminated by a T head, at present used as a coal depôt. A vessel can lie alongside, but would require careful mooring to keep her off the reef, which projects under water. There are no bollards for securing.

* *See* British Admiralty charts:—Indian ocean, No. 748*b*; Seychelle group, No. 721; Approaches to port Victoria, also plan of port Victoria, No. 722; scale, *m* = 1¾ inches and 6 inches.
This notice cancels the British Admiralty Hydrographic Notice, No. 20 of 1870.

† Hydrographic Department, 1878.

Water.—Water of an excellent quality (price two shillings per ton) is conveyed by a pipe to the landing place, two-thirds of the way along Victoria pier. Boats can fill up on either side of the pier at high water, but the northern side dries at low-water springs.

Mails.—The mail steam vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Company call at port Victoria on their way to and from Aden and Mauritius once a month, except during the south-west monsoon (or from May to October), when they call only on their return voyage to Aden.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, at port Victoria at 4h. 15m.; springs rise 5½ feet; neaps 3 feet.

PLATTE island is low, but has trees on it, and of late years cocoanut trees have grown. The island was visible from the *Shearwater's* masthead from a distance of 12 miles.*

La Perle reef.—A dangerous shoal known as La Perle reef, said to have 12 feet least water, lying to the south-west of and distant 10 miles from Platte island, was examined in 1875. The danger appeared to consist of a reef about 3 miles in length, N.W. by N. and S.E. by S., but of little width: no dry sand or rocks were visible. A small isolated patch has been reported a mile or two farther westward, but was not seen by the *Shearwater*. The vessel anchored in 7½ fathoms, 1½ miles from a long line of breakers, but the swell was too heavy to allow a boat to venture nearer the breakers than at a distance of several hundred yards, where there was 4 fathoms. The breakers were not continuous, and were observed especially in three spots about a mile apart.†

La Perle reef appears to be on the southern extreme of a bank of soundings connected with Platte island; on this bank 14 fathoms was obtained. Commander Wharton places the centre of La Perle reef in lat. 6° 1′ S., long. 55° 17½′ E., and Platte island, south end, in lat. 5° 53′ S., long. 55° 23½′ E.; Houdouls jetty, Mahé, Seychelles being in 55° 27′ 23″ E.

COETIVY island, examined by Commander Wharton in 1875, is about 5¾ miles long, 1½ miles wide, 40 feet high, and covered with cocoanut trees; it has several sand hills, but none are higher than the trees. The island is fringed by a reef which, at the south end, extends 3 miles from the shore. The reef is dry at low water, and breaks heavily; there is deep water close to its east and north sides; but on the west and south-west sides a bank of soundings, with 5 to 20 fathoms sand and coral, extends 2 to 6 miles from the shore of the island; this bank may plainly be seen.

There is anchorage anywhere on the western side of Coetivy, but the most convenient for communication is off the settlement near the centre of the island. Anchor in 10 fathoms with the huts bearing East 7 cables distant, and north-west extreme of island N.E. by N. The shore reef is broken at this part, and a boat can land on the sandy beach, but care must be taken to avoid the shoal patches which lie at a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The population, consisting of 60, are all employed by the proprietor, who exports oil to Mauritius.

POSITION.—The north end of Coetivy is in lat. 7° 6′ S., long. 56° 16¾′ E., Houdouls jetty, Mahé, Seychelles, being in 55° 27′ 23″ E.

FARQUHAR ISLANDS.‡

These islands, formerly known as Joao de Nova, are a dependency of Mauritius. The group forms an *atol* 11½ miles long in a north-east and south-west direction, but the central lagoon being shallow, with numerous dry banks and patches, affords no shelter except to small vessels. The largest islands of the group, situated on the eastern side of the reef, are low, with a few bush-covered sand hills 30 to 50 feet high. The reef which fringes the group appears tolerably steep except in the north-west part, where a sand bank of 6 to 12 fathoms, plainly visible, extends westward 3½ miles. The outer edge of the bank lies W. by N. nearly 5 miles from Trois isles; eastward of Trois isles the bank extends 3 to 8 cables from the shore, and shoals rapidly from 20 to 5 fathoms.

There is good anchorage on the bank off the entrance of the lagoon channel, except during the hurricane season, December to April inclusive. The best berth is in 7 fathoms, sand, with Race point bearing South, and the north extreme of the north island E.¼N. Here the tides run strongly the ebb to the west, flood E.N.E.; the flood is the stronger of the two streams. Little or no swell was found at this anchorage, although the sea was heavy outside. South-east winds prevail from April or October; during the remainder of the year the winds are variable.

Trois isles, on the north-west reef, are mere specks of islands bush-covered; there are really six islets, but three are bare and almost awash at low water. Goelette, on the south-east side, is low and bare, with a small sand hill. The reef extends 5 miles W.S.W. of Goelette, and 4 miles S.W. by W. of the western wooded Trois isles, where there is another shallow break in the reef.

Lagoon.—The entrance to the inner harbour is situated at the west end of the north island. The harbour is small, and, except in cases of emergency, for vessels drawing less than 10 feet practically useless, on account of the narrow crooked entrance and the rapidity of the tides. Probably the least water in the channel is 3 fathoms, but there are numerous coral heads on which the depth may possibly be less.

Tides.—It is high water full and change at 4 hours; springs rise 7 feet, neaps 5 feet.

Settlement.—The islands are at present leased by a Mauritius firm, who have about 40 people employed, and have planted a considerable number of cocoanuts. The chief settlement, named Grand Poste, is at the west end of the north island, where a stone house with a flagstaff stands on a sand hill 35 feet high.

* Lieutenant Taylor, H.M.S. *Cossack*, 1869, remarked that vessels bound to the southward from the Seychelles should not attempt to pass to windward of the islands and reefs lying between Seychelles and the north end of Madagascar, the winds being variable, the weather frequently thick and hazy, the currents strong and uncertain, apparently for a great part of the year. The *Cossack* experienced the strong westerly current very unequally, and twice in proceeding from Seychelles to Madagascar had to use steam to ensure the safety of the vessel.

† Originally published in British Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 39 of 1875.

‡ *See* British Admiralty chart:—Farquhar islands, No. 718; scale, $m = 0{\cdot}8$ inch.

POSITION.—The stone house at Grand Poste is in lat. 10° 6′ 45″ S., long 51° 10′ 24″ E. depending on the Martello tower, Cooper island, Mauritius being in 57° 29′ 32″ E.

Turtle and fish abound; boobies and terns breed in great numbers on the islands. Fresh water may be obtained by digging.

MADAGASCAR,—NORTH WEST COAST.*

PORT ROBINSON, about 6 miles west of cape Amber, is a snug harbour, and has the advantage of a straighter channel than either port Jenkinson or port Liverpool, which are situated immediately to the westward; the reefs on either side can be clearly seen from aloft, and the eye must be the chief guide in entering the channel, which has a depth of 9 to 12 fathoms, and is 130 yards wide at the narrowest part. The tides run strongly in the entrance but directly through the passage, which is open on a S.E. by S. bearing.

The *Fawn* found a good berth in 11 fathoms, sand and mud, with the north-west point of entrance bearing N.N.W.½W., and Rocky point W. by S; the reefs being three-quarters of a cable distant on either side. Further in there would probably be more room to turn, but this part was not examined.

Water could probably be found at all times by digging in the valley on the north-east side of the harbour.

The country in the neighbourhood of Port Robinson seems almost deserted. Herds of cattle roam over the hills and plains, but no foot-steps of men were seen, although the dry grass on the hills had recently been burnt. Wild pigs, guinea fowl, and wild fowl were seen in the neighbourhood.

Tides.—It is high water full and change at Port Robinson at 4 hrs. 15 min.; springs rise 7 feet.

CAPE AMBER.—The country about cape Amber presents a broken outline, the highest points of which are probably above 1,000 feet high: the hills are bare with the exception of the peaks, which are grass-covered; Liverpool hill is remarkable from being broader than the other hills, and from being the only wooded hill in the neighbourhood except Dark round hill. These two show dark by contrast, Robinson hills are of rounded basalt, and covered with grass.

Off cape Amber, during the south-east trade, there is a heavy sea, which gives an appearance of shoal water: but the broken water is caused by the strong westerly current round the cape meeting the tidal stream from Mozambique channel.

PORT RADAMA, Northern Approach to.—A coral reef on which H.M.S. *Vestal* recently struck lies S. ¾ W., about 6½ miles from the southern Bermabomey island, and N.N.E. ¾ E. from the centre of Erandza island. This reef uncovers at low water, and is of considerable extent; its outer edge lies nearly 3 miles from the adjacent mainland.†

Great caution is necessary in entering any of the bays in this locality.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 3rd April 1879.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 16.]

TORRES STRAIT AND NEW GUINEA SOUTH-EAST COAST.

THE following information (lately published at the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty) is derived from the remarks of officers of H. M. ships employed on the Australian station: received through Commodore A. H. Hoskins, C.B. Also from journals of the Reverend Messrs. Macfarlane and Chalmers, of the London mission vessels *Ellangowan* and *Bertha*, 1877-78:—

All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation in 1879.

Normandy Sound 4¾° *Easterly. Port Moresby* 6° *Easterly.*

TORRES STRAIT.—PRINCE OF WALES' CHANNEL.‡§

Ipili reef.—The small red beacon formerly placed upon a portion of wreck lying on the north-west part of this reef has disappeared.

Sunk reefs (*d*).—These reefs, lying on the north side of Prince of Wales' channel, are reported by the signalman at Goode island to extend one and a half miles farther to the westward than is shown on the Admiralty charts or to the longitude of 142° 6′ 15″ E. As these extension shoals are said to narrow Prince of Wales' channel, great care should be taken when navigating in this vicinity.

* *See* British Admiralty charts:—Madagascar, northern portion, cape St. Andrew to Antongil bay. No. 758. ports and anchorages in the vicinity of cape Amber, No. 676; scale, $m = 0{\cdot}4$ inch. Also, Hydrographic Notice, No. 31 of 1877.

† Information by Navigating Lieutenant C. H. S. Douglas, H.M.S. *Vestal*, 1878.

‡ *See* British Admiralty charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2759*a*; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764; Australia, north and east coast, sheet 20, No. 2354; Torres Strait, north-east and east entrances, No. 2422; Torres strait, western channel, No. 2375; and Admiralty plan:—Normandy sound and Prince of Wales' channel, No. 691; scale, $m = 2$ inches: Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1864, pp. 240—243; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 27 of 1875, page 2, and No. 37 of 1878.

§ Navigating Lieutenant H. S. Penn, H. M. S. *Sappho*, 1878.

Normandy sound.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel:—

A red buoy north of and close to Ghibbar rock.

A black beacon on the southern edge of the reef extending westward from Wai-weer island; the beacon lies North, distant 5 cables from the east side of Black rock.

A black buoy close off the western edge of the reef which extends west from Thursday island, west extreme.

Ellis channel.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel:—

A red buoy on Hovell rock, with Quoin point, the south extreme of Goode island, in line with Vivien point, the south extreme of Thursday island bearing W. by N. ½ N., and channel rock in line with the south-east point of Thursday island bearing N. E. ½ N.

A red beacon on the western edge of Madge reefs bearing S. E. by E. ½ E., distant 7 cables from Vivien point.

A black beacon on the eastern edge of Madge reefs bearing S.S.E., distant 7½ cables from east extreme of Thursday island.

A red buoy S. S. E. from the east extreme of Thursday island, distant 6½ cables.

A black buoy at both the east and west extremities of Hovell bank.

It is intended to place a red buoy north of the west Hovell bank buoy, distant 1½ cables.

GREAT NORTH-EAST CHANNEL.

Cocoa-nut isle.—H. M. S. *Sappho*, in 1878, anchored in 17 fathoms, with Cocoa-nut isle bearing E. ½ S., and Dove islet bearing N. N. E.

NEW GUINEA.—SOUTH-EAST COAST.*

Caution bay to Port Moresby.—Inside the Barrier reef which extends between these places the least water found by H. M. S. *Sappho* was 4 fathoms.

Basilisk passage.—Immediately inside this passage a depth of 3¾ fathoms was obtained by H.M.S. *Sappho*.

Port Moresby.—A coral reef (*Conflict reef*) awash at low water, lies S. W. by W. ½ W. from the south-west extreme of Ethel island (on the eastern side of port Moresby), distant 7 cables.

This reef is a quarter of a mile long in a north-west and south-east direction, and 200 yards broad.

The shoal lying N. by W. ½ W., distant 3 cables from Paga point, the east entrance point of port Morseby, formerly supposed to have not less than 2 fathoms water on it, appears nearly awash at low water.

Port Moresby to Round head.—H. M. S. *Sappho*, in 1878, found the channel between these places inside the Barrier reef clear of dangers, until within 5 miles of Round head, except a few sunken dangers, which were easily seen.

Round head.—This point extends about 1½ miles farther south-west than was formerly supposed; numerous sunken dangers exist in the vicinity, extending from 5 miles north of the head to about the same distance south of it.

Great care is requisite when navigating among these dangers, as, except under favourable conditions, they are not seen well from aloft.

Hood lagoon.—From the eastern entrance point of this lagoon (on which is situated the native village of Kerepunu) a reef extends W. N. W. for a distance of 3 miles, approaching the north shore of Hood bay to a distance of one mile at its western extremity.

H. M. S. *Sappho* entered the lagoon by passing north of this reef, keeping about half a mile off the shore of Hood bay, and carried a depth of 5 fathoms to the entrance of the lagoon, where anchorage was obtained in 8 fathoms, mud.

The discoloured water from Hood lagoon renders it very difficult to see the reef at the entrance from aloft. A large vessel should not attempt to enter the lagoon, as some shoals of about 2½ fathoms are situated within a mile of the entrance; anchorage in 6 or 8 fathoms water may be obtained outside these shoals under shelter of the reef.

Coast.—Between the east entrance point of Hood lagoon and Keppel point, which is situated 9½ miles to the eastward, the coast is indented by several large though inaccessible bays; and mangrove swamps, extending several miles inland, commence about 5 miles eastward of Hood lagoon, and extend round Keppel point.

Keakaro bay, from the western shore of which a reef extends nearly across to the opposite side, is situated immediately east of Keppel point.

Between Keakaro bay and Macfarlane harbour the land near the beach is sandy and dry, but farther back appears low.

Macfarlane harbour.—This name is applied to the outer expansion of Marshall lagoon. A good deep passage is said to exist leading from seaward into this harbour.

The eastern entrance point is a high bluff; on the western side of the harbour, the land is low and apparently swampy; in this harbour are situated two native villages.

Between Macfarlane harbour and Cheshunt bay the coast forms two bays.

Cheshunt bay is situated about 11 miles eastward of the entrance to Macfarlane harbour, between cape Rodney and Brethren isles, a group of five rocks covered with brushwood lying N.W.byW. from that cape, distant 4 miles. The mission vessel anchored on the eastern side of this bay.

A bank which uncovers at low water extends some distance from the shore at the head of Cheshunt bay.

* *See* British Admiralty charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2759*a*; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764; Papua or New Guinea, sheets 5, 6, 7, and 8 Nos. 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124; and Admiralty plan:—Port Moresby, No. 2126; scale, *m* = 2·9 inches: Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1864, pp. 367—378, 383, 391; and Hydrographic Notices No. 8 of 1873, No. 25 of 1875, page 6, and No. 11 of 1877.

A considerable stream, to which the name of Cheshunt river was applied, discharges into the sea at the head of Cheshunt bay; a depth of one fathom was found at the entrance, immediately inside of which the water is midchannel deepened to 3 fathoms, and maintained that depth for some distance; at about 6 miles from the entrance the depth was found to be 10 feet.

After passing the entrance points a large stream coming from the northward empties itself into a fine basin; three miles eastward of this, Cheshunt river is joined by another stream from the northward 75 yards wide, to which the name of Reynolds river was given; between these rivers the main stream is about 150 yards wide, the banks on both sides being covered with mangroves; above Reynolds river the stream is about 100 yards wide, contracting to a width of 75 yards at 6 miles from the entrance, at which position the tidal influence was still experienced.

Cape Rodney.—A shoal extends about half a mile from the shore along the southern edge of this cape, and detached coral dangers lie between it and the Barrier reef.

Between Sandbanks bay and cape Rodney the *Ellangowan*, drawing 6 feet, found a good passage inside the Barrier reef.

Sandbanks bay.—This bay is situated about 10 miles eastward of cape Rodney; the eastern side is low and formed by a long reef and sandbanks extending from a mangrove swamp; a forest of large trees lines the shore round the head of this bay, and a river (Domaru river), said to be of considerable size, falls into the bay on the western side, off the mouth of which anchorage was found in 2 fathoms at low water.

Between Sandbanks bay and Cloudy bay there is a small bight, into which a river flows.

Cloudy bay.—This bay is divided by a reef extending from Sewell island in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 4½ miles, off the extremity of which are several detached shoals; the *Ellangowan* anchored in the western portion of the bay about 2½ miles from Sewell island; at low water it dries between Eugenia islet and the main, and also between Eugenia and Sewell islands.

Colombier point, the east entrance point of Cloudy bay, is situated about 3½ miles westward of its former supposed position; several detached shoals lie south of Colombier point and in the bight immediately east of it.

Baxter bay.—Between Colombier point and Table point the coast forms two indentations, the eastern and larger of which has been named Baxter bay, where the *Ellangowan* found good shelter from the trade wind. There are several shoals in the western part of this bay.

Amazon bay.—This bay is much encumbered with shoals; coral reefs surround Amazon island. Double rock and the eastern Amazon island are also connected by a reef, between which and the western Amazon island there is anchorage for small vessels.

Amazon bay was entered from the westward by passing between the western Amazon island and the mainland.

Coast.—Between Baxter bay and Amazon bay there is a fine tract of level land, thickly wooded, extending to the inland hills, between which extensive valleys were seen.

Toulon island.—The summit of this island, covered with grass, and about 300 feet high, rises sharply from the narrow belt of low land which extends half round the island. A reef encircles Toulon island.

Mayri bay.—At the eastern extremity of Amazon bay the coast recedes and forms a fine, large bay, affording good, safe anchorage in S. E. winds.

Millport harbour, situated midway beteen port Glasgow and Mayri bay, with a depth of 3 fathoms in the entrance, apparently afforded good anchorage.

Barrier reef.—Several reefs awash are said to exist about 3 miles northward of that portion of the sunken Barrier reef lying beteen the meridians of 149° 43′ E. and 149° 50′ E.

Coast.—From the western point of Amazon bay to a few miles east of port Glasgow the hills, covered with vegetation, come boldly down to the shore; plantations are seen on the sides of many of them as high as 1,000 feet above the sea.

Between Dufaure island and Isabel cove the coast is indented by four bays, to which the names of Argyle bay, port Dudfield, Ellangowan bay, and Meikle bay have been given.

Port Dudfield is completely landlocked, with a depth of 10 fathoms in the centre, and 7 fathoms at the head.

Ellangowan bay is described as a fine bay of considerable extent.

Fyfe bay, formed between Roux islands and the mainland, afforded anchorage to the *Ellangowan* in 6 fathoms.

A shoal, with 2 fathoms water on it, is reported to lie in lat. 10° 41′ S., long. 150° 2′ E. (approx.), or S.E. ¼E. from the southern Roux island, distant 2½ miles.

Baxter harbour, at the head of Farm bay, afforded anchorage in 6 fathoms.

Stacey island.—South cape is the southern extremity of Stacey island, which is separated from the mainland by a channel one cable broad (Marri pass), in the centre of which there is a depth 9 fathoms.

H.M.S. *Sappho* in 1878 found good anchorage in 13 fathoms, about a quarter of a mile W.N.W. from the Mission Station, established on the northern point of Stacey island. A black rock, awash at high water, is situated W. by N. ¼N., distant 4½ cables from the extremity of this point.

Bertha lagoon, of considerable extent, is situated immediately north of Stacey island; in many places it is too shallow even for a boat, but on the western side a channel was found sufficiently deep to admit of the *Ellangowan* proceeding as far as the village, close to which a river falls into the lagoon.

Tiesot island.—A sunken danger is reported to exist N.W., distant half a mile from the north-west extremity of this island.

Tests island.—At the west extreme of East islet there is a lagoon about 2 miles long and one broad, with two entrances, one a quarter of a mile wide, and from 4 to 9 fathoms deep, with a rock in the centre, which may be passed on either side. The other entrance is too narrow to be available for any but small vessels. In the lagoon there are numerous shoals, but good anchorage with shelter from any wind may be obtained near the entrance.

China strait.—A sunken rock (*China rock*), which seldom breaks, is reported to lie in the northern part of this strait, with Paplas island bearing S.S.W., distant 1½ miles, and the centre of Didymus island S.E.¾S., distant 2 miles.

Heath island.—H.M. schooner *Conflict* anchored in the bay, on north-east side of this island, in 9 fathoms, sand, with Dinner island bearing N.5°E. and Peninsular point (Hayter island) bearing N.60°E.

On approaching this anchorage from seaward the soundings gradually decrease from a depth of 17 fathoms, sand.

The bay affords good shelter from S.E. winds; a missionary station has been established here.

Moresby island.—A sunken danger, on which there is a depth of 3 fathoms, is situated about two-thirds of a mile from the shore, on the north side of Moresby island. From the shoal cape Lookout bears S.39°E., distant one mile, and Pitt island S.59°W., distant three-quarters of a mile.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO.*

Calvados chain.—A shoal of coral ground, with 13 or 14 fathoms water upon it, lies 2¾ miles south of the south-west extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N.84°E., distant 5 miles, and summit of Mewstone N.53°W., distant 9¾ miles.

A sunken danger, with 3 fathoms upon it, lies 5¾ miles S S.E. from the east extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N.3°E., distant 3½ miles, and summit of Mewstone N.62°W., distant 11 miles.

A shoal of coral ground, on which the bottom was clearly seen, is situated 1¾ miles S.¾W. from Robinson island south extreme. From the shoal Quoin rock bears N.35°W. distant 3½ miles, and Kalouma island, west extreme, N.50°E. distant 4 miles.

Joannet island, N.W. bay.—From the north side of the small island situated in the centre of this bay a sandy spit, about 20 yards wide, and dry at low water, extends north for some distance.

This spit, together with numerous reefs, completely block the channel between the island and the north shore of the bay.

Sud-est island.—A shoal, on which the bottom was clearly seen, is situated about 3 miles from the south-west point of Sud-est island, with Bousquet point bearing N.37°W., distant 7 miles, and mount Rattlesnake bearing N.45°E.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 3rd April 1879.

* Lieutenant J. G. Musters, commanding H. M. schooner *Conflict*, 1878.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 18. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEPARTMENTAL CONTRACTS BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 466, under date, Simla, the 24th April 1879.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated the 23rd June 1877.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 688, dated the 27th March 1879.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned class of contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows:—

Departmental contracts and other instruments.	By the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Madras.

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

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF TELEGRAPHS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 467, under date, Simla, the 24th April 1879.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1444, dated 22nd October 1878.

Read also—

Letters from the Director General of Telegraphs :—

No. 122 E. T., dated 17th January 1879.
No. 141 E. T., dated 20th February 1879.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in addition to the orders in clause III of the Resolution, dated the 22nd October last, to declare that the under-mentioned class of contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed generally as follows :—

Contracts and other instruments for works and stores in the Telegraph Department and for securities deposited by Telegraph Subordinates.	By Superintendents of Telegraphs subject to a limit of Rs. 10,000 and by Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs subject to a limit of Rs. 2,000.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 2nd QUARTER of 1878.

Circular No. 10 R., dated Fort William, 12th March 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4 R of 6th February 1879.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on railways open for traffic in India for the 2nd quarter of 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—*Part I.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling Stock, Permanent Way, &c.*—The total casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., during the quarter ending 30th June 1878, were among passengers 6 injured, and among servants 5 killed and 10 injured. The casualties to passengers occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and were nearly all due to an accident which

was caused by a mail train being turned into a wrong line, and coming into collision with a dead mud buffer. The injuries sustained were very slight. In another collision on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 4 servants were killed and 3 injured.

There were 3 collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains; 13 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, or vehicles standing foul of the line by which 1 servant was injured; 18 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, by which 4 railway servants were killed and 4 injured; 4 collisions between light engines, causing injury to one railway servant; 9 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 112 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; 12 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points, by which 5 passengers and 1 servant received slight scratches; 2 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 224 cases of trains running over cattle; 20 cases of trains running over obstructions; 11 cases of trains running through level crossing gates; and 7 cases of bursting of boilers, tubes, &c., of engines. There were 22 failures of engine machinery, 3 of tyres, 28 of axles and 19 of couplings.

There were 13 cases in which axles failed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 10 on the East Indian Railway. The casualties resulting from this class of accidents were 2 servants injured.

There have also been reported 4 cases of broken rails; 4 cases of flooding of portions of permanent way by which 1 servant was killed and 1 injured; 10 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments; 79 cases of fire in trains; 8 cases of fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 140 other accidents.

As observed in the returns for the first quarter of 1878, the number of miscellaneous accidents is the largest on the East Indian Railway, *viz.*, 107, and they consist chiefly of points being damaged. It has already been laid down in Public Works Department Circular No. 4 R of 6th February 1879, that such accidents, as damage to points resulting in no further mischief, should be excluded from the returns.

The total number of accidents of all descriptions included in Part I was 752 against 733 during the previous quarter, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby were 5 and 16 against 3 and 4 respectively.

It is observed that the derailment of a wagon on the Rajputana State Railway on the 21st June, caused by a stone being placed on the line, has been classified under heading 6 of the key to Part I. This accident should have been shown under heading 10, "Trains running over obstructions on the line."

The case in which the feed pipe of the engine of a mail train was bent on the Northern Bengal Railway on the 21st April, in consequence of its running over a bullock, should have been excluded from the return of trains running through level crossing gates over cattle or other obstructions as required by the heading of the return and entered in the general return.

Part II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., persons passing over level crossings, trespassers and others.—There was 1 passenger killed and 14 injured, of whom 1 was injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 1 killed and 1 injured by falling when getting into or out of trains; 1 injured by the closing of carriage doors; 8 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 3 injured through other causes. Of other persons included in this part of the return 3 were killed and 4 injured whilst passing over railways at level crossings; 29 killed and 10 injured while trespassing on the line; 12 were suicides; and 5 killed and 3 injured from miscellaneous causes.

As compared with the first quarter of 1878, the number of passengers killed shows a decrease of 4, and the number of passengers injured an increase of 5.

Part III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods.—Out of a total of 36 killed and 77 injured, 4 were killed and 12 injured during shunting operations; 6 killed and 14 injured by falling off engines, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing on adjoining lines; 4 killed and 5 injured while getting in or out of trains, engines, &c.; 4 injured while loading, unloading or sheeting; 1 killed whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels; 1 injured whilst working at cranes or capstans; 1 injured whilst working on the permanent way or in sidings; 3 killed whilst walking along the lines on the way home or to work; 4 killed and 5 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 2 killed whilst passing between vehicles; 2 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines; 1 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 2 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, &c., 4 killed and 5 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles; and 8 killed and 24 injured from miscellaneous causes.

As compared with the previous quarter, the number killed shows an increase of 2, and the number injured an increase of 12.

The totals of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains on all railways were as follows:—

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS—		
From causes beyond control	...	8
„ misconduct or want of caution	1	12
SERVANTS—		
From causes beyond control	15	30
„ misconduct or want of caution	26	57
Persons passing at level crossings	3	4
Trespassers (including suicides)	41	10
Other persons	5	3
TOTAL ...	91	124

In addition to the above, 25 persons were killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c. There have also been reported 103 deaths of passengers in carriages and at stations, due largely to their undertaking journeys when in bad health.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the attention of the authorities concerned be invited to the remarks with regard to the classification of certain accidents noted above and to the large number of miscellaneous accidents on the East Indian Railway.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
Directors of State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Department, Government and Administrations marginally noted for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Home Department.
Punjab.
Mysore and Coorg.
Assam.
Rajputana.
Central India.

Ordered further, that this Resolution with Tables 1 to 4 of the Returns be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.		RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			From Causes beyond their own control.		From their own Misconduct or want of caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
(GUARANTEED).																		
East Indian	1,503¾		3	5	4	13	9	20	2	1	19	3	2	...	23	4	32	27
Eastern Bengal	a 171¾		...	7	4	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
Oudh and Rohilkhund	547¾		...	4	2	1	6	5	1	...	5	1	...	...	6	1	12	15
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	653¾	{ Punjab and Delhi Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	109		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	858		...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	3
Great Indian Peninsula	607		...	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	6
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,284¾		...	5	...	4	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	11	9
Calcutta and South-Eastern	444		...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	27	11
Nalhati	28		...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	7
Northern Bengal	271		...	12	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	185		...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	81		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras	103¾		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	29		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	412		...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Holkar and Nowmuch	354		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gaekwar of Baroda's	123		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	20		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmád	45		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	c 119		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	121		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	161		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(STATE).																		
TOTAL ...	7,567¾		...	8	...	12	1	20	1	...	41	4	3	...	49	4	91	124

(a) Inclusive of the Damukdia branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(b) Exclusive of the distance (13 miles) between Ghaziabad and Delhi.

(c) This line was open for 63 days only during the quarter.

No. 2.

NUMBER of Persons reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

PASSENGERS. (Part II columns 1–6 and Total from Part II are "From Part II".)

	Railways.	From accidents to trains, &c., see Table No. 4, or Part I.		1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total from Part II.		Total Passengers.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.	East Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
	S. P. & D. — Punjab and Delhi Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	S. P. & D. — Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
State.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
	TOTAL	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	3	1	14	1	20

SERVANTS. (Columns 1–19 and Total from Part III are "From Part III".)

Railways.	From accidents to trains, &c., see Table No. 4, or Part I.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. & D. — Punjab and Delhi Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. & D. — Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
South Indian	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	...	2	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	10	4	12	6	14	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	4

SERVANTS (continued).

Railways.	7. Whilst breaking, spragging or checking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
S. P. & D. — Punjab and Delhi Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. & D. — Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	4	5	2	...	...	2

SERVANTS (continued).

Railways.	14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		Total from Part III.		Total Servants.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	2	9	18	9	20
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	4	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	5
S. P. & D. — Punjab and Delhi Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. & D. — Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	6	3	6
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	11	4	11
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	18	12	29	12	31
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
TOTAL	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	5	8	24	36	77	41	87

OTHERS. (Columns "From Part II".)

Railways.	Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total Others.		Total all Classes.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	2	1	10	3	9	...	2	...	23	4	32	27
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	6	3	12	15
S. P. & D. — Punjab and Delhi Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
S. P. & D. — Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madras	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
South Indian	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	11
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	2	10	5	22	36
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	7
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	2
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holkar and Neemuch	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6
TOTAL	3	4	29	10	12	.	5	3	49	17	91	124

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, as having occurred on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

FROM PART I (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	East Indian.						Eastern Bengal.						Oudh and Rohilkhand.						Punjab and Delhi.					
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	246	...	...	...	2	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	4	4	4	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles				135,389,663					20,905,213						38,708,010								44,330,344			
„ of servants employed				21,401					4,831						4,202								10,191			
Train mileage of all descriptions				2,196,211*					148,607						389,986								487,513			

* The train mileage run during the 1st quarter of 1878 was 2,244,487.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, &c.—*continued.*

FROM PART I (SEE TABLE No. 4).

	Sind.							Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	2	...	2
Number of passenger miles				2,316,345					35,248,471						49,965,322								73,986,822			
„ of servants employed				2,194					13,207						5,476								19,907			
Train mileage of all descriptions				50,532					532,711						396,043								1,892,919			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, &c.—*continued.*

FROM PART I (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles				34,611,671							1,524,165							704,040							4,277,011			
„ of servants employed				4,124							251							170							858			
Train mileage of all descriptions				294,120							10,879							10,005							99,130			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, &c.—

FROM PART I (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	Tirhoot.							Punjab Northern.							Muttra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles				3,247,650							8,831,662							1,182,092							18,526,110			
„ of servants employed				874							810							135							5,473			
Train mileage of all descriptions				33,366							61,312							10,570							274,519			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, &c. —*continued.*

FROM PART I (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	SINDIA.							HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							KHAMGAON.							AMRAOTI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles			1,153,192						4,984,145							273,662							131,411							173,958					
„ of servants employed			381						852							59							30							31					
Train mileage of all descriptions			7,326						89,374							4,515							2,944							1,363					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, &c. —*concluded.*

FROM PART I (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	WARDHA VALLEY.							DHOND-MANMAD.							NIZAM'S.							RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	...	...	4	4	4	4
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	1	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	..	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	2
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	45	...	...	1	1	1	1	752	...	6	5	10	5	16
Number of passenger miles			434,535						1,621,991							3,595,354							11,408,362							496,931,201					
„ of servants employed			81						939							236							1,486							98,449					
Train mileage of all descriptions			9,818						39,993							84,509							91,209							7,219,474					

TABLE No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA during the Second Quarter of 1878, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of Passengers and others, and the Number of Railway Servants KILLED or INJURED thereby.

	RAILWAYS.	1.—Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mixed trains, or engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger Trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axes.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and Others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per Mile Open.			Total Passengers.			
																												Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per Million of Passengers.		Per Million of Passenger Miles.	
																																								Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	11	8	...	...	39	7	...	34	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	6	107	246	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,503¼	1,929,175	† 2,196,211	135,389,663	1,283	...	90,064	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	573,979	148,607	20,905,213	3,342	865	121,719	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	6	4	4	4	10	547¾	729,040	389,986	38,108,010	1,331	712	69,572	...	8·23	...	0·16
	S. P. and D. Punjab and Delhi Section...	2	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	4	...	1	2	2	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	553¾	813,274	487,513	44,330,344	1,469	880	80,055	...	...	...	...
	S. P. and D. Sind Section... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¼	33,026	50,532	2,316,345	301	460	21,106	..	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	695,636	532,711	35,248,471	811	621	41,082	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	1	1	...	...	19	...	...	36	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	1,380,329	396,043	49,965,322	2,274	652	82,315	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	1	58	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,268½	1,188,830	1,892,919	73,986,822	937	1,492	58,326	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	1	1	...	8	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,212,430	294,120	34,611,671	2,731	662	77,954	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	158,572	10,879	1,524,165	5,663	389	54,484	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	34,091	10,005	704,040	1,251	367	25,836	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	104,900	99,130	4,277,011	567	536	23,119	..	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	102,634	33,366	3,247,650	1,267	412	40,094	...	...	...	...
	Punjab, Northern	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	13	..	...	...	...	...	...	103½	241,130	61,312	8,831,662	2,329	592	85,330	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	63,793	10,570	1,182,092	2,200	364	40,762	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	1	...	1	...	3	13	1	...	55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	356,772	274,519	18,526,110	866	666	44,966	...	...	...	...
	Sindia	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35½	37,436	7,326	1,153,192	1,062	208	32,715	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	151,594	89,374	4,984,145	1,232	727	40,522	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17,546	4,515	273,662	877	226	13,683	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16,435	2,944	131,411	2,054	368	16,426	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28,967	1,363	173,958	4,828	227	28,993	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	17,957	9,818	434,535	399	218	9,656	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	119*	34,290	39,993	1,621,991	288	336	13,630	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	121	57,448	84,509	3,595,354	475	698	29,714	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	8	4	2	1	4	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	45	...	...	1	1	1	1	161	233,351	91,209	11,408,362	1,449	566	70,859	...	...	...	...
STATE.	TOTAL ...	3	13	18	4	9	112	12	2	224	20	11	7	22	3	...	28	...	19	...	4	4	10	79	8	140	752	...	6	5	10	5	16	7,567¾	10,212,635	7,219,474	496,931,201	1,349	954	65,664	...	0·59	...	0·01

* This line was open for 62 days only during the quarter.

† The train mileage ran during the first quarter of 1878 was 2,244,487.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Tehreran. No.	Via Tehreran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	959	6,790 9	107	479 10	65	327 6	3,824	18,458 9	...	...	709	2,242 1	92	364 13	138	352 1	5,894	29,015 1
Received ...	629	3,840 11	72	235 14	75	403 4	3,006	16,068 11	...	...	593	1,898 10	112	354 11	200	368 9	4,687	23,159 6
TOTAL ...	1,588	10,631 4	179	715 8	140	730 10	6,830	34,527 4	...	...	1,302	4,140 11	204	718 8	338	710 10	10,581	52,174 7
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { *Via* Madras ...	...	...	1	1 0	3	9 9	2,506	11,596 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,510	11,607 5
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	131 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	131 0
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33 9
From West to East—																		
Sent. { *Via* Madras ...	270	979 14	...	...	1	3 15	2,281	10,135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,552	11,118 13
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	470 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	470 4
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 8
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	5 10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5 10
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	270	979 14	3	6 10	5	16 8	4,924	22,381 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,202	23,384 11
GRAND TOTAL ...																	15,783	75,559 2

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European { *Vid* Teheran		629	959	1,588	16·63	19·35	18·18
„ Turkey		72	107	179	1·91	2·16	2·05
Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...		75	65	140	1·98	1·31	1·60
Red Sea ... *Vid* Suez		3,006	3,824	6,830	79·48	77·18	78·17
TOTAL ...		3,782	4,955	8,737	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1879.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING 1878. Depth in Canal at regulating gates in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of Irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	RAINFALL. Total from October 1878 to February 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
GANGES CANAL. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	650	32,572	56,175	Saháranpur	36,715	1,114	637	1,280	18,847	58,593	1·0	4·8	Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct 1,322
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	774	63,444	20,436	Muzaffarnagar	75,227	1,970	2,653	3,611	9,531	92,992	·8	3·7	Cawnpore escape 258
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	199	90,579	45,161	Meerut	149,014	5,651	8,362	11,015	9,991	184,033	2·0	3·4	Ditto tail 1
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	508	111,394	39,859	Bulandshahr	80,153	6,089	9,644	20,852	6,570	123,308	1·5	2·4	Etáwah escape ... ...
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	982	128,362	88,554	Aligarh	44,733	8,759	493	7,946	3,119	87,915	·4	2·9	421
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	426	103,492	52,543	Muttra	4,318	7,361	1,487	6,285	5,137	24,992	·2	2·0	Balance expended 4,234
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	605	126,280	60,555	Agra	10,542	7,790	860	8,767	2,693	30,850	·3	2·1	Meerut Division reports—Rainfall on 15th and 21st February varying from
TOTAL GANGES CANAL ...	...	...	6,104	4,234	656,103	363,283	Etáwah	11,236	101	116	3,348	519	23,753	·3	2·4	1-16th to 7-10ths.
LOWER GANGES. Kasganj ...	...	...	...	111	11,045	...	Eastern Jumna Canal	31,516	20,768	231	1,238	3,961	57,614	·5	2·2	Eastern Jumna Canal—
Bhongaon ...	...	...	...	40	5,586	...	Agra Canal	9,859	9,796	116	205	4,122	24,098	·3	2·8	Water entering canal 703
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	...	703	160,301	77,942	Rohilkhand	26,558	31,187	231	765	5,852	64,593	·3	2·9	Net consumption 703
Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	877	67,782	65,894	Dún	27,529	46,990	1,247	12,325	2,845	91,236	·1	3·2	
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	180	52,812	6,261	Bijnor	25	123	...	65	120	333	...	3·1	Agra Canal—
Dún ...	...	...	...	123	8,308	6,454	Jhánsi	2,896	4,313	1,870	5,702	10,681	25,462	·3	2·8	Water entering canal 914
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	643	1,026	Hamírpur	7,118	263	86	208	633	8,308	2·6	5·7	Ditto leaving Kitam escape ... 37
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	640	1,443	TOTAL ...	578	244	8	163	53	643	2·5	3·9	Net consumption 877
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	745	1,443		34,325	2,832	135	1,105	...	3,814	1·4	4·0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	903,971	522,303	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR ...	248	102	1,385	10,428	28	48,998	·2	3·4	Rohilkhand Canal—
								56	615	163	222	11	646	·4	1·5	Water entering canal 280
										38	30	6	745	...	2·1	Ditto leaving canal 110
																Net consumption 180
								555,006	184,810	32,831	95,560	84,719	952,926	...	...	Dún Canals—
																Water entering canal 137
																Ditto leaving silt trap at Ambari ... 9
																Net consumption 128
								310,407	39,969	25,248	45,321	51,358	522,303	...	...	Executive Engineer reports—"Heavy demand for wheat and rabi crops up to 15th, when rain gave relief."
							Increase ...	244,599	94,841	7,583	50,239	33,361	430,623	...	...	
							Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd April 1879.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	3,868	...	4,175	...	8,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	2,054	...	1,825	...	3,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	100	...	203	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	740	...	4,437	...	5,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	700	...
Juár	53,719	...	465	...	54,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	1,393	...	465	...	1,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	8,066	...	500	...	8,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	35	...	147	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	69,975	...	12,217	...	82,192	...	...	...	700	...	700	...
Cotton	...	...	14,994	...	14,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	79	...	401	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts	150	...	29,590	...	29,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	1,239	...	2,286	...	3,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	17,757	...	25,050	...	42,807	...	29	...	...	...	29	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,861	...	15,461	...	17,322	...	6,305	...	...	...	6,305	...
Firewood	7,900	...	18,540	...	26,440	...	...	...	4,745	...	4,745	...
Bamboos	740	14,800	4,259	85,180	4,999	99,980	...	...	12,475	...	12,475	...
Timber	240	12	7,530	9,223	7,770	9,235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	106	212	106	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	99,941	14,812	1,30,434	94,615	2,30,375	1,09,427	6,334	...	17,920	...	24,254	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	35,382	368	1,34,618	1,05,933	1,70,000	1,06,301	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	64,559	14,444	...	...	...	...	6,334	...	17,920	...	24,254	...
Decrease	...	...	4,184	11,318	60,375	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...

Allahabad,
The 3rd April 1879.

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

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

The upward movement of grain continued throughout the month, and the returns show about the same quantity carried as was moved during January. The bulk of the juár boated was for Meerut and stations above that point.

There is a considerable decrease in the cotton trade, and a corresponding increase in the salt traffic from Muradnagar.

There is not much change in the raft traffic as compared with the previous month's returns.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,296	8,532	...	866
Ton mileage	1,101,860	1,141,910	...	70,429
Value of goods Rs.	5,47,802	5,66,333	...	25,476
Number of passengers	12	...	...	Nil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, IN THE PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·03	3,073·60	486·35	...	...	Gurdáspur	9,166	2·98	0·06	Wheat	138,338	The volume entering the Bári Doáb Canal head was 1364·11 cubic feet per second, of which 0·10 cubic feet per second only was lost through escapes in the 2nd Division. There is an increase of 24,339 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year; of this 13,323 acres are due to irrigation on the newly opened Kasúr and Sobráon Branches.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·65		368·60	...	...	Amritsar	75,734	1·59	...	Barley	3,744	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·80		509·06	...	...	Lahore	107,186	1·63	...	Mixed grains	3,564	
											Miscellaneous	46,440	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3,073·60	1,364·01	...	...	.....	192,086	...	...	.....	192,086	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	23·36	...	...	.....	167,747	...	...	.....	167,747	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·41	2,546·00	452·00	...	225,005 Kurries, bullies, &c., and 52,703 mds. fuel.	Umballa	2,919	2·00	0·2	Wheat	127,980	The demand for water is reported as being intense and taxing the energies of all officers to the utmost.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·31		507·00			Karnál	50,298	1·29	0·7	Barley	4,020	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·19		668·00			Delhi	41,588	0·50	...	Mixed grains	25,529	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·41		245·00			Rohtak	34,136	0·50	0·4	Miscellaneous	24,493	
							Hissár	27,652	0·40	...	.....	...	
							Jínd	23,801	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner	90	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State	1,538	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canals	...	...	2,546·00	1,872·00	...	225,005	.....	182,022	...	...	.....	182,022	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal was 1,874 cubic feet per second; of this 2 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The decrease of 69,558 acres in the area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is reported by the Superintending Engineer to have occurred in the Hánsi Division, and to be due principally to the great sickness and mortality among the cultivators preventing the land being ploughed and seed sown.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546·00	1,719·00	...	197,554	.....	251,580	...	...	.....	251,580	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	17,000	...	...	.....	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	35,000	0·51	0·40	.....	...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	166,000	...	...	.....	...	
							Dera Ghazi Khán	71,600	0·31	...	.....	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	289,600	...	...	.....	289,600	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	244,400	...	...	.....	244,400	
Najafgarh Jhíl Drainage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	1,233	...	...	Wheat	825	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon	113	0·3	0·2	Barley	123	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rohtak	...	...	...	Mixed grains	394	
											Miscellaneous	4	
Total Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,346	...	...	.....	1,346	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	374,108	...	...	.....	374,108	
Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	419,327	...	...	.....	419,327	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF 1877-78.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.			
				KHARIF, 1877-78.			RABI, 1877-78.			WHOLE YEAR 1877-78.							
DISTRICT.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1876-77.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1876-77.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1876-77.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	REMARKS.
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.					
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																	
Amballa	1,035,488	1,677,337	959,708	6,263	2,927	...	5,392	1,624	...	11,655	4,551	...	+64·06	39·7	20·9	—47·3	
Kurnal	610,927	1,505,171	671,896	51,041	13,370	...	72,526	25,025	...	123,567	38,395	...	+45·08	21·2	23·1	— 4·5	
Delhi	608,850	817,819	532,874	45,505	6,014	...	51,947	19,348	...	96,552	25,362	...	+35·62	21·5	14·9	—30·7	
Rohtuck	536,959	1,158,988	905,839	47,324	6,040	...	68,123	27,724	...	115,447	33,764	...	+41·33	19·3	14·4	—25·4	
Hissar	484,681	2,265,428	1,407,818	36,573	5,168	...	50,999	13,116	...	87,572	18,284	...	+26·38	24·4	14·0	—42·6	
Jhind	...	...	...	28,068	5,771	...	44,647	15,500	...	72,715	21,271	...	+41·34	...	...	...	
Bikaneer	...	...	...	361	116	...	106	...	250	467	...	134	—22·29	...	...	...	
	3,276,905	7,424,743	4,478,135	215,135	39,406	...	292,840	102,337	250	507,975	141,627	134	+38,60	...	...	...	
BARI DOAB CANAL.																	
Gurdaspur	906,126	1,163,589	855,675	13,262	3,503	...	12,877	8,392	...	26,139	11,895	...	+83·5	35·37	35·49	+ 0·3	
Amritsar	832,750	999,680	766,720	33,525	1,802	...	69,002	17,911	..	102,527	19,713	...	+23·8	40·90	22·65	—44·6	
Lahore	789,666	2,341,439	1,080,541	38,877	4,611	...	99,452	28,064	...	138,329	32,675	...	+30·9	33·20	20·60	—37·9	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	2,528,542	4,504,708	2,702,936	85,664	9,916	...	181,331	54,367	...	266,995	64,283	...	+31·7	...	...	...	
TOTAL PERMANENT CANALS ...	5,805,447	11,929,451	7,181,071	300,799	49,322	...	474,171	156,704	250	774,970	205,910	134	+36·1	...	...	...	
DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS AND INUNDATION CANALS.																	
Delhi	Given	above.	...	7	...	3,959	538	...	1,144	545	...	5,103	—90·3	Given above.			
Gurgaon	689,653	1,267,335	967,440	17	...	2,859	1,536	757	...	1,553	...	2,102	—57·5	31·4	18·2	—42·0	
Lahore	Given	above.	...	6,380	1,518	...	10,738	...	480	17,118	1,038	...	+ 6·4	Given above.			
Montgomery	359,437	3,566,928	420,957	38,244	15,077	...	25,823	...	9,173	64,067	5,904	...	+10·2	8·80	9·60	+ 9·1	
Multan	471,563	3,793,280	624,640	165,639	10,641	...	119,041	...	11,606	284,680	...	965	— 0·3	7·6	13·4	+76·3	
Dera Ghazi Khan	308,840	3,033,312	1,027,098	129,536	5,420	...	46,371	3,966	...	175,960	9,386	...	+ 5·6	13·2	6·1	—53·8	
Shahpore	368,796	3,907,607	420,361	4,610	...	2,061	978	...	1,474	5,588	...	3,535	—38·7	18·8	19·2	+ 2·2	
	2,198,289	14,668,462	3,460,496	344,483	32,656	8,879	205,028	4,723	23,877	549,511	16,328	11,705	+ 0·8	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,003,736	26,597,913	10,641,567	645,282	81,978	8,879	679,199	161,427	24,127	1,324,481	222,238	11,839	+18·9	...	...	...	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	8,198,096	2,63,78,651	4,451,275	1,29,91,556	6,539,522	1,19,17,108	3,844,973	76,18,899	143,050	75,366	790,122	1,40,075	23,967,038	5,91,21,655
1875-76	7,914,887	2,55,23,345	4,450,629	1,30,67,036	6,554,397	1,19,71,301	4,111,136	80,11,703	185,117	92,974	1,021,903	1,58,703	24,238,069	5,88,25,062
1876-77	8,112,193	2,61,89,375	4,582,496	1,34,37,957	6,402,364	1,17,07,812	4,268,888	83,30,851	163,128	83,648	900,130	1,50,359	24,429,199	5,99,00,002
1877-78	8,512,150	2,72,00,668	4,563,937	1,30,05,444	6,318,405	1,24,05,384	4,354,363	90,59,003	213,995	1,08,385	820,146	1,17,660	24,782,996	6,18,96,544
1878-79	8,461,602	2,48,77,488	5,447,025	1,38,42,913	5,975,699	1,49,52,593	4,630,605	1,13,78,423	74,204	1,12,806	905,712	1,18,653	25,494,847	6,52,82,876
AVERAGE ...	8,239,786	2,60,33,905	4,699,072	1,32,68,981	6,358,077	1,25,90,840	4,241,993	88,79,776	155,899	94,636	887,603	1,37,090	24,582,430	6,10,05,228

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE, (STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 20th April 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF MARCH 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 358, 359, 382, 383, 388 AND 389 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5th AND 26th APRIL 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
	1st half of March 1879.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	Abu ...	7 9	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	9 14	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 14	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	
	Anadra ...	8 2	7 13	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 10	5 8	5 4	5 2	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	..	...	12 0	13 0	32 0	
	Boondee ...	15 0	15 0	16 4	20 0	21 0	18 0	6 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	10 0	18 4	18 1	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	
	Tonk ...	11 12	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	13 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	
	Shahpoora ...	10 0	9 8	11 10	13 0	13 0	12 14	7 8	7 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	14 8	12 3	12 3	12 12	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	25 3	
	2nd half of March 1879.																															
Madras.	South Canara ...	6 7	6 4	6 9	...	...	...	7 3	7 5	7 3	9 3	9 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	10 6	13 6	13 6	12 1	126 4	123 9	98 2	12 1* / 13 0†	12 1* / 13 0†	11 5* / 11 5†	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amráoti ...	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 2	6 2	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 5	15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 5	45 0	45 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Wún ...	9 5	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	8 5	8 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	
	Básim ...	8 0	7 2	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 5	6 5	11 5	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th APRIL 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras are fair. In Mysore the standing crops are good; prices remain stationary. In the Bombay Presidency slight rain has fallen in the Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts; the *rabi* harvest is nearly over, and preparations for the cultivation of the *kharif* are general; in the Upper Sind Frontier food-grains are selling at famine rates, and forage is scarce. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in some districts of the Central Provinces, and is progressing in others; the results are generally fair; in a few districts ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced; prices continue steady; cholera is abating. Prices are still rising in Central India. In Rajputana matters are, on the whole, satisfactory. Ploughing operations continue in Berar. In Bengal, though the slight rain that has fallen in a few districts has done some good, the prospects of the crops and cultivation generally are not encouraging; owing to continued drought the results of the spring rice harvest which has begun in places are not expected to be good; cholera and small-pox are still prevalent. Heavy rain fell in Assam, and the station of Gauhati was visited by a cyclone on the 28th April; the rain has been of much benefit, but in Sylhet a great part of the *bura* rice has altogether failed; public health in British Burma is, on the whole, good; small-pox prevails in places, and cattle disease is reported in three districts. The weather in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is seasonable, and the state of things generally fair; relief-works have been opened in one pargana of the Jhansi district; cholera is decreasing. In the Punjab the harvest is progressing with generally satisfactory results; cholera continues in several districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 26th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·43, *cholum* 14·29, *raggi* 18·65, *cumboo* 14·29; *dalwa* paddy in Kolair lands, and *raggi* and tobacco under wells doing well; later maize, *raggi*, cotton, and tobacco being harvested in some taluks.
Kurnool („ „)	·40 in Nandikotkur	Rice 11·15, *cholum* 16·44, *raggi* 20·89, *cumboo* 17·27; cotton picking continues; second crop paddy being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·78, *cholum* 18·90, *raggi* 18·19, *cumboo* 15·07; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 18 inches of water; wet and dry crops, though generally in good condition, require rain in 3 taluks; harvest of *chittraikkadappu*, *cholum*, *gingelly*, and chillies, outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·80 (average of 6 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·62, *cholum* 18·08, *raggi* 18·33, *cumboo* 17·41.
Malabar („ „)	·62 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·23, *raggi* 18·82; prices slightly risen in Walluvanad, fallen in Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; sowing of first crop begun generally; pasture scanty.
		General Remarks.—General prospects continue generally fair.
Bombay (April 30th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·23 in Kohistan on 14th.	River on 26th, 5 feet 1 inch, last year 14 feet 2 inches on same date; small-pox in Mánjhand; measles in 4 talukas; *kharif* preparations and sowings progressing; 7 or 8 shocks of earthquake in Dadu on 25th—duration 3 or 4 minutes; much fever about.
Shikarpur ...	...	River 3 feet 5 inches, against 11 feet 2 inches on same date last year—unusually low for time of year.
Hyderabad ...	·58 on 29th	Hail with rain; small-pox in 4 talukas; *rabi* nearly reaped.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather warm and close; nights cool; *rabi* harvesting continues; *sarsu* reaped; *battai* in progress; food-grains at famine rates; forage scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather warm; manuring operations progressing in some talukas; general health good; slight cholera in Gogo and Dhandhuka, in city one death.
Pánch Mahála ...	...	Weather clear and very hot.
Kaira ...	...	Weather getting warmer; cotton picking nearly over; public health good.
Broach ...	...	Two cholera cases in Broach, one fatal; no fresh cases of dropsy; weather very hot.
Surat ...	...	One death from cholera in Olpád; in some places *jowari* crops reported to be lost now thriving.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Ditto.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan—		
Colába (April 28th)	...	Weather warm; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping nearly finished.
Ratnágiri(„ 22nd)	...	Reaping of *waingáni* rice crops almost completed; 5 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Ditto.
Sholapur ...	...	Ditto.
Satara ...	...	Weather warm; slight fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in Khánápur taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	...	Cotton picking almost completed.
Belgaum ...	·73 in Belgaum ·20 in Chikodi ·97 in Gokák	Fever in Gokák; large numbers of beggars in Athni; 2 large flights of locusts through Bidi taluka.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in 4 talukas.	*Rabi* harvest nearly over; tillage commenced.
Kanara ...	...	Agricultural operations continue; public health satisfactory.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; fever prevails in many Holkar talukas; cholera at Songarh and some surrounding villages.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather hot; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Health good.
		General Remarks.—Showers in Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts; heat elsewhere great; preparations for monsoon sowings general.
Bengal—(April 30th)		
Chittagong ...	·7	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather unfavourable to general health.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevails.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	In Sudder and Perozepore sub-division cholera and small-pox still prevalent; cattle disease also appeared in Patoakhally and Bhola sub-divisions; public health fair.
Furreedpore ...	·67	
	Goalundo ... 2·05	
	Madareepore ·10	
Dacca ...	·21	
Tipperah ...	1·0	
Mymensingh ...	·91	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera and small-pox cases in suburbs.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Cholera still somewhat prevalent.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevailing.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in several thanas.
Pubna ...	1·34	Public health still not good; small-pox and cholera remain.
Rajshahye ...	·92	Cholera, small-pox, and cattle plague still reported.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox cases still occur.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Sickness increasing all over district.
Rungpore ...	·38	Small-pox still prevalent in Bagdogra, and cholera in Kurigram sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Cholera still very bad.
Jalpáiguri ...	·69	
Darjeeling ...	·67	
Midnapore ...	·23	Small-pox still prevalent, causing considerable mortality.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Fever and small-pox in some places.
Burdwan ...	·43	
Bankoora ...	·43	
Beerbhoom ...	·15	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox raging in places; general health fair.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent at Sudder station.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Small-pox continues; cholera at Sasseram abating.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lóhardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	·83	Cholera deaths in many villages, especially in north; foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in places in south.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in places has done some good; owing to long drought prospects of crops and cultivation generally unfavourable; *rabi* crops now being harvested in Noakholly, outturn indifferent; spring rice harvest commenced in places, outturn on the whole not expected good; cholera and small-pox prevalent in several places.
N. W. P. and Oudh (April 30th)—		
Benares (April 29th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	
Jhánsi („ 30th)	...	Relief works started in Pargana Moth on 16th; weather seasonable.
Agra („ 29th)	...	Heat increasing; fever prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Bareilly („ 30th)	...	No change.
Meerut („ „)	...	Hotter; cloudy occasionally; harvest completed, outturn 10 annas; cheapest wheat grain 17¾ seers; *jowar* 22½ seers; cholera 73 seizures, 28 deaths.
Lucknow („ „)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	...	Heat on the increase; prices rising; early *sawan* being cut, the later *sawan* irrigated.
Fyzabad („ 30th)	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; cholera decreasing.
Punjab (April 29th)—		
Delhi ...	...	Reaping in progress; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; cholera prevailing.
Hissar ...	...	Harvesting still in progress; weather seasonable; prices of food-grains stationary; several fatal cases of cholera in the division, chiefly among the returning pilgrims.
Umballa ...	...	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops being gathered; cases of cholera and small-pox frequent.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops being reaped; prices of wheat and barley falling; several cases of cholera.
Ferozepore ...	...	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops average; health generally good.
Siálkot ...	...	Crops being cut.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Crops about average; cases of cholera have occurred.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* crops under sickle; prices of food-grains falling; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops being cut and threshed; prospects good; health good.
Peshâwar ...	...	Slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall at above stations *nil*; weather continues seasonable for harvesting crops.
Central Provinces (April 30th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Heat increasing; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; harvest over; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	...	Very hot; outturn of *rabi* below average; wheat imported from Hoshangabad; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Harvest over; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Nágpur (April 30th)	...	Hot and cloudy; harvest completed; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; cholera abating.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; harvest almost completed; few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Harvest completed; outturn of wheat below average; gram fair.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; few cholera cases reported; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Hot; cloudy; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Harvesting and threshing continue; health good; prices falling.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; small-pox increasing; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing continues; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; harvest completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices slightly fallen.
Bilaspur (April 26th)	...	Hot; clear; *rabi* outturn good; cholera and small-pox continue; fever slightly prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 25th)	...	Cloudy and close; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Hot; *rabi* harvest completed in some districts and progressing in others, outturn continues on the whole fair; cholera abating; prices generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (April 30th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Twelve deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; 2 deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa (April 19th)	...	One death from cholera; 5 cattle-deaths in one circle; public health good.
Bassein ...	...	Health of town good; small-pox prevalent in Yaigyee and Thaboung; cattle disease, 247 deaths in Laymyetna township in February and March, 754 in Yaigyee from 24th February to 7th April, 22 in Kyoonpyaw from 16th February to 7th March, and 112 in Thaboung from 21st March to 22nd April.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 3 fatal cases of small-pox in Kyankheng.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	General health good; small-pox prevalent.
Prome ...	...	Health generally good; 2 cases of small-pox in Prome town.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama and Myadai.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; 59 deaths from cattle disease in Zeywadee township.
Tavoy (April 12th)	...	Public health good.
Mergui („ „)	...	Ditto.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; small-pox prevalent in places; cattle disease in three districts.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (April 30th)	2·0; heavy rain during week.	At 7-30 P.M. on 28th a cyclone passed over the station, the wind veering round first from south, then east, and lastly north; cholera still bad; rain has done much good; sowing of *aus* crops continued.
Sylhet („ „)	3·34	Much *bura* rice has failed altogether; cultivation for *aman*, *sâil* and *aus*; tea prospects better.
Mysore and Coorg (April 30th)—	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; prices stationary; State relief entirely stopped.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 30th)	...	Weather very hot; ploughing operations continued.
Central India (April 30th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warm; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Health good throughout Central India.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (April 27th)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; health good; occasionally cloudy and clear, alternating with breezes; season variable, somewhat irregular.
Marwar („ 19th)	...	Supply sufficient; health and crops good; weather seasonable; prices falling.
Meywar („ 25th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; threshing of crops being carried on; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 19th)	...	Health good; weather cloudy and sultry.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 30th)	...	Prices still remain high; few cases of cholera.
Jaypore ...	...	Prospects good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	Hot winds; health good; harvesting over.
Dholpur ...	A few cents rain in 2 tahsils.	Cholera in 42 tahsils, 2 fatal cases in each daily; hot wind.

THE ITALIAN GENERAL TARIFF.

No. 38, dated India Office, London, the 20th March 1879.

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

To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, six copies of a Table showing the alterations which have been made in the Italian General Tariff in consequence of the new Treaty of Commerce between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Duties on Importation into Italy.

No.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unit upon which the Duties are Calculated.	Treaty Tariff of December 27, 1878, between Italy and Austria-Hungary.	Italian General Tariff of May 30, 1878.	Treaty Tariff of 1867 between Italy and Austria-Hungary.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
1	Mineral waters, natural or artificial, including gaseous waters.	100 kilog.	0 50	3 00	Exempt.
2	Wines—				
	(*a.*) In casks and barrels	Hectol.	5 77	15 00	5 77
	(*b.*) In bottles	100	18 00	30 00	Not specified.
3	Beer—				
	(*a.*) In casks and barrels	Hectol.	2 00	15 00	2 00
	(*b.*) In bottles holding a litre or less ...	100	2 00	15 00	2 00
4	Spirits—				
	(*a.*) Neither sweetened nor scented, in casks and barrels.	Hectol.	12 00	Hectol. of pure alcohol. 25 00	5 50* / 10 00†
	(*b.*) Sweetened or scented, in casks and barrels.	„	25 00	50 00	10 00
	(*c.*) Of every kind, in bottles—				
	1. Holding more than ½ litre, but not exceeding a litre.	100	25 00	50 00	15 00
	2. Holding ½ litre or less ...	100	18 00	50 00	15 00
5	Fixed oils—				
	(*a.*) Olive oil	100 kilog.	3 00	6 00	3 00
	(*b.*) Other oils	„	6 00	6 00	Colza oil. 2 00 / Linseed oil, &c. 5 75 / Oil of sesame, &c. 6 00
6	Chicory and every other substance used instead of coffee, roasted, or also ground.	„	5 00	20 00	5 00
7	Oxide of lead	„	2 00	2 00	2 00
8	Carbonate of lead	„	5 00	5 00	3 75
9	Sulphuret of mercury (vermilion) ...	„	25 00	100 00	1 00
10	Wood matches	...	Exempt	11 00	10 00
11	Medical herbs, flowers, leaves, lichens, and roots.	100 kilog.	2 00	2 00	2 00
12	European resins, raw	„	1 00	1 00	1 00
13	Soaps—				
	(*a.*) Common	„	6 00	6 00	6 00
	(*b.*) Other kinds	„	12 00	50 00	6 00
14	Sealing-wax	„	30 00	30 00	25 00
15	Woods, roots, barks, leaves, flowers, herbs, and fruits, for dyeing and tanning, not ground.	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
16	Crayons—				
	(*a.*) Unmounted	100 kilog.	10 00	50 00	1 00
	(*b.*) Mounted	„	30 00	50 00	On value 10 per cent.
17	Hemp, flax, and other fibrous plants, except cotton and jute—				
	(*a.*) Raw	...	Exempt.	Exempt	Exempt.
	(*b.*) Combed	...	„	„	„
18	Cordage and cables of flax and of hemp, also if tarred.	100 kilog.	3 00	3 00	3 00
19	Nets	„	4 00	4 00	4 00

* Less than 22 degrees.

† More than 22 degrees.

No.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unit upon which the Duties are Calculated.	Treaty Tariff of December 27, 1878, between Italy and Austria-Hungary.	Italian General Tariff of May 30, 1878.	Treaty Tariff of 1867 between Italy and Austria-Hungary.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
20	Yarn of flax and of hemp, single, unbleached, lye-washed, or bleached.	100 kilog.	11 50		11 50
21	Yarn of flax and of hemp, single, dyed ...	,,	17 10		17 10
22	Yarn twisted, unbleached, lye-washed, or bleached.	,,	23 10	*	23 10
23	Yarn of flax and of hemp, twisted, dyed ...	,,	34 65		34 65
24	Tissues of flax and of hemp, plain, with not more than 5 threads in warp in the space of 5 millim.—				
	(*a.*) Unbleached or bleached, not for packing.	,,	23 10		23 10
	(*b.*) For packing, girths, and piping ...	,,	12 00		10 00*
	(*c.*) Dyed or made of dyed yarn ...	,,	38 00		38 00
25	Tissues of flax and hemp, plain, with more than 5 threads in warp in the space of 5 millim.—			†	
	(*a.*) Unbleached, bleached, or mixed with white.	,,	57 75		57 75
	(*b.*) Dyed or made of dyed yarn.	,,	90 00		90 00
26	Tissues of flax and of hemp, printed ...	,,	115 00		115 00
27	Tissues of flax and of hemp, with patterns	,,	250 00	300 00	Wanting.
28	Cloths of flax and of hemp, oiled or varnished—				
	(*a.*) For floors and tarpaulins	,,	20 00	25 00	On value 10 per cent.
	(*b.*) Of any other kind	,,	40 00	50 00	
29	Hosiery and trimmings of flax and of hemp.	,,	110 00	110 00	Same as the cloths.
30	Buttons and ribbons of flax and of hemp ...	,,	100 00	130 00	80 00
31	Articles of flax and of hemp, sewn or stitched (made up).	...	Rate of the tissue plus 10 per cent.	Same as the tissue plus 10 per cent.	Same as the tissue.
32	(*a.*) Tissues of carded wool	100 kilog.	150 00	165 00	On value 10 per cent.
	(*b.*) Tissues of carded wool, with cotton warp.	,,	100 00	110 00	
33	Tissues of horsehair for sieves ...	,,	30 00	30 00	25 00
34	Articles of wool, sewn or stitched (made up)	...	Rate of the tissue plus 10 per cent.	Same as the tissue plus 10 per cent.	Same as the tissue.
35	Charcoal	...	Exempt	Exempt	Not specified.
36	Firewood	...	,,	,,	,,
37	Wood for cabinet-work, sawn ...	100 kilog.	4 00	4 00	,,
38	Wood, in planks or squares, inlaid for floors	,,	4 00	6 00	,,
39	Common wood, rough, sawn, squared, rough hewn or dressed with an axe.	...	Exempt	1 00‡	Exempt.
40	Split wood, for boxes, sieves, sifters, and the like, wooden hoops, of any length.	...	Exempt	1 00	Exempt.
41	Furniture, not stuffed—				
	(*a.*) Of bent wood, also if polished, with or without cane.	100 kilog.	7 50	20 00	7 00
	(*b.*) Other kinds of common wood ...	,,	13 00	20 00	10 per cent. on value.
42	Oars, poles, and laths	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
43	Utensils and various articles of common wood—				
	(*a.*) Neither polished nor painted ...	...	,,	8 00	10 per cent. on value
	(*b.*) Of other kinds	100 kilog.	8 00	8 00	10 per cent. on value.
44	Fancy goods (mercories), of wood, including wooden toys for children.	,,	40 00	55 00	40 00
45	Vehicles for ordinary roads—				
	(*a.*) With two wheels	Each	33 00	33 00	10 fr. plus 5 per cent. on value.
	(*b.*) With four wheels and four springs ...	,,	110 00	110 00	

* Single unbleached yarns which measure per kilog.—

	Lire.
Up to 4,500 metres	11
More than 4,500 metres up to 6,000 metres ...	14
6,000 metres up to 12,000 metres ...	18
12,000 ,, ,, 24,000 ,, ...	23
24,000 ,, ,, 36,000 ,, ...	30
36,000 ,, ,, 54,000 ,, ...	40
More than 54,000 metres	60

† Unbleached tissues showing between weft and warp in the square of 5 millim. per side—

	Lire.
Up to 10 threads inclusive	20
11 and 12 threads	35
13 to 16 ,, ...	58
17 and 18 ,, ...	70
19 to 25 ,, inclusive	80
26 to 34 ,, ,, ...	90
More than 34 threads	110

Bleached yarns, single—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 per cent. in addition.

Dyed yarns, single—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 lire in addition.

Twisted yarns—
Same as the single strands of which they are composed, with 30 per cent. in addition.

Bleached tissues—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 per cent. in addition.

Coloured or dyed tissues—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 lire in addition.

Printed tissues—
Same as the bleached, with 60 lire in addition.
Sail cloths, 40 lire.

‡ Per cubic metre.

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			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
46	Coarse basket work	...	Exempt	5 50	Exempt.
47	Pulp of wood, straw and other similar matters.	...	,,	Exempt	Not specified.
48	Paper—				
	(*a.*) White, or made of coloured pulp, of any quality.	100 kilog.	10 00	10 00	10 00
	(*b.*) Coloured, gilt, or painted, and paper for hanging.	,,	25 00	25 00	25 00
	(*c.*) Blotting paper, and thick paper for packing.	...	Exempt	5 00	Exempt.
49	(*a.*) Common pasteboard, of any kind ...	...	,,	8 00	8 00
	(*b.*) Fine pasteboard, of any kind ...	100 kilog.	8 00	8 00	8 00
50	Printed books, not bound, or only stitched...	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
51	Books, not printed, account books—				
	(*a.*) Stitched or in boards	100 kilog.	10 00	10 00	
	(*b.*) Bound in leather or parchment ...	,,	15 00	35 00	17 32*
	(*c.*) Bound in any other manner ...	,,	100 00	100 00	100 00
52	Skins—				
	(*a.*) Raw, fresh, or dried, not for furriery	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
	(*b.*) Raw, fresh, or dried, for furriery ...	100 kilog.	5 00	5 00	Not specified.
53	Saddlers' work, excepting harness and saddles	,,	50 00	60 00	50 00
54	Articles made of tanned skins without hair, excepting gloves, boots and shoes, portmanteaus, and fancy goods of leather.	,,	50 00	70 00	50 00
55	Scraps, dross, and filings of iron, cast-iron, and steel.	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
56	Cast-iron—				
	(*a.*) In pigs	...			
	(*b.*) In rough castings	100 kilog.	4 00	4 00	4 00
	(*c.*) Worked up, smoothed, turned, tinned, enamelled or japanned, also if with fittings of other metals.	,,	5 00	5 00	4 60
57	Wrought-iron in blocks, and steel in ingots.	,,	2 00	2 00	Not specified.
58	Wrought-iron—				
	(*a.*) Rolled or hammered (rods of more than 5 millim. in diameter, and bars of any size).	,,	4 62	4 62	4 62
	(*b.*) In rods (including wire) of 5 millim. or less in diameter or at side.	,,	8 00	8 00†	‡
	(*c.*) In plates 4 millim. or more in thickness	,,	4 62	4 62	4 62
	(*d.*) In plates less than 4 millim. in thickness, and also if in pipes.	,,	8 00	8 00	9 25
59	Wrought-iron and steel, forged in axles, anchors, anvils, and other rough works.	,,	7 00	7 00	6 93
60	Wrought-iron and steel rails for railways...	,,	3 00	3 00	1 15
61	Wrought-iron otherwise worked up (iron manufactures)—				
	(*a.*) Plain	,,	11 80	11 80	11 55
	(*b.*) Fitted with other metals ...	,,	14 00	14 00	13 85
62	Tin plate, &c. (sheets of iron covered with tin, zinc, or lead)—				
	(*a.*) Not worked up	,,	10 75	10 75	9 25
	(*b.*) Worked up, also if fitted with other metals.	,,	16 00	16 00	15 00
63	Steel—				
	(*a.*) In bars, rods, sheets, and wire ...	...	The rate for iron according to the dimensions.	10 00	13 85
	(*b.*) Springs of all kinds	100 kilog.	15 00	15 00	15 00
	(*c.*) Otherwise wrought	,,	25 00	25 00	23 10
64	(*a.*) Scythes and sickles	,,	10 00	14 00	9 25
	(*b.*) Other tools and implements for arts and handicrafts, and for agriculture, of iron, of steel, or of iron and steel.	,,	12 00	14 00	9 25
65	Nickel and its alloys with copper and zinc (packfong, argentan)—				
	(*a.*) In cubes, in lumps, and scraps ...	,,	4 00	4 00	4 00
	(*b.*) In foil, rods, and wire	,,	10 00	10 00	10 00
	(*c.*) In other works	,,	60 00	100 00	60 00
66	(*a.*) Stationary steam engines, with or without boiler, and hydraulic movements.	,,	6 00	8 00	6 00
	(*b.*) Locomotive steam engines (tenders included), locomobiles and engines for navigation, with or without boiler.	,,	8 00	10 00	8 00
	(*c.*) Other machinery and detached parts of machinery.	,,	6 00	8 00	4 00§
67	Apparatuses of copper or other metals for heating, refining, distilling, &c.	,,	10 00	10 00	10 00

* By mistake in the old Conventional Tariff the duty was put down at 100 lire, whilst the General Tariff entered at 17·32 lire.
† In the General Tariff the limit for small iron is 7 millim.
‡ Drawn iron of less diameter than 7 millim., 8 lire 10 c.
§ Spinning machines paid 7 lire per quintal, and machinery not specified paid 1·15 per cent. on the value.

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			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
68	Detached boilers of iron or steel plate with or without heating-tubes or stoke-holes.	100 kilog.	8 00	10 00	6 plain. 8 tubular.
69	Carriages—				
	(*a.*) For luggage and merchandize ...	„	7 00	9 00	5 + 5 per cent. on value.
	(*b.*) For travellers	„	13 00	15 00	10+5 per cent. on value.
70	Stones for building, rough, sawn, moulded, or rubbed, including statues.	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
71	Tiles, bricks, terra cotta slabs and pipes ...	...			
72	Other articles of common clay (crucibles, pitchers, stoves, &c.)	100 kilog.	1 " 50	2 " 20	1 " 15
73	Porcelain wares, white	„	12 00	18 00	12 00
74	Glass or crystal plates—				
	(*a.*) Unpolished (dull), 4 millim. or more in thickness.	„	3 75	8 00	3 75
	(*b.*) Polished, not silvered	„	20 00	25 00	15 00
75	Glass and crystal plates, polished and silvered (including framed mirrors.)	„	35 00	50 00	25 00*
76	Glass and crystal wares—				
	(*a.*) Simply blown or moulded, not coloured, nor cut, nor ground	„	7 00	12 00	†
	(*b.*) Coloured, ground, painted, enamelled, gilt, or silvered	„	11 00	18 00	...
77	Glass, crystal, and enamel, in form of drops, or ornaments and prisms for chandeliers and other similar works	„	30 00	50 00	Not specified.
78	Starch	„	3 00	4 50	1 50
79	Fresh fruit, including grapes	...	Exempt	1 00‡	Exempt.
80	Dried fruits, excepting almonds, walnuts, nuts, and other oleaginous fruit, raisins, and figs.	100 kilog.	2 00	10 00	8 00
81	Oil-cakes and other oleaginous articles ...	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
82	Horses	...	„	20 00	For horses worth more than 300 fr., 15 00§
83	Oxen and bulls	Per head.	15 00	18 00	15 00
84	Cows	„	7 50	7 50	7 50
85	Young oxen and bulls	„	5 00	6 00	5 00
86	Calves	„	2 00	3 00	Not specified.
87	Sheep and goats	„	0 20	0 20	Exempt.
88	Meat, salted or smoked or otherwise prepared.	100 kilog.	20 00	25 00	Not specified.
89	Fresh fish of all kinds	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
90	Fresh butter	100 kilog.	5 00	10 00	
91	Cheese	„	8 00	15 00	" Soft, 3 00 Hard, 4 00
92	Honey of all kinds	„	5 00	10 00	5 00
93	Common sponges	„	15 00	20 00	20 00
94	Fancy goods (merceries)—				
	(*a.*) Common (excepting those of wood and wooden toys for children.)	„	60 00	66 00	50 00
	(*b.*) Fine	„	120 00	140 00	100 00
95	Pianos, square, upright, and grand ...	Each	80 00	Upright, 80 fr. Grand, 150 fr.	7 lire plus 5 per cent. on value.
96	Other musical instruments (excepting church organs, portable organs, and harmoniums.)	„	1 00	2 00	0 50
97	India-rubber and gutta-percha, worked up in trimmings, ribbons, and elastic textures.	100 kilog.	115 50	115 50	115 50
98	India-rubber and gutta-percha, otherwise worked up, including made-up articles, boots, and shoes.	„	32 00	32 00	Thread, 4 60 Other works, 28 85
99	Felt hats	100	50 00	100 00	Not specified.

* Framed looking-glasses are not mentioned in the old Conventional Tariff.

				Glass.		Crystal.
† Bottles of any shape, also if coloured	...	...	Lire	2	...	...
Glass and crystal wares—						
Smooth or cast, neither coloured nor ground	...	...	„	5	...	12
Ground	...	...	„	7	...	15
Concave glasses, not ground ...	...	...	„	5	...	...

‡ For grapes the duty is 7·50 lire.

§ In the Treaty of 1868 the duty of 6 lire for all horses was conceded to Switzerland.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 3 (Agriculture and Horticulture), dated Simla, the 30th April 1879.

READ—

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 240, dated the 23rd August 1878.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 616 (Revenue), dated the 19th March 1879.

Read also—

Resolution by the Government of India, No. 1 (Agriculture and Horticulture), dated the 4th February 1879.

RESOLUTION—The Governor General in Council has read with interest the Report transmitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in that province for the year 1877-78. This Report shows in a clear and concise manner the important work performed by the Department at the several farms, public gardens, and estates under the Court of Wards in the province in connection with agricultural projects and improvements, as well as in the collection of agricultural and commercial statistics and the promotion of trades and manufactures. His Excellency in Council is glad to be able to express entire acquiescence in His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner's estimate of the great value of the work being done under Mr. E. C. Buck's direction, and to endorse strongly His Honour's commendation of Mr. Buck's ability and industry.

2. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of inviting the attention of other Local Governments and Administrations to this interesting Report, as an illustration of what results can be achieved by an intelligent supervision and direction of agricultural improvements in a province.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution, with the letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Report under notice, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in continuation of the Resolution of the Government of India No. 1 (Agriculture and Horticulture), dated the 4th February 1879, on the subject of imparting to the agricultural community the lessons to be learnt from the operations of model and experimental farms.

Government of	Madras.	Chief Commissioner,	Central Provinces.
Ditto	Bombay.	Ditto	British Burma.
Ditto	Bengal.	Ditto	Assam.
Ditto	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto	Ajmere.
Ditto	Punjab.	Ditto	Mysore and Coorg.
		Resident at	Hyderabad.

No. 616, dated Allahabad, the 19th March 1879.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt., North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

IN accordance with the orders contained in your No. 240, dated 23rd August 1878, I am desired to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a Report by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in these Provinces on the Administration of his Department for the past year.

2. The Report speaks for itself as to the nature and extent of the operations Mr. Buck is engaged in. Reports under the principal heads have already been submitted to Government, and orders passed thereon. Mr. Buck will be asked to refer separately any point which has not been already disposed of.

3. The summary given in the present Report is short and concise, but suffices to show that much valuable work is being done and information acquired. Sir George Couper takes this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the zeal,

talent, and industry Mr. Buck has brought to bear on the discharge of the multifarious duties entrusted to him, and of the highly important services he is rendering to the Administration of these Provinces.

No. 616½.

COPY forwarded to Mr. Buck, with the request that he will refer separately any point on which he is desirous of obtaining the orders of Government.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

THE work under this Department is divided under the following heads:—

I.—Agriculture.
II.—Commerce.
III.—Village records.

I.—Agriculture includes the following sub-divisions:—

(*A*) Farms and public gardens.
(*B*) Arboriculture.

(*A*) FARMS AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

These are now connected with this Department:—

(1) The botanical gardens—one at Saháranpur and two at Mussoorie (under one superintendence).
(2) An experimental and arboricultural farm at Cawnpore.
(3) A sewage farm at Allahabad.
(4) The horticultural and arboricultural gardens at Lucknow.
(5) A tobacco farm at Gházipur, with a branch at Pusa in Bengal.
(6) An orchard and tobacco plantation in Kumaun.
(7) A seed and stock farm in the Dún.
(8) A silk farm in the Dún.
(9) Farming operations under the Court of Wards.

Separate reports have been submitted during the year on the working of the above institutions, and it is not necessary for me to do more now than supply a brief abstract of their operations.

(1) *Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur and Mussoorie.*

THE SAHARANPUR BOTANICAL GARDENS.

These are not under my executive charge; but I am required to keep Government informed of progress in the gardens, and bring to the notice of Government any points in connection with them which require Government orders.

General character.

Mr. Duthie joined as successor to Dr. Jameson at the beginning of 1877. Mr. Nisbet, head-gardener, having held temporary charge for a year and a half, after continued ill health, died during the year. A report has already been sent up to Government on these gardens, and I need not now re-enter into details which were then given. During the year I visited the gardens more than once, and, as I had to make them my head-quarters for a month while preparing a collection for the Paris Exhibition, learned a great deal about their capabilities, and have in the special report described the operations of the year. I take the opportunity now to discuss a little more fully the character which the gardens have assumed, and the work which I think they ought to perform, since it will be easier from a general report like that now under submission to judge of the position which they bear in relation to other kindred institutions maintained by Government than in a special account describing these gardens alone.

SAHARANPUR BOTANICAL GARDENS.

In the first place, their net cost is large (Rs. 25,000); and in 1877-78 I was asked by Government whether the expenditure could be cut down. I objected on the grounds that it would be a pity to take any hasty action in diminishing the capabilities of the only scientific institution of the north of India which had become historical, and which I believed had done, and was doing, a great deal of practical good in the distribution of trees and plants, in addition to the scientific ends which it served. His Honour allowed these pleas to be admitted.

Its objects.

The botanical collection which Saháranpur possesses is valuable, and must be maintained. It is being, and will be, increased under the skilled management of Mr. Duthie, whose scientific attainments are exceptional. In this direction it is due to the dignity of the Province to maintain what is a national heirloom, and to grant ungrudgingly the funds required for the purpose. During the year, Mr. Duthie, in agreement with me, considered it desirable to clear out the plantations and drain the grounds, and the improvements which were effected were mainly defrayed from the sale of felled timber. The botanical collection was at the end of the year in a much better condition—I may almost say a better state of health—than at the beginning, and a fresh start can now be made. The objects with which the botanical collection is maintained are, I conceive, to collect North India products for examination and arrangement, and also to ascertain what useful products from other parts of the world can be successfully grown in the north of India, and not to make a scientific collection of plants from all parts of the world, as at Kew. The first object is one which chiefly concerns the Superintendent; the second is one in which this Department, as representing agricultural and economic interests, is specially concerned; and during the year I impressed upon the Superintendent the desirability of increasing the utility of the gardens in this direction. It seemed to me that a very great deal of action was still required.

Flower garden.

Next to expenditure on the objects above noted, which are the legitimate work of the botanical gardens, comes expenditure on laying out the grounds. Here I judged that much of the expenditure was, under existing conditions, unnecessary. There is no public, as at Calcutta or London, for whom to make scenic effects, and money spent on raising beds of annuals and roses is wasted, if no other object is served than to beautify the gardens. There is not a native gardener in the place who understands flower-gardening, and a very large number of hands are employed to no purpose. The only plea for maintaining a flower garden at all is for training gardeners for supply to the number of India or for propagating Indian plants; and these objects cannot be effected without a practical and well-trained English gardener in charge. Mr. Duthie asked for a successor to Mr. Nisbet, and I hope the arrangement will be made; otherwise the flower-gardening, which has been hitherto conducted by natives in the most ignorant way, had better be discontinued.

Vegetable seeds.

Next is expenditure on vegetable gardening. This is maintained with a laudable object. Seeds are brought out from England and multiplied at Saháranpur for distribution to British regiments and the public (gratis to the former, and at a low price to the latter). Here, again, I found the greatest ignorance and bad management to prevail, the native gardeners having no pretension to any knowledge of the proper way in which to cultivate and select for seed; and I have not been surprised to learn from several gentlemen who are skilled vegetable growers that for the last two or three years at least the Saháranpur seeds have been comparatively worthless. A practical gardener is considered by the Superintendent and myself as absolutely necessary to superintend this branch of the work.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

Next comes distribution of plants and trees. The canal plantations were believed to depend a good deal upon the gardens; but reports from canal officers indicated that the connection between canal plantations

SAHARANPUR BOTANICAL GARDENS.

and the gardens were being fast severed, and that little was obtained except seeds. Foresters had been trained at Saháranpur for them, but the training was not of the kind required. I represented to Government that advantage should be taken of Saháranpur to raise trees of utility, especially foreign trees, for distribution to road plantations and district groves; and this is the chief direction which distributions will now take. For the last two or three years no systematic distribution has been effected; demand has been left to chance purchasers, and active measures are necessary on the part of Government in this Department, outside the gardens, to create a field to which the gardens may supply useful trees which are there found successful. This is one reason why I recommended Government to allow this Department to become interested in arboricultural extension.

Rhea.

Fruit trees are raised to some extent for distribution. But very little advance has been made on outside culture, and cultivation of rhea has lately been a prominent feature in the work of the gardens. I found the plantation had been much neglected under Mr. Nisbet, and a great deal had to be done to bring it into order. Separate reports have been submitted on this subject, which give an account of the action which I took with reference to rhea cultivation.

MUSSOORIE GARDENS.

The Mussoorie gardens attached to Saháranpur provide a botanical collection and a distributing centre for hill productions, and are as supplementary to Saháranpur for the collection of hill products which will not thrive in the plains. Similar work was done during the year in clearing and improving, as at Saháranpur, and the collection is being fast improved. Gardening is not such a prominent feature here as at Saháranpur, though I consider the gardens ought to be utilised to train hill-gardeners, who are much wanted; and I have obtained the consent of the Superintendent to institute a system for training hill-gardeners. Both here and at Chajuri (a third garden, at a lower elevation) fruit and other trees and plants are raised for distribution, and, so far as they are raised at any cost to Government, I doubt the wisdom of continuing the expense. There is no country near Mussoorie where (as in Kumaun) fruit trees can be distributed, since the whole of the hill territory in the neighbourhood is under Native rule. I have proposed it, therefore, as a necessary element in the maintenance of the Mussoorie and Chajuri gardens, that, outside the cost of botanical collections, no expenditure shall be maintained which does not result in an equivalent income. There is a ready market at Mussoorie, and the cost of whatever gardening is maintained ought to be recouped by sale of produce to the public. During the year the Superintendent placed by my advice a strong staff of gardeners, under a skilled native, at Chajuri (which had been much neglected), with the view of enabling gardening operations to be conducted in an efficient and remunerative form.

(2) *An Experimental and Arboricultural Farm at Cawnpore.*

THE CAWNPORE FARM.

The Cawnpore Farm is practically, since the abolition of the farm at Bulandshahr, the only farm retained for experimental purposes. A few experiments are still conducted at Allahabad, but they are, on account of the absence of irrigation, restricted to a very limited extent.

Its area.

During the year arrangements were made for the purchase of the adjacent premises hitherto used as an orphanage by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The arrangement provides accommodation for myself and my office, and permits me for the first time to reside on the farm during a portion of the year—a consideration which I believe to be very important for the further progress of

operations. Acres 63·3 were added to the farm lands, which now consist of the following areas:— THE CAWNPORE FARM.

(1) *Government land.*—The areas are—

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Under trees	32	1	14
„ crops	8	3	26
Roads and buildings	8	1	38
Tank	4	1	13
Total	54	0	11
(2) *Land taken on lease*	116	2	24
	170	2	35

Flower-gardening having hitherto monopolised too much attention (chiefly because the "farmers" sent out from England for the cotton farms some years ago were gardeners and not farmers), flower business was transferred to Lucknow. The last one, who was useless except to grow roses, resigned under compulsion, and the farm has since been under the temporary management of an indigo-planter. He is going, and the question now is, whether to try the experiment of a trained farmer from home, or a manager experienced in Indian agriculture. I am in favour of the latter, on the principle that we must work from below and not from above, by inductive and not deductive processes.

The drought destroyed the value of field experiments; an account of them is given in the farm report, and I need do no more than to note other operations on the farm, which were— Experiments.

(1) *Trials of English and improved ploughs*, the results of which proved that the B. F. O. (Ransom and Sims) and American ploughs (supplied by the Secretary of State) were the best adapted for Indian conditions. A further account is given below.

(2) *The trial of new seed wheat*, both from England and those parts of India of which the wheat has the best reputation: none of the new seed produced better results than the native seed.

(3) *Sub-soil drainage* was tried with at present indefinite results.

(4) *Water-lifts.*—Arrangements were made for the trial of every kind of water-lift in which there appeared *primâ facie* to be any merit (see remarks in general note).

(5) *Winnowing by machinery*, with good results.

The chief strength of our endeavours on the experimental farm has, therefore, been devoted to these objects, and some further remarks on the prospects in view appear desirable. In a note submitted by me last year to Government I brought forward the following difficulties with regard to the introduction of improved ploughs, which I consider the most important step which can be taken, because the improvement of one acre with a new plough means the improvement of several millions of acres if its use can be extended. Introduction of improved ploughs.

(1) *Disinclination of cultivators.*—I have made attempts through Collectors to introduce ploughs on the Court of Wards' estates, and sent out 30 B. F. O. ploughs and 12 Madras ploughs as the best adapted. I also sent men to instruct the cultivators, so that no objection might be raised on the score of ignorance, and trust that the step thus taken may lead to a greater familiarity with their use which may overcome the disinclination which now prevails. The drought completely stopped progress in 1877; but in 1878 the farm instructors went out, and the ploughs were used. It does not belong to this report to include an account of the results in 1878; but I may give

CAWNPORE FARM.

the following extract from the officer in charge of the Etawah district, not that I place too much reliance on what I may call sensational cases:—

"Several zamindars, having seen the results produced by the improved ploughs mentioned in your letter No. $\frac{811 A.}{LXXX}$ of 1878 to the Collector of Etawah, of their own accord have come to me and asked me to ascertain where they can be procured, and at what price, as they are anxious to get them. Etawah being a small city, and there being few good blacksmiths, and only one model left at the tahsili to imitate, similar ploughs cannot be quickly enough produced."

The Collector of Banda has made much progress on Court of Wards' estates with great success, and I expect a report from him at an early date of an encouraging nature.

(2) *Inaptitude of English implements.*—I notice in my note "a seemingly absurd, but perfectly valid, objection, that the driver of the bullocks cannot reach his bullocks' tails." Criticisms, which I was glad to receive, denied that this was an objection; but the following note by Mr. D. Reid, a well-known Bengal planter, proves that the objection has force:—

Introduction of improved ploughs.

"The ploughman was highly delighted with Mr. Macrae's sub-soiler, because he could get at the tails of his cattle; and the native does really get more work out of his bullocks when he can reach over to twist their tails."

[No plough successfully used on the farm has overcome this difficulty, and two men must work with all that we have at present approved. Mr. Macrae's "sub-soiler" has not yet been tried.]

Another point is, that the plough must be light for the cultivator to carry on his shoulder. The B. F. O. is 64 lbs., which is too heavy, and a lighter plough is wanted. Of all yet tried, the American plough sent by the Secretary of State is the best in this respect. I saw Messrs. Ransom and Sims in London, and Mr. Fuller, my Assistant, visited their workshops at Ipswich with the object of discussing with them what plough is best suited to conditions in India; and the result was the choice of an eagle American plough, very like that sent by the Secretary of State. An Indian plough was sent to Messrs. Ransom and Sims for their inspection; but there seems little chance of any improvement being effected by its modification at home. The principle on which it works is a wrong one according to English notions.

Another objection is, that native cattle are trained to turn round in the opposite direction to that required by the English plough. If native cultivators are to accept the plough, we must make the share turn the other way; for they cannot be expected to change their old custom and train their cattle in a new way. The difficulty can be overcome as I have pointed out, but it has been necessary to discover it.

The Madras farm plough, which is an improved native plough, has been thoroughly tried at Cawnpore, and has not given satisfaction; but it has been distributed to natives, and will be allowed a thorough trial. The improvements appear to add to the weight and draught.

(3) *Weakness of draught cattle.*—This must be accepted, at any rate for years to come; and every beginning must be made with ploughs of light draught. The B. F. O. and American ploughs are both fairly good in this respect, and can be drawn by ordinary cattle; but the American plough appears to be the best of the two.

(4) *Expense of ploughs.*—This must be, and has been greatly, overcome by manufacture in Indian bazars, at any rate of the rough parts of the plough. The B. F. O. and American ploughs have now been turned out at Cawnpore for Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each, which are the lowest prices we can hope to reach with good work. The native blacksmiths give very strong metal, and their ploughshares are less brittle than English ones; but it remains to be seen how they will wear. In appearance the ploughs are admirable. For next ploughing season a number of ploughs will be distributed at these prices for payment, to be made by instalments, Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, at each six-monthly harvest.

CAWNPORE FARM.

(5) *Difficulty of keeping them in order.*—The least complicated plough is best; and in this respect the American ploughs—both that sent out by the Secretary of State and that selected by Mr. Fuller—are far superior to any others. There will not be any practical difficulty in keeping the plough in order, and it is intended, if the plough is found to meet with native approval, to establish agencies throughout the province.

I have thus indicated the steps which have been taken towards overcoming the difficulties which exist in the way of the introduction of an improved plough. The question is of the very highest importance to the country, if it is true that a larger amount of food-crops can be raised by its means throughout India; and I cannot but insist that the native's verdict will in this respect be the surest.

English farmers and indigo-planters have given theirs in favour of the plough, but they do not cultivate under the same conditions as Indian cultivators; and it is now our duty, having overcome as far as we can the practical difficulties in the way of a new plough, to see that they give it a full trial, and it may be safely promised that they will, if the produce is larger, take to the use of any plough which is adapted to their labour and means.

Arboriculture.

Arboriculture was for the first time made part of the farm work, and nurseries of *carob prosopis, inga dulcis*, and other fruit and fodder bearing trees for distribution commenced. (The arboricultural operations of the Department will be further described under the head of Arboriculture.)

Sheep-breeding.

Stock-breeding.—Horned cattle are not bred at the farm, but half-bred English rams are reared for distribution, and were sent to the districts of Budaun and Banda, where there was reason to believe that special interest would be taken in sheep-breeding. New rams were also ordered from Australia.

The net expenditure to Government for the Cawnpore Farm was Rs. 1,837 during the year under report.

(3) *Sewage Farm at Allahabad.*

ALLAHABAD SEWAGE FARM.

The *Allahabad Farm* not being suited, on account of absence of irrigation, for experimental purposes, has been maintained for the purpose of proving the agricultural value of the sewage of a city in India. The manager, being under a contract, had to be kept, and under the circumstances could best be utilised in superintending operations, and in preparing a statistical record of results.

The way of raising municipal income.

Operations are fully described in the farm report, and it is sufficient in this place to indicate that land manured with latrine filth brings without irrigation about Rs. 20 an acre, and with irrigation about Rs. 40 an acre, more than the ordinary rent on leases of not less than five years. It is worth mentioning that at Cawnpore some land (where canal water and latrine manure are unlimited in supply) has lately let at more than £20 an acre. The enhancement of income which is estimated for the city of Allahabad when the system is completed is Rs. 10,000.

The results tend to prove that municipalities should buy land round the city, and gradually raise its value as market garden ground; that they should make a monopoly of the city manure, and, if possible, arrange for a free water-supply, which doubles its value, and thus recoup the whole expenditure which they are obliged to make for sanitary purposes. The sewage farm costs nothing to Government.

(4) *A Horticultural and Arboricultural Garden at Lucknow.*

LUCKNOW HORTICULTURAL GARDENS. Acclimatisation of seeds and plants.

The Lucknow gardens came under this Department in May 1878; they had hitherto been under Dr. Bonavia, whose special appointment at Lucknow terminated at the beginning of the year. They are chiefly maintained for horticultural objects, but some attention has also been paid to arboriculture and useful plants. Successful experiments had been carried on by Dr. Bonavia for the production of acclimatised flower seeds, and the seeds raised at Lucknow are becoming popular for the two reasons, that they are cheaper and more certain of germination. Similar experiments were conducted in vegetable seeds, the improvements of native vegetables being also one of the objects in view, and some success has been obtained.

The Superintendent reported of the flower seeds that "they germinate quicker, in greater proportion, and are more certain than imported seeds, while the plants came into flower sooner and flowered more abundantly." These effects are the result of several years' work, and are important, if they indicate that a similar result may be obtained by patient experiment with plants of a more useful kind. The trees to which especial attention must be drawn as having been successfully raised are *eucalypti* and *carobs*. The Superintendent considers that he has proved that of the *eucalypti*, *rostrata* and *sideroxylon* are the two best adapted to these Provinces, and that their hardiness is established. *Carobs* have fruited abundantly, and supplied quantities of seeds for distribution. The successful establishment of this tree is due to Dr. Bonavia, and may prove of the highest importance.

The net cost of the gardens to Government was in the year under report Rs. 2,640.

(5) *A Tobacco Farm at Gházipur, with a Branch at Pusa in Bengal.*

TOBACCO FARMS. Position of affairs.

The operations conducted during the year by Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, who have now the full control over these farms, have been important. At the beginning of the year 1877, I had obtained the consent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the above firm, whom North-West Government had established at Gházipur, to treat with the Bengal Government for the occupation of the Pusa Stud Estate; and arrangements were eventually concluded by which they entered into possession of Pusa a few months later.

The position of affairs at the beginning of the year under report was the following. In 1876-77, a crop had been raised from 52½ acres at Gházipur; a severe hailstorm reduced the value of the crops, according to the firm's estimate, by fully one-third. The outturn was nearly 59,000 lbs., exclusive of second cuttings retained by cultivators, but was not sent to England on account of its being so much broken by hail.

Meanwhile, the enterprise was running a very great risk of complete failure through the unfortunate illness of the Virginian curer, Mr. Williamson, who had both worked too hard and exposed himself too freely to the climate, the dangers of which he had not appreciated. Already I had taken him to the Himalayas and obtained his temporary recovery; but in April he became so ill, that I strongly urged the firm to send him to Java for a sea-trip, with the secondary object of instituting enquiries into Java tobacco culture, which has there been very successful. To relieve Mr. Williamson, a European apprentice had previously been placed by me at Government expense on the farm, with the consent of the firm, who were at that time unwilling to undergo the expense themselves, and, luckily, things were kept going until Mr. Williamson's return in July.

TOBACCO FARMS. Outturn of 1876-77.

The ensuing drought, which was extreme at Gházipur in 1877, prevented the growth of anything like a good crop at that farm; but the firm had, in anticipation of obtaining Pusa, secured a second professional curer and manufacturer from America (Mr. Cabaniss), who arrived in time to raise an excellent crop on 200 acres at Pusa—a result which justified my conclusions previously placed before Government as to the greater suitability of Upper Bengal climate for tobacco. At Gházipur, however, there was as much difficulty experienced in keeping the crop alive as the curer, and on 60 acres the outturn was only 50,000 lbs. of an inferior quality. Before this was cut, I had to send Mr. Williamson again to the hills, whence he returned in improved health, though he has since, under medical advice, been allowed by the firm to take a sea-voyage to America.

The Pusa crop on 200 acres realised an outturn of more than 150,000 lbs., of which 15,000 lbs. have been sent to England and valued at prices varying from 2½*d.* to 5½*d.*; but the brokers say that it would have fetched more if it had been kept longer in this country to mature. Of the remainder, a large quantity will be manufactured, and a portion sent to England as cured leaf.

General management.

The two estates have now been placed by the firm, Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., in the immediate charge of a member of the firm, who has taken up his residence at Pusa, visiting Gházipur when his presence is required there. The apprentice whom I appointed to relieve Mr. Williamson has been taken over by the firm, and is paid by them as assistant manager. There are two professional American curers, one for each estate, who will now be relieved of all those worries of management which went some way to endanger Mr. Williamson's life, and a fifth (English) assistant has been trained in Germany in the cigar-making trade, and will shortly join; meanwhile, Mr. Williamson has been commissioned by the firm to import the best machinery of all kinds for tobacco and cigar-making while on leave in America.

Progress made.

The above statement proves not only the progress which the enterprise is making, but also the vigour with which Messrs. Begg, Sutherland are at work, and how fully they have justified the confidence which Government placed in them. When, at the outset, advice was given to employ Government agency alone, the issue was decided in favour of utilising commercial enterprise as most likely to succeed; and it is certain that Government alone could never have made such rapid strides as Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, who, while they have connections in the trade in England and America, have not to ask the leave of half a dozen authorities when they want a new curer.

Results.

The results of the operations hitherto undertaken are still uncertain. The firm are sanguine, and I am sanguine, as to ultimate success; but time is still wanted. A crop sown in July 1877 is cut in January, cured by March, sent home in the rains, kept in bond for a year (two are better), and opened for sale in 1879. Of all the tobacco sent home, only the small parcels of 1876 (which were the produce of a crop injured by hail and grown in a dry season) have been tested in the market. They realised a price three times as great as Indian leaf previously exported, and about two-thirds the price of American leaf of the same class.

The tobacco of 1877 has not yet been subjected to sale; but an offer was made by a wholesale English firm for a very large quantity annually at a price which would have paid a sure profit. It would, however, be premature, and possibly indiscreet, to discuss the question at the present stage; and I prefer to reserve facts for a future report.

No official report has been received in this office on the samples sent to England through official channels; but I have understood that

TOBACCO FARMS.

they have not been favourably judged. This report does not agree with the fact that good prices have been privately offered to the firm in England, or with the opinion of the American curers, who are as good judges as any professionals can be, and time must be asked for before any final verdict is given. Sales in the open market are the best test; and if these can be effected on favourable terms, no doubt will remain as to the results.

The above remarks refer to cured leaf. But attention is also being given to manufacture; and as the speciality of Virginians is smoking tobacco and not cigars, first experiments have been made with smoking tobacco. Samples of "Black Cavendish" sent to regiments in Mr. Williamson's absence during the year under report were practically condemned by the troops; and as the tobacco was certainly not of the best class, it was a pity the experiment was made. But a smoking "mixture" offered to the public has succeeded far better, and is showing signs of finding general favour. Manufactured tobacco must, however, be much more restricted to the local market than cured leaf; and although an individual firm will no doubt make more profits by local sale in India, yet competition with the world must probably take the form of export of cured leaf.

Comparison between tobacco and tea.

A comparison of tobacco with tea may give some idea of the possible position which the former may take as a product of India. An acre of tea produces in Eastern Bengal about 300 lbs. on the average; three or four years elapse before it begins to yield, and full vigour only lasts for a few years without expensive manuring. Cost of cultivation and manufacture is given at various rates; but there is reason to believe that, including export, it is not less than 4 annas a pound. The average price, good leaf and bad, is said not to exceed 9 annas a pound. At these rates, net profits on 100 acres would be $300 \times 5 \text{ annas} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 9{,}375$. An acre of tobacco produces about 800 lbs. on the average; cost of cultivation and curing can, including export, be kept probably to 2 annas, and, if manufacture is added, to 3 annas. The price of cured leaf ought to be, if it is to compete with American tobacco, 6*d.* a pound, or 4 annas, and of manufactured tobacco in India about 10 annas. The minimum net profits of 100 acres at these rates are $800 \times 2 \text{ annas} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 10{,}000$ for cured tobacco, and $800 \times 6 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 30{,}000$ for manufactured.

The above figures show that there is as good, if not a better, margin for profit in tobacco than in tea. The market in which it competes is of larger extent, and it is almost proved that tobacco cured in India can be sold in London at a profit for a price at which it would not pay America to send it. The indications which I have given of the thorough manner in which exportation is progressing under Messrs. Begg, Sutherland may at least convince Government that the position (whether low or high) which India can occupy in the tobacco market of the world will be in a very few years thoroughly established.

(6) *Orchard and Tobacco Plantations in Kumaun.*

KUMAUN ORCHARD AND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.

Tobacco experiments in the hills.

In bringing the American curer to Kumaun for the preservation of his health, I was permitted by Government to institute with his assistance tobacco experiments in the hills. The curer believed that a finer leaf, which would obtain a better market at home, could be raised in the hills—such, indeed, as is exported from Java. The year under report comprises the termination of a first experiment under Mr. Robert Troup, planter at Ránikhet, and the commencement of another in the following season at the Government fruit nurseries at the same place. Both have failed. The first crop of three or four acres was badly cultivated and burnt up. Seed for the second crop came out too late from America, and the situation proved too cold for the plant. But neither experiment was conclusive, and arrangements have been made for a third, and still more thorough, trial on the estate of another planter (Mr. Norman Troup). To enter fully into details now will be to trench on the operations of the year subsequent to that under report, and it is sufficient at present to inform Government that a third trial has been taken in hand under conditions which ought to ensure a thorough experiment. A trained cultivator is to be sent from Gházipur, the services of an American curer are to be placed at the disposal of the planter, and the best cigar-leaf seed has been ordered. The Manager of the Gházipur and Pusa Estates has in the meanwhile visited Mr. Troup, and thoroughly interested him in the project.

KUMAUN ORCHARD AND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.

Establishment of orchards.

The original idea conceived by myself with reference to Kumaun was to establish a tobacco plantation on new land, and to import a Mulatto curer, whom Mr. Williamson thought he could obtain on cheap terms. The attempt, however, failed. But when the Commissioner of Kumaun was consulted on the matter, he had expressed a wish to give a further impetus to fruit cultivation by establishing Government orchards, and the original proposals to Government were made to continue the two projects. In the year under report land was chosen and inspected, but subsequently abandoned, in consequence of certain disadvantages in soil and position which I need not describe in detail. New land has since been selected, on which I will report next year. Meanwhile, fruit trees have been raised at the Government nurseries at Ránikhet, while the tobacco experiments have for the time become altogether dissociated from the orchard project.

Position of Kumaun to N. W. P.

It will be convenient at this place to make a few remarks as to the position of Kumaun with respect to the agricultural interests of the North-Western Provinces. Kumaun possesses a climate and natural conditions not common to any other part of the Provinces (or indeed of India) in British occupation. There is therefore a *primâ facie* presumption that it can be made to yield certain products which India requires either for consumption or export which cannot be produced elsewhere. A successful commencement was made thirty years ago with tea, which subsequently being extended to the lower hill countries east of Bengal, found there a climate better suited to its production. There are now plantations in Kumaun which yield about 300,000 lbs. out of the 30 million pounds produced in India. The frost and cold of the winter months prevent such large acreage yields as are given under the sub-tropical moisture of Assam and similar climates, and Kumaun finds it difficult therefore to compete against the lower hills. A better tea of the finer classes is undoubtedly produced, and commands a higher price in private sales, since it can be better used as a "whole" or unmixed tea than the Assam leaf, which is employed chiefly for flavouring by home dealers; but demand for such classes is far more limited in the home markets, and Kumaun planters have therefore hitherto chiefly occupied themselves in providing green teas for Central Asia, where they are carried by Kabuli traders, who visit Kumaun yearly, and often purchase the whole, or nearly the whole, produce of an estate. During the last two years, however, owing to Russian restrictions on export to Central Asia and to combination amongst the Kabulis, prices have fallen, and sales are now made which give a very much smaller profit to planters. This circumstance is one reason why I am anxious to induce thorough experiments in tobacco in Kumaun, which may, if a better leaf can be raised there than in the plains, provide large profits. Tea plantations have increased the prosperity of the Kumaun agricultural classes so greatly (by opening up communications and bringing in a large labouring population, for whom they are required to raise food), that the decline of tea would now be a great blow to this division of the Provinces if nothing were brought forward to take its place. Labour is supplied from the Native States, Tehri, Kashmir, and Nipal (chiefly the last), and the greater part of the cash paid for tea filters through these foreign labourers to the agricultural population of

Backward state of tea.

KUMAUN ORCHARD AND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.

Kumaun. Next to tobacco, or perhaps before it, the most promising product is fruit. Large quantities of fruit, chiefly apples and dried stone-fruits, are brought annually from Kabul to India; and there seems no reason why Kumaun should not supersede that country as the orchard for the plains. The experiments which have been made by the Commissioner of Kumaun (Sir H. Ramsay) and at the Government nurseries founded by Sir William Muir at Ránikhet, as well as by one or two of the planters, prove that apples and apricots can be raised with the very greatest success in the Himalayas. Large quantities of young trees have already been distributed by the nurseries; but private enterprise is deterred from making any rapid steps by the length of the period which intervenes between the outlay of capital in the plantation of orchards and the returns realised from them. The consequence is, that apples are still selling for 6*d.* apiece in Naini Tal, although the far lower price offered in native bazars in the plains for inferior Kabul fruit is sufficient to guarantee substantial profits. These are the reasons which have induced the Commissioner of Kumaun and myself to give an impetus to fruit-growing, by the establishment of large orchards, which may, if found desirable after the lapse of some years, be eventually placed in private hands. The object in view in this case is not merely to bring money to Kumaun, but also to add to the food-supply of the population of the plains, who depend almost entirely on vegetable productions for sustenance. Chestnuts (which provide the greater portion of food in the Pyrenees) are also not unlikely to succeed in the Himalayas, although experimental cultivation has not been so successful as in the case of apple and some of the stone-fruits. But as chestnuts possess extreme importance in their adaptability for exportation, every possible measure will be taken to increase their cultivation on the chance of their proving a success.

Adaptability of Kumaun for fruit cultivation.

Experiments in the plains with hill potato.

The production of potatoes for seed also received my attention during the year. New potato stock had been introduced both by the Commissioner and myself to Kumaun in previous years; and as experiment at Cawnpore had proved that potatoes from the hills gave better crops than seed sown in the plains (where only the very smallest can be preserved through the rains), I commenced a system of export in 1877, which resulted in the disposal of 273 maunds. There is difficulty, however, in providing ripe tubers in sufficient time, since the crop in the hills is taken up in October, the same month that it is required for seed in the plains, and carriage to the nearest railway is slow. On the whole, the results were favourable, and when the railway connects the hills with the plains, success will be more certain. The project is important, as potatoes form one of the few products which can be made to supply rapidly a large amount of food after a failure of the autumn harvest in the north of India; and I trust that every attempt may therefore be made to induce the agriculturists of the plains to accustom themselves to obtain potato seed from hill cultivators. I am glad to know that some of the zamindars who took the seed last year were pleased with the result.

The net cost of Gházipur and Kumaun operations was Rs. 6,060, defrayed from the rent paid by Messrs. Begg and Sutherland.

SEED AND STOCK FARM IN THE DUN.

(7) *Seed and Stock Farm in the Dún.*

Suitability of the Dún.

The same principles which led to the utilisation of Kumaun for the supply of products and seed which cannot be produced in the plains, suggested the project of establishing a seed and stock farm in the Dún, which possesses a climate healthier, both for cereals and for animal life, than any other portion of the plains. There is land still belonging to Government in the Dún, and the Superintendent is

SEED AND STOCK FARM IN THE DUN.

in favour of utilising it for the purpose. Strong and good cereal seed is a very urgent want throughout the Province, and the best way in which to raise a supply has been for some time the subject of consideration. His Honour Sir George Couper was in favour of some practical attempt being undertaken, and the suggestion to utilise Dún land was therefore placed before the Commissioner of the division for discussion with the Superintendent of the Dún. What further action has been proposed or taken will be noticed in the next report. It is necessary, however, to remove at once any idea that may be formed that model farms are to be multiplied. There were four years ago three model farms in the Province. There are now only two, one of which at Allahabad is practically only a sewage farm, and will be eventually handed over to the municipality; the other, the experimental farm at Cawnpore. The Dún land, if utilised at all, will be used only for the production of good seed and for stock-breeding, and not as a model farm.

Stock-breeding.

With regard to stock-breeding little has been done, and little could be done until existing conditions were better known. During the year under report Mr. Fuller, my Assistant, was sent to Hissar to learn what arrangements were conducted there, and was desired to place all the facts ascertained by him before Government, as well as any propositions which might seem feasible. Further enquiries are to be made this season in the cattle-breeding districts of the Sub-Himalayan tracts. Mr. Fuller's report is before Government, and has been circulated for opinion; and I need only say here that it is not at all certain that it will not be wiser to depend upon Hissar as a central breeding establishment than to attempt any independent measures. If, however, any are undertaken, it is not improbable that the Dún will form one of the best centres of supply.

Sheep-breeding.

[Sheep-breeding was, as I have noticed under the head of "Cawnpore Farm," undertaken to a small extent there, and distribution made to two districts, of which Banda was one. Banda lies in a tract of country which has for years past been utilised for sheep and cattle breeding on account of the large area of pasture land available. The Collector has during the year folded a large number of ewes, for which rams with which he has been supplied have been exclusively used, and the lambs when sufficiently hardy are to be distributed in the neighbourhood. The natives themselves refused to take the rams, not feeling sure that the new breed would suit the climate, and it remains to be seen how far they were right or wrong. New Australian rams were ordered for the Cawnpore establishment, because it was believed that, coming from a hotter climate than England, they would suit the North-Western Provinces better. The other district to which rams were sent was Budaun, where five were made over to zamindars.]

(8) *A Silk Farm in the Dún.*

THE DUN SILK FARM.

The silk farm is under personal charge of Mr. Ross, Superintendent of the Dún, who in the year under report brought operations through a third season. The second season was a failure, owing to Mr. Ross' absence; but in this year he made some progress. The annual report states that "the practical points of success were the health of the acclimatised worms and the large weight of good silk produced from good cocoons," which facts taken together prove that good silk can be successfully produced in the Dún. Professional opinion on the silk has not yet been received. It has been in previous reports explained, but the statement may be repeated, that the merits of the Dún for silk culture are (1) that eggs can be removed to and stored in a cold atmosphere in the Himalayas, which prevents quick germination,

THE DUN SILK FARM.

resulting in feeble worms; (2) that mulberry trees like the climate; (3) that worms are healthier in the spring of the year (when eggs are hatched) than in the lower plains.

Its advantages.

The remaining advantage of cheap labour is of course shared by other parts of India. The great advantage is, therefore, that of being able to rear strong, healthy worms; and that this can be done is now proved.

Instruction of natives in silk production.

One feature in the year's operations must be noted. Two professional reelers, prisoners in Bengal jails, were imported, one of whom proved a failure, the other a success. Mr. Ross has now taken in hand the instructions of natives of the Dún, with the view of extending the industry among the agricultural population, so as to give immediate and practical effect to the lead given by the Government farm. The net cost to Government on the silk farm has been Rs. 3,454.

(9) *Farming Operations under the Court of Wards.*

With the following remarks made in Sir John Strachey's minute on the organisation of this Department I fully agree:—

OPERATIONS IN COURT OF WARDS' ESTATES.

Sir John Strachey's view.

"Estates under the Court of Wards afford another means of promoting agricultural improvements. No one can be less inclined than I am to try doubtful experiments at other people's expense; but I believe that, under proper superintendence, much might be done on these estates through the agency of the cultivators themselves. They might often be induced to try new seeds, new plants, or new methods of cultivation. The rapid increase of potato, opium, and indigo cultivation in these Provinces sufficiently proves that no real bar exists to the adoption of novelties by the agricultural classes when once they are convinced that they are remunerative. The successful introduction of an improvement on one or two Court of Wards' estates would have a much better chance of leavening the agriculture of the surrounding country than any number of equally successful experiments on the model farms. In fact, while the latter must be utilised chiefly in teaching experience to the Government, and in proving what experiments are likely to meet with success and what with failure, the latter should be employed in reproducing, for the education of the agricultural classes, any of those experiments in which success has been obtained. While leaving the general control over those estates, as at present, in the hands of the district officers, much might be done in the direction of agricultural improvements through the agency of the special department. 'These estates,' it was said in the Report on the Administration of these Provinces for 1871-72, 'should be our model farms; and the higher cultivation, the greater appearance of comfort, the trim villages, and the skilful utilisation of natural advantages, should testify to the people what the effects of an enlightened management can be.'

"But it appears to me that Court of Wards' estates might, under intelligent inquiry, be made the medium for investigations of a still more important character. Great ignorance prevails regarding the real condition of the cultivating population; the manner in which they live, the profits which they realise from their holdings, and the relations which exist between them and the money-lending classes, are subjects on which much light might be thrown. Even among experienced officers whose attention has been specially devoted to the subject a wide divergence of opinion will be found as to the real margin which, taking good and bad years together, proprietors realise from their estates after payment of the Government demand. The facts stand out that a year of scarcity reduces a large portion of the cultivating community to a condition of severe distress; that in some parts of the country the people are always under-fed; that throughout these Provinces the majority of them are in debt to the money-lending classes.

An examination of 1,000 cultivators taken at random in a district in the Lower Doab proved that, while 25 per cent. were irretrievably in debt, 50 per cent. more were in the constant habit of borrowing, and that only 25 per cent. never resorted to the money-lender at all. The fact is equally prominent that a large number of proprietors who bore up under the exactions of oppressive Native Governments have broken down, or are breaking down, under the demands of a Government whose intentions at least are infinitely more benevolent. The extreme importance of ascertaining the causes which tend to these results is apparent, and no better instrument for the purpose can be found than the Court of Wards' estates. They afford the opportunity of investigating facts connected with the condition of the cultivating classes, of discovering what remedies may be applied for their improvement, and of ascertaining the results of investing capital, not only on works of agricultural utility, but also in relieving cultivators during periods of pressure and temporary scarcity with money or food, and in assisting them at proper times in the purchase of cattle or agricultural implements."

OPERATIONS IN COURT OF WARDS' ESTATES.

Experiments ought not to be made at the expense of Court of Wards' estates unless probabilities in their favour are established facts. We have at present advanced very little beyond the experimental stage, and the only improvements which I have dared to suggest for introduction on Court of Wards' estates have been English ploughs, new wheat seed, and new sugar-mills.

Introduction of new implements and seeds.

In 1877 operations were practically defeated by the drought, and I refrained from making any attempt in the year under report to press experiments forward at a time when all official agricultural energy was devoted to the preservation of vegetable, animal, and human life. The following distributions were made (expense of carriage being defrayed from the Farm Budget):—

12 Madras ploughs.
16 B. F. O. ploughs.
59 Sugar-mills.
176 maunds wheat seed.

Separate reports have been submitted to Government on the two latter; the former could not be tried on account of the want of rain. Of the new sugar-mills and the wheat seed an account has been given under the Cawnpore Farm. I am convinced that little good will be obtained in any attempts I myself or higher authority may make in working through Court of Wards' estates, unless district officers have more time to attend to such matters, and are allowed to consider them of practical importance to the country. It would be better still—and I have stated this opinion in a letter to Government on the subject—to place Court of Wards' estates under the intelligent management of selected European managers or of covenanted officers, who could easily be spared without cost to the State, if the more economical system of providing Judicial Courts with Native Magistrates were further extended. I cannot personally watch agricultural undertakings on any estate; agricultural operations which require continual supervision can only be superintended by local officers; and I must use every opportunity to insist that, if Government wish to extend improvements, which are proved to be successful, among native agricultural classes, they must either provide special local agency for the purpose, or, by giving them leisure, permit and require district officials to interest themselves in the work. As the surest, I advocate special and well-selected agency in the superintendence of Court of Wards' estates.

(*B*) ARBORICULTURE.

ARBORICULTURE. Nurseries.

The duty of providing nurseries for district arboriculture was entrusted to this Department just as the year was closing. Arrange-

ARBORICULTURE.

ments had hitherto been made in the Public Works Department, and the orders of Government now required that, while nurseries should be maintained by this Department, avenues and roadside planting should remain under the Public Works Department. The chief change has been to reduce the number of small nurseries which were kept up at much waste of money, and concentrate operations on one or two large nurseries in each district and on provincial nurseries, under professional supervision, at Saháranpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. The last-named nursery has been placed under Forest supervision. The others already existed.

Its object.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having desired that fruit or fodder trees only should in future be planted, steps have been taken to raise plantations of carobs, prosopis, mangoes, and other useful trees; the provincial nurseries being especially used for the introduction of new and foreign trees, which will be distributed thence to the districts.

The scheme prepared in the North-Western Provinces agrees very much in plan with a similar programme lately promulgated by the Government of India in the Forest Department, in conjunction with which it will probably be very advantageous for the provincial scheme to be combined.

The main object of the proposals is to secure the plantation of useful trees throughout the plains, and thus supplement the work done in the forest lands under the Himalayas, which, useful as it is, does not materially affect the well-being of the districts at any distance from the mountain range. It is, and I believe reasonably, assumed that the aridity of the North-Western climate, increased as it is by the continual clearance of wood and scrub before advancing cultivation, may be kept in check by the plantation of trees wherever room can be found for them; and it is manifestly desirable that, if this idea is carried out, trees of which the fruit or foliage is useful as food should be selected for the purpose. The first step is to organise the nursery system, and this has been commenced. As the year under report was at its close when orders issued, the above explanation of the nature of the measures which have been undertaken is sufficient for the present report.

II.—Commerce may be divided under the following heads:—

(*A*) Collection of trade statistics.

(*B*) Promotion of trades and manufactures.

(*A*) COLLECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS.

(*A*). In describing what has been done for the registration of trade statistics, it is desirable to call attention to the programme which was adopted at the Simla Conference in June 1876, at which it was decided that traffic should be divided and registered under the following heads:—

1*st*.—Trade with foreign countries, *i.e.*, as regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, trade with Nipal and Tibet.

2*ndly*.—With provinces and Native States immediately surrounding the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3*rdly*.—Traffic within the Provinces, including the traffic of principal roads, rivers, canals, and railways, and the trade of municipalities.

Arrangements were made for the registration of foreign trade, and reports have been submitted on our trade with Nipal and Tibet, to which I refer for details.

With regard to trade with other provinces and Native States, a cordon of posts was established round the Province, and registration effected of all traffic which passed the boundary by road and river; and a provincial report has already been submitted

to Government in which detailed results are shown. It is impossible to say more of these statistics than that they indicate in a general way the character and amount of exports and imports. It is idle to pretend that accuracy of detail has been obtained. An attempt was made to provide for supervision by placing traffic registration under the special charge of one officer in each district; but district officers have so many duties to perform, that they cannot be expected to devote much time to the investigation of work conducted on the extreme boundaries of their districts. This system of frontier registration is, by the orders of the Secretary of State, to be discontinued next year. But, meanwhile, the returns of the year under report and of the current year will, however inaccurate, have provided a very useful, and I believe valuable, indication of the general flow and character of the trade which this Province conducts with other parts of India.

In the above remarks I have purposely omitted to allude to railway traffic, the registration of which is by far the most important, while it admits at the same time of being rendered the most complete.

At the Simla Conference there was a general understanding that Bengal should provide returns for the East Indian Railway,—Punjab, for the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway,—and the North-Western Provinces, for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The railway statistics eventually obtained by Bengal and the Punjab were, however, of a local character, and proved practically useless for the compilation of a synopsis of railway traffic between different provinces and between one part and another of the same province. I visited Calcutta with the object of obtaining more complete statistics through the Bengal Office, but objections were there raised to my proposals on the score of difficulty and expense. I felt convinced however that, through the agency of the East Indian Railway Audit Office, a system could be established, at comparatively small expense, under which the railway trade of any part of each province with any part of every other province could be completely registered; and my expectations were realised at a visit which was paid to the Audit Office by Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, and myself, in November 1877. I subsequently visited Jamalpur to arrange preliminaries, and since October 1877 the system which I proposed has been in working order, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, which was finally accorded in a Resolution dated 22nd February 1878. The provinces included in this scheme are Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, as well as Bombay, Rajputana, and Ajmere, so far as that portion of this railway trade is concerned which passes between them and the four provinces first named. The whole expenditure does not exceed Rs. 5,000. It is satisfactory to record that railway statistics of a year, *viz.*, from October 1877 to October 1878, are now complete, and that at the present time returns are provided quarterly showing the amount and value of each class of merchandise exported from and imported to not only each province, but each section of the province, as well as from and to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. Since the close of the year under report, the whole of the arrangements connected with the railway trade of the four provinces named have been placed by the Government of India under my control.

The registration of internal trade was confined to the collection of statistics in (1) the Rohilkhand and the Meerut Divisions, (2) in the Benares Division, in which localities Government required information in connection with light railways, and special reports were submitted to Government in the Public Works Department on the returns attained. The funds allotted for trade registration did not admit of further expenditure, and, with the exception of municipal registration effected in some of the Rohilkhand towns in connection with the above enquiries, town registration could not be undertaken. It is a question whether a municipality should not be required to provide Government returns of their trade at their own expense, since it is of importance to every town to maintain a history of its own trade.

(*B*). PROMOTION OF TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

(*B*) The only attempts which have been made to promote the interests of special trades of large commercial importance are those which have been described already under the head of "Agriculture," *viz.*, those in connection with tobacco, silk, and rhea fibre, and I need not add anything in this place to the account I have already given of the first two of the undertakings named.

Rhea would deserve further notice, but that the action which has been taken in connection with the attempts to develop an industry in this fibre is due so much more to the Government of India than to this Department, that it would be out of place to describe the operations as belonging to provincial action.

I desire now to offer some brief remarks on the subject of promoting commercial enterprise in new directions with a view partly of explaining what action has been taken, and partly of inviting an expression of the wishes of Government on the subject. In developing new enterprise, Government can afford assistance in three ways. First, by making enquiry, and bringing such facts as may be elicited before the notice of the commercial public; secondly, by offering prizes or bonuses for the successful establishment of a new undertaking; thirdly, by itself actively engaging in the enterprise as pioneer.

The first duty is one which I have on the part of Government undertaken. I have taken steps to obtain through the agency of village records complete statistics of agricultural products in the Province. I next took the opportunity afforded by the requisition made upon this Department for the Paris Exhibition, of making a collection of all North-Western Provinces products other than agricultural which are, or are likely to be, the subject of commerce; and I am preparing a series of volumes in continuation of those edited by Mr. Atkinson of the Civil Service, and entitled "Economic Products of the North-Western Provinces." The volume which has been prepared in the year under report, and which is now under issue from press, is that on Dyes and Tans, Mr. Atkinson having already edited two volumes—one on Gums and Resins, the other on the Minerals of Kumaun. The most important volume of the series will be that on Agricultural Products, of which Mr. Wright's valuable agricultural memorandum for Cawnpore (prepared partly in communication with this Department) is to form the basis. Material has been collected during the year in each district which, when supplemented by further enquiries, will enable Mr. Wright and myself to expand his memorandum into an agricultural dictionary for the Province.

In the meantime enquiries of a more special character have been made in the interest of particular trades, in respect to which it is premature at present to predicate any definite results. The glass manufacture of the reh-covered plains of the northern districts and the wool supplies of Bhutan and Tibet have been the subject of detailed investigation, and I shall shortly be in a position to publish some interesting facts regarding them.

The second and third means of assisting commercial enterprise, *viz.*, by offering prizes, or by active engagement in a new enterprise, may be treated together. An instance of the second method of giving aid is supplied by the action taken by the Government of India in offering a prize of Rs. 50,000 for a successful Rhea machine; and of the third by the steps taken for the development of the tobacco and silk industries. Much more could be done if funds were available; while but little progress can be made without either actual expenditure, or concessions which are equivalent to a grant-in-aid. Some little time ago I pointed out that one method of action, already practised not unsuccessfully, might be more persistently followed: I refer to the utilisation of jail machinery. For the development of such industries as pottery and glass-making, it is almost safe to say that nothing is wanted but skilled instruction, since the plant of these trades is extremely cheap. I am firmly convinced that immense development would follow the introduction of skilled professional knowledge into the country; and if Government are unable to provide funds sufficient for independent experiment, I again take the opportunity of noticing that a more economical way of effecting the object may be found in carrying out the system (already partly encouraged) of providing our jails with specially qualified warders. If, on the other hand, this proposal is considered for any reason unfeasible, then I venture to trust that Government will acknowledge the expediency of following up the action which they have already adopted in the case of tobacco, by granting me sufficient funds to enable me to carry out experiments, or to offer substantial prizes, under the direction of my own Department. If the principle I have proposed is admitted to be a sound one, I shall be prepared to place before Government projects for approval.

A first step has been taken for the encouragement and possible improvement of art manufacture by the establishment of a central depôt at Allahabad, where samples

of textile fabrics and ornamental ware are being collected for exhibition and sale. Samples are not allowed to be exhibited until passed in this Department, and only duplicates of passed samples can be sold at the depôt. It is intended, in conjunction with this undertaking, to obtain and provide new patterns to manufacturers, where means exist of adopting such measures. The collection has only lately been commenced, and a more complete account must be awaited in my next report.

During the year samples of teas and cotton fabrics were sent to the Colonies, and there is reason to believe that some opening may be found for these articles of commerce in Australia. One of the Kumaun tea-planters has obtained a favourable report and further orders through the agency of this Department.

I may allude, in conclusion, to the collection of products which was made for the Paris Exhibition, and which occupied some weeks of my time in the cold weather of the year under report. The collection was, I believe, intended as much for the India Museum in Kensington as for the Paris Exhibition, and was received with favourable comments by the Government of India.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO AND REPORTING ON SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 1633-50 R., Simla, dated April 22, 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular, No. 22 R., of 19th October 1875.
" " " " " 15 R., of 12th August 1876.
To Home Department, No. 1758 R., dated 7th June 1877.
From " " " 246, dated 26th July 1877.
To " " " 155 R., dated 11th January 1878.
From " " " 65, dated 28th March 1878.
Public Works Department Circular, No. 13 R., dated 1st June 1878.

Read also—

From Home Department, No. 55, dated 20th February 1879, forwarding Rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council, for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways.

ORDER.—**Ordered, that these Rules be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh**; the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah and Mysore; the Resident, Hyderabad; the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and the Director of State Railways, Western System, for information and guidance. Also to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and that it and the Rules be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

GENERAL.

THE following Rules are prescribed by the Governor General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways:

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of life or limb or other serious injury or danger of such loss or injury to persons travelling, or being upon the Railway; or accidents that have, or might have, caused large loss of public or private property.

2. In the case of any State Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what official shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the District in respect of the portions of the Railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these Rules, the words, "nearest District Superintendent of Police" shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of State Railways, whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established.

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious Railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph, when possible—

(a) to the nearest Magistrate;
(b) to the Railway Police Superintendent;
(c) to the Officer in charge of the Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

(a) in the case of accidents on Railways open for public traffic only, to the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents, and who, for the purposes of these Rules, is hereinafter called the Government Inspector;
(b) to the Director of the Railway System, in as full detail as practicable;
(c) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within 12 hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and pay all their expenses while in hospital.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental enquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the enquiry if possible; in his unavoidable absence, an officer of Police should be present; also he shall communicate the result of the enquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in Rule 4, and if an open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a Magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager to bring to justice all Railway subordinates guilty of crime, or of breaches of the Railway Act or Rules and Regulations calculated to cause serious accident, and to require the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting Railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also he shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned, in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And he shall assist these authorities in conducting enquiries, and depute some responsible and intelligent officer to aid them in obtaining evidence and securing the attendance of the Railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the Railway Officers to arrest any offender under Section 24 of Act XVIII. of 1854, or otherwise, the Manager shall see that he is at once arrested, or when such offender is himself a Railway Officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He shall arrange for the attendance at the Court or place of enquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other Civil officer.

12 He shall maintain at each Railway station a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situate), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of Railway Officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial enquiries, he shall report the result to the Director of State Railways, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to the Director of State Railways all Railway accidents of a serious nature, whether happening on the open or unopen line, and report what steps have been, or are being taken, in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

15. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing Rules, and furnish the Director of State Railways with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

16. An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any Railway accident.

17. Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these Rules on Railway Police must be discharged by the District Police, in addition to their duties as such.

18. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident, If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the District.

19. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police, or the District Police, as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the Police investigation, prescribed by this Rule shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway, and to the Magistrate of the District.

20. When the investigation is made by the Railway Police, and officers of the District Police arrive on the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent, if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these Rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local Police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

21. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the District, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious Railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either—

(a) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry;
(b) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry; or
(c) to direct investigation to be made by the District Police.

22. In all serious cases, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of Railway Police, if any, to proceed without delay to the scene of the accident to conduct this enquiry. If unable to go, he will at once report the fact to the Magistrate.

23. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway, and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

24. The Manager, or the Magistrate of the District, or the District Superintendent of Police, may require the Civil Surgeon of the District or any District Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any Railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid, and of making before the investigating authorities any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

25. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

26. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the Railway.

27. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the Railway Departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused, or to proceed with the case.

28. If the Manager of the Railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

29. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector, or Manager of the Railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the Railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to Railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the Court.

30. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government, and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the Railway.

31. Magistrates, through whose jurisdiction a State Railway passes, shall maintain a list of Railway officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspector's duties.

32. On receiving notice of a serious accident, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident, shall note the facts, watch the proceedings, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or Officer in charge of the Line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

33. He shall send his report with any notes he may desire to record to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the Railway, or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native Territory as the case may be.

34. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry whenever called upon to do so.

35. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, he shall inform the Government of India what steps have been or are proposed to be taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1878.	For week ending 1st Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Feb. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 1st Feb. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,94,450	7,83,358	35,90,415	35,73,056	...	17,359
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	87,625	96,627	3,61,166	5,04,590	1,53,424	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,292	68,174	3,59,205	2,76,653	...	72,552
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,095	1,30,502	3,96,255	5,43,076	1,46,821	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,01,227	2,10,734	9,61,393	8,41,379	...	1,20,014
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,32,748	1,20,212	5,82,955	5,04,828	...	78,127
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	59,220	59,513	2,66,767	2,72,163	5,396	...
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,80,841	5,73,028	29,21,023	26,26,806	...	2,94,217
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,97,232	1,67,802	8,79,748	7,10,356	...	1,69,392
	TOTAL ...	23,30,730	21,09,950	1,03,18,927	98,52,907	...	4,66,020
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,562	2,497	11,663	11,999	336	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,041	1,652	9,040	7,861	...	1,179
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	69,843	89,698	2,89,259	3,82,642	93,383	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	19,695	15,985	72,802	71,775	...	1,027
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,820	1,600	6,104	4,967	...	1,137
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,948	2,420	11,157	6,907	...	4,250
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,295	3,017	14,428	10,927	...	3,501
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	16,409	10,787	72,483	54,210	...	18,273
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	9,002	10,696	32,120	42,339	10,219	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,425	26,836	69,987	1,20,882	50,895	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,144	7,329	12,949	29,575	16,626	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,309	18,863	69,560	68,492	...	1,068
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	7,661	20,087	20,242	82,645	62,403	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,417	1,977	(a)3,673	7,933	4,260	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	9,564	...	40,045	40,045	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	44,225	...	1,97,731	1,97,731	...
	TOTAL ...	1,77,571	2,67,233	6,95,467	11,40,930	4,45,463	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,08,301	24,77,183	1,10,14,394	1,09,93,837	...	20,557
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			49,96,129	53,79,284	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			60,18,265	56,14,553	...	4,03,712

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd February 1878.

No. VI OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th Feb. 1878.	For week ending 8th Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 9th Feb. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 8th Feb. 1879.	Total increase in 1879.	Total decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,85,600	7,99,716	43,76,015	43,72,772	...	3,243
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	75,946	1,20,405	4,37,112	6,24,995	1,87,883	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	89,723	73,353	4,48,928	3,50,006	...	98,922
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,383	1,17,858	4,91,638	6,60,934	1,69,296	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,27,955	1,98,584	11,89,348	10,39,963	...	1,49,385
22nd ditto ...	Madras	1,48,351	1,31,347	7,31,306	6,36,175	...	95,131
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,520	60,945	3,37,287	3,33,108	...	4,179
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,39,244	6,14,233	36,60,267	32,41,039	...	4,19,228
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,84,983	2,00,817	10,64,731	9,11,173	...	1,53,558
	TOTAL ...	24,17,705	23,17,258	1,27,36,632	1,21,70,165	...	5,66,467
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,713	2,721	14,376	14,720	344	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,302	1,753	11,341	9,614	...	1,727
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	61,674	90,611	3,50,933	4,73,253	1,22,320	...
5th April 1879	Holkar	17,086	13,208	89,889	84,983	...	4,906
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,923	2,284	8,027	7,251	...	776
Ditto ...	Amraoti	2,836	2,003	13,993	8,910	...	5,083
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,220	2,909	17,648	13,836	...	3,812
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	14,944	14,688	87,427	68,898	...	18,529
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	12,361	12,082	44,481	54,421	9,940	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	16,914	26,969	86,901	1,47,851	60,950	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,346	6,281	17,295	35,856	18,561	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,359	20,313	89,919	88,805	...	1,114
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	7,797	24,022	28,039	1,06,667	78,628	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,385	1,947	5,058*a*	9,880	4,822	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	7,568	...	47,613	47,613	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	38,523	...	2,36,254	2,36,254	...
	TOTAL ...	1,69,860	2,67,882	8,65,327	14,08,812	5,43,485	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,87,565	25,85,140	1,36,01,959	1,35,78,977	...	22,982
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			61,69,849	66,44,193	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			74,32,110	69,34,784	...	4,97,326

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 9th February 1878.

No. VII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th Feb. 1878.	For week ending 15th Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 16th Feb. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 15th Feb. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,78,361	8,14,803	51,54,376	51,87,575	33,199	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	77,158	96,235	5,14,270	7,21,230	2,06,960	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,526	87,398	5,36,454	4 37,404	...	99,050
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,00,614	1,28,347	5,92,252	7,89,281	1,97,029	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,18,253	3,10,532	14,07,601	13,50,495	...	57,106
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,34,990	1,12,936	8,66,296	7,49,111	...	1,17,185
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,282	56,517	4,05,569	3,89,625	...	15,944
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,16,373	6,60,642	43,76,640	39,01,681	...	4,74,959
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,85,662	1,87,810	12,50,393	10,98,983	...	1,51,410
	TOTAL ...	23,67,219	24,55,220	1,51,03,851	1,46,25,385	...	4,78,466
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,791	2,621	17,167	17,341	174	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,844	1,829	13,185	11,443	...	1,742
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	65,456	82,613	4,16,389	5,55,866	1,39,477	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	23,108	17,243	1,12,997	1,02,226	...	10,771
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,490	2,027	10,517	9,278	...	1,239
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,148	2,586	16,141	11,496	...	4,645
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,631	2,721	21,279	16,557	...	4,722
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	13,523	12,887	1,00,950	81,785	...	19,165
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	11,993	9,851	56,474	64,272	7,798	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,573	40,268	1,04,474	1,88,119	83,645	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,140	6,848	21,435	42,704	21,269	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,573	24,436	1,11,492	1,13,241	1,749	...
22nd Mar.1879	Northern Bengal ...	11,536	25,420	39,575	1,32,087	92,512	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,869	1,564	(*a*) 6,427	11,444	5,017	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	8,188	...	55,801	55,801	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	40,664	...	2,76,918	2,76,918	...
	TOTAL ...	1,83,175	2,81,766	10,48,502	16,90,578	6,42,076	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,50,394	27,36,986	1,61,52,353	1,63,15,963	1,63,610	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			73,26,707	79,83,401	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			88,25,646	83,32,562	...	4,93,084

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 16th February 1878.

No. VIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		23rd Feb. 1878.	22nd Feb. 1879.	to 23rd Feb. 1878.	to 22nd Feb. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Apl. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,16,599	8,37,727	59,70,975	60,25,302	54,327	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	61,184	88,651	5,75,454	8,09,881	2,34,427	..
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	95,630	71,360	6,32,084	5,08,764	...	1,23,320
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,05,028	1,28,696	6,97,280	9,17,977	2,20,697	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,83,697	2,26,200	16,91,298	15,76,695	...	1,14,603
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,33,765	1,20,964	10,00,061	8,70,075	...	1,29,986
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	53,947	52,971	4,59,516	4,42,596	...	16,920
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,20,249	7,32,502	50,96,889	46,34,183	...	4,62,706
5th A l. 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,90,377	1,93,172	14,40,770	12,92,155	...	1,48,615
	Total ...	24,60,476	24,52,243	1,75,64,327	1,70,77,628	...	4,86,699
	State.						
5th Apl. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,554	2,779	19,721	20,120	399	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,712	2,028	15,897	13,471	...	2,426
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	70,251	90,665	4,86,640	6,46,531	1,59,891	...
5th Apl. 1879	Holkar ...	20,706	22,768	1,33,703	1,24,994	...	8,709
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,313	2,196	12,860	11,474	...	1,386
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,886	2,812	20,027	14,308	...	5,719
5th Apl. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,758	2,392	25,037	18,949	...	6,088
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	14,765	11,933	1,15,715	93,718	...	21,997
5th Apl. 1879	Tirhut ...	16,062	9,892	72,536	74,164	1,628	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	19,046	25,122	1,23,520	2,13,241	89,721	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,662	6,797	25,097	49,501	24,404	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	24,237	29,594	1,35,729	1,42,835	7,106	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	12,855	25,711	52,430	1,57,798	1,05,368	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,453	1,614	(a) 7,880	13,058	5,178	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	9,358	...	65,159	65,159	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	39,937	...	3,16,855	3,16,855	...
	Total ...	1,98,290	2,85,598	12,46,792	19,76,176	7,29,384	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,58,766	27,37,841	1,88,11,119	1,90,53,804	2,42,685	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			85,32,724	93,23,026	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,02,78,395	97,30,778	...	5,47,617

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd February 1878.

No. IX of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		2nd March 1878.	1st March 1879.	to 2nd March 1878.	to 1st March 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,86,032	9,16,544	67,57,007	69,41,846	1,84,839	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	51,053	1,17,811	6,26,507	9,27,692	3,01,185	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	83,688	(a)86,590	7,15,772	5,95,354	...	1,20,418
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,1,1138	1,28,122	8,08,418	10,46,099	2,37,681	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,39,106	2,24,000	19,30,404	18,00,695	...	1,29,709
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,32,056	1,15,841	11,32,117	9,85,916	...	1,46,201
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	62,305	55,386	5,21,821	4,97,982	...	23,839
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,33,090	6,26,455	58,29,979	52,60,638	...	5,69,341
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1.83,029	2,04,973	16,23,799	14,97,128	...	1,26,671
	Total ...	23,81,497	24,75,722	1,99,45,824	1,95,53,350	...	3,92,474
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,773	3,376	22,494	23,496	1,002	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,770	2,096	18,667	15,567	...	3,100
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	64,785	90,403	5,51,425	7,36,934	1,85,509	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	21,463	20,845	1,55,166	1,45,839	...	9,327
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,871	1,419	15,731	12,893	...	2,838
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,805	2,615	22,832	16,923	...	5,909
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,588	3,166	28,625	22,116	...	6,509
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	18,702	(d)	1,34,417	(c)93,718	...	40,699
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	7,466	8,458	80,002	82,622	2,620	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,077	41,780	1,41,597	2,55,021	1,13,424	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,576	7,039	29,673	56,540	26,867	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,710	24,085	70,140	1,81,883	1,11,743	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,705	31,268	1,63,434	1,74,103	10,669	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,953	1,892	(b)9,833	14,950	5,117	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	8,619	...	73,778	73,778	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	41,786	...	3,58,641	3,58,641	...
	Total ...	1,97,244	2,88,847	14,44,036	22,65,024	8,20,988	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,78,741	27,64,569	2,13,89,860	2,18,18,374	4,28,514	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			97,02,440	1,06,75,730	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,16,87,420	1,11,42,644	...	5,44,776

(a)—Includes earnings of the Damukdia Branch, from 1st January to 1st March 1879.
(b)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd March 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(d)—Return not received.

No. X of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1879.	Total decrease in 1879.
		9th Mar. 1878.	8th. Mar. 1879.	to 9th Mar. 1878.	to 8th Mar. 1879.		
	Guaranteed	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,59,682	7,95,747	76,16,689	77,37,593	1,20,904	...
Ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur	70,447	89,052	6,96,954	10,16,744	3,19,790	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,781	(a) 65,900	7,98,553	6,61,254	...	1,37,299
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	88,507	98,979	8,96,925	11,45,078	2,48,153	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,43,458	2,20,000	21,73,862	20,20,695	...	1,53,167
22nd Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,585	1,21,208	12,55,702	11,07,124	...	1,48,578
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	54,190	52,466	5,76,011	5,50,448	...	25,563
29th Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,34,705	6,98,492	66,64,684	59,59,130	...	7,05,554
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,74,293	1,96,170	17,98,092	16,93,298	...	1,04,794
	TOTAL ...	25,31,648	23,38,014	2,24,77,472	2,18,91,364	...	5,86,108
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,902	2,947	25,396	26,443	1,047	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,865	1,944	21,532	17,511	...	4,021
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	55,060	80,680	6,06,485	8,17,614	2,11,129	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	16,029	14,973	1,71,195	1,60,812	...	10,383
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,690	2,352	18,421	15,245	...	3,176
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	6,118	2,629	28,950	19,552	...	9,398
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	4,334	3,995	32,959	26,111	...	6,848
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	19,876	(d)	1,54,293	(c) 93,718	...	60,575
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	7,113	8,253	87,115	90,875	3,760	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	20,224	29,089	1,61,821	2,84,110	1,22,289	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,441	6,086	33,114	63,226	30,112	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	29,277	34,723	1,92,711	2,08,826	16,115	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	9,612	24,700	79,752	2,06,583	1,26,831	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,828	4,093	(b) 11,661	19,044	7,383	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	8,562	...	82,340	82,340	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	46,173	...	4,04,814	4,04,814	...
	TOTAL ...	1,81,369	2,71,799	16,25,405	25,36,824	9,11,419	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,13,017	26,09,813	2,41,02,877	2,44,28,188	3,25,311	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,09,33,065	1,19,52,712	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,31,69,812	1,24,75,476	...	6,94,336

(a)—Includes earnings of the Damukdia Branch.
(b)—Total receipts from 10th January to 9th March 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(d)—Return not received.

No. XI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		16th March 1878.	15th March 1879.	to 16th March 1878.	to 15th March 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,05,004	7,17,142	84,21,693	84,54,735	33,042	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	81,645	74,823	7,78,599	10,91,567	3,12,968	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	85,566	(d) 61,406	8,84,119	7,22,660	...	1,61,459
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	76,458	67,379	9,73,383	12,12,457	2,39,074	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,81,963	2,21,000	23,55,825	22,41,695	...	1,14,130
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,26,886	1,14,801	13,82,588	12,21,425	...	1,61,163
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,385	50,771	6,39,396	6,01,219	...	38,177
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,33,179	5,83,954	74,97,863	65,43,084	...	9,54,779
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,38,479	1,75,153	19,36,571	18,68,451	...	68,120
	TOTAL ...	23,92,565	20,65,929	2,48,70,037	2,39,57,293	...	9,12,744
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	7,721	2,377	33,117	28,820	...	4,297
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,603	1,949	24,135	19,460	...	4,675
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	69,223	84,557	6,75,708	9,02,171	2,26,463	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	22,986	15,846	1,94,181	1,76,658	...	17,523
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,546	1,434	20,967	16,679	...	4,288
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,594	2,785	32,544	22,337	...	10,207
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,505	3,074	36,464	29,185	...	7,279
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	21,649	(c)	1,75,942	(b) 93,718	...	82,224
5th April 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,010	9,661	94,125	1,00,536	6,411	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	16,296	33,953	1,78,117	3,18,063	1,39,946	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,095	5,830	36,209	69,056	32,847	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	32,777	30,364	2,25,488	2,39,190	13,702	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	15,606	21,750	95,358	2,28,333	1,32,975	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,611	2,803	(a) 15,272	21,847	6,575	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	9,156	...	91,496	91,496	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	1,09,140	...	5,13,954	5,13,954	...
	TOTAL ...	2,12,222	3,34,679	18,37,627	28,71,503	10,33,876	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,04,787	24,00,608	2,67,07,664	2,68,28,796	1,21,132	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,21,13,596	1,31,27,330	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,45,94,068	1,37,01,466	...	8,92,602

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 16th March 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Includes earnings of the Damukdia Branch.

No. XII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For work ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		23rd March 1878.	22nd March 1879.	to 23rd March 1878.	to 22nd March 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,59,836	7,95,382	91,81,529	92,50,117	68,588	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	60,670	74,536	8,39,269	11,66,103	3,26,834	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,093	59,495	9,66,212	7,82,155	...	1,84,057
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	64,190	83,506	10,37,573	12,95,963	2,58,390	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,73,905	2,61,600	25,29,730	25,03,295	...	26,435
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,26,683	1,10,475	15,09,271	13,51,900	...	1,57,371
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,506	52,947	6,99,902	6,54,166	...	45,736
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,36,112	7,42,289	82,33,975	72,85,373	...	9,48,602
5th April ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,24,729	1,72,006	20,61,300	20,40,457	...	20,843
	TOTAL ...	21,88,724	23,52,236	2,70,58,761	2,63,29,529	...	7,29,232
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,338	2,513	35,455	31,333	...	4,122
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,467	2,068	26,602	21,528	...	5,074
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	48,099	86,632	7,23,807	9,88,803	2,64,996	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	16,639	16,263	2,10,820	1,92,921	...	17,899
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,901	1,841	22,868	18,520	...	4,348
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,024	2,657	35,568	24,994	...	10,574
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,724	2,106	39,188	31,291	...	7,897
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	16,221	*(d)*	1,92,163	(*c*) 93,718	...	98,445
5th April 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,406	10,323	1,01,531	1,10,859	9,328	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,792	28,747	1,96,909	3,46,810	1,49,901	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,548	6,548	38,757	75,604	36,847	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	32,070	31,486	2,57,558	2,70,676	13,118	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,362	21,000	1,17,720	2,49,333	1,31,613	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,034	3,623	(*a*) 16,306	25,470	9,164	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	2,343	10,236	(*b*) 2,343	1,01,732	99,389	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	1,01,127	...	6,15,081	6,15,081	...
	TOTAL ...	1,79,968	3,27,170	20,17,595	31,98,673	11,81,078	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,68,692	26,79,406	2,90,76,356	2,95,28,202	4,51,846	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,31,89,035	1,44,48,149	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,58,87,321	1,50,80,053	...	8,07,268

(*a*). Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd March 1878.
(*b*). Total receipts from 15th to 23rd March 1878.
(*c*). Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(*d*). Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ON THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1878, AND THE RETURNS OF CASUALTIES AMONGST THEM FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH THAT DATE.

Nos. 1528—1540 R., dated Simla, 18th April 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 10 R., dated 2nd May 1878.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, No. 2150, dated 8th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5784, dated 7th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Government of Bombay, No. 2262, dated 5th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Director, Central System, No. 4121 W., dated 8th November 1878, and enclosures.

Docket from the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 551 S—R., dated 13th November 1878, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director, Western System, No. 6131 W., dated 22nd November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from Consulting Engineer, Lahore, No. 2478, dated 30th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Government of Madras, No. 1143 R., dated 19th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 5554-38, E.—R., dated 30th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, No. 3317, dated 2nd December 1878, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Owing to want of uniformity in the system of working out the averages for the columns headed "Average number employed" in the Casualty Returns of the different Indian Railways for the year under review, it appears doubtful whether the figures in the General Return are in all instances quite correct.

2. The Returns of the Sind Section, for example, in Form No I, show the average number of Europeans employed during the year under General Administration and Engineer's Department as 3 and 3½ respectively, without any casualties; while in the Numerical Return the numbers under the same heading are shown as 2 and 3 respectively.

3. The principle adopted on the East Indian Railway, of taking the number of persons employed on the 1st of each month and dividing by 12, seems to be both sufficiently correct and simple; and the Government of India desires that it may be followed on all Railways in future.

4. The late submission of the Returns of some of the Railways has delayed the compilation of the General Return, which should have been issued by the Government of India early in January last.

RESOLUTION.—All Local Governments and Officers concerned should be requested to give attention to the points above noticed, and to adopt such measures as will ensure the careful preparation and punctual submission of these Returns to the Government of India in future.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, with the copies of the Returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burmah and Mysore.
Hyderabad.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
The Director of State Railways, Western System.

Ordered also, that copies of the Returns may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the Returns may be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

1.—Numerical Return of Railway Employés on the 30th September 1878.
2.—Casualty Returns for the year ending with that date.

Numerical Return of all races employed on open lines of Railways and on the Steam Flotilla on the 30th September 1878.

RAILWAYS.	General Administration, including Agency, Audit, Account, Pay Masters, Stores, Medical, Barrack, Printing, Stationery and Police Establishment.				Traffic and Telegraph Departments.				Engineer's Department.				Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, including Steam Boat Establishment.				Total.				Number of miles open.	Number of Stations.	REMARKS.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.			
East Indian	70	42	3,277	3,389	289	216	9,524	10,029	91	16	13,975	14,081	495	212	11,331	12,038	944	486	38,107	39,537	1,503¼	155	
Eastern Bengal (including Dámukdia Branch)	14	...	776	790	64	38	(a) 2,438	2,540	16½	3	1,598	1,617	58	28	1,654	1,740	152	69	6,466	6,687	171¼	36	
Steam-Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	458	481	23	...	458	481	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhund	31	24	620	675	50	20	1,391	1,461	21	9	2,971	3,001	80	31	2,298	2,409	182	84	7,280	7,546	543¾	81	
Punjab and Delhi	53	10	659	722	99	45	2,268	2,412	47	4	4,288	4,339	136	39	2,678	2,853	335	98	9,893	10,326	(n)566	67	
Sind	2	9	152	163	7	29	176	212	3	2	533	538	13	39	726	778	25	79	1,587	1,691	110	9	
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	6	61	67	26	21	793	840	...	...	...	...	24	26	391	441	50	53	1,245	1,348	...	...	
Rajputana and Sindia State	21	15	398	434	26	32	802	860	20	2	2,105	2,127	(d)100	53	1,121	1,274	167	102	4,426	4,695	462½	56	
Holkar and Neemuch ,, ...	14	1	153	168	17	24	228	269	7	5	1,013	1,025	26	5	397	428	64	35	1,791	1,890	171	(e)21	
Punjab Northern ,, ...	5	...	50	(f) 55	10	16	291	317	4	...	391	395	20	3	439	462	39	19	1,171	1,229	103	13	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ,, ...	11	21	81	113	7	49	186	242	13	11	1,556	1,580	16	21	289	326	47	102	2,112	2,261	161	18	
Madras	14	47	522	583	51	436	2,137	2,624	25	102	5,184	5,311	202	584	4,231	5,017	292	1,169	12,074	13,535	858	96	
South Indian	9	28	227	264	6	59	1,313	1,378	21	51	3,315	3,387	74	...	1,673	1,924	110	315	6,528	6,953	607	86	
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	35	31	1,145	1,211	319	253	4,640	5,212	66	12	13,119	13,197	443	199	8,166	8,808	863	495	27,070	28,428	1,594	175	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15	28	680	723	15	45	1,552	1,612	19	2	2,375	2,396	61	157	1,185	1,403	110	232	5,792	6,134	464	80	
Calcutta and South-Eastern State	(k) 1	...	(k) 23	24	...	...	56	56	...	1	107	108	(k)1	1	56	58	2	2	242	246	28	9	
Nulhati ,, ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	31	31	...	...	70	70	...	...	65	65	...	...	168	168	27¼	7	
Tirhoot ,, ...	5	2	67	74	6	10	228	244	3	1	334	338	3	4	244	251	17	17	873	907	(o)78	14	(o).—Includes Barh Branch.
Steam-Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	35	...	1	34	35	...	...	
Northern Bengal State	5	1	106	112	11	22	501	534	21	12	6,805	6,838	26	23	569	618	63	58	7,961	8,102	219	(l)30	
Railways under the control of the Government of India	221	128	6,227	6,576	595	490	18,097	19,182	321	52	28,430	28,803	991	457	21,782	23,230	2,028	1,127	74,586	77,691	3,791¼	456	
Madras	23	75	749	847	57	495	3,460	4,002	46	153	8,499	8,698	276	761	5,904	6,941	402	1,484	18,602	20,488	1,465	182	
Bombay	50	59	1,825	1,934	334	298	6,192	6,824	95	14	15,494	15,593	504	356	9,351	10,211	973	727	32,862	34,562	2,058	255	
Bengal	11	3	198	212	17	32	816	865	34	14	7,316	7,354	30	29	968	1,027	82	78	9,298	9,458	352¼	60	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	305	265	8,999	9,569	1,003	1,315	28,555	30,873	376	233	59,739	60,348	1,801	1,603	38,005	41,409	3,485	3,416	135,298	142,199	7,667	953	

(a).—Includes coolies employed by labour contractors.
(b).—One of these is a contractor.
(c).—Includes 280 extra men employed on miscellaneous works, and 21 contractors.
(d).—Includes 5 West Indians and Africans.
(e).—Excludes Mortakka.
(f).—Not including Stores and Medical Departments, which are under the orders of Engineer-in-Chief, nor the Civil Surgeons at Lahore and Jhelum who are in medical charge.

(g).—Includes 195 persons employed regularly on the Wardha Valley State Railway by Government, but there are also occasionally engaged on the works 4 European Engineers, 4 Lorrymen, 1 Engine Driver and 3 Firemen who are not included with the permanent establishment.
(h).—Does not include the Engineering Establishment on the Nizam's and Dhond and Manmad Pass Railways.
(k).—Manager, Auditor, Locomotive Foreman and 16 men out of the establishment are jointly employed on both lines.
(l).—Including Ferry.
(n).—Inclusive of the distance between Ghaziabad, and Delhi, 13 miles.

No.

Numerical Return of Casualties, whether by death, resignation and discharge, or dismissal among the European

RAILWAYS.	General Administration, including Agency, Audit, Accounts, Pay Offices, Stores, Medical, Barrack, Printing, Stationery and Police Establishments.										Traffic and Telegraph Departments.										Engineers.				
	Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.				
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.
East Indian	70	1	2	...	3	42	...	1	1	2	318	7	75	35	117	230	1	75	23	105	91	1	8	2	11
Eastern Bengal (including Dámukdia Branch)	11½	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	65*a*	1	11	20	32	3½*a*	1	13	21	35	13	...	1	...	1
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	28	1	3	...	4	23	...	2	1	3	49	3	10	7	20	13	...	1	7	8	20	1	1	...	2
Punjab and Delhi	54½	...	12	...	12	10	...	6	...	6	117	2	22	27	51	41	3	12	21	36	33	...	9	...	9
Sind	2	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	1	9	...	3	...	3	28	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Indus Steam Flotilla											30	...	3	1	4	23	...	2	...	2					
Rajputana and Sindia State ...	23	...	3	...	3	16	...	3	1	4	28	2	7	2	11	33	...	9	2	11	20½	...	2	...	2
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	15	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	1	3	15	...	1	2	3	4	...	1	...	1
Punjab Northern „ ...	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	10	...	6	1	7	14	1	3	1	8	4	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	10	...	...	...	...	23	...	3	2	5	10	...	3	2	5	53	1	7	15	23	32	1	2	5	8
Madras	13½	...	2	1	3	47½	2	2	1	5	50½	1	8	5	14	440½	8	51	84	143	25½	1	8	2	11
South Indian	9	...	1	...	1	28	1	7	2	10	8	1	1	...	2	73	2	12	28	42	21½	1	4	...	5
Great Indian Peninsula	35	1	3	...	4	32	1	1	...	2	319	9	50	26	85	253	5	40	19	64	66	1	5	3	9
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	14	1	1	...	2	28	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	48	...	6	...	6	19	3	1	2	6
Cacutta and South-Eastern State ...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati „ ...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „ ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	2	10	...	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal State ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	...	8	11	19	44	...	13	9	22	24	...	3	2	5
Railways under the control of the Government of India	221⅔	3	28	...	31	132½	1	16	5	22	649	17	110	96	253	1891	20	128	98	234	220½	3	21	7	31
Madras	22⅚	...	3	1	4	75½	3	9	3	15	58½	2	9	5	16	513½	10	65	112	186	47	2	12	2	16
Bombay	49	2	4	...	6	60	2	1	...	3	334	9	50	26	85	301	5	46	19	70	85	4	6	5	15
Bengal	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	36	...	9	1	21	54	...	15	10	25	27	...	3	2	5
Total Indian Railways ...	305½	5	35	1	41	271	6	26	8	40	1,077	28	209	136	373	1357½	25	250	239	514	379½	9	43	16	70

I.

and East Indian employés on the Railways open for traffic in India during the year ending 30th September 1878.

Department.	Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, including Steam Boat Establishment.										Total.										Mean mileage open.	REMARKS.
	East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.					
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		
17	1	4	...	5	513	14	84	22	120	228	5	57	9	71	992	23	169	59	251	517	10	137	36	183	1,503¼	
2½	...	...	...	...	60	4	11	4	19	28¾	...	4	3	7	152½	6	29	24	59	70⅛	1	17	24	42	167½	(*a*). Includes shipping and landing establishment.
...	...	...	...	...	13⅛	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	13⅛	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	...	66	4	44	5	53	36	1	19	3	23	163	9	58	12	79	81	1	22	11	34	543¾	
4	...	...	...	...	144	3	50	25	78	36	...	16	1	17	348⅛	5	93	52	150	91¾	3	34	22	59	566	
2	...	...	...	...	14⅛	...	5	...	5	39⅓	1	11	1	13	89⅛	1	15	3	19	139⅔	2	20	2	24	110	
					31	1	4	2	7	31	...	4	1	5												
1½	...	...	...	...	85	1	8	5	14	34	...	10	5	15	156¾	3	20	7	30	84⅓	...	22	8	30	433	
6	...	2	...	2	21	1	6	3	10	5	...	...	...	...	53	3	8	4	15	27	...	3	2	5	102⅓	
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3	3	6	3	...	1	...	1	89	...	10	4	14	18	1	5	4	10	103	
15	...	4	...	4	35	2	33	5	40	31	...	18	3	21	87	3	38	12	53	122	1	32	20	53	161	
98¼	1	27	2	30	224	5	33	7	45	596	8	22	13	43	314 1/12	7	51	15	73	1,182 1/12	19	102	100	221	858	
52	...	9	4	13	77¼	3	6	11	20	116½	1	21	28	50	115¾	5	12	11	28	269½	4	49	62	115	605½	
11	...	2	1	3	463	6	91	20	117	211	6	76	3	85	883	17	149	49	215	507	12	119	23	154	1,467⅓	
2	1	...	..	1	61	1	13	5	19	157	2	41	7	50	109	5	15	7	27	235	4	47	7	58	464	
1	...	...	...	...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	28	
...	...	...	...	...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	
1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	17	...	2	1	3	17	...	2	2	4	78	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
12	...	...	...	...	38	...	7	5	12	44	...	9	12	21	97	...	18	18	36	101	...	22	21	43	184¾	
56 7/12	1	10	...	11	1,003 3/12	32	253	75	360	472 11/20	7	140	26	173	2,094 13/20	55	445	178	678	1,151 23/20	19	292	129	440	3,689⅝	
150⅝	1	36	6	43	301¼	8	39	18	65	712½	9	43	41	93	429⅜	12	63	26	101	1,451 7/12	23	151	162	336	1,463½	
18	1	2	1	4	524	7	104	25	136	368	8	117	10	135	992	22	164	56	242	742	16	166	30	212	1,931½	
14	...	...	...	...	43	...	8	5	13	50	...	10	13	23	118	...	20	19	39	121	...	25	23	48	318	
334⅔	3	48	7	58	1,871 11/20	47	404	123	574	1,603 7/20	24	310	99	424	3,634 11/20	89	692	279	1,060	3,465 19/20	58	634	344	1,036	7,402⅝	

(*b*).—One Auditor and a Locomotive Foreman are jointly employed on both lines.

No. II.

Statement shewing the number of servants employed in the Traffic and Telegraph Departments of all Railways open for traffic in India, and the casualties amongst them, whether by death, resignation and discharge or dismissal, during the year ending 30th September 1878, distinguishing those engaged in England and in India.

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.										ENGAGED IN INDIA.										REMARKS.
	Station Masters, Guards, Assistant Guards, and all engaged in working trains.					Others.					Station Masters, Guards, Assistant Guards, and all engaged in working trains.										Others.										Total.									
	Europeans.					Europeans.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.					
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	251	4	52	29	85	104	1	29	9	39	65	2	23	6	31	126	3	46	17	66	318	7	75	35	117	230	4	75	26	105	
Eastern Bengal (including Dámukdia Branch)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40½	1	9	19	29	9½	1	1	6	8	19½	...	2	1	3	26	...	11	15	26	62	1	11	20	32	35½	1	12	21	34	
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	3	7	7	17	9	...	1	3	4	7	...	3	...	3	4	...	4	4	8	49	3	10	7	20	13	...	1	7	8	
Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	103	2	21	25	48	36	3	11	20	34	10	...	...	2	2	5	...	1	1	2	117	2	22	27	51	41	3	12	21	36	
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	3	...	3	9	...	3	...	3	28	...	3	...	3	
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajputana and Sindia State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	7	2	11	30	...	9	1	10	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	28	2	7	2	11	33	..	9	2	11	
Holkar and Neemuch ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	1	2	15	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	1	3	15	...	1	2	3	
Punjab Northern ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	5	9	...	3	4	7	4	...	2	...	2	5	1	...	...	1	10	...	6	1	7	14	1	3	4	8	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	2	5	53	1	7	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	2	5	53	1	7	15	23	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	7	1	9	181	5	32	52	89	29¼	...	1	...	5	259 1/15	3	19	32	54	50¾	1	8	5	14	440 1/15	8	51	84	143	
South Indian	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	73	2	12	28	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	2	73	2	12	28	42	
Great Indian Peninsula	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	249	7	40	23	70	186	5	30	18	53	61	2	10	...	15	67	...	10	1	11	319	9	50	26	85	253	5	40	19	64	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	36	...	5	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	48	...	6	...	6	
Calcutta and South-Eastern State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nalhati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tirhoot ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	2	8	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	1	2	10	...	2	1	3	
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Bengal State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	11*	8	19	44	...	13	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	11	8	19	44	...	13	9	22	* In the Return No. I the figures are 8 and 11, respectively.
Railways under the control of the Government of India	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	2	494½	13	106	86	205	278½	6	62	60	128	118¼	3	30	9	42	184	4	61	38	103	616	17	137	95	249	462½	10	123	98	231	
Madras	4	1	1	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	14	1	7	1	9	25¼	7	44	80	131	29¼	...	1	4	5	259 1/15	3	19	32	54	58¾	2	9	5	16	518 1/15	10	63	112	185	
Bombay	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	254	7	40	23	70	198	5	31	18	54	67	2	10	3	15	103	...	15	1	16	334	9	50	26	85	301	5	46	19	70	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	12	9	21	52	...	14	10	24	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1*	...	1	36	...	12	9	21	54	...	15	10	25	
Total Indian Railways ...	7	1	1	...	2	29	1	1	...	2	797½	21	165	119	305	782½	18	151	168	337	211½	5	41	16	62	548 1/15	7	96	71	174	1,044¾	28	208	135	371	1,330 1/15	25	247	239	511	

No.

Statement shewing the number of servants employed in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments of dismissal, during the year ending 30th September 1878,

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.										ENGAGED
	DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.					OTHERS.					DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.
	EUROPEANS					EUROPEANS.					EUROPEANS.
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
East Indian	35	...	4	1	5	65	3	7	...	10	239
Eastern Bengal (including Dámukdia Branch)	2	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	45 1/3
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	5	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	41
Punjab and Delhi	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	1	93
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8 3/10
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Sindia State...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	60
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
Punjab Northern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19
Madras	26	2	14	1	17	24	...	2	...	2	63
South Indian	32 1/4	1	...	1	2	18 1/4	1	...	...	1	23 1/4
Great Indian Peninsula ...	132	3	12	4	19	55	...	9	3	12	174
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12	1	2	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	20
Calcutta and South Eastern State...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal State ...	5	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	23
Railways under the control of the Government of India ...	50	2	7	1	10	93	3	8	...	11	532 1/3
Madras ...	58 1/4	3	14	2	19	42 1/4	1	2	...	3	86 1/2
Bombay ...	144	4	14	4	22	66	...	9	3	12	194
Bengal ...	6	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	258 1/4	9	36	8	53	202 1/4	4	19	3	26	838 3/10

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED										REMARKS.
	DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.										
	EAST INDIANS.										
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by									
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.						
East Indian	77	2	31	4	37						
Eastern Bengal (including Dámukdia Branch)	10 3/4	...	2	1	3						
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...						
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	18	1	11	2	14						
Punjab and Delhi	25	...	11	1	12						
Sind	7 11/20	...	2	1	3						
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...						
Rajputana and Sindia State...	19	...	3	3	6						
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	3	...	...	...	...						
Punjab Northern „ ...	2	...	1	...	1						
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	12	...	9	2	11						
Madras	128	3	12	4	19						
South Indian	43 3/4	...	13	20	33						
Great Indian Peninsula ...	87	...	18	2	20						
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	26	...	4	2	6						
Calcutta and South Eastern State...	...	...	...	...	...						
Nalhati State	...	...	...	...	...						
Tirhoot „	4	...	...	1	1						
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto	1	...	1	...	1						
Northern Bengal State ...	32	...	7	9	16						
Railways under the control of the Government of India ...	174 3/10	3	70	14	87						
Madras ...	171 3/4	3	25	24	52						
Bombay ...	113	...	22	4	26						
Bengal ...	37	...	8	10	18						
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	496 1/20	6	125	52	183						

III.

Railways open for traffic in India, and the casualties amongst them, whether by death, resignation and discharge or distinguishing those engaged in England and in India.

IN INDIA.																REMARKS.
OTHERS.										TOTAL.						
EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.	
Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			
	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.
174	4	29	8	41	151	3	26	5	34	513	14	84	22	120	228	5	57	9	71	
6 1/4	1	2	...	3	18	...	2	2	4	60	4	11	4	19	28 1/4	...	4	3	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	1	15	...	16	18	...	8	1	9	66	4	44	5	53	36	1	19	3	23	
35	3	18	6	27	11	...	5	...	5	144	3	50	25	78	36	...	16	1	17	
5 1/2	...	2	...	2	32 1/4	1	9	...	10	14 1/2	...	5	...	5	39 1/8	1	11	1	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	1	1	1	3	15	...	7	2	9	85 a	1	8	5	14	34	...	10	5	15	
7	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	21	1	6	3	10	5	...	...	...	...	
5	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	3	3	6	3	...	1	...	1	
12	1	6	1	8	19	...	9	1	10	35	2	33	5	40	31	...	18	3	21	
111	...	6	2	8	468	5	10	9	24	224	5	33	7	45	596	8	22	13	43	
3 1/4	...	1	2	3	72 1/4	1	8	8	17	77 1/4	3	6	11	20	116 1/3	1	21	28	50	
102	...	22	...	22	124	6	58	1	65	463	6	91	20	117	211	6	76	3	85	
18	...	6	1	7	131	2	37	5	44	61	1	13	5	19	157	2	41	7	50	
1 b	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1 b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	1	...	1	12	...	2	3	5	38	...	7	5	12	44	...	9	12	21	
283	11	75	17	103	267 1/4	4	66	11	51	958 3/8	29	244	72	345	441 11/20	7	136	25	168	
114 1/4	...	7	4	11	540 3/4	6	18	17	41	301 1/4	8	39	18	65	712 1/8	9	43	41	93	
120	...	28	1	29	255	8	95	6	109	524	7	104	25	136	368	8	117	10	135	
11	...	1	...	1	13	...	2	3	5	43	...	8	5	13	49	...	9	13	22	
528 1/2	11	111	22	144	1,076	18	181	87	286	1,827 1/20	44	395	120	559	1,571 1/20	24	305	89	418	

(a).—Includes 5 West Indians and 4 Africans.

(b).—A Locomotive Foreman is jointly employed on both lines.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 1877 and 1878.

QUARTERS.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
First Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 959,928	a 924,261	118,540	84,193	a 84,158	a 106,427	108,750	111,765	c 220,305	c 254,977	228,372	161,065	62,704	75,073	858,461	834,365	198,333	205,772	2,781	3,929	2,215	2,898
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	548	548	676	676	858	858	553	607	1,268	1,268	442	441	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	73,841	71,097	9,118	6,476	6,474	8,187	8,365	8,597	17,646	19,614	17,567	12,436	4,823	5,775	66,035	64,182	15,256	15,829	214	296	170	223
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	57·7	55·5	40·7	28·9	41·0	51·8	15·3	15·7	26·1	29·0	20·5	14·5	8·7	9·5	52·1	50·6	34·5	35·7	7·6	10·5	6·3	8·3
Second Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 943,047	a 866,634	110,503	93,417	a 91,956	a 88,312	118,635	138,113	c 222,389	170,094	235,700	152,362	83,693	83,750	827,416	721,957	233,572	176,450	3,220	3,189	2,486	2,030
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	h 171	548	548	676	676	858	858	572	607	1,268	1,268	444	441	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	72,542	65,895	8,500	7,186	7,074	6,793	9,126	10,624	17,107	13,084	18,131	11,720	6,438	6,442	63,647	55,535	17,967	13,573	248	245	191	156
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	56·7	51·5	37·9	32·5	44·8	40·0	16·7	19·4	25·3	19·4	21·1	13·7	11·3	10·6	50·2	43·8	40·5	30·6	8·9	8·7	7·1	5·8
Third Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 823,466	a 617,370	96,133	41,157	a 138,812	a 125,308	89,712	81,884	c 214,165	c 115,700	255,902	141,552	91,076	76,861	620,044	343,005	97,547	80,446	2,531	2,873	2,122	1,905
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	159	548	541	676	672	858	858	601	607	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	63,344	47,490	7,395	3,166	10,678	9,639	6,903	6,299	16,474	8,900	19,662	10,889	7,006	5,897	47,696	26,385	7,504	6,188	195	209	163	147
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	49·5	37·1	33·0	14·1	67·6	60·6	12·6	11·6	24·4	13·2	22·9	12·7	11·7	9·7	37·6	20·8	16·9	13·9	7·0	7·4	6·0	5·4
Fourth Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 912,981	a 905,888	100,978	122,397	127,516	105,820	110,659	130,441	c 236,636	c 277,831	200,227	152,186	79,050	80,893	698,376	700,781	184,445	170,301	3,316	2,878	2,122	2,194
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	h 171	548	544	676	675	858	858	601	611	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	70,230	69,684	7,767	9,415	9,809	8,140	8,512	10,034	18,203	21,372	15,402	11,707	6,081	6,223	53,721	53,906	14,188	13,100	255	221	163	169
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	54·9	54·4	34·7	42·0	62·1	50·9	15·5	18·4	26·9	31·7	18·0	13·6	10·1	10·2	42·4	42·5	32·0	29·5	9·1	7·9	6·0	6·3
Total for the Year.																						
Total earnings £	a 3,639,422	a 3,304,153	426,154	341,164	a 442,442	a 425,867	427,786	462,203	c 902,585	c 818,602	919,901	607,765	316,523	316,377	3,004,296	2,600,108	713,897	632,969	11,848	12,569	8,945	9,027
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	165	548	546	676	675	858	858	582	608	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	69,989	63,541	8,195	6,561	8,508	8,190	8,227	8,888	17,357	15,742	17,690	11,688	6,087	6,084	57,775	50,002	13,729	12,179	228	242	172	174
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	54·7	49·6	36·6	29·3	53·8	49·6	15·0	16·3	25·7	23·3	20·6	13·6	10·5	10·0	45·6	39·4	30·9	27·4	8·1	8·6	6·4	6·4

a Inclusive of steamer earnings.
c Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
d Receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878.
e Receipts from 15th to 31st March 1878.
f Receipts from 2nd May to 30th June 1877.
g Receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
h Includes the open length of the Paradaha Section of the N. B. State Railway.
i Receipts for the first 15 days of July 1878.

QUARTERS.	Rajputana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khangaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizams (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia (State).		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).		Total.	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
First Quarter.																														
Total earnings £	74,310	77,684	8,414	23,970	2,100	2,520	3,065	3,897	1,508	4,200	19,386	21,570	16,974	11,183	13,501	22,151	1,526	4,233	...	29,347	...	13,635	...	d 1,879	...	e 599	...	...	3,984,440	3,961,[illegible]
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	396	70	86	8	8	6	6	19	45	121	121	61	81	103	103	37	37	...	163	...	164	...	37	...	50	...	...	6,862	7,[illegible]
Average receipts per week ... £	5,716	5,976	647	1,798	162	194	237	300	116	323	1,491	1,659	536	860	1,039	1,704	117	326	...	2,257	...	1,049	...	185	...	243	...	...	229,572	229,[illegible]
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	14·4	15·1	9·2	20·9	20·2	24·2	39·5	50·0	6·1	7·2	12·3	13·7	8·8	10·6	10·1	16·5	3·2	8·8	...	13·8	...	6·4	...	5·0	...	4·9	...	...	33·4	30·9
Second Quarter.																														
Total earnings £	71,625	87,710	10,983	19,032	1,781	2,092	2,276	2,761	1,866	3,179	19,867	20,965	6,502	11,646	20,414	21,565	1,532	3,278	f 6,848	28,157	...	31,189	...	3,024	...	g 5,520	...	...	3,016,310	2,726,726
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	413	70	86	8	8	6	6	19	45	121	121	76	81	103	103	37	37	161	162	...	184	...	37	...	121	...	...	7,080	7,595
Average receipts per week ... £	5,510	6,747	845	1,464	137	161	175	212	144	245	1,528	1,613	500	896	1,570	1,659	118	252	700	2,166	...	2,399	...	233	...	657	...	...	232,024	209,748
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	13·9	16·3	12·1	17·0	17·1	20·1	29·2	35·3	7·6	5·4	12·6	13·3	6·6	11·1	15·2	16·1	3·2	6·8	5·0	13·4	...	13·0	...	6·3	...	5·4	...	...	32·8	27·8
Third Quarter.																														
Total earnings £	53,449	50,362	9,247	10,232	h 627	i 115	919	838	1,811	2,446	20,396	16,854	7,379	8,761	18,639	17,258	2,238	5,574	9,796	15,062	f 277	17,982	...	2,124	...	k ...	...	7,380	2,556,007	1,782,649
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	428	70	86	8	8	6	6	21	45	121	121	76	76	103	103	37	80	161	161	134	219	...	37	...	...	..	280	7,245	7,761
Average receipts per week ... £	4,111	3,874	711	787	71	54	71	65	139	188	1,569	1,296	568	674	1,433	1,327	172	429	753	1,159	57	1,383	...	163	...	...	...	565	196,616	137,127
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	10·4	9·0	10·2	9·1	8·9	6·7	11·8	10·8	6·6	4·2	13·0	10·7	7·5	8·9	13·9	12·9	4·6	5·4	4·7	7·2	0·4	6·3	...	4·4	...	...	...	2·0	27·1	17·7
Fourth Quarter.																														
Total earnings £	70,384	81,504	11,441	19,108	l 593	m 575	1,774	1,448	2,540	3,131	23,407	19,761	9,100	12,541	17,132	29,958	2,632	7,988	17,802	23,730	4,595	32,766	..	2,363	...	m 7,117	...	48,996	2,817,612	2,942,666
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	428	70	86	8	8	6	6	35	45	121	121	78	76	103	103	37	85	161	161	134	219	...	37	...	145	...	482	7,361	8,133
Average receipts per week ... £	5,406	6,270	880	1,477	86	86	136	111	196	241	1,801	1,520	700	965	1,318	2,304	203	614	1,369	1,825	353	2,520	..	182	...	1,060	...	3,769	216,740	236,[illegible]
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	13·7	14·6	12·6	17·2	11·0	10·7	22·7	18·5	5·6	5·4	14·9	13·6	9·0	13·7	12·8	22·4	5·4	7·2	8·5	11·3	2·6	11·5	..	4·9	...	7·3	...	7·8	29·9	27·8
Total for the Year.																														
Total earnings £	9,968	297,360	40,085	71,832	5,101	5,311	8,054	8,944	7,731	12,956	83,055	79,150	29,955	44,131	69,676	90,932	7,928	21,073	34,445	96,296	4,872	95,572	..	9,390	...	13,526	..	56,376	11,374,366	10,433,553
Mean mileage open ...No.	396	416	70	86	8	8	6	6	24	45	121	121	73	78	103	103	37	60	161	162	134	196	...	37	...	n 119	...	p 381	7,226	7,941
Average receipts per week ... £	5,186	5,716	771	1,861	133	153	155	173	149	249	1,597	1,522	576	849	1,340	1,749	152	405	990	1,852	271	1,838	..	181	...	751	...	2,145	2,18,738	200,645
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	13·1	13·7	11·0	16·1	15·4	19·1	25·8	28·7	6·2	5·5	13·2	12·6	7·9	10·9	13·0	17·0	4·2	6·7	6·1	11·4	2·0	9·4	..	4·9	...	6·3	...	5·6	30·3	25·2

f Receipts from 26th August to 30th September 1877.
k Line closed.
l Receipts for July and August 1877.
m Receipts from 15th November to 31st December 1878.
n Average mean mileage open during the year.
p Average mean mileage open during the 2nd half of 1878.
q Total receipts from 15th November to 31st December 1877.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Province	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	7 4	...	10 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	6 6	11 5	11 3	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 5	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 1	15 1	13 0	16 8	16 8	...
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	9 9	8 9	6 9	12 0	10 0	8 0	19 2	17 2	12 5	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 9	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	6 5	13 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	7 6	7 2	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	21 1	18 2	13 4	19 1	17 4	...
	Cuddapah ...	6 6	5 9	6 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	4 5	11 2	11 2	8 3	15 0	15 8	13 0	15 9	17 4	13 0
	Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	9 1	8 6	5 3	10 3	10 0	6 5	14 9	15 4	11 3	15 5	15 0	10 3
	Kurnool ...	5 4	5 1	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 7	10 4	5 7	13 4	13 7	12 7	14 1	14 4	8 7
	Madras ...	6 0	6 6	7 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	7 8	10 4	10 4	8 4	7 8	12 6	9 1	15 2	15 5	10 2
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 5	7 9	11 7	11 5	8 7	...	...	...	18 5	17 8	...
	North Arcot ...	5 4	5 4	8 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 4	12 6	11 6	9 4	...	...	10 4	17 3	17 3	9 1
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 7	11 4	10 9	9 2	18 5	18 5	11 8	17 3	16 9	10 4
	Tanjore ...	6 6	5 5	5 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 1	...	...	...	17 5	13 9	15 1	14 5	14 5	13 0
	Trichinopoly ...	6 9	6 9	5 6	...	...	...	10 1	10 8	8 6	10 9	10 9	9 1	14 7	14 0	...	15 9	15 9	15 2
	Madura ...	5 1	5 1	4 7	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	7 8	10 6	10 8	8 0	14 6	16 2	...	15 4	16 2	15 4
	Tinnevelly ...	5 0	4 6	5 3	...	...	...	9 7	8 6	8 0	10 6	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	7 0	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	9 9	9 4	8 1	10 4	10 0	9 0	17 4	16 5	12 2	20 0	20 0	15 8
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	6 3	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 2	13 9	13 9	9 2	14 0	13 3	8 4
	Salem ...	6 7	5 6	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	7 7	10 8	10 8	9 1	15 9	15 9	9 8	15 9	17 4	8 7
	South Canara ...	6 4	6 7	7 1	...	...	...	7 5	7 3	7 5	9 3	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	7 2	6 5	7 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 3	10 5	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	6 15	7 1	6 10	15 3	15 3	15 7	5 15	6 1	5 2	10 7	10 2	7 9	12 3	12 4	10 10	11 6	11 10	8 11
	Ahmedabad ...	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	6 0	6 4	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0
	Kaira ...	8 0	7 4	8 10	16 0	16 0	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 0	10 11	10 0	8 14	9 6	8 14
	Surat ...	7 0	7 6	7 14	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	6 2½	4 9	6 11	6 11	5 11	8 3	9 4	10 15	9 4	9 14	8 12
	Broach ...	7 9½	8 0	8 14	...	...	...	7 4¼	8 0	6 10½	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 6¾	9 6¼	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	5 13	5 13	7 6	6 13	6 13	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 14	8 13	8 13	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Colába (Alibág) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	9 4	9 4	8 9½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 7	11 14	11 14	11 ...
	Násik ...	9 5	9 2	8 15	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 5	7 7	...	...	12 4	11 5	11 7	9 9
	Ahmednagar ...	7 14	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	5 14	7 7	7 7	6 7	11 10	11 11	9 15½	11 9	11 9	9 10
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	10 6	9 9
	Sholápur ...	7 4	6 14½	6 0½	...	...	...	7 3	7 4¼	6 10½	8 1	8 2½	7 1	9 7	9 4½	9 10	11 15	11 8	10 10
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	4 12	4 12	6 10	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	6 12	13 0	14 0	13 5	12 8	13 0	13 8
	Satara ...	6 1	6 1	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 2	7 14	7 14	7 2	9 5	9 5	9 0	8 13	8 13	8 8
	Belgaum ...	5 12	5 8	8 4	12 2	11 8	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 10	12 0	13 8	12 8	11 8	13 ...
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	...	4 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	7 8	...	15 0	11 0	...	10 0
	Ratnágiri ...	6 1	5 4	6 7	...	...	...	7 2	8 9	5 12	9 15	10 9	8 10	10 6	9 2	10 0	8 9	7 6	7 12
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	7 ...
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	9 5	10 3	10 3	8 ...
	Asirgarh ...	8 0	7 14	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 ...
	Baroda ...	...	6 9	8 0	...	9 10	10 10	...	6 9	5 10	...	8 6	7 2	...	11 6	10 10	...	9 10	8 ...
	Disa ...	8 4	8 5	7 12	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 ...
	Nimach ...	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 4	13 4	8 10	10 0	11 8	8 ...
	Nasirabad ...	11 0½	10 7½	13 2	14 10½	14 5½	16 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 3½	14 6	11 3½	13 8½	12 6	12 8
	Rájkot ...	8 7	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 7	9 4	8 8	9 12	10 0	7 ...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 6	8 8	11 12	11 0	11 8	12 0	6 0	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 12	8 ...	...	...
	Karachi ...	8 10	8 10	10 9	15 0	12 0	17 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 ...
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 8	9 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	9 8	9 8	22 0	9 8	9 0	21 ...
	Shikarpur ...	8 1	8 6	11 0	12 12	12 12	12 10	5 10½	5 11	7 12	8 0	8 10	10 7	...	...	12 12	9 13	...	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 1	8 5	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	6 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 ...
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	10 4a	9 12	11 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	13 4	13 8	12 0	13 12	14 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	11 12b	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	17 12	17 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	11 0c	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	11 0d	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	10 0	9 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...		9 2	10 8	14 0	13 8	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	7 4	11 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	11 7	11 7	11 7	17 4	17 4	20 0	10 10	10 10	10 0	11 7	11 7	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	10 0f	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	9 0	12 4	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	12 8g	13 0	13 5⅓	...	...	20 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 17 to 18 seers, best rice 10-4 to 15 6 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16-4 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 22 to 26 seers, best rice 10-8 to 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 24 seers, and gram 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 15-4 seers, best rice 12 to 16-8 seers, common rice 15 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of April 1879.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
17 6	17 6	11 7	17 2	23 3	13 5	215 8	215 8	215 8	12 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
15 1	15 1	12 1	17 5	17 5	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
17 3	16 4	12 7	22 0	21 0	12 6	243 0	243 0	161 8	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
17 2	17 2	11 8	19 4	19 4	12 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 4	12 8	Kistna ...		
20 0	20 0	13 2	18 4	19 4	10 5	85 0	85 0	101 7	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore ...		
20 2	21 0	14 2	18 1	18 1	12 0	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
17 4	17 0	11 6	18 5	17 9	11 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	12 8	13 7	12 5	Bellary ...		
16 8	...	10 3	16 5	16 1	11 6	213 8	202 7	243 0	12 0	12 4	11 3	Kurnool ...		
17 5	16 9	10 5	17 2	16 6	11 4	87 5	88 1	83 8	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...		
18 5	17 8	11 0	18 3	17 9	12 1	93 3	93 3	97 2	13 9	13 9	13 9	Chingleput ...		
17 9	17 4	10 3	19 7	19 7	10 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
16 7	15 9	11 5	22 0	20 1	13 3	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
16 6	15 5	14 3	19 2	19 2	11 8	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	12 4	Tanjore ...		
17 0	17 0	12 4	18 5	20 8	13 1	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	12 1	Trichinopoly ...		
18 6	17 8	13 9	18 2	18 2	13 3	106 9	109 3	121 5	14 1	15 0	13 5	Madura ...		
...	...	...	15 6	14 8	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
19 7	19 7	13 1	21 8	20 9	15 2	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
13 0	13 0	8 6	11 6	11 6	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
19 5	18 0	12 0	22 4	20 6	12 0	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		
14 5	14 1	11 0	13 6	13 6	12 1	128 3	126 4	99 1	12 1* / 13 0†	12 1 / 13 0	11 5 / 11 5	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
13 1	13 1	8 8	16 8	16 0	11 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
8 7	7 15	10 0	10 13	10 13	10 5	61 7	61 7	68 4	12 9	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	10 5	11 13	9 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 3	120 0	120 0	113 0	11 6	12 5	Surat ...			
...	...	...	9 6½	10 0	8 6¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
8 13	8 13	8 15	9 0	9 0	10 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
...	...	...	11 15	11 11	8 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 12	10 12	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
14 10	14 13	13 4	11 5	11 4	9 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 5	11 6	Násik ...		
...	...	...	10 2	9 14	7 10	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 10	11 9	11 0½	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 1	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...		
...	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	7 12	134 0½	109 8	85 0	10 5	10 0	9 4	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	7 12	7 15	7 10	...	...	240 0	11 12	11 15	12 15	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 3	116 8	116 8	129 7	10 3	10 3	11 10	Satara ...		
16 0	16 0	14 13	7 14	7 8	8 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	Belgaum ...		
...	14 0	...	...	6 0	7 8	...	80 0	160 0	...	9 0	12 0	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
14 2	14 2	13 0	9 2	8 6	8 3	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 5	12 4	15 11	Ratnágiri ...		
13 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	10 4	8 1	...	96 0	106 8	...	12 8	12 7	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	14 14½	14 13½	15 15½	100 0	96 14	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	8 12	9 0	9 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	106 0	106 0	112 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
7 0	7 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	26 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 4½	240 0	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Shikarpur ...		
												Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	12 0	11 4	12 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	9 4	9 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	8 14	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

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

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	8 14*h*	9 5	10 10	17 0	15 0	26 10	13 12½	13 13	5 0	15 9	15 9½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 9	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 4	29 12	10 8 to 12 4	11	10 0	13 14	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	9 0*i*	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	12 0	12 12	11 4½	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	10 2	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	8 4	2 0	14 4	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 2	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	15 0*j*	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 5*l*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 7	13 3	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 6	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	10 12*m*	10 12	10 0	20 0	22 10	29 0	10 8	11 4	1 14	12 4	2 4	13 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	13 5	11 7	13 0	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	13 8*n*	12 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	1 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*p*	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	2 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	10 0	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	12 0	14 0	13 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	9 8*q*	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakholly ...	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	8 0	11 6	11 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 5	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	14 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	24 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	13 0*s*	13 0	13 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	13 0*t* to 13 8	12 0 to 13 0	13 8) to 14 0	19 0	16 0 to 17 0	17 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 14 8	16 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	12 0*u*	10 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	181 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	22 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	12 0	12 4	13 0	20 4	22 4	18 8	6 12	7 0	7 8	13 8	14 0	11 0	21 4	25 12	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	13 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	11 0*v*	11 0	14 0	...	28 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	14 7*w*	13 6	12 6	18 9	16 8	21 0	8 4	9 4	8 4	13 6	11 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	13 6	13 6	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhágalpur ...	12 4*x*	10 1	11 15	18 14	15 2	20 3	12 0	12 0	10 1	13 14	13 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	10 11	14 3	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
	Purneah ...	14 0*y*	12 0 to 13 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 13 0	16 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 16 0	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8*z*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	9 3	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	17 1*	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	10 8*a*1	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	15 2	15 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 13	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	102 8	8 0	8 0	6 4	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	12 0*z*2	13 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 8	15 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	10 0*z*3	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	9 0	10 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Manbhoom ...	10 0	10 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...																											Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...																											Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...																											Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...																											Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...																											Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...																											Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...																											Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...																											Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																											Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...																											Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	13 0	11 8	13 8	18 0	15 8	20 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	14 8	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	14 8	13 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saharanpur ...	14 5	14 14	15 0	22 8	18 9	22 8	7 8	7 8	5 6	9 9	8 8	7 0	16 0	15 9	11 12	12 12	12 15	0 17	16 8	16 0	19 4	150 8	172 0	150 0	9 9	9 14	9 4	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	15 6	14 5	16 8	24 14	22 0	28 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	22 0	18 11	15 6	19 12	16 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	18 3	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	16 0	14 4	15 4	21 8	21 0	22 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	18 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	14 4	18 0	115 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	16 8	13 8	15 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	16 4	11 0	18 4	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	17 8	15 0	15 8	22 8	21 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 8	21 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 4	16 0	17 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	10 8	10 0	9 4	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 23-10 seers the rupee.
b In Roygunge the prices of best rice are 11 seers and of common rice 12-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 12-13 seers.
d In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 9 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 13-8 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 9 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 11-7 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram (at Naraingange) 9-6 seers.
n In the interior the prices of best rice are 11 to 12 seers and common rice from 11 to 13 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 13-12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10-10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
q In the interior the price of best rice is 12 seers and of common rice 13 to 14 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 13-12 to 16 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 18 seers, great millet 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.
u In Madhubani the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 17 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, and gram 16 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 28 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 8-8 to 20 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14·7 to 16·8 seers, barley 19·9 to 23·2 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9·9 seers, common rice 14·4 to 16·8 seers, great millet 24 to 30·9 seers, lesser millets 21 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26·2 seers, and gram 15·7 to 16·16 seers.?
x In Banka the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 seers, and gram 12-8 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13-8 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, and gram 13-13 seers.
*z*1 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 15-12 seers, common rice 18-6 seers, and gram 12 seers.
*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 17 seers, and gram 12 seers.
*z*3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 21·96 seers, best rice 10·70 to 14 seers, common rice 14·6 to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 23·62 seers, murwa 20·35 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 19·69 seers, and gram 14·62 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	13 4	13 4	8 8	14 8	14 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	14 10	11 13	15 3	24 3	18 0	18 9	5 10	5 10	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 7	19 2	15 12	13 8	16 5	14 10	5 10	17 7	14 10	18 9	180 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 14	16 4	16 4	23 12	23 12	24 1	7 13	7 13	6 12	10 10	10 14	8 2	21 4	21 4	17 8	19 6	19 6	...	16 14	16 4	18 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 14	15 9½	18 4½	21 0	21 9½	25 3	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 11	9 9½	8 6	19 3	19 3	10 3	18 0	18 0	0 9	17 14	18 9½	20 11	192 0	192 0	240 0	9 9½	9 4½	9 9½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	16 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 3	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 10	7 13	20 0	20 5	15 0	18 2	18 12	12 8	15 0	15 0	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	17 8	16 6	16 2	24 1	24 8	23 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 12	10 0	...	21 0	...	...	19 4	...	19 0	18 0	17 8	160 0	155 0	170 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	16 4	16 4	16 14	25 0	25 0	27 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	12 8	19 6	18 12	13 12	15 8	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	13 8	14 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	Muttra		
	Agra	14 8	13 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	16 12	16 10	16 10	100 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	16 0	15 14	14 13	21 13	21 8	21 15	5 11	5 0	5 12	10 8	10 8	8 12	21 1	21 1	1 ...	18 5	18 5	...	16 12	16 10	16 10	165 0	165 0	165 0	10 5	10 5	10 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	15 8	14 8	16 4	21 0	22 0	21 4	4 4	4 0	6 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	21 0	20 12	...	18 8	18 0	...	16 8	15 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	14 8	14 8	14 0	21 8	23 0	18 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	20 8	21 0	12 0	19 0	19 8	12 0	16 4	16 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	16 8	15 8	17 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	17 0	17 0	14 8	21 0	20 0	17 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	9 8	7 6	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	15 3	15 9	13 12	23 0	24 12	16 0	7 8	7 8	5 9	11 8	11 8	7 10½	21 10	22 9	16 8	21 0	21 0	...	17 0	17 4	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	13 8	14 4	13 4	16 0	16 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	26 0	26 8	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	16 0	15 8	15 8	22 8	23 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 12	11 0	11 8	8 8	22 8	23 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	10 0	13 6	14 12	13 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	13 6	13 12	19 8	18 12	19 0	17 12	6 8	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	13 8	13 12	16 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	19 8	21 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	...	14 14	15 4	12 0	142 8	160 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	14 6	14 4	10 4	21 4	21 8	15 12	7 12	7 4	7 4	12 4	13 0	9 0	22 8	23 12	13 10	20 8	21 4	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 5	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	15 12	16 14	15 9	19 2	19 11	21 6	5 8	7 0	6 12	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 4	22 15	12 6	18 0	21 14	10 4	15 8	15 8	12 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	9 0	8 6	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	12 11	22 15	22 15	18 5	6 5	5 10	7 1	11 4	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	14 2	18 5	19 12	...	14 6½	14 6½	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	14 6½	13 15½	12 11	21 9½	21 9½	17 0	10 5½	10 12½	7 7	12 9½	12 9½	9 6	21 9½	21 9¼	14 0	...	...	11 6	12 12	13 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	13 8	12 8	13 12	22 6	22 4	17 8	10 0	10 8	7 8	12 8	12 0	8 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	11 15	13 1	19 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Basti		
	Azamgarh	12 9	13 1	12 9	19 7	20 0	19 4	6 10	6 11	7 5½	12 3	...	11 4	23 10	23 9	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	14 6	14 2	11 15½	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12½	7 12½	...	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 2	14 11	11 15½	19 13½	20 2	16 13	7 10	7 1	6 8½	11 15½	11 15½	10 14	21 12	22 13½	15 4	17 6½	17 6¼	8 13	14 13	15 7	12 4	206 0	250 0	180 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 13	15 7	12 4	21 4	20 0	16 14	6 7	7 1½	7 1½	12 4	12 4	9 10½	25 0	25 0	12 14	18 10½	18 10½	10 5	16 8	16 14	16 14	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gházipur		
Punjab	Delhi	14 0	14 8	15 4	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	19 8	18 8	15 0	18 8	17 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Gurgáon [*a*]	Punjab	[*a*] Barley falling.
	Gurgáon	15 0	13 0	13 12	22 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 12	16 8	13 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 6	Karnál [*b*]		[*b*] Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram falling.
	Karnál	14 0	12 8	17 4	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar		[*c*] Firewood falling.
	Hissar	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	17 8	18 0	16 4	16 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	8 8	Rohtak		[*d*] Firewood rising.
	Rohtak	13 0	12 0	13 8	18 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	24 6	22 0	24 0	160 0	80 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	32 0	Sirsa [*c*]		[*e*] Barley, bajra, and firewood falling.
	Sirsa	14 0	10 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 8	20 0	21 0	26 0	21 6	21 0	22 0	17 4	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Umballa		[*f*] Green falling.
	Umballa	15 4	14 8	19 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 8	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		[*g*] Barley and firewood falling.
	Ludhiána	16 8	14 8	17 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 17	12 13	0 18	8 17	12 14	14 0	13 8	13 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Simla [*d*]		[*h*] Salt and firewood falling.
	Simla	11 0	11 0	9 12	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	18 12	17 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Jullundur		
	Jullundur	14 12	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	17 8	17 0	21 0	15 4	15 0	18 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	120 0	130 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	Hoshiárpur [*d*]		
	Hoshiárpur	15 8	14 8	16 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	14 0	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Kángra	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 13	11 15	10 12	Amritsar		
	Amritsar	15 0	13 8	18 0	20 8	20 0	34 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 4	15 8	15 0	11 12	17 8	16 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	150 0	11 12	11 8	10 4	Siálkot		
	Siálkot	11 8	11 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurdaspur		
	Gurdáspur	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	100 0	90 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Lahore [*e*]		
	Lahore	13 8	13 0	17 8	23 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	18 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ferozepore		
	Ferozepore	15 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	22 8	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	16 0	15 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	19 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	10 12	Gujránwála		
	Gujránwála	12 8	11 12	15 8	18 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	80 0	70 0	100 0	10 12	11 8	11 0	Ráwalpindi [*e*]		
	Ráwalpindi	11 8	11 4	17 4	15 8	15 8	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 0	12 0	...	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	15 11	14 13	17 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum		
	Jhelum	13 5	13 11	18 0	21 0	20 3	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	15 11	14 11	17 0	...	14 4	14 2	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Gujrát [*a*]		
	Gujrát	13 7	13 12	15 2	28 0	20 12	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr [*f*]		
	Shahpúr	12 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	13 8	8 19	15 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	11 12	10 12	Mooltan		
	Mooltan	9 0	9 8	13 8	16 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	6 0	11 0	8 13	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 8	16 0	15 0	23 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jhung [*h*]		
	Jhung	9 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [*f*]		
	Montgomery	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh [*a*]		
	Muzaffargarh	11 0	9 0	12 8	17 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 10	10 15	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	35 0	45 10	52 8	Dera Ismail Khan [*i*]		
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 8	10 4	16 9	17 14	17 15	20 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 0	5 0	14 12	13 12	15 0	12 5	11 14	15 0	11 4	11 9	13 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	25 0	26 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khan		
	Dera Ghází Khán	8 12	9 1	12 13	13 12	11 14	18 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 5	15 0	12 8	11 14	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu		
	Bannu	14 1	12 13	17 8	16 4	16 4	25 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	15 0	15 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	7 11	7 9	12 2	86 0	92 0	79 8	41 0	39 10	49 12	Peshawar		
	Peshawar	8 0	8 0	14 12	10 1	11 4	34 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 5	8 3	8 12	8 10	21 4	7 14	8 11	15 8	7 11	8 4	14 1	102 0	134 0	102 0	63 6	75 0	1 2 0	Kohát [*j*]		
	Kohát	9 13	9 2	16 9	13 11	11 6	29 4	...	...	...	8 4	7 15	12 12	11 8	9 10	20 6	11 13	11 8	20 6	10 8	10 0	8 4	180 0	190 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [*a*]		
	Hazára	9 0	9 0	12 8	14 0	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...												
Oudh.	Lucknow	15 1	15 1½	14 3	22 3	22 10	21 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8½	10 12	8 4	20 15½	21 5	13 8	18 10½	19 0½	10 0	21 8*	21 12	17 0	15 11½	13 12¼	4 10½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	Description of Lesser Millets.
	Unáo	14 12	14 8	15 0	22 8	23 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	21 4*	21 8	19 0	16 4	15 8	15 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo		* Juár (large).
	Bára Banki	15 8	15 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	28 0*	28 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 6	Bára Banki		† Chóti juar.
	Sitapur	17 8	17 8	17 1	25 0	26 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 4	8 0	...	21 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 5	18 8	...	...	...	Sitapur		‡ Kodo.
	Hardui	No return received.																		No return received.									Hardui		§ Ditto.
	Kheri	17 8	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 4	8 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	...	20 0	...	30 6*	32 0	22 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Kheri		‖ Ditto.
	Fyzabad	14 14	14 12	13 5½	22 0	22 8	17 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	10 12	11 4	8 15	24 0	23 4	...	18 12	15 0	9 12	32 0*	32 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad		¶ Kodón medna.
	Bharaich	15 8	16 0	13 8	25 0	27 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	27 0	27 0	14 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	38 0*	32 0	17 0	17 8	17 4	14 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	Bharaich		** Peas.
	Gonda	15 11	16 9	14 8	27 10	24 8	20 2	9 11	9 12	8 0	11 5	11 10	8 4	25 12	26 4	13 6	19 0	20 0	8 0	26 0*	32 0	20 0	20 0	19 7	16 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		†† Achar, mash, and peas.
	Kai Bareli	16 8	17 10	14 14	23 12	26 8	19 13	12 0	12 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	7 8	22 12	23 4	...	...	21 0	...	25 8**	...	15 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	220 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	17 0	17 0	13 4	26 0	26 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	21 0	21 8	12 4	26 0*	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	16 4	16 12	13 4	25 3	16 14	18 12	11 12	12 0	7 8	13 5	14 8	8 4	23 0	27 0	...	...	23 8	...	21 8††	21 12	12 9	16 10	17 0	13 6	196 4	180 0	210 0	7 10	8 2	8 4	Partabgarh		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bajrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bajrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Past fortnight.	Bajrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	13 14	13 14	15 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	13 0	5 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	12 8	13 12	11 8	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	...
	Chánda	11 2	11 2	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 8	8 5	17 2	17 2	21 7	...	...	...
	Wardha	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 0	11 0	10 4	9 0	14 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	11 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	12 0	12 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	11 8	8 8	14 0	15 0	10 8	18 0	20 8	10 0	16 8	15 0	7 0
	Saugor	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	6 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	...
	Damoh	13 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 8	9 8	6 0	10 0	6 8	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	11 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 0	14 0	14 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	9 6	9 6	10 4	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	6 3	6 8	6 12	6 12	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 6
	Narsinghpur	13 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	...	13 0	13 0	...
	Nimár	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	8 1	14 2	15 0	13 12	13 15	14 0	11 12
	Raipur	23 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	21 0	14 8	13 0	24 8	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 13	6 5	6 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 10	9 5	9 6	5 14	13 3	12 2	9 5	13 3	13 3	...
	Bolarum	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	4 13	9 10	9 10	5 9	11 12	11 12	9 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 3	6 0	6 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 3	9 11	9 3	6 0	9 11	9 8	8 11	14 0	9 11	
	Amráoti	8 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 2	6 2	6 0	7 5	8 0	7 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	11 0
	Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	12 5	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Wún	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Básim	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 5	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	5 5	6 2	8 0	7 2	6 7	8 2	8 7	8 7	6 2	9 7	9 7	6 7	16 2	17 5	9 5	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	8 1	4 6	4 6	...	11 0	11 3	6 1	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	9 5	24 0	24 0	10 1
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 2	6 2	11 0	11 0	6 7	...	...	10 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	6 3	6 3	3 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 4	10 3	10 3	6 6	23 0	23 4	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	7 0	7 0	6 5	8 7	8 7	6 5	11 2	12 2	6 0	12 5	13 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	4 2	5 2	4 7	5 2	6 2	5 7	9 7	8 5	5 2	12 5	13 7	7 7	21 0	21 0	13 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	9 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	6 5	15 0	16 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	6 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	5 5	6 0	10 0	8 0	5 5	12 0	11 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
	Coorg	6 2	6 2	6 7	6 2	5 9	5 8	9 7	9 4	6 9	14 7	14 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	10 4	11 0	11 2	14 8	15 8	13 3	5 0	4 12	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 9	15 8	16 0	12 9	14 8	14 8	12 9
	Kishengurh	10 4	8 12	*	14 0	12 12	*	6 4	6 4	*	7 0	8 0	*	14 4	13 4	*	12 8	11 8	*
	Ulwur	12 13	10 8	12 8	18 7	15 5	17 0	6 9	7 0	6 0	8 6	8 8	6 8	17 1	15 7	14 6	16 1	14 12	10 8
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 0	13 0	13 14	18 12	17 12	16 12	7 0	7 0	6 11	8 10	8 11	7 10	17 15	16 11	13 0	16 14	15 5	10 11
	Kerowlee (City)	11 4	11 4	13 0	17 8	17 8	16 12	10 0	10 0	6 4	11 4	11 4	7 8	16 14	16 4	14 8	15 15	15 2	10 8
	Ajmere	10 8	10 4	11 0	15 4	14 4	13 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 1	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0
	Deoli Cantonment	11 11	11 3	13 0	16 5	16 0	16 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	5 8	15 6	15 0	13 8	15 0	14 4	7 4
	Erinpura	9 0	10 0	10 4	14 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 8	12 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Sirohee	9 12	9 8	10 0	15 0	14 12	13 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 0
	Abu	8 10	7 14	8 4	12 2	11 0	10 11	4 8	4 9	4 7	5 4	5 1	4 15	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	10 11
	Anadra	9 4	8 8	9 2	12 12	12 0	12 0	5 2	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 4	9 10	9 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	9 8	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 3	7 13	9 0	11 11	11 5	11 5	5 13	4 11	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 10	4 4	9 0	8 12	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	9 6	8 0	10 14	12 8	10 0	14 6	4 6	3 12	4 14	6 4	5 10	5 8	12 8	10 5	16 12	11 0	10 10	14 8
	Bickaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	14 12	15 0	16 0	19 0	18 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	13 0	13 0	15 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 8	19 0	19 8	16 8	13 0	13 *	8 0
	Tonk	11 9	12 0	11 8	15 1	16 0	14 12	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	15 9	15 0	13 0	12 0	0	...
	Jhallawar	11 6	11 6	14 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 0	17 12	18 1	17 1	10 3	12 0	11 4
	Shahpoora	11 0	10 12	12 8	15 0	14 4	14 2	7 8	8 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	0 13	0 8 4
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	9 3	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	7 0	6 10	6 5	8 0	8 0	7 1	13 5	13 5	15 8	12 10	13 5	11 0
	Gwalior	12 7	12 13	10 11	17 5	16 15	12 7	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 9	16 11	12 12	15 0	15 0	...
	Goona	14 4	14 0	16 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	6 0	21 4	21 4	18 0	16 0	15 0	10 4
	Rutlam	9 12	9 11	11 12	...	*	...	6 4	6 8	5 0	8 8	8 1	6 0	12 8	12 13	11 0	12 0	10 14	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 8	13 0	11 0	...	20 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	15 0	15 0	16 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuguee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	...	...	...	9 4	12 0	8 12	115 0	115 0	120 0	10 6	10 6	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandára ...		
	Chánda	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 4	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda ...		
	Wardha	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	9 0	128 0	132 0	126 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Wardha ...		
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
	Jubbulpore	...	...	16 8	16 12	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	Saugor ...		
	Damoh	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 4	8 12	9 2	Damoh ...		
	Seoni	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	10 8	260 0	260 0	320 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla	21 0	21 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Betúl	9 8	12 8	7 8	12 0	14 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
	Chhindwára	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	12 13	13 1	10 5	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimár	35 8	23 0	25 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 3	11 3	Nimár ...		
	Raipur	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	13 0	80 0	82 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	20 0	13 0	19 0	320 0	140 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Biláspur	...	...	...	20 0	13 0	19 0	320 0	140 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Biláspur ...		
	Upper Godávari	66 0	66 0	60 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	13 3	13 3	...	8 11	8 3	6 13	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 11	8 11	8 8	Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 15	112 14	112 14	112 14	9 0	9 0	8 13	Chudderghat ...		
	Amráoti	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 11	9 0	8 11	Amáoti ...		
	Akola	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	8 5	45 0	15 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur ...		
	Buldána	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldana ...		
	Wún	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	64 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Wún ...		
	Básim	8 0	8 0	7 5	10 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	26 2	24 0	11 5	20 0	19 7	10 2	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 5	10 7	10 2	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	29 1	26 8	9 9	26 2	26 2	12 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar ...		
	Túmkúr	16 7	16 5	9 0	22 0	21 0	9 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 5	Túmkúr ...		
	Mysore	27 0	27 0	9 4	22 6	22 6	12 1	81 0	81 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Mysore ...		
	Hassan	22 0	25 5	9 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 0	9 5	8 0	Hassan ...		
	Shimoga	31 5	29 7	13 7	16 7	15 7	12 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	9 2	8 5	8 5	Shimoga ...		
	Kadur	32 0	36 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	8 5	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
	Chitaldroog	21 5	27 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
	Coorg	25 6	24 2	11 1	22 3	21 8	11 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 9	8 7	8 5	Coorg ...		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	...	...	...	12 10	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	* Not received.
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	14 3	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 12	*	Kishengurh ...		
	Ulwur	...	...	...	4 0	13 8	*	...	...	...	11 8	11 3	26 0	Ulwur ...		
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	13 14	14 2	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	26 12	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
	Kerowlee (City)	17 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City) ...		
	Ajmere	16 4	16 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Ajmere ...		
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	29 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohee	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	40 0	Sirohee ...		
	Abu	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	13 5	40 0	Abu ...		
	Anadra	...	...	...	11 12	11 1	10 11	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	25 0	Anadra ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	†	†	†	12 0	12 0	32 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		† Six pies per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 9	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	10 5	10 2	11 5	...	...	...	10 10	11 4	10 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	No return received			Marwar ...		
	Bickaneer	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	90 0	16 4	16 4	13 2	Bickaneer ...		
	Boondee	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	16 14	...	...	...	No return received			Boondee ...		
	Kotah	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	13 0	22 8	Kotah ...		
	Tonk	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	18 0	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	16 8	Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	19 4	160 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	14 5	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	13 0	Shahpoora ...		
	Dholpur	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	14 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	11 0	25 12	Dholpur ...		
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	11 11	12 10	10 7	107 0	107 0	120 0	9 3	9 3	8 11	Gwalior ...		
	Goona	...	...	...	13 8	13 7	11 7	118 10	109 8	100 7	10 1	9 10	9 10	Goona ...		
	Rutlam	...	...	...	18 10	18 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 12	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	12 4	12 14	12 8	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 0	9 11	10 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		
		...	...	...	13 8	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 10	9 12			

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh. He said that the origin of the proposed legislation was the necessity which had arisen for levelling up the judicial establishments of the "Non-Regulation" to the standard of those maintained in the "Regulation" Provinces.

From the time of the introduction of uniform Codes of Procedure into *all* the Provinces of the Empire, this result must have been foreseen as sooner or later inevitable; for an elaborate Code of Procedure naturally not only promoted an increase of litigation, but also tended in a still more marked degree to enhance the time occupied in the disposal of every contested suit. The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in a letter addressed to the Government of India relating to this measure, wrote:—

"Although Sir George Couper has always been strongly in favour of the non-regulation system, he must admit that, owing to various causes, it is now out of date. It is enough to mention one fact; and that is the number of legal practitioners who practise in our Courts. Formerly, the parties appeared in person, and the Judge had little difficulty in ascertaining the facts of the case. Now, in a great number of suits the parties are represented by barristers or pleaders; it is not only much more difficult to get at the bottom of the case, but a great deal of time is taken up by the arguments of the lawyers; and it is no exaggeration to say that a case which would formerly have been disposed of in an hour, now often occupies the Court for two days."

Now he (MR. COCKERELL) did not wish it to be inferred from his citation of this passage that he in any way endorsed the suggestion that the action of lawyers in the conduct of cases tended to mystify or obscure the true facts and history thereof; on the contrary, he could say from his own experience that the aid afforded by the presence of lawyers on behalf of the parties in the trial of cases was extremely valuable; but at the same time it was an unquestionable fact that the interposition of these gentlemen did tend to protract the trial of suits in a great degree, and that such interposition had considerably increased of late years, and was one of the direct results of the introduction of a clear and elaborate law of procedure.

It was a somewhat remarkable fact also that in this little Oudh Province the proportion of contested to uncontested suits was far greater than in any other Province; it amounted to about 45 per cent. of the entire number of suits disposed of, whilst (to take, for the sake of comparison, a case in the extreme converse direction) in the Bombay Presidency the ratio of contested to uncontested suits was, according to the latest published statistics, barely one to five. The strain of increased judicial work upon the Oudh officers in their dual capacity of Judges and Revenue Administrators became so great, and the

Revenue administration of the Province was found to have suffered from this cause to such a marked extent, that in 1876-77 a Committee of Oudh officers was appointed to look into the whole matter, and devise some means of relief. The measure now to be adopted, if the Bill which he was asking leave to introduce became law, was the outcome of that Committee's report. It was certainly a much more comprehensive measure than that which was adopted to meet a similar state of things in the Panjáb a few years ago, not only because it afforded more substantial relief to the overworked local executive, but because it was likely to be far more satisfactory to the public, inasmuch as it purported to create a judiciary absolutely distinct from, and wholly independent of, that executive, after the model of the system which was in force in the older Provinces.

The "Oudh Judicial Scheme," as it was called, which had received the sanction of the Secretary of State, provided for the entertainment of four District Judges, twelve Subordinate Judges and twenty-two Munsifs, all subject to the control of the existing Judicial Commissioner as a High Court for the trial of all civil suits and appeals. Oudh was at present divided into twelve districts and four Commissioners' divisions, which for revenue and executive purposes would remain unaltered. For the administration of civil justice these divisions would constitute "districts," with one Judge and an average of about four Subordinate Judges and six Munsifs for each "district." No practical inconvenience was to be anticipated from an arrangement of this kind; for there was nothing new in thus combining two or more revenue districts for civil Court purposes and placing them under a single Judge. There were in the North-Western Provinces, he believed, some six or seven, and in Bengal certainly not less than eight or nine, such combinations, which hitherto had been found to work satisfactorily.

The present Oudh Courts Act, both as regarded the nomenclature of the several Courts and the pecuniary limits of jurisdiction which it assigned to each class of Courts, was not adapted to the proposed change of system; hence fresh legislation had become necessary.

The Bill which, if the permission of the Council was accorded, he desired to introduce, was drawn mainly on the lines of the Bengal Civil Courts Act of 1871, with one or two important exceptions designed to meet the special circumstances of the Oudh Province.

He would, for the present, reserve any detailed account of those exceptions and the reasons for them, as falling properly within the explanation which he would have to submit to the Council when introducing the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment in the Panjáb of an Additional Financial Commissioner.

He said that the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb had applied to Government for the assistance of an officer, to be appointed for a limited period, to help him in clearing off the arrears of work which had accumulated in his office during the incumbency of his predecessor, the late much-regretted Mr. Gore Ouseley.

The Panjáb Land-Revenue Act, 1871, however, only provided for the appointment of one Financial Commissioner, and appeared to contemplate that all the duties which it assigned to the Financial Commissioner should be performed by that one officer in person. Further, it might be a question whether the functions of the Financial Commissioner under certain other enactments could be devolved upon any other officer. Hence the necessity for legislation.

The present Bill would authorize the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint an Additional Financial Commissioner to perform such portion of the work of the Financial Commissioner, under any enactment for the time being in force, as that officer might choose to assign to him.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MR. STOKES then introduced the Bill. The Legislative Department had been so recently instructed to prepare it that there had been no time to print it and to circulate it in the usual way to Hon'ble Members. It had, however, been carefully settled in consultation with the Hon'ble Members (Sir A. Arbuthnot and Mr. Rivers Thompson) who were respectively in charge of the Home and Revenue Departments; and his hon'ble friend the Financial Member (*frugi dicatur*, as Horace would say) would be glad to hear that the Bill was only a temporary measure, and would expire on the 30th September, 1879. He (MR. STOKES) would now read the Bill to the Council:—

"A BILL

TO

Provide for the temporary appointment in the Panjáb of an Additional Financial Commissioner.

Preamble. "Whereas it is expedient to provide temporarily for the appointment of an Additional Financial Commissioner to assist the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement. "1. This Act may be called 'The Panjáb Additional Financial Commissioner's Act, 1879': and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Financial Commissioner. "2. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such person as the said Lieutenant-Governor thinks fit to be an Additional Financial Commissioner.

"Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council:

Provided that no such person shall be so appointed or continue in office after the thirtieth day of September, 1879.

Business transferred by Financial Commissioner to be disposed of by Additional Financial Commissioner. "3. Every Additional Financial Commissioner, appointed under section two, shall hold his sittings at such place in the Panjáb as the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, and shall dispose of such revenue, judicial and other business, now or hereafter pending before the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Financial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer to him for that purpose, and, in the disposal of such business, shall follow the same procedure and exercise the same powers as would be followed and exercised by the said Financial Commissioner in like cases.

Power to withdraw cases so transferred. "The said Financial Commissioner may at any time withdraw and himself dispose of any business transferred to the Additional Financial Commissioner under this section and not disposed of by him."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The matter was one of great urgency; the arrears in the office of the Financial Commissioner were exceedingly large, and the public interests required that not a day should be lost in clearing them off.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the registration of Trade-marks. He said that this Bill had been prepared, at the request of the Government of Bombay, to meet the wishes of the Mill-owners Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Both these bodies had called the attention of the Local Government to the provisions of the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876 (which had been held by the High Court of Bombay not to apply to India), and stated that it seemed desirable, having regard to the increase of manufactures in this country, and especially of the cotton-manufactures of Bombay, that there should be a law of a similar nature in India.

The Bill was nothing more than a reproduction, with the changes required to fit them to the different circumstances of this country, of the provisions of the Statutes 38 & 39 Vic., chapter 91 (An Act to establish a register of Trade-marks), and 39 & 40 Vic., chapter 33 (An Act for the amendment of the Trade-marks Registration Act, 1875). It seemed desirable (more especially in the case of laws dealing with large commercial interests), when the object of one of our Acts was merely to extend the provisions of an Imperial Statute to this country, to follow closely the lines of such Statute, so as to make the law in this country as nearly as possible identical with that in England, and thus to give the Indian Courts the guidance of the decisions of the English tribunals on the corresponding provisions of the English enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20. He said that section 20 of the Cantonments Act (XXII of 1864) declared that breaches of the Cantonment rules should be triable by the Cantonment Magistrate where there was such an officer, and empowered the Local Government to invest any other person with power to try such breaches. The section then declared that the Magistrate of the District should have no control over the Cantonment Magistrate or any other person so invested. Now, in a case tried some months ago by an officer specially invested under section 20 with power to try breaches of Cantonment rules, the Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, to whom the officer's order was submitted for revision, expressed a doubt (which, if MR. STOKES might venture to say so, was perfectly well founded) as to whether the twenty-second chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure gave them any power of revision in such a case. They, at the same time, expressed an opinion to the effect that such a power ought to be provided. The Governor General in Council concurred as to the need of such a power, and the present Bill had been drafted to provide it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal.

PLEADERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

N. W. P. LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st May, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 7th May, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th MAY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects remain fair. The usual early showers of rain have fallen in parts of Mysore and are expected in others; the *vaisak* rice crop is in good condition. In the Bombay Presidency rain fell in the Southern Mahratta Districts and in Kurrachee; preparations for the monsoon crop are in active progress. The harvest in the Central Provinces has been completed everywhere except in the Saugor and Mandla districts; ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced in places. Ploughing continues in Berar. The state of things in Rajputana is on the whole satisfactory. In Central India prices are rising. Good rain has fallen in many places in Eastern, North-eastern and Central Bengal; rain is generally greatly needed and where there has been none the crops are suffering much and cultivation has stopped; prices are very high and are rising in some districts; small-pox is said to be very widely epidemic and cholera continues. In Assam the early rains have set in and cultivation is going on satisfactorily. The general health of British Burma is good; small-pox is prevalent in places and cattle disease exists in two districts. The weather in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been seasonable; foot-and-mouth disease has appeared among cattle. In the Punjab the harvest is progressing; cholera is reported from seven out of the eleven districts which the returns comprise.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·36, *cholum* 14·23, *raggi* 18·42, *cumboo* 13·93; *raggi* and tobacco under wells harvested in some taluks, outturn ½; *dalwa* paddy in Gudivada taluk yielded a good outturn.
Kurnool („ 3rd)	·45 in Nandikotkur	Rice 11·15, *cholum* 16·31, *raggi* 21·22, *cumboo* 15·39; fever prevalent; 2nd crop paddy being harvested, outturn ¾; cotton picking completed; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „	*Nil*	Rice 10·85, *cholum* 18·90, *raggi* 18·19, cumboo 14·7; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 or 12 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition, though in certain parts want of rain is felt; harvest of *gingelly*, chillies, and oil-seeds, outturn ½ to ⅝.
Madura („)	*Nil*	Rice 10·59, *cholum* 17·41, *raggi* 18·43, *cumboo* 17·86.
Malabar („)	·31 (average of 2 stations); others *nil.*	Rice 10·08, *raggi* 18·33; prices slightly risen in Kurambranad, Wynaad, Calicut and Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; sowing of 1st crop begun generally; pasture scanty. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay (May 7th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·15 at Kotri on 29th	Hail at Khánápur; river on 4th, 4 feet 10 inches against 13 feet 10 inches last year; small-pox in Sehwan taluka, two fresh cases in Kurrachee, one fatal; shock of earthquake felt at Johi.
Shikarpur ...	...	River on 5th, 3 feet 9 inches against 10 feet 8 inches on same date last year; two cases of cholera at Sukkur, one fatal.
Hyderabad ...	...	Spring crops reaped; summer crops thriving; preparations being made for autumn cultivations; small-pox in four talukas; river rising slowly.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather warm and cloudy; harvesting of wheat, barley and pulse continues; foot-and-mouth disease among cattle.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat increasing; manuring operations continue; cholera continues in Dhandhuka.
Páneh Maháls ...	...	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Kaira ...	...	Weather warm and somewhat cloudy; nine cases of cholera in two talukas, three deaths.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking nearly over; *jowari* crops still thriving in few places.
Broach ...	...	Two cholera cases in city, none fatal; weather hot.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera and small-pox in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 5th)	...	Weather warm; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping finished.
Ratnágiri (April 29th)	...	Agricultural preparations being made; 17 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Prices of *bajra* and *jowari* rising.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Land being prepared for monsoon crops; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	1·57 at Indi; ·41 at Bijápur; ·35 at Búgalkot; ·30 at Bádámi.	Fever prevails.
Belgaum ...	·08 at Belgaum; ·65 at Chikori; ·50 at Bídi; ·16 at Athni; ·14 at Sampgaon.	Except some cotton crops all others harvested; fever in all talukas; flight of locusts through Belgaum; numbers of beggars in Athni.
Dharwar ...	Average ·44 in 10 talukas.	*Rabi* harvest nearly over; slight fever in 8 talukas.
Kanara ...	2·71 at Supa	Health good.
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in some places.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking completed; public health good; cattle suffering from foot-and mouth disease in some parts. *General Remarks.*—Weather generally very warm; slight cholera in several districts; monsoon crop preparations going on; early showers in Southern Mahratta Districts.
Bengal—(May 7th)—		
Chittagong ...	3·05	
Noakholly ...	A slight shower on 1st	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·55	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·30	
Backergunge ...	A shower on 1st	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	·92	
Dacca ...	1·53	
Tipperah ...	4·14	
Mymensingh ...	3·49	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera still prevail in suburbs.
Jessore ...	·60	
Nuddea ...	·61	Cholera and small-pox less.
Moorshedabad ...	2·30	
Pubna ...	·18	
Rajshahye ...	·29	
Bogra ...	4·41	
Maldah ...	·91	
Dinagepore ...	4·45	
Rungpore ...	3·56	Small-pox still prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	1·45	
Jalpáiguri ...	2·71	
Darjeeling ...	2·06	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	·15	Fever and small-pox.
Burdwan ...	Return not received.	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	·14	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	·85	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	·12	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	
Chumparun ...	Few drops.	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox abated.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	*Nil*	
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Many fever cases reported.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in many places in Eastern, North-eastern and Central Bengal, but none of importance in other parts of Province; where rain still holds off crops suffering greatly and cultivation at a standstill; rain generally much wanted; prices already very high and rising in some districts; small-pox epidemic in almost all districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 7th)—		
Benares (May 6th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; seasonable weather; a little cholera in east and south; city and station healthy.
Jhánsi („ 7th)	...	No change.
Agra („ 6th)	...	Mortality amongst cattle from foot-and-mouth disease; in other respects situation unchanged.
Bareilly („ 7th)	...	No change; weather seasonable.
Meerut („ „)	...	Hotter; wheat 17, gram 16, and *jowar* 20 seers; cholera 77 seizures, 27 deaths; foot-and-mouth disease appeared in Sardhana and Mawána tahsils.
Kumaun („ 3rd)	...	Weather seasonable; crops in Bhábar cut; cholera bad in the Bhábar, and pilgrims from Hardwár have also brought it into the Hills.
Lucknow („ 7th)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	...	No change; health good.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	...	No change; hot winds prevail; health generally good; a few cases of small-pox and fever are reported.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable; foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among cattle.
Punjab—(May 6th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Harvesting in progress; slight fluctuations in price of food-grains; cholera prevailing.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* crops gathered; *kharif* sowings commenced; slight fluctuation in price of food-grains; cholera assuming an epidemic form; cattle disease shown itself.
Umballa ...	...	Crops being harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops gathered; cholera decreasing; small-pox prevalent.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops being threshed; price of food-grains stationary; cholera decreasing.
Ferozepore ...	...	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops good; cholera prevailing.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects average; cholera prevailing.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops being cut and gathered; price of food-grains slightly fluctuating; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops being cut and gathered; health good.
Pesháwar ...	...	Slight fluctuation in prices of food-grains. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; weather seasonable for harvesting crops; cholera prevailing, health otherwise generally good.
Central Provinces (May 7th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Very hot; health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	...	Harvest completed; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox and cholera slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 7th)	...	Very hot; harvest completed; ploughing for *kharif* continues; cholera in two tahsils.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; harvest completed; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; slight cholera; fever in Brahmapuri tahsil; prices risen.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Hot; outturn of wheat eight annas; health good.
Bhandara (May 6th)	...	Cloudy; very hot; harvest completed; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Harvest completed; cholera and small-pox continue.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; hot; harvest completed; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Threshing and harvesting continue; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; hot; threshing and winnowing progressing; outturn of wheat poor; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing completed; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; harvest completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices risen.
Biláspur (May 3rd)	...	Days hot; harvest completed; cholera, small-pox, measles, and fever prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	...	Days warm; nights cool; tanks drying; cholera decreasing; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy and hot; threshing and winnowing completed everywhere except at Saugor and Mandla; ploughing for *kharif* commenced in some districts; cholera in nine districts; prices steady and rising in some districts.
British Burma (May 7th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good, except in Cheduba island, where a sharp attack of cholera is reported.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Fourteen cases of small-pox in Rangoon town, of which 7 fatal; public health good in district.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*			
Thonkwa	...	...	One death from small-pox at Vandoon; slight small-pox and cholera reported in Thonkwa township; 25 deaths from cattle disease in one circle of Pantanaw township and 2 deaths in Donabyoo township; in week ended 26th April 1 death from cholera and 1 from small-pox in Pantanaw, and slight cholera and small-pox in Donabyoo.
Bassein	...	...	Health good; cattle disease prevalent in Ngatraingyoung Sub-Division; 95 deaths reported in 5 circles of Yaigyee township from 3rd to 14th April.
Henzada	...	...	Public health good.
Tharrawaddy	...	...	Small-pox still prevalent.
Prome	...	...	Small-pox in Mahachanan township.
Thayetmyo	...	...	General health normal; 5 deaths from cholera in Allanmyo, in previous week 10 fatal cases; small-pox decreasing.
Tenasserim Division—			
Amherst	...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Tavoy	...	...	Public health good.
Shwegyeen	...	...	Report not received.
			General Remarks.—General health good; small-pox prevalent in places; cattle disease in two districts.
Assam—			
Gauhâti	(May 7th)	2·44	The early rains have set in steadily; cultivation of *ase* in progress.
Sylhet	(„ „)	7·81	Cultivation going forward satisfactorily; sowings of *aman* commenced.
Mysore and Coorg (May 7th)—		Usual early showers fell in some parts.	Rain expected in other parts; *raisal* rice crop in good condition; fever continues; slight earthquake felt at Bagenhalli in the Kolar District on the 28th ultimo.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (May 7th)		...	Very hot and cloudy; ploughing continues.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 7th)		Weather warm, health good; prices rising. *General Remarks.*—Clouds in Malwa.
Rajputana—			
Serohi	(May 4th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; prices still falling; day and night warm, morning fresh; hot winds prevail; weather seasonable.
Marwar	(„ 3rd)	...	Sufficient water supply; health and crops good; great heat; crops being harvested; prices falling slowly.
Meywar	(„ 2nd)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee	(April 26th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable; harvest gathered.
Jhallawar	(May 1st)	...	Tanks and wells low; weather hot; health good.
Ajmere	(„ 7th)	...	Weather seasonable; cholera here and there of a mild type; harvest probably not below average; prices easier.
Jeypore	...	...	Prospects unchanged; weather seasonable; health good.
Ulwur	...	...	Weather seasonable; cholera bad in one tahsil; some cases in 5 tahsils.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT ON INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

No. 379A, dated Allahabad, the 19th March, 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A. 11, B.11, C.11, showing the irrigation operations for the kharif, 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—The season of kharif, 1878, was characterised by exceptionally heavy showers in April and May, by unusually scanty rain in June and July, and by a sufficient rainfall during August and September. In the majority of districts the rainfall was below the average, but it was well-timed for food crops.

2. The following statement shows roughly the comparative areas irrigated monthly in the two years 1877 and 1878:—

	1877.	1878.
April	170,990	206,174
May	171,634	145,393
June	96,568	116,000
July	66,293	85,146
August	120,817	75,487
September	105,281	31,826
TOTAL ...	731,583	660,026

The chief difference in the two seasons consists in the wider spread of irrigation in August and September of 1877; this extension was principally in cotton, the coarser grains and fodder crops, and was due to the nature of the season.

3. The following statement compares the areas under the several crops for the last three years :—

Crop.	Kharif, 1876, Acres.	Kharif, 1877, Acres.	Kharif, 1878, Acres.
Sugar	129,607	139,005	147,661
Rice	84,744	66,684	79,257
Bajra and jowar	4,830	81,137	12,079
Maize	27,424	61,577	65,818
Other food grains	2,533	12,272	19,326
Fodders	5,273	36,030	17,155
Fibres	41,150	105,309	74,532
Dyes	148,589	214,286	228,284
Miscellaneous	19,380	15,283	15,914
Total ...	463,530	731,583	660,026

Compared with 1877, the increase and decrease in the several crops irrigated during kharif, 1878, was as follows :—

Sugar	+8,656	
Rice	+12,573	
Bajra and jowar	—69,058	
Maize	+4,241	
Other food grains	+7,054	
Fodders	—18,875	
Fibres	—30,777	
Dyes	+13,998	
Miscellaneous	+631	—71,557

The net decrease in the coarser food crops amounted to 57,763* acres, and was the natural result of the well-timed rainfall. The decrease in cotton is also attributable to the season, and is equally divided between the Ganges and Agra Canals; on the Eastern Jumna Canal there is a slight increase. The total area under this crop is still very much higher than in any year previous to 1877.

The increase in rice is due to a larger area having been sown than in the previous year, owing to the rains having been more favourable, but the area is below the average, as the early rains, though more plentiful than those of the previous year, were still scanty. The area under sugarcane is greater than it has ever before been: this area is, as explained in last year's review, independent of the rainfall and influenced chiefly by the market. The area of indigo is also a maximum, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

Average of 3 years prior to 1877	157,000
Area, 1877	212,912
Do., 1878	227,220

4. The following statement compares the areas under sugarcane, rice and indigo, the crops which take the greatest amount of water, with the areas under other crops :—

Crop.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Sugar, rice, indigo	362,809	418,601	454,138
Other crops	100,711	312,982	205,888
Total ...	463,520	731,583	660,026

* Bajra and juar ... ... —69,058
Maize and other grains ... ... —11,295+57,763

5. The following compares the areas by canals :—

Canal.	1877.	1878.	More.	Less.
Ganges	541,313	483,356	...	57,957
Eastern Jumna	103,632	110,722	7,090	...
Agra	57,652	40,484	...	17,168
Dún	4,979	3,597	...	1,382
Rohilkhand	23,072	21,679	...	1,393
Bijnor	647	...	...	647
Bundelkhand	288	188	...	100

The Eastern Jumna is the only canal on which a decrease has not taken place, the area irrigated this year having been 7,090 acres more than that of 1877, and the highest on record after that of 1869, when the area was 119,164 acres. The following figures illustrate the regularity of the irrigation on this old-established canal :—

Crop.	1868.	1869.	1877.	1878.
Sugar...	31,733	27,311	34,701	32,747
Indigo	1,181	1,762	2,660	2,262
Rice	35,532	46,269	23,614	29,495
Cotton	8,651	15,315	13,373	15,229
Fodder	4,164	7,181	8,138	3,877
Coarser grains	15,772	18,121	16,387	23,650
Miscellaneous	4,792	3,205	4,759	3,462
Total ...	101,825	119,164	103,632	110,722

The coarser grains consist principally of maize.

The decrease on the other canals requires no explanation. The entire cessation of irrigation on the Bijnor canals is attributed by the Collector to the early rains in April and May.

6. The following statement compares the assessments on account of water-rate for 1869, 1876, and the two following years :—

Canal.	1869.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	8,77,885	9,33,303	13,37,729	13,18,842
Eastern Jumna	3,11,592	3,29,960	3,58,278	3,84,001
Agra	...	39,133	1,41,262	1,23,138
Rohilkhand	19,964	34,354	20,848	19,053
Dún	12,962	14,184	12,385	11,097
Bijnor	1,185	4,859	1,036	...
Bundelkhand	644	783	1,499	309
Total ...	12,24,232	13,56,576	18,73,037	18,56,440

Thus, owing to the larger area of the more valuable crops, the decrease in revenue is only Rs. 16,597 against a decrease in area of 71,557 acres.

Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments, and that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

By order, &c.,

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary.

No. A11.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area irrigated.		1878-79 as compared with 1877-78.		Rainfall in Kharíf months.													
			Kharíf, 1878-79.	Kharíf, 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Saháranpur ...	1,418,880	805,120	46,045	46,671	...	626	1·7	·5	3·2	·8	·2	·2	6·0	5·7	19·2	2·6	·8	1·8	31·1	11·6
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,061,989	699,622	80,169	76,195	3,974	...	3·1	·5	1·9	3·4	·3	·6	5·8	5·8	16·2	3·4	2·6	·1	29·9	13·8
Meerut ...	1,510,664	1,071,493	128,401	132,215	...	3,814	1·9	1·3	1·6	1·3	·3	·3	3·5	2·8	14·4	·2	2·5	·1	24·2	6·0
Bulandshahr ...	1,222,400	857,520	96,202	85,702	10,500	...	·9	...	·8	·1	·3	...	2·4	6·1	9·9	·1	1·4	...	15·7	6·3
Aligarh ...	1,256,775	919,880	64,291	70,486	...	6,195	·4	...	...	·1	...	...	4·4	3·0	13·7	...	10·6	...	29·1	3·1
Muttra ...	1,031,538	827,843	17,379	18,906	...	1,527	·1	·2	1·4	·1	3·6	·3	3·4	·5	4·8	...	2·3	...	15·6	1·1
Agra ...	1,220,819	873,976	21,807	35,473	...	13,666	·9	...	2·3	1·0	...	...	5·0	2·0	2·2	1·1	4·9	·1	15·3	4·2
Etah ...	967,680	620,800	9,976	14,843	...	4,867	·4	·5	·4	·1	1·3	...	·7	4·3	5·6	·2	4·5	·2	12·9	5·3
Mainpuri ...	1,085,626	607,409	39,711	47,601	...	7,890	·5	·6	·5	...	·5	·3	7·0	...	5·7	·9	4·1	·1	18·3	1·9
Farukhabad ...	1,116,633	687,361	19,039	24,632	...	5,593	·4	·4	·3	...	1·9	·3	8·0	3·6	6·6	2·3	5·3	...	22·5	6·6
Etáwah ...	1,274,240	563,200	43,193	58,762	...	15,569	·3	...	·7	·6	1·3	...	4·4	·3	7·4	·6	10·1	·2	24·2	1·7
Cawnpore ...	1,495,576	865,065	56,438	74,171	...	17,733	·3	·4	1·3	·5	·9	·4	4·9	1·6	7·7	3·4	2·4	·9	17·5	7·2
Delhi ...	817,280	532,480	83	150	...	67	...	·3	·2	·3	·5	3·7	11·7	1·3	17·0	·1	·5	...	26·9	5·7
Gurgaon ...	1,267,200	967,680	11,828	16,790	...	4,962	·9	·9	·1	·9	·9	4·8	8·5	1·4	15·0	·1	·9	1·8	26·3	9·9
Dehra Dún ...	653,271	82,248	3,597	4,979	...	1,382	3·9	2·2	3·8	2·1	·5	2·2	22·3	8·5	31·7	6·6	13·7	1·2	75·9	22·8
Bijnor ...	1,217,886	663,135	...	647	...	647	2·9	·3	1·5	·7	...	1·3	6·3	2·1	16·5	1·2	5·4	·5	32·6	6·1
Tarái ...	588,793	144,230	1,528	1,795	...	267	·9	·3	...	·3	2·0	5·0	3·0	7·0	37·4	5·1	6·3	·1	49·6	17·8
Bareilly ...	1,910,516	1,228,640	20,151	21,277	...	1,126	·5	...	·8	·2	6·5	·3	18·9	8·0	10·3	3·1	11·1	...	48·1	11·6
Jhánsi ...	1,002,880	482,560	85	29	56	...	·5	·5	·6	·4	1·7	·9	4·3	1·3	8·2	2·0	7·6	5·1	22·9	10·2
Hamírpur ...	1,463,424	806,128	103	259	...	156	...	...	2·3	1·7	·7	1·1	4·1	1·4	8·4	3·7	7·6	·7	23·1	8·6
Total ...	23,584,064	14,317,790	660,026	731,583	14,530	86,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net decrease ...		71,557														

No. B11.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by districts.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
1. Gardens and orchards	1,096	963	1,739	1,273	897	286	726	85	699	500	655	1,153	1	109	207	...	6	275	14	1	10,688
2. Sugarcane ...	11,353	32,959	54,183	8,861	941	3,888	2,973	570	6,032	4,359	8,689	7,927	...	135	679	...	202	3,882	6	22	147,661
3. Cereal grains—																					
(a) Rice ...	23,533	20,772	9,637	139	578	24	99	410	1,697	464	926	1,702	1	15	2,389	...	1,308	15,468	24	71	79,257
(b) Bájra ...	40	...	3	29	49	298	75	8	9	4	13	16	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
(c) Juár ...	...	...	12	679	2,274	1,732	1,355	288	1,003	440	849	1,444	23	1,041	49	...	...	64	...	2	11,255
(d) Maki ...	2,857	6,809	22,106	12,202	5,341	986	1,574	1,018	4,574	1,852	2,133	2,884	18	1,252	...	...	12	200	...	...	65,818
(e) Miscellaneous ...	2,467	4,045	2,568	221	469	320	661	330	3,710	258	1,539	228	1	87	...	...	...	139	22	...	17,065
4. Pulses ...	151	1,605	357	114	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	2	2,261
5. Fodder crops ...	527	3,030	7,645	4,348	249	341	146	...	...	...	...	...	15	854	..	...	...	...	...	...	17,155
6. Fibres—																					
(a) Cotton ...	3,078	7,743	19,122	17,112	8,763	5,251	2,379	665	1,153	86	338	110	20	7,896	7	...	...	53	1	...	73,777
(b) Other Fibrés ...	20	111	6	...	17	23	94	15	381	4	37	26	...	5	...	...	...	14	...	2	755
7. Dyes—																					
(a) Indigo ...	376	1,599	10,532	50,977	44,683	3,828	10,742	6,581	19,984	10,775	26,813	40,265	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	227,220
(b) Other dyes ...	24	173	...	...	...	174	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
8. Drugs—																					
(a) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b) Other drugs ...	156	44	25	54	12	1	11	1	33	67	3	1	...	...	266	...	...	1	...	...	675
9. Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	387	316	466	193	14	221	278	5	434	220	1,198	678	4	89	...	...	...	15	18	3	4,539
Total, 1878-79 ...	46,045	80,169	128,401	96,202	64,291	17,379	21,807	9,976	39,711	19,039	43,193	56,438	83	11,828	3,597	...	1,528	20,151	85	103	660,026
Total, 1877-78 ...	46,671	76,195	132,215	85,702	70,486	18,906	35,473	14,843	47,601	24,632	58,762	74,171	150	16,790	4,979	647	1,795	21,277	29	259	731,583

No. C11.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.								Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.	Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Division.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	303	782	562	1,142	1,484	1,225	1,682	7,180	775	2,230	207	281	...	15	10,688
2. Surgarcane ...	14,596	32,094	19,927	7,933	2,365	14,037	12,468	103,420	6,703	32,747	679	4,084	...	28	147,661
3. Cereal grains—															
(*a.*) Rice ..	14,754	7,427	2,088	266	1,270	3,169	1,486	30,460	42	29,495	2,389	16,776	...	95	79,257
(*b.*) Bájra ...	...	...	...	28	80	30	11	149	635	40	...	...	...	...	824
(*c.*) Juár ...	...	...	..	37	4,133	1,538	1,948	7,656	3,484	...	49	64	...	2	11,255
(*d.*) Maki ...	...	8,110	5,041	12,200	8,545	4,533	6,357	44,786	2,792	18,028	...	212	...	...	65,818
(*e.*) Miscellaneous ...	1,819	1,299	530	203	1,395	3,900	1,394	10,540	881	5,483	...	139	...	22	17,065
4. Pulses ...	1,468	282	238	124	...	...	1	2,113	8	99	...	39	...	2	2,261
5. Fodder crops ...	934	4,634	1,622	4,761	1	...	...	11,952	1,326	3,877	...	...	...	...	17,155
6. Fibres—															
(*a.*) Cotton ...	1,717	7,326	5,123	15,986	13,031	1,076	257	44,516	13,971	15,229	7	53	...	1	73,777
(*b.*) Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	63	207	220	490	112	137	...	14	...	2	755
7. Dyes—															
(*a.*) Indigo ...	...	4,453	7,394	46,060	63,436	51,721	43,578	216,642	8,315	2,262	...	1	...	....	227,220
(*b.*) Other dyes ...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	867	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
8. Drugs—															
(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(*b.*) Other drugs ...	1	5	...	63	7	4	99	179	12	217	265	1	...	...	675
9. Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	450	34	58	2,055	467	3,064	561	878	...	15	...	21	4,539
Total, 1878-79 ...	35,789	66,412	42,975	88,837	95,868	83,495	69,980	483,356	40,484	110,722	3,597	21,679	...	188	660,026
Total, 1877-78 ...	35,680	69,047	42,547	85,528	110,065	107,529	90,917	541,313	57,652	103,632	4,979	23,072	647	288	731,583

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue, and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first month of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.														
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Sea Customs Revenue.														
Bengal ... Gross ...	8,20,262	1,59,927	9,80,189	6,74,213	68,708	7,42,921	6,81,512	1,20,534	8,02,046	7,61,055	96,794	8,57,849	7,09,346	86,026	7,95,372
Nett ...	8,16,236	1,57,744	9,73,980	6,70,591	62,977	7,33,568	6,80,114	1,12,570	7,92,684	7,59,302	84,165	8,43,467	7,02,855	75,884	7,78,739
Bombay ... Gross ...	3,82,776	1,06,300	4,89,076	3,70,035	13,181	3,83,216	5,41,871	19,556	5,61,427	5,41,740	26,479	5,68,219	4,92,894	25,117	5,18,011
Nett ...	3,44,064	1,05,363	4,49,427	3,35,834	13,025	3,48,859	5,01,526	19,367	5,20,893	5,08,442	26,277	5,34,719	4,48,545	25,117	4,73,662
Sind ... Gross ...	26,801	32,504	59,305	12,646	4,183	16,829	32,135	6,505	38,640	26,353	4,253	30,606	24,808	4,406	29,214
Nett ...	26,749	32,504	59,253	12,472	4,183	16,655	32,115	6,494	38,609	26,341	4,253	30,594	24,738	4,406	29,144
Madras ... Gross ...	1,50,268	1,01,533	2,51,801	1,44,753	52,941	1,97,694	1,37,909	18,990	1,56,899	1,43,046	39,748	1,82,794	1,08,064	32,560	1,40,624
Nett ...	1,48,795	1,00,288	2,49,083	1,44,062	52,941	1,97,003	1,33,597	18,990	1,52,587	1,39,286	39,663	1,78,949	1,07,307	31,563	1,38,870
B. Burma Gross ...	80,275	7,20,283	8,00,558	90,873	4,96,351	5,87,224	1,03,627	4,69,899	5,73,526	1,55,623	5,21,944	6,77,567	1,21,156	7,01,374	8,22,530
Nett ...	78,788	7,11,815	7,90,603	88,419	4,87,787	5,76,206	1,03,001	4,64,454	5,67,455	1,54,679	5,13,285	6,67,964	1,21,071	6,76,794	7,97,865
TOTAL ... Gross...	14,60,382	11,20,547	25,80,929	12,92,520	6,35,364	19,27,884	14,97,054	6,35,484	21,32,538	16,27,817	6,89,218	23,17,035	14,56,268	8,49,483	23,05,751
Nett ...	14,14,632	11,07,714	25,22,346	12,51,378	6,20,913	18,72,291	14,50,353	6,21,875	20,72,228	15,88,050	6,67,643	22,55,693	14,04,516	8,13,764	22,18,280
	Land Customs Revenue.[2]														
Bombay ... Gross ...										778	1,879	2,657	1,124	2,535	3,659
Nett ...										778	1,879	2,657	1,124	2,535	3,659
Madras ... Gross ...	*No information available.*									6,781	4,387	11,168	4,337	4,943	9,280
Nett ...										6,781	4,387	11,168	4,337	4,943	9,280
TOTAL ... Gross ...										7,559	6,266	13,825	5,461	7,478	12,939
Nett ...										7,559	6,266	13,825	5,461	7,478	12,939
GRAND TOTAL ... Gross ...										16,35,376	6,95,484	23,30,860	14,61,729	8,56,961	23,18,690
Nett ...										15,95,609	6,73,909	22,69,518	14,09,977	8,21,242	22,31,219

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui.
2. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
Statistical Branch;
Calcutta, 13th May 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 478, 479, 482 AND 483 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH MAY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	13 2	13 2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Cachar ...	8 6	8 6	9 6	13 5	13 5	16 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	13 5	12 13	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 11	11 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 10	8 0	
	Goálpárá ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp ...	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	00 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	8 0	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	5 2	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	6 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
Rajpootana.	Dholpur ...	12 7	12 11	10 4	18 4	18 2	13 12	6 12	6 12	5 8	8 7	9 0	6 6	16 11	17 0	9 4	16 0	16 4	7 15	...	...	...	14 2	14 10	12 2	...	...	...	10 14	9 13	14 6	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th MAY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects continue fair; the want of rain is much felt in parts of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Matters are favourable in Mysore where good rain has fallen in various places. In the Bombay Presidency there has been slight rain in only the Southern Mahratta districts, Kaira, part of Hyderabad and Satara; preparations for the monsoon crops are going on everywhere; in one division of Hyderabad severe hailstorms have caused serious damage, and in part of Kaladgi the people are said to be wandering about in search of employment. The *rabi* harvest in the Central Provinces has now been quite completed and land is being ploughed and manured for the *kharif* sowings; prices are rising in some districts and remain high in others. Ploughing operations are progressing in Berar. In Central India prices are rising. The state of things in Rajputana is on the whole promising. Rain has fallen generally in Eastern and Northern Bengal and improved prospects; in Central Bengal there has been only slight and partial rain and more is much wanted; except in Midnapore no rain fell in Western Bengal nor in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore; cultivation is retarded and where there has been no good rain the crops on the ground are suffering greatly; the outturn of the spring rice, now being reaped, is not expected to be favourable; prices are still rising in some districts; small-pox and cholera continue in many places. Heavy rain fell in Assam and the outlook is satisfactory. In British Burma general health is good; a few cases of small-pox and cholera have occurred and cattle disease exists in two districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is hot and seasonable; cholera and cattle disease are prevalent in the northern districts. The *rabi* harvest is going on in the Punjab with fair results; cholera is reported from only four districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 10th)	·33 (average of 2 stations).	Rice 10·93, *cholum* 13·84, *raggi* 18·22, *cumboo* 13·7; *cholum* and *cumboo* under wells in Vinukonda taluk doing well; *raggi* under wells and cotton harvested in Palnad taluk, outturn ¾.
Kurnool. („ „)	·59 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 11·34, *cholum* 16·18, *raggi* 21·84, *cumboo* 17·19; fever prevalent; agricultural operations going on throughout the district; second crop paddy being harvested under Cumbum tank, outturn ¾; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·72, *cholum* 17·71, *raggi* 17·80, *cumboo* 14·27; rivers almost dry; wet and dry crops, though generally in good condition, require rain; harvest of *gingelly*, chillies and *chil* seeds, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·42, *cholum* 17·01, *raggi* 17·54, *cumboo* 17·58.
Malabar („ „)	1·0 (average of 5 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·13, *raggi* 17·19; prices slightly risen in Wynaad and Ponani, fallen in Calicut and Palghat, stationary elsewhere; sowing of first crop in progress everywhere; pasture scanty.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; rain much wanted in parts of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.
Bombay (May 14th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 11th 5 feet 8 inches, against 14 feet 2 inches last year; one fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee; fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest over; river very low for time of year; cholera increasing in Sukkur; small-pox in nine talukas; cattle disease in seven talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 3 talukas, maximum 1·55.	*Kharif* preparations being made; fearful hailstorms causing serious damage in Hála division; small-pox continues in two talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cloudy, hot, and very sultry; *batái* of *rabi* crops progressing; preparations for *kharif* on the Begári limited, on the desert canal active; prices of food-grains decreasing.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat increasing; ploughing and manuring operations continue.
Pánch Mahála ...	...	Weather clear and hot.
Kaira ...	·04	Thunder storms with rain; fall of hailstones in a few villages of Borsad taluka; two deaths by lightning in that taluka; four cases of cholera in Mehmadabad taluka, two cases fatal.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking nearly over; general health good.
Broach ...	...	Five cholera cases in city, one fatal; weather hot; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik—		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops gathered; preparations for next season commenced; public health good; prices of grains rising.
Násik ...	...	Harvest gathered; land being prepared for *kharif*.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 12th)	...	Weather warm; public health good; slight fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping over.
Ratnágiri („ 6th)	...	Preparation for monsoon crops progressing; fever in two talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Prices of *bajri* and *jowari* steady in city, rising in districts.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Monsoon crop preparations progressing; public health good; prices of grain rising.
Sholapur ...	...	Weather very hot and cloudy; general condition of people middling.
Satara ...	Slight rain	Fever in six talukas; ground being prepared for monsoon crops.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	·24 at Hungund; ·10 at Indi.	Land being prepared for *kharif;* fever continues; people wandering for employment in Sindgi.
Belgaum ...	·31 at Belgaum; ·43 at Sampgaon.	Prospects fair; fever continues; rain needed to reduce prices of grain.
Dharwar ...	In six talukas average ·49.	Tillage commenced in six talukas; heavy flights of locusts over two talukas; fever slightly prevalent.
Kanara ...	...	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop; health good.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; intermittent fever prevalent; thunder storms with drops of rain; cholera continues.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather very hot; one death from cholera at Buldana.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting almost over; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally very warm; preparation for monsoon crops going on; showers in Southern Mahratta districts; public health generally fair, though cholera exists in Sukkur and to a slight extent in several districts.
Bengal—(May 14th)—		
Chittagong ...	·31	
Noakholly ...	·68	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	5·87	
Hill Tipperah ...	6·04	Cholera yet prevalent.
Backergunge ...	1·32	Public health improved.
Furreedpore ...	1·45	Health good.
Dacca ...	·3	
Tipperah ...	·07	
Mymensingh ...	2·02	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in Baraset, Dum-Dum, and the suburbs.
Jessore ...	1·31	Cholera in Bagirhat and Khoolna.
Nuddea ...	*Nil.*	
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent in places.
Pubna ...	·46	Cholera and small-pox rather abated.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Bogra ...	·24	Cholera prevalent in Thana Khetlál; rest of district fairly healthy.
Maldah ...	*Nil.*	
Dinagepore ...	*Nil.*	
Rungpore	·87	Small-pox still prevailing in Bagdogra.
Cooch Behar ...	4·70	Cholera decreasing.
Jalpáiguri ...	·21	
Darjeeling ...	2·77	
Midnapore ...	1·82	Small-pox still prevalent.
Howrah ...	*Nil.*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in Culna and Raneegunge, small-pox in Boodbood.
Bankoora ...	*Nil.*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil.*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil.*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil.*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil.*	
Purneah ...	*Nil.*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil.*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent; cholera epidemic in places.
Chumparun ...	*Nil.*	
Patna ...	*Nil.*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox continues.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevalent in interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil.*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox in Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	·02	Cholera still prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil.*	
Pooree ...	*Nil.*	
		General Remarks.—Rain in Eastern and Northern Bengal generally improved prospects; in Central Bengal rain slight and partial and more much needed; excepting Midnapore no rain yet in Western Bengal, and none also in Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore; cultivation retarded, and such crops as are on the ground suffering greatly, save where good rain has fallen; spring rice being reaped, outturn not expected good; prices still rising in some districts; small-pox and cholera in many places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 14th)—		
Benares (May 13th)	...	Sugar-cane being irrigated; no other crop in ground at present; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Hot; seasonable weather; health good.
Jhánsi („ 14th)	...	Hot winds prevail; health generally good; prices still rising.
Agra („ 13th)	...	Heat increasing; fever prevalent in city; cholera and cattle disease in district.
Bareilly („ 14th)	...	Weather seasonable; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; cholera 159 seizures, 52 deaths; foot-and-mouth disease in Sardhana, Mawána and Gháziabad; cheapest prices, wheat 16½, gram 15½, *jowar* 20, barley 22½ seers.
Kumaun („ 13th)	...	Crops being cut, except on irrigated land, outturn poor; cholera still prevalent.
Lucknow („ 14th)	...	Weather seasonable; crops harvested; health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	...	Sugar-cane, cotton and *sáwán* are the only crops on the ground just now, they are being irrigated; weather seasonable.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	Agricultural operations limited to irrigation of sugar-cane; westerly winds continue; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and cattle disease still prevalent in the northern districts; weather hot, but seasonable.
Punjab—(May 13th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops being gathered; prospects average; cholera and fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable but cloudy; *kharif* sowings progressing; prices of food-grains fluctuating slightly; cholera prevails, chiefly among pilgrims.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops being harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops cut; prices steady; sickness diminishing.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops being threshed.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest yield good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops average; health fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain ...	Agricultural prospects average; cholera prevails.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being threshed; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops being gathered.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable and prospects at present fair.
Central Provinces (May 14th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Very hot; health good; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Betúl ...	Occasional showers	Cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; slight cholera and small-pox; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 14th)	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing for *kharif* continues; cholera and small-pox slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; cloudy at intervals; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Hot; ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy and hot; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings; health good; prices rising.
Bhandara (May 13th)	...	Cloudy and hot; rain anxiously awaited to commence ploughing for *kharif* sowings; fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices rising.
Seoni ...	·05	Cloudy; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; cholera continues.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; very hot; fields being manured and ploughed for *kharif* sowings; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Mándla ...	...	*Rabi* outturn fairly satisfactory; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; *rabi* harvest completed; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·05	Outturn of *rabi* very poor; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	Few drops of rain occasionally.	Cloudy; harvest completed; small-pox continues; prices rising owing to large exports.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy and close; fields being ploughed for *kharif* sowings; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (May 10th)	...	Very hot; fields being manured and ploughed for *kharif* sowings; outturn of *rabi* generally good; cholera increasing; small-pox continues; cattle disease prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	...	Cloudy; water scarce; cholera disappearing; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and very hot, with slight rain at Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Betúl; *rabi* harvest completed; land being manured and ploughed for *kharif* sowings; cholera prevalent in 7 districts; prices rising in some districts and continue high and steady in others.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (May 14th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues normal; a few cases of cholera in Ramree and Cheduba island.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Thirteen deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district good; no cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Slight cholera and small-pox in two circles, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; 190 deaths from cattle disease in Kyoonpyaw, and 181 in Yaigyee townships from 15th March to 14th April, 117 in Thabbung in April.
Henzada ...	...	Public health normal.
Prome ...	...	Two cases of cholera, otherwise health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox decreasing; a few cases of cholera at Allanmyo.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Report not received.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
Tavoy (May 3rd)	...	Ditto.
		General Remarks.—General health good; a little small-pox and cholera; cattle disease in two districts.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (May 14th)	5·26; on evening of 9th hailstorm from north.	Some of the hailstones measured 4 inches across, and weighed from 4 to 5 ounces; *aus* coming up well.
Sylhet („ „)	6·35	*Bura* rice outturn better than expected; water very high for time of year; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg (May 14th)—	·90 in Bangalore; ·27 in Coorg; copious showers also fell in various parts of the province.	Prospects of season favourable; prices stationary; fever continues in several districts; two fatal cases of cholera occurred in the Shimoga district.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (May 14th)	...	Heat intense; ploughing operations going on.
Central India— (May 14th)	Slight showers throughout Malwa.	Prices rising; health good.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (May 11th)	Shower on 10th	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; hot and cloudy; cooler and more breezy since 10th; seasonable.
Marwar („ 10th)	...	Health and prospects good; hot and cloudy; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 9th)	...	Tanks, wells, and health good; hot winds during day.
Harowtee („ 10th)	·01 in Deoli	Health good; weather cloudy occasionally with dust storms.
Jhallawar („ 8th)	...	Tanks and wells low; hot; health good.
Ajmere („ 14th)	Showers accompanied with thunder.	Hot; few cases sporadic cholera; prices steady, probably kept up by general purchases for consumption.
Jeypore ...	Drops	Stormy; health good.
Bhurtpur ...	...	Health good; bazar low; occasionally cloudy.
Ulwur ...	...	Wells failing; cholera in four tahsils; seasonable.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	5	12	17	5	12	17	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.
From 2 to 10 years	42	20	62	42	20	62	
„ 10 to 20 „	76	31	107	76	31	107	
„ 20 to 30 „	187	110	297	187	110	297	
„ 30 to 40 „	10	5	15	10	5	15	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	320	178	498	320	178	498	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.
Western Bengal	11	4	15	11	4	15	
Central ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	24	12	36	24	12	36	
N.-W. Provinces	140	76	216	140	76	216	
Oudh	129	84	213	129	84	213	
Central India	9	2	11	9	2	11	
Punjab	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Grand Total ...	320	178	498	320	178	498	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Brahmins, high caste	39	12	51	39	12	51	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.
Agriculturist } Hindus	100	50	150	100	50	150	
Artisans } Hindus	7	9	16	7	9	16	
Low castes } Hindus	110	62	172	110	62	172	
Musulmans	64	45	109	64	45	109	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	320	178	498	320	178	498	

Memo.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	256	133	389
2. Musulmans ...	64	45	109
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	320	178	498

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	...	7 4	9 4	...	...	...	9 5	9 4	7 1	10 5	11 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 6	11 7	23 1	17 2	13 8	215 8	215 8	215 8	12 0	12 0	11 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 2	15 1	15 1	13 0	16 8	16 8	12 9	16 2	15 1	12 1	18 7	17 5	14 0	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 9	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 2	19 2	13 4	...	...	...	19 1	17 3	12 7	25 2	22 0	12 6	243 0	161 8	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	6 9	6 9	6 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	6 5	13 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 2	12 7	20 5	19 4	13 7	129 3	129 3	13 1	13 4	12 8	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	7 6	7 6	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	21 1	21 1	13 4	19 1	19 1	...	20 0	20 0	13 6	18 9	18 4	11 5	85 0	85 0	90 7	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	7 0	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	9 1	9 5	4 9	10 4	11 2	8 3	15 0	15 0	12 6	16 3	15 9	13 5	21 4	20 2	14 6	19 8	18 1	12 9	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	10 0	...	...	...	8 6	9 1	5 6	10 0	10 3	6 7	13 4	14 9	11 8	14 1	15 5	...	15 5	17 4	12 1	17 4	18 5	12 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	12 8	11 9	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	5 1	5 4	5 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 4	5 7	13 4	13 4	12 7	14 1	14 1	...	...	16 8	7 7	16 5	16 5	11 6	213 8	213 8	243 0	12 5	12 0	11 3	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	6 1	6 0	7 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 8	8 0	10 4	10 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	10 1	15 8	15 2	10 2	...	17 5	10 8	17 7	17 2	11 4	88 1	87 5	83 8	13 5	13 9	12 8	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	8 6	12 1	11 7	9 4	17 3	...	...	18 5	18 5	...	18 5	18 5	11 6	18 3	18 3	12 1	93 3	93 3	97 2	13 9	13 9	13 9	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	5 4	5 4	7 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 8	12 6	12 6	8 8	...	...	10 9	...	17 3	9 1	20 5	17 9	11 7	21 7	19 7	10 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 7	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 7	11 4	11 4	9 2	20 2	18 5	13 4	17 7	17 3	11 5	16 7	16 7	12 3	22 0	22 0	13 7	233 3	233 8	233 8	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	6 6	6 6	5 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 1	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	14 5	14 5	13 0	16 6	16 6	15 1	19 2	19 2	12 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 9	12 9	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	6 9	6 9	5 6	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	8 6	10 5	10 9	8 7	14 7	14 7	...	16 5	15 9	14 0	17 1	17 0	14 1	20 8	18 5	13 9	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	12 1	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	6 2	5 1	5 1	...	...	...	9 9	10 1	8 8	10 3	10 6	10 1	16 2	14 6	...	17 6	15 4	16 2	17 8	18 6	14 7	17 8	18 2	12 9	102 1	106 9	126 4	14 0	14 0	13 5	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	5 0	5 0	5 3	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	8 0	10 6	10 6	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 6	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	7 4	7 0	6 6	...	...	...	10 3	9 9	8 1	10 9	10 4	9 0	17 4	17 4	13 0	19 9	19 9	17 5	23 0	19 7	13 1	21 8	21 8	17 1	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	4 3	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	6 8	8 8	8 0	7 2	13 9	13 9	10 8	14 0	14 0	11 2	13 7	13 0	9 4	12 4	11 6	10 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	6 4	6 7	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 2	11 3	10 8	9 1	15 9	15 9	10 3	15 9	15 9	9 8	19 5	19 5	12 0	22 4	22 4	13 7	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	6 5	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 1	9 3	11 3	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	8 8	18 5	16 8	12 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	7 7	6 15	6 10	14 10	15 3	15 3	5 15	5 15	4 15	9 1	10 7	7 9	11 4	12 3	10 10	11 0	11 6	8 12	8 7	8 7	9 6	10 7	10 13	9 9	61 6	61 7	61 6	11 0	12 9	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	7 8	8 0	8 8	13 0	12 0	13 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	7 4	8 0	8 10	13 5	16 0	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 11	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	7 1	7 0	6 3	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2	6 2	4 9	6 11	6 11	5 11	9 4	8 3	10 15	9 14	9 4	8 11	...	...	...	9 4	8 11	8 3	120 0	120 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	7 9½	7 9½	8 6½	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	8 6½	10 0	9 6	6 11	6 13	6 14	5 14	...	...	...	8 14½	9 6½	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	7 0	5 13	7 6	...	6 13	8 6	6 14	6 6	6 0	9 7	9 0	6 14	9 5	8 15	8 8	10 9	9 5	8 13	9 5	8 13	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
	Colába (Alibág) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 12	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibag) ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	9 4	9 4	8 9	...	...	...	5 11	5 12	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 15	8 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 12	10 12	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 14	13 0	11 14	12 0	13 18	14 10	13 3	11 5	11 5	9 9	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 5	12 0	11 5	Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	7 12	7 14	7 10	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 2	7 7	...	...	12 9	10 1	11 5	9 14	...	...	...	9 11	10 2	7 10	79 0	79 0	85 5	11 11	11 10	11 2	Ahmednagar ...		
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	5 14	7 12	7 7	6 13	11 1	11 10	10 10	11 9	11 0	9 10	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	61 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...		
	Sholápur ...	7 4	7 4	6 12	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	10 6	9 3	...	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	7 8	128 0	134 0½	85 10	10 8	10 5	9 1	Sholápur ...		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	4 13	4 12	5 13	...	...	...	8 1½	7 3	6 10	8 8	8 1	7 9	9 4½	9 7	10 5	11 7½	11 15	11 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	6 6	...	...	240 0	10 8	11 12	10 10	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
	Satara ...	6 1	6 1	6 11	...	...	13 4	5 1	8 4	5 14	8 9	8 12	5 15	11 1	13 0	11 1	11 2	12 8	11 3	...	...	...	9 1	9 2	6 14	116 8	116 8	129 7	10 3	10 3	11 10	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	6 0	5 12	8 1	12 8	12 2	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 5	12 10	12 6	13 0	12 8	12 3	14 8	16 0	14 8	8 0	7 14	8 0	120 0	125 0	150 0	12 8	13 8	14 8	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	6 8	...	10 8	...	...	10 8	...	...	12 8	...	...	6 8	...	...	89 0	...	...	11 8	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	5 15	6 1	6 7	...	...	...	8 9	7 2	5 12	10 9	9 15	8 10	10 7	10 6	10 0	8 9	8 9	8 7	14 2	14 2	13 0	9 2	9 2	8 3	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	15 11	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	10 8	10 3	10 3	8 13	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	7 14	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 11	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 11	12 8	12 6	12 6	13 0	11 7	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	10 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	6 9	6 14	7 13	9 12	9 9	10 11	6 7	6 7	5 7	7 12	8 1	7 4	10 8	10 15	10 11	9 7	9 12	8 15	...	...	...	8 6	9 8	7 10	96 0	96 0	106 8	12 0	12 0	...	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	8 5½	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	4 6¼	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 8	5 0	10 6	10 6	10 0	10 6	10 0	10 1	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	8 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	9 0	9 8	10 15	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	4 8	12 12	13 4	14 1	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	11 8	11 0½	12 10	16 8½	14 10½	14 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 3½	0 7½	13 12	13 8½	...	...	...	14 14	14 14½	13 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rájkot ...	7 8	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 7	9 0	7 6	9 12	7 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	9 6	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Rájkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 10	8 6	11 12	12 0	11 0	12 12	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 8	9 0	8 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	8 0	8 10	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	6 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	108 0	106 0	112 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 8	9 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	5 4	9 8	8 9	8 22	0 9	8 9	8 21	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
	Shikarpur ...	7 13	8 1	10 1	13 11	12 12	12 10	5 12	5 11	7 12	8 0	8 0	10 4	...	...	11 0	10 2	9 13	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 0	12 2	255 0	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	8 4	8 1	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	7 1	6 8	...	...	...	8 5	8 4	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	11 8[a]	10 4	10 12	15 0	15 0	21 0	13 12	13 4	12 0	14 0	13 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	11 8[b]	11 12	11 12	14 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	17 0	17 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 8	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	11 12[c]	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	12 8	200 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	11 8[d]	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	11 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	11 6	9 8	9 11	13 5	14 0	15 4	5 11	5 11	5 5	11 6	11 0	10 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	11 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... [e]	...	11 8	...	...	15 12	6 8	6 4	6 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	12 5[f]	11 7	11 0	...	17 4	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 0	11 7	11 7	10 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5½	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	11 0[g]	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	9 12	11 8	12 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	12 12[h]	12 8	12 5½	...	...	20 0	11 0	11 12	10 8	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 9 6	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

[a] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 9-8 to 13-5 seers.
[b] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10-5 to 16 seer, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
[c] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13-9 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
[d] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 15 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
[e] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 11-4 seers, barley 13-5 to 14-8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11 seers.
[f] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 15 to 24 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
[g] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
[h] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 18 to 19 8 seers, best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bura) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bura) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bura) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	9 14	8 14	10 8	13 5	17 0	11 8	13 12	13 12½	12 4	16 3	15 9	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	12 0	15 0	18 12	25 0	14 0	9 0 to 11 4	10 8 to 12 0	9 0 to 9 12	12 12	13 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	9 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4½	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	12 0	10 2	10 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	13 8	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 0	12 12	12 8	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	9 0	10 5	7 3	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	12 7	13 3	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	10 8	10 12	10 0	13 5	20 0	29 0	10 0	10 8	11 7	11 4	12 4	13 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore ...	13 4	13 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 12	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	11 6	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	13 8	14 0	14 12	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 4	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	12 8	13 0	13 8	19 8	18 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	12 8 to 13 12	13 0 to 13 8	12 8 to 13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	11 8 to 12 8	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 0	13 0	13 0 to 13 8	11 8 to 11 12	21 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	12 4	12 0	13 8	22 0	18 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	13 4	12 0	12 0	20 4	20 4	18 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	14 0	13 8	11 0	22 4	24 4	16 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	22 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	15 7	14 7	11 5	21 0	18 9	15 7	8 4	8 4	8 4	12 11	13 6	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur ...	12 10	12 4	11 5	18 15	18 14	17 11	11 5	12 0	8 13	13 14	13 14	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	13 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	13 0	13 6	12 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	9 3	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 0	17 1*	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	9 12	12 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	8 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	9 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	9 8	10 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	13 2	13 2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 3	8 6	8 6	16 0	13 5	16 0	11 6	12 4	10 10	12 4	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	14 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0
	Saháranpur ...	16 3	14 5	21 8	22 10	22 8	35 2	7 8	7 8	8 9	9 9	9 9	10 12	16 3	16 0	23 11	12 12	12 12	14 0
	Muzaffarnagar ...	16 12	15 6	16 0	24 14	24 14	24 3	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	22 0	22 0	15 6	19 12	19 12	11 0
	Meerut ...	16 8	16 0	14 12	21 8	21 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	20 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	12 0
	Bulandshahr ...	16 4	16 8	15 8	22 0	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	10 0
	Aligarh ...	17 4	17 8	15 8	22 0	22 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	19 8	12 0	...	18 0	10 0
	Kumaun' ...	9 8	10 0	9 4	12 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Central Districts—contd.															
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	9 10	11 0	12 8	192 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	120 0 to 160 0	8 4	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 2	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 2	7 14	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	10 0	12 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 7	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 5	7 3	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	11 4	13 5	12 12	91 4	91 4	90 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.															
	Patna ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 13 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	20 0	22 0	17 8	14 0	11 0	14 4	160 0	120 0	176 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	18 4	18 4	17 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	14 1	126 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhágulpur ...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 6	126 4	126 4	157 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágulpur ...		
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	80 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribágh ...	23 0	24 0	16 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	22 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Manbhoom ...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	11 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	7 0	6 7	6 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	6 8	7 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	25 14	172 0	150 8	150 0	9 9	9 9	9 1	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 10	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	16 8	18 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	17 8	14 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers.

† In Roygunge the price of best rice is 11 seers and of common rice 12 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-5 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

§ In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 9 seers.

‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-6 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 8 seers.

** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram (at Jaffergunge) 10 seers.

†† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.

‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 13-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10-10 to 12 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.

‖‖ In the interior the price of best rice is 12 seers, and of common rice 13 to 14 seers.
In the interior the price of best rice various from 10 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 18 seers.

¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, common rice 13-12 to 15 seers, lesser millets (at Nowada) 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 18 seers, and gram 14 to 15-8 seers.

*** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 18-8 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 18 seers, great millet 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-8 seers.

††† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, murwa (at Madhoobani) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 15 seers.

‡‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 11-8 to 18-8 seers, lesser millets 20 to 84 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 37-8 seers, and gram 15-12 to 21 seers.

§§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 28 seers, best rice 8-8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 13 to 15-4 seers, lesser millets 28 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 34 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

‖‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-7 to 16-16 seers, barley 21 to 26-5 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9-9 seers, common rice 13-2 to 16-2 seers, jowar 21 to 26-2 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26-2 seers, and gram 16-7 to 16-16 seers.

¶¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Soopole) 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.

**** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

†††† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.

‡‡‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 15 to 22 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 30-8 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.

§§§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 10 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20-8 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.

‖‖‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18·56 seers, barley 13·50 to 15 seers, best rice 10·12 to 15 seers, common rice 13·50 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (at Daltongunge) 23·6 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 17·50 seers, and gram 13·50 to 16 seers.

¶¶¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	... 13 4	13 4	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál	...		
	Bijnor	... 15 3	14 10	15 12	22 4	24 3	25 14	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 9	10 2	8 7	18 0	19 2	12 6	16 5	16 5	5 10	9 0	10 0	7 0	15 3	17 7	17 7	Bijnor	...		
	Moradabad	... 17 3	16 14	17 3	23 2	23 12	22 8	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 10	10 10	8 2	21 4	21 4	18 12	17 8	19 6	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 5	16 14	17 7	Moradabad	...		
	Budaun	... 16 8	15 14	18 0	21 9½	21 0	25 12½	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 9½	9 14	8 6	13 8	19 3	9 0	12 0	18 0	8 6	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 12	16 14	16 14	Budaun	...		
	Bareilly	... 14 6	14 6	12 8	22 8	22 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	4 1	10 0	10 0	7 3	20 10	20 0	10 0	16 4	18 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 12	17 0	16 14	Bareilly	...		
	Sháhjahánpur	... 16 12	17 8	15 15	23 2	24 8	22 12	6 2	6 2	6 0	11 4	11 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	9 0	16 4	17 8	16 14	Sháhjahánpur	...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	... 18 12	16 4	16 14	20 0	25 0	27 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	7 3	...	20 0	12 8	...	19 6	13 12	15 0	15 0	9 0	16 12	16 12	16 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...		
	Muttra	... 14 8	13 8	14 8	20 0	...	19 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	Muttra	...		
	Agra	... 14 8	14 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 8	20 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	10 0	10 5	10 5	10 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Agra	...		
	Farukhabad	... 16 1	16 0	15 8	21 13	21 13	21 6	5 12	5 14	5 12	10 0	10 8	9 12	21 13	21 1	...	18 5	18 5	...	15 12	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Farukhabad	...		
	Mainpuri	... 15 12	15 8	15 12	21 4	30 0	20 12	4 0	4 4	5 12	11 0	11 8	7 3	...	21 0	...	...	18 8	...	16 8	17 8	15 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Mainpuri	...		
	Etáwah	... 14 0	14 8	14 4	21 8	21 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	18 8	20 8	12 0	18 0	19 8	12 0	16 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Etáwah	...		
	Etah	... 16 12	16 8	16 12	22 0	22 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Etah	...		
	Jalaun	... 16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 3	22 0	22 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Jalaun	...		
	Jhánsi	... 14 4	15 3	13 8	23 4	23 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	7 3	21 10	21 10	15 8	21 0	21 0	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Jhánsi	...		
	Lalitpur	... 13 12	13 0	13 4	27 0	26 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Lalitpur	...		
	Cawnpore	... 13 8	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	18 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 12	20 0	21 8	15 0	17 0	18 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore	...		
	Fatehpur	... 13 8	13 6	13 8	18 4	18 12	18 4	6 9	6 8	6 9	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Fatehpur	...		
	Bánda	... 14 0	13 8	14 4	18 8	19 0	17 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	10 0	11 8	9 0	19 8	19 8	15 0	19 8	19 8	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Bánda	...		
	Allahabad	... 14 8	14 6	13 0	21 4	21 4	16 2	7 4	7 12	7 4	12 8	12 4	9 12	21 4	22 8	12 8	18 0	20 8	12 4	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Allahabad	...		
	Hamírpur	... 15 8	15 12	15 4	19 11	19 2	17 2	5 8	5 8	6 12	10 2	11 0	8 0	19 15	21 4	12 7	17 0	18 0	10 6	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Hamírpur	...		
	Jaunpur	... 15 14	15 8	13 6	22 15	22 15	18 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	11 4	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	14 2	18 5	18 5	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Jaunpur	...		
	Gorakhpur	... 14 6	14 6	13 2	20 11½	21 9½	17 8	10 5½	10 5½	7 14	12 9½	12 9½	9 10	22 8	21 9½	13 2	14 6½	...	8 12	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Gorakhpur	...		
	Basti	... 14 4	13 8	14 4	24 0	22 6	17 8	9 8	10 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	8 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Basti	...		
	Azamgarh	... 12 13	12 9	13 3	16 6	19 7	18 13	6 10	6 10	6 10	8 15	12 3	11 0½	24 4	23 10	31 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Azamgarh	...		
	Mirzapur	... 13 0	13 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Mirzapur	...		
	Benares	... 14 2	14 2	13 1	19 13½	19 13½	17 10	7 10	7 10	6 8½	10 14	11 15½	11 11	16 5	21 12	13 1	17 6½	17 6½	8 11	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Benares	...		
	Gházipur	... 14 13	14 13	12 4	21 4	21 4	16 12	6 7	6 7	7 1½	12 4	12 4	9 10½	25 0	25 0	12 14	18 10½	18 10½	10 5	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Gházipur	...		
Punjab	Delhi	... 15 8	14 0	14 4	21 8	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	19 8	14 0	19 0	18 8	13 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Delhi	...		
	Gurgáon	... 16 8	15 0	13 8	21 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 12	13 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Gurgáon	...		
	Karnal	... 15 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Karnál	...		
	Hissar	... 13 8	11 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	18 8	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Hissar	...		
	Rohtak	... 13 9	13 0	13 8	19 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	17 0	13 0	18 8	16 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Rohtak	...		
	Sirsa	... 14 0	14 0	14 8	27 0	30 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 6	18 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Sirsa [*a*]	...		
	Umballa	... 18 0	15	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Umballa	...		
	Ludhiána	... No return received.																		No return received.						Ludhiána	...		
	Simla	... 10 8	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Simla	...		
	Jullundur	... 15 8	14 12	16 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	Jullundur	...		
	Hoshiárpur	... 15 8	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Hoshiárpur	...		
	Kángra	... 11 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Kángra	...		
	Amritsar	... 15 0	15 0	18 8	20 8	20 8	34 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	7 12	15 0	15 8	11 12	17 8	17 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Amritsar [*b*]	...		
	Siálkot	... 12 0	11 8	15 2	17 0	18 0	27 7	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	15 0	10 15	14 0	15 4	11 4	12 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Siálkot	...		
	Gurdáspur	... 14 8	13 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Gurdáspur	...		
	Lahore	... 14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Lahore [*c*]	...		
	Ferozepore	... 14 8	15 0	18 8	23 0	24 0	33 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Ferozepore	...		
	Gujránwála	... 12 4	12 8	15 12	17 8	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Gujránwála [*d*]	...		
	Ráwalpindi	... No return received.																		No return received.						Ráwalpindi	...		
	Jhelum	... 13 5	13 5	17 0	20 11	21 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	15 11	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Jhelum	...		
	Gujrát	... 15 8	13 7	15 2	26 0	28 0	30 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Gujrát	...		
	Shahpúr	... 13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	30 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Shahpúr	...		
	Mooltan	... 11 8	9 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Mooltan [*b*]	...		
	Jhang	... 13 12	9 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	13 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Jhang [*e*]	...		
	Montgomery	... 11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Montgomery	...		
	Muzaffargarh	... 13 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Muzaffargarh [*e*]	...		
	Dera Ismail Khán	... 11 11	10 8	18 2	18 2	17 14	27 8	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 0	14 12	16 4	14 3	12 5	16 4	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Dera Ismail Khan	...		
	Dera Ghází Khán	... No return received.																		35 0	35 0	52 8				Dera Ghází Khán	...		
	Bannu	...																		No return received.						Bannu	...		
	Pesháwar	... 7 14	8 0	14 0	10 4	10 1	35 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 9	8 4	8 12	8 12	20 10	7 9	7 14	14 12	85 0	86 0	80 0	39 10	41 0	52 0	Pesháwar	...		
	Kohát	... 10 10	9 13	17 3	12 11	13 11	38 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	12 12	11 8	11 8	20 6	11 8	11 13	21 11	102 0	102 0	102 0	75 9	63 6	102 0	Kohát [*g*]	...		
	Hazára	... 8 4	9 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	9 4	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	220 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [*f*]	...		
Oudh.	Lucknow	... 15 14	15 1	14 11½	22 4	22 3	20 14½	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 2½	10 8½	7 11½	20 4½	20 15½	13 4	17 14	18 10½	10 0	20 0*	21 8	16 12	15 6½	15 11½	14 7½	Lucknow	...		
	Unáo	... 15 0	14 12	14 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	21 0	21 4	10 0	16 8	16 4	14 0	Unáo	...		
	Bára Banki	... 15 4	15 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	28 0†	28 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	Bára Banki	...		
	Sitapur	... 17 11	17 8	17 10	24 5	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 2	Sitapur	...		
	Hardui	... No return received.																		160 0	160 0	160 0	No return received.			Hardui	...		
	Kheri	... 18 0	17 8	17 8	...	27 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	7 8	27 0	25 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	30 0†	30 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	11 0	Kheri	...		
	Fyzabad	... 15 4	14 14	13 4	22 0	17 12	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 8	10 12	8 4	24 12	24 0	...	16 0	15 12	...	...	32 0†	32 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	Fyzabad	...		
	Bharaich	... 16 0	15 8	13 8	27 0	25 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	27 0	27 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	38 0‡	38 0	10 8	19 4	19 7	15 0	Bharaich	...		
	Gonda	... 16 2	15 11	14 10	28 0	27 10	21 3	9 8	9 11	8 0	11 6	11 5	8 6	25 2	25 12	14 14	18 0	19 0	8 2	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	12 11	Gonda	...		
	Rai Bareli	... 16 4	16 8	13 13	23 0	23 12	19 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	7 4	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	25 0§	25 8	14 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	Rai Bareli	...		
	Sultánpur	... 17 0	17 0	13 8	24 8	26 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	21 0‖	21 8	14 1	17 0	16 10	13 3	Sultánpur	...		
	Partábgarh	... 17 0	16 4	13 1	25 13	25 8	17 13	12 0	11 12	7 11	13 8	13 5	8 7	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Partábgarh	...		

[*a*] Barley and firewood rising, jowar falling.
[*b*] Barley falling.
[*c*] Jowar rising.
[*d*] Barley rising.
[*e*] Wheat, bajra and jowar falling.
[*f*] Firewood falling.
[*g*] Salt falling.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).
† Kodo.
‡ Kodo, medwa, sawan.
§ Peas.
‖ Arhar, mash, and peas.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Véraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Véraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Véraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	10 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	7 0	10 4	12 8	10 0	13 0	13 14	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 4	8 12	120 0	115 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára ...	12 8	13 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	12 8	12 8	11 4	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	9 0	Bhandára ...		
	Chánda ...	10 8	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 13	7 9	14 11	17 2	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 12	10 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Chánda ...		
	Wardha ...	10 6	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	6 4	10 0	6 0	9 1	11 0	9 0	13 7	14 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 0	7 2	128 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha ...		
	Bálaghát ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	11 0	12 0	11 4	13 4	13 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	...	15 0	16 8	7 0	13 8	15 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	320 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Sangor ...	11 8	12 0	14 8	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	140 0	200 0	6 4	6 0	6 6	Sangor ...		
	Damoh ...	12 8	13 4	16 8	...	...	12 0	9 8	12 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 14	15 8	16 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 2	9 4	9 2	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	10 12	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	10 0	260 0	260 0	320 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	11 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	12 8	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	12 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
	Chhindwára ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	9 6	9 6	10 4	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 12	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	11 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	7 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	17 0	...	12 0	13 0	...	30 0	35 8	37 8	12 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimár ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	12 6	14 2	14 3	12 0	13 15	12 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Nimár ...		
	Raipur ...	22 0	23 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	21 0	11 8	23 0	24 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	20 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0	66 0	80 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	128 0	140 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...																											No return received			Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...																														Chudderghat ...		
	Amráoti ...	8 0	8 7	8 5	8 0	9 0	8 5	6 0	6 2	6 0	7 0	7 5	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	10 5	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	45 0	45 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti ...		
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 7	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	12 5	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
	Wún ...	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Wún ...		
	Básim ...	7 7	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 7	8 0	5 5	8 0	8 0	15 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	10 0	10 0	6 5	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	5 5	5 5	6 0	7 0	7 2	8 5	8 2	8 7	6 2	9 2	9 7	7 2	...	16 2	11 0	...	...	...	24 5	26 2	11 2	19 0	20 0	11 5	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	10 5	10 2	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar ...	...	...	8 1	6 0	4 6	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	7 3	...	..	10 5	25 9	24 0	11 1	29 1	29 1	10 3	26 2	26 2	12 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar ...		
	Túmkúr ...	6 5	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	10 5	11 0	6 7	...	...	9 0	..	..	...	16 0	16 7	9 2	22 0	22 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Túmkúr ...		
	Mysore ...	3 5	6 3	4 0	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	6 1	11 4	10 3	6 5	28 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	9 4	23 6	22 6	11 3	81 6	81 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 3	Mysore ...		
	Hassan ...	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 5	8 7	6 2	10 0	11 2	6 2	11 0	12 5	5 5	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	135 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Hassan ...		
	Shimoga ...	4 2	4 2	4 7	5 2	5 2	5 7	9 7	9 7	5 2	12 5	12 5	7 7	21 0	21 0	12 5	...	...	...	32 2	31 5	14 2	16 7	16 7	12 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	9 5	9 2	7 5	Shimoga ...		
	Kadur ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
	Chitaldroog ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 2	10 0	5 5	11 2	12 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	21 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
	Coorg ...	6 2	6 2	5 5	6 4	6 2	5 8	9 5	9 7	6 9	14 2	14 7	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	25 6	11 1	20 4	22 3	10 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 9	8 0	Coorg ...		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore ...	11 4	10 4	11 3	15 12	14 8	14 1	5 5	5 0	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 5	16 0	15 8	12 10	14 8	14 8	12 2	...	...	...	12 2	12 10	12 2	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	19 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	10 8	10 4	12 8	14 4	14 0	15 0	6 3	6 4	6 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	14 0	14 4	11 8	12 12	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	42 0	Kishengurh ...		
	Ulwur ...	12 15	12 13	11 12	18 6	18 7	16 0	7 4	6 9	6 0	8 6	8 6	6 4	15 5	17 1	13 0	14 6	16 1	10 8	...	...	...	13 15	14 3	13 0	...	...	...	11 15	11 8	26 0	Ulwur ...		
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	14 10	13 0	13 4	19 4	19 13	16 12	7 0	7 0	6 11	8 6	8 14	7 10	17 12	16 11	13 0	16 14	15 5	15 11	17 8	17 0	17 8	14 2	14 2	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	26 12	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
	Kerowlee (City) ...	11 4	10 4	13 0	16 4	17 8	16 12	8 12	10 0	6 4	10 0	11 4	7 8	15 10	16 4	14 8	15 0	15 2	15 8	15 0	16 4	15 12	12 8	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City) ...		
	Ajmere ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ajmere ...		
	Deoli Cantonment ...	11 10	12 12	12 14	16 2	16 5	15 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	5 8	16 6	15 6	13 8	14 12	15 0	6 8	...	...	...	13 12	14 12	14 1	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	30 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	11 0	9 0	10 4	16 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 8	12 8	9 0	10 12	10 8	9 12	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	4 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohee ...	9 14	9 4	8 14	13 8	12 12	12 0	5 4	5 2	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	4 9 6	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	Sirohee ...		
	Abu ...	8 14	8 10	8 0	13 0	12 2	10 11	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 7	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	25 0	Abu ...		
	Anadra ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Anadra ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	10 0	9 8	6 8	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 9	8 3	8 3	12 14	11 11	10 15	5 13	5 13	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 8	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	4 6	8 12	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 1	...	11 14	...	...	...	5 10	...	3 12	7 8	...	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 6	9 12	...	...	...	8 12	...	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar ...	10 0	9 6	10 14	12 8	12 8	14 6	5 0	4 6	4 14	6 4	6 4	5 8	11 8	12 8	16 12	11 4	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 4	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwar ...		
	Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	16 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	16 4	16 4	16 4	Bickaneer ...		
	Boondee ...	17 0	14 12	16 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Boondee ...		
	Kotah ...	13 2	13 0	15 1	18 8	...	15 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 0	16 8	13 12	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 3	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	22 8	Kotah ...		
	Tonk ...	11 6	10 9	11 8	15 9	15 1	14 12	5 12	6 0	5 0	7 3	7 8	6 0	16 0	15 9	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 4	17 10	260 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	16 8	Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	11 11	11 6	12 11	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 1	4 7	17 12	17 12	15 3	11 6	10 3	10 2	...	...	...	13 6	14 5	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 8	20 0	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	12 8	11 0	12 8	16 8	15 0	14 2	6 0	7 8	6 0	7 0	9 8	7 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	0 7	8 11	8 12	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	7 15	17 15	10 10	Shahpoora ...		
	Dholpur ...	13 3	12 7	11 11	19 0	18 4	15 9	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 7	8 7	7 4	16 11	16 11	11 10	3 16	0 16	0 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	25 12	Dholpur ...		
																				...	...	...	14 3	14 2	13 2	...	...	...	10 15	10 14	15 6			
Central India.	Indore ...	8 6	9 3	10 7	...	...	...	6 10	7 0	5 11	7 8	8 0	6 10	12 0	13 5	15 0	11 6	12 10	10 0	...	...	...	9 9	11 11	10 3	107 0	107 0	120 0	8 14	9 3	8 9	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	12 0	12 7	10 15	16 15	17 5	12 6	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 7	16 9	12 6	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	10 15	118 10	118 10	100 7	9 13	10 1	9 2	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	13 8	14 4	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 0	6 8	7 0	5 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	19 0	21 4	17 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 10	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	9 4	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	4 14	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	13 2	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 4	11 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 10	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	13 0	12 8	12 0	19 0	...	18 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

* Six pies per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		British Burma.		Sind.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1875-76 ...	428,625	13,76,473	449,290	13,17,986	547,927	9,99,450	94,444	17,597	16,068	7,106	465,114	8,95,250	2,001,468	46,13,862
1876-77 ...	437,670	14,04,270	391,372	11,49,582	422,206	7,72,368	137,214	35,370	16,369	8,092	506,984	9,83,637	1,912,045	43,53,319
1877-78 ...	512,525	16,37,267	436,925	12,85,942	457,348	8,34,368	42,122	10,910	12,381	7,099	530,663	10,36,308	1,991,964	48,11,984
1878-79 ...	484,279	15,08,296	420,843	11,38,563	431,057	10,80,458	84,813	8,267	11,845	8,991	475,466	11,62,858	1,908,303	49,07,433
1879-80 ...	616,543	17,59,316	466,110	11,48,001	503,931	12,60,218	76,127	13,463	4,402	11,005	581,284	13,98,103	2,248,397	55,90,106
AVERAGE ...	495,928	15,37,124	432,908	12,08,015	472,494	9,89,372	86,950	17,122	12,253	8,459	511,902	10,95,249	2,012,435	48,55,311

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

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 21st May 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th MAY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are satisfactory. Slight rain has fallen in several districts of Mysore, and there have been heavy showers in Chitaldroog and Coorg; ploughing is going on in places. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for the monsoon crops are proceeding everywhere; the weather is very hot in Guzerat, close and cloudy in Bombay and stormy and showery in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera is prevalent in the Sind districts, Ahmedabad and Kaira. Slight rain has fallen in only three districts of the Central Provinces; the fields are however being prepared and manured for *kharif* sowings in all districts; prices are rising. Preparations for the *kharif* are progressing in Berar. In Central India prices of food are high. In Rajputana matters are on the whole promising. In Central and Eastern Bengal prospects generally have been improved by rain, but where the fall has been slight more is much wanted; drought continues in Western Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in most places the crops on the ground are withering and agricultural operations at a stand-still; Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in many places. The state of things in Assam is favourable. In British Burma general health is good; small-pox and cholera continue in places, and cattle disease prevails in two districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in Meerut and Fyzabad only; cholera is abating except in Meerut and Kumaun, and cattle disease is disappearing. The weather in the Punjab is seasonable and prospects are generally favourable; cholera is reported from five districts, but it appears to be declining.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kurnool (May 17th)	·28 (average of 2 stations).	Rice 11·34, *cholum* 16·18, *raggi* 21·84, *cumboo* 17·19; fever prevalent; agricultural operations going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·68, *cholum* 17·52, *raggi* 17·90, *cumboo* 14·65; rivers almost dry; the few isolated standing dry crops generally require rain, though in parts of the district they are in good condition; harvest of *gingelly* and chillies, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·11, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 17·15, *cumboo* 16·89.
Malabar („ „)	1·31 (average of 10 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·30, *raggi* 17·19; prices slightly fallen in Calicut, Emad, Walluvanad and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; sowing of first crop in progress; more rain required everywhere; pasture still scanty.
Kistna („ 20th)	·6 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·9, *cholum* 13·84, *raggi* 17·74, *cumboo* 13·58; *cholum* and *cumboo* under wells in Venakonda taluk doing well. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay (May 21st)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·03 at Sehwan ...	River at Kotri on 18th, 6 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 11 inches on same date last year; 76 cases of cholera in Kotri—31 fatal, 3 cases in Kurrachee—all fatal, two cases in Tháno Bula Khán; one case of small-pox in Kurrachee; fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	...	River 6 feet 2 inches on 19th—5 feet 9 inches lower than on same date last year; worms attacked *peshras* cultivation in Kakar taluka; small-pox in eleven and cattle disease in ten talukas; cholera in five talukas, but is abating.
Hyderabad ...	...	Sixteen cholera cases in Hyderabad taluka, seven fatal; small-pox in three talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather hot and sultry; *battái* in progress; prices of food-grains decreasing; preparations for *kharif* active on desert canal only; seven cases of small-pox in Thul and Jacobabad.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat intense; manuring operations continue; cholera again in Dhandhuka taluka, including Dholera.
Pánch Mahális ...	Few drops on 15th ...	Weather occasionally cloudy.
Kaira ...	...	Weather very warm; seven cholera cases in two talukas, three fatal.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking completed; general health good.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; weather very hot; mornings cloudy.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy; agricultural operations commenced.
Násik ...	Heavy rain on 20th...	Harvest gathered; land being prepared for *kharif*; strong east wind with the rain on 20th.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 19th)	...	Weather warm; public health good; slight fever in Pen; cattle disease to a slight extent in Mahád taluka.
Ratnágiri („ 13th)	...	Preparation for monsoon crop continues; fever in four talukas, 21 deaths in Málwan.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 1·26 at Purandhar; minimum ·08, at Bhimthari.	Rainfall general, except at Indápur.
Ahmednagar ...	·08 at Nagar; ·10 at Sangamner.	Sowing preparations completed; public health good; weather hot.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapur ...	Slight in 5 talukas	Rain beneficial to hot weather crops; weather hot and stormy; general condition of people middling.
Satara ...	In 9 talukas; maximum 2·0 at Wálwa; minimum ·16 at Tasgaon.	Weather cloudy; agricultural operations commenced; fever prevails.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	·35; at Bádámi 1·02; at Hungund ·80.	Land being prepared for sowing; fever continues; beggars increasing in Sindgi.
Dharwar ...	In 10 talukas; average fall ·73.	Tillage progressing; locusts in two talukas; fever prevalent.
Kanara ...	Showers with light rain, average in all talukas ·18.	Sowing operations begun on coast; sky overcast; rain accompanied by strong westerly wind.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in Gohelwar prant and at Kotrasangani and Upleta.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather very hot; health good; cattle disease of bad type in several villages of Wánkáner.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Sind Districts, Ahmedabad and Kaira; weather very hot in Guzerat, stormy and showery in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, close and cloudy in Bombay; monsoon crop preparations proceeding every where.
Bengal—May 21st—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil.*	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·75	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·99	Cholera still in some places.
Backergunge ...	·01	Cholera still in Perozepore; in other sub-divisions public health improved.
Furreedpore ...	1·35	
Dacca ...	·45	
Tipperah ...	·60	
Mymensingh ...	·03	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health fair; small-pox still in suburbs.
Jessore ...	·70	
Nuddea ...	·21	Sickness somewhat less.
Moorshedabad ...	·67	
Pubna ...	·89	Cholera and small-pox slightly decreased.
Rajshahye ...	·31	Serious outbreak of cholera in Central Jail.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Khetlal slightly abated.
Maldah ...	·05	Cholera and small-pox still continue.
Dinagepore ...	·12	Much cholera about.
Rungpore ...	2·58	Small-pox still prevalent in Bagdogra sub-division; cholera abated.
Cooch Behar ...	1·29	Cholera abated.
Jalpáiguri ...	·90	Cholera of bad type in many places.
Darjeeling ...	·38	
Midnapore ...	Rainfall return not received.	Small-pox still prevalent.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	·02	Fever and small-pox in many places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	·04	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	·07	Sporadic cases of cholera about town.
Monghyr ...	·05	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in some places.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox in places.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Small-pox abating, cholera still in interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent; some cholera cases.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera in many places.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox abating in Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	·02	
		General Remarks.—Prospects in Central and Eastern Bengal generally brighter, but more rain greatly needed where fall has been slight; drought still prevails in Western Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in most places agricultural operations quite at a stand-still and crops withering; cholera and small-pox still in many places, and fever reported in Hooghly and Noakholly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 21st)—		
Benares (May 20th)	*Nil*	Sugar-cane being irrigated; seasonable weather; no unusual sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Air perceptibly more humid and atmosphere more oppressive; wind west; health good.
Jhánsi („ 21st)	...	Weather hot, but seasonable; prices still rising; health good.
Agra („ 20th)	...	Great heat; fever prevalent, but not of a fatal type; cholera and cattle disease decreasing.
Bareilly („ 21st)	...	Weather hot, but seasonable; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	Sprinkling of rain on Sunday evening and Monday morning.	Intermittent hot winds; cholera 168 seizures, 69 deaths; cattle disease abating; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 16, barley 21½, *jowar* 21 seers.
Kumaun („ 18th)	...	Strong westerly winds; cloudy; cholera prevails.
Lucknow („ 21st)	...	Weather seasonable; crops harvested; sugar-cane irrigated.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonably hot.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	...	Weather close and sultry; hot westerly winds have generally abated; this season is remarkable for its opposite effect on mangoes and *mohwa*, whilst the mango trees are yielding fruit in unusual profusion, the *mohwas* have almost entirely failed.
Fyzabad („ 21st)	Slight rain on 19th instant at Sadr.	Irrigation of sugar-cane continues; prices easy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Meerut and Fyzabad; cholera abating, except in Meerut and Kumaun; cattle disease disappearing.
Punjab—(May 20th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Harvest gathered; slight rise in prices of food-grains; few cases of cholera.
Hissar ...	Rain on 20th	*Kharif* operations continue; prices of food-grains nearly stationary; cholera about, but decreasing.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Wheat still on threshing floors; prices steady; district fairly healthy.
Amritsar ...	A little rain	Crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	Several slight showers	Crops average; health generally good but cholera hanging about.
Sialkot ...	1·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	·2	*Rabi* crops average; cholera declining.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops being threshed; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·16	Crops being gathered; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable and prospects generally favourable.
Central Provinces (May 21st)—		
Nimár ...	...	Heat intense; ploughing continues; health good; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	...	Very warm; ploughing for *kharif* continues; health good; prices risen.
Wardha ...	·08	Cloudy; windy; ploughing continues; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 21st)	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing for *kharif* continues; few cases of cholera; prices risen.
Chánda ...	·63	Intensely hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; small-pox and cholera slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Oppressive; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (May 20th)	...	Cloudy; oppressive; fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices high.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; cholera and small-pox continue.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; one death from cholera; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; harvest completed; ground being prepared for *kharif* sowing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing for *kharif* continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising owing to large exports.
Raipur ...	...	Sultry; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; cattle disease in Dhamtari tahsil; prices rising.
Bilaspur (May 17th)	...	Very hot; ploughing and manuring continue; small-pox abating; cholera increasing; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	·02	Oppressive; warm; water scarce; cholera disappeared; few cases of small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; very hot with slight rain at Chánda, Wardha and Sambalpur; fields being prepared and manured for *kharif* sowing in all districts; cholera and small-pox in nine districts; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (May 21st)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good; a few deaths from cholera reported from Cheduba.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Seven fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; 6 deaths from cholera in one circle; small-pox reported from Kyouktan and Dhabien, otherwise public health good; 10 deaths from cattle disease in Pegu township; cattle disease prevalent in three more townships.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; 635 deaths from cattle disease in Kyoonpyaw township during April, 243 in Yaigyee from 24th April to 5th May, 86 in Thaboung from 1st to 14th May, 8 in Bassein from 14th to 19th May.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 1 death from small-pox.
Tharrawaddy (May 17th)	...	General health fair.
Prome	...	Few cases of small-pox in Prome and Mahathaman townships, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox decreasing; cholera disappeared from Allanmyo.
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health good; some small-pox and cholera; cattle disease prevalent in two districts.
Assam—(May 21st)—		
Gauhâti ...	1·35	Weather seasonable; cultivation of *aus* favourable.
Sylhet ...	·42	Ploughing and sowing of *amun* still in arrear; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 21st)—	Slight rain in several districts; heavy showers in Chitaldroog and Coorg.	Ryots engaged in ploughing in parts of the provinces; prices generally stationary; fever prevalent, but to a lesser extent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti (May 21st)	...	*Kharif* field being prepared; weather sultry.
Central India— (May 21st)	*Nil*	Health good, except at Rewah; food prices high throughout.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (May 18th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; occasional clouds; hot winds; seasonable.
Marwar („ 17th)	...	Water-supply sufficient; health and crops good; hot winds; occasional sand storms.
Mayyar („ 16th)	...	Water-supply and health good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 17th)	·03 in Deoli; ·18 in Tonk; and 1 in Shahpura.	Health good; weather variable; often still and sultry; wind occasionally from north-east.
Jhallawar („ 15th)	Slight shower on 19th	Cloudy; appearance of rain; seasonable; ploughing in anticipation of *kharif* sowing commenced.
Ajmere („ 21st)	Slight rain in Todgarh	Some cases of cholera in district; great heat; winds light and variable; health good; prices steady.
Jeypore	Drops	Stormy and cloudy; health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpur (May 20th)	...	Health good; prices low; high winds.
Ulwur („ 21st)	...	Cholera still prevails; wells failing; slight fall in prices.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,100	5,855 14	162	511 3	70	239 1	4,665	16,610 2	1	2 6	944	2,137 8	118	561 10	270	635 3	7,339	26,882 15
Received ...	869	5,955 10	90	315 9	68	601 13	3,614	15,637 2	...	...	767	2,718 1	158	649 5	300	625 3	5,866	26,502 11
TOTAL ...	1,978	11,811 8	252	826 12	138	840 14	8,279	32,277 4	1	2 6	1,711	5,155 9	276	1,210 15	570	1,260 6	13,205	53,385 10
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received *Via* Madras ...	6	27 6	...	...	8	18 12	2,391	12,932 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,405	12,978 6
Received *Via* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	1,131 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	1,131 6
Received *Via* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 6
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Via* Madras...	350	1,699 7	2	4 14	...	...	2,229	10,746 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	12,440 8
Sent. *Via* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Via* Laingha	...	...	1	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10
From West to West— *Via* Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 2
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	356	1,716 13	5	17 2	8	18 12	4,821	24,816 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,190	26,569 0
GRAND TOTAL ...																	18,395	79,954 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1879.

ROUTE.			Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran		869	1,109	1,978	18·72	18·46	18·58
Indo-European	„ Turkey		90	162	252	1·94	2·70	2·37
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...		68	70	138	1·47	1·17	1·29
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez		3,614	4,665	8,279	77·87	77·67	77·76
		Total ...	4,641	6,006	10,647	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **APRIL** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the seven months, October 1878 to April 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.			Quantities and value of Cotton exported to																			
			United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
			Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta		75,510	16,89,656	7,523	1,66,630	2,412	52,794	3,258	66,646	...	...	...	...	15,234	4,44,416	...	...	15	265	103,952	24,20,407
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879		75,510	16,89,656	7,523	1,66,630	2,412	52,794	3,258	66,646	...	...	...	...	15,234	4,44,416	...	...	15	265	103,952	24,20,407
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.		242,101	54,40,377	26,878	6,38,894	4,688	1,10,847	6,010	1,26,594	...	...	...	...	125,235	35,34,505	...	8	25	409	404,937	98,51,724
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	3,865	1,02,825	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	21,939	6,29,033	...	...	63	1,658	25,901	7,34,190
		1876-77	139,814	32,05,719	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	84,121	24,00,633	...	...	16	146	235,856	58,77,432
		1875-76	44,923	9,17,962	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	188,539	53,17,395	854	20,874	10	146	234,457	62,89,606
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay		187,648	52,67,753	55,128	15,79,944	97,278	27,72,860	27,122	7,75,900	...	...	...	...	924	23,941	...	...	54,201	15,05,910	422,601	1,19,26,308
	Kurrachee		11,112	2,49,865	...	...	...	...	2,275	52,000	...	...	...	...	1,659	46,750	...	...	...	...	15,046	3,48,615
	Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879		198,760	55,17,618	55,128	15,79,944	97,278	27,72,860	29,397	8,27,900	...	...	...	...	2,583	70,691	...	...	54,201	15,05,910	437,647	1,22,74,923
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.		455,686	1,21,08,512	196,313	55,33,004	169,416	47,14,388	188,579	52,57,085	1,641	50,000	...	...	18,873	5,10,863	...	...	75,275	20,46,331	1,105,783	3,02,20,183
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	625,311	1,72,63,875	242,165	68,44,528	295,292	84,06,441	319,730	90,86,015	24,629	7,03,700	...	...	36,923	10,92,922	...	...	150,775	43,39,270	1,694,825	4,77,36,751
		1876-77	922,285	2,55,95,761	258,000	70,23,120	353,502	1,02,75,561	206,518	56,13,807	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	48,448	13,65,055	...	...	6,953	18,60,419	1,889,970	5,26,05,498
		1875-76	897,123	2,23,43,840	205,891	54,04,479	232,702	61,08,186	150,707	39,85,581	75,299	19,64,055	...	...	115,178	31,01,872	...	...	49,095	14,16,704	1,725,995	4,43,24,717
Madras.	Madras		5,600	88,344	...	...	2,427	61,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,027	1,49,658
	Cocanada		2,400	48,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	48,300
	Tuticorin		75	1,680	...	...	...	...	1,136	24,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	26,282
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879		6,075	1,38,324	...	...	2,427	61,314	1,136	24,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,638	2,24,240
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.		102,992	25,60,677	10,982	2,73,942	11,169	2,80,299	10,365	2,31,536	...	...	1	20	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	136,168	33,69,186
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	26,641	6,26,000	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,753	93,033	4,440	1,07,089	...	...	...	...	50,773	11,99,342
		1876-77	54,368	12,20,516	1,206	27,660	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,510	...	...	8,290	2,02,269	5,415	1,25,905	...	...	...	...	79,755	17,95,716
		1875-76	177,090	39,23,573	8,826	2,06,305	34,001	7,09,219	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,179	25,143	5,72,789	...	...	...	...	258,364	56,67,845
British Burma.	Rangoon		6,738	1,31,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,513	63,243	635	10,939	10,886	2,05,857
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879		6,738	1,31,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,513	63,243	635	10,939	10,886	2,05,857
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.		14,548	2,79,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,615	89,294	14,944	2,83,807	635	10,939	34,742	6,63,606
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	30,963	6,02,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,925	56,526	34,242	7,02,361	...	...	69,130	13,60,927
		1876-77	58,935	10,78,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	1,20,063	3,036	53,013	68,653	12,51,474
		1875-76	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,421	10,54,212	...	...	53,160	11,18,933
Grand Total.	Total, April 1879		287,083	74,77,273	62,651	17,46,574	102,117	28,86,968	34,091	9,19,148	...	...	...	...	17,817	5,15,107	3,513	63,243	54,851	15,17,114	562,123	1,51,25,427
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.		815,327	2,03,89,132	234,173	64,50,840	185,273	51,05,534	204,954	56,15,515	1,641	50,000	1	20	149,382	41,52,164	14,944	2,83,815	75,935	20,57,679	1,681,630	4,41,04,699
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	686,780	1,85,94,740	242,165	68,44,528	308,288	87,05,287	322,678	91,60,535	24,629	7,03,700	3,782	93,561	67,227	18,85,570	34,242	7,02,361	150,838	43,40,928	1,840,629	5,10,31,210
		1876-77	1,175,402	3,11,00,394	267,227	72,27,866	366,710	1,05,61,237	207,670	56,41,345	33,264	8,71,775	8,290	2,02,269	137,984	38,91,593	6,682	1,20,063	71,005	19,13,578	2,274,234	6,15,30,120
		1875-76	1,122,875	2,73,50,086	214,781	56,12,341	268,703	68,17,405	163,080	41,98,033	75,299	19,64,055	1,998	45,179	328,860	90,22,056	50,275	10,75,086	49,105	14,16,350	2,271,976	5,74,01,101

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 23rd May 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 508, 509, 514 AND 515 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH MAY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kuree, Verigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	Ajmere	11 8	10 8	10 4	4 15	4 13	4 16	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 15	8 15	9 0	0 14	0 14	0 10	14	14	...	0 11	0 11	0 14	4 0	4 0	6 4	2 0	2 0	2 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	
Madras.	South Canara	6 4	6 4	6 9	...	...	...	7 7	7 5	7 4	9 8	9 3	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	0 11	0 12	0 13	3 12	3 12	3 9	2 { 12 / 13	1* 12 / 0† 13	1* 11 / 0† 11	5* 11 / 5† 11	1* 0 / 0† 0	5* 0 / 5† 0	* Bombay. † Goa.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st May, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

N. W. P. LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, be taken into consideration.

He said that the Bill had been a good deal enlarged since it had first been introduced in Council. At that time it contained only three amendments of the present Act. The principal of these was intended to deprive persons whose estates might be under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates. Of the other two amendments, one was little more than an improvement in drafting, which required no notice. The last was more important. It was an addition to section 29 of the Act which was being amended, and it declared that charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps should be deemed to be charges within the meaning of that section. The effect of this was to make the village-map a part of the patwáris' records. It had been doubted whether village-maps could, under the wording of the Act as it stands, be properly treated as part of the patwáris' records. Whatever the proper interpretation of the Act might be, in practice they had for a great many years past been so treated. In 1854, and again in 1856, the Local Government expressly declared that to make a map was part of a patwári's ordinary duty; and, as a matter of fact, a great part of the existing village-maps in the temporarily-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces were, according to those orders, prepared by patwáris, or by substitutes for whom they paid. Again, in the latest rules prescribing the duties to be performed by a patwári which have been issued by the local Board of Revenue, it was declared that a patwári shall make any survey which may be required; and the Collector was authorized, if necessary, to appoint an establishment to assist him, which establishment might be paid out of the surplus of the patwári fund. The truth was that these village-maps were indispensable if the patwáris' records were to be of any use at all, and if the provisions of the Act in respect of these were not to remain a dead-letter. Those records, apart from the map, merely gave a list of the names of the different persons who held shares in the village and of the fields which they possessed, showing the dimensions and area of each. Every one of those fields bore a distinguishing number in the list, which it also bore in the village-map; and, by turning to the map, any field that was wanted could be found at once. Without it, these distinguishing numbers were meaningless, and the patwári's record scarcely of more service than an index to an atlas would be without its corresponding maps. It gave a list of fields, but furnished no clue by which they could be found. In short, he did not see how

there could be any such thing as a "proper supervision, maintenance and correction of patwáris' records," which the Act enjoined, unless the village-map were recognized to be a part of them. Under these circumstances, it was highly expedient to remove any doubts which might exist upon the subject; and, by the Bill as now framed, village-maps were declared to form a part of the village-records.

The next point in the Bill which required notice was the provision in the same section that the patwáris' rate—the rate, that was to say, by which the village-accountants were paid—should be credited to a provincial fund. A good deal of discussion had taken place, at the time when the present Act was passed, between those who wished that this rate should be thrown into a general fund and those who maintained that a separate account ought to be kept for each village. It was argued by those who held the latter view that the patwárí was a village-servant, and ought to be paid by the village-owners. On the other side, it was contended that the village-accountant had gradually been transformed into a servant of the State as regards many of his duties, and that he was no longer a mere private servant; and that the Government in making this change had incurred responsibilities towards the patwáris, of which one of the first was to see that the men were adequately and regularly paid. What he had just said gave the substance of the two conflicting opinions. It was unnecessary to take up the time of the Council with the arguments of either side in detail, because, whatever the merits of the controversy, it had been found in practice that effect could not be given everywhere to the plan of making each patwárí dependent for his pay upon his own circle only. There were some parts of the country so poor that the full legal rate of three per cent. upon the annual value of an estate did not provide the patwáris with better wages than those of a day-labourer. Unfortunately, it also happened that the duties of a patwárí in these poor circles were commonly heavier than they were on a rich estate, where the rate provided a good income. In order to obtain men fit for the post, it was necessary in such places to raise the salary above the amount yielded by the legal rate; and, as the individual villages could not out of their small rental supply the money necessary for this purpose, it was obvious that a fund which was composed of the surplus of richer circles could more properly contribute it than the proceeds of any general taxation.

Another alteration with respect to the patwáris' rate was contained in section 5 of the Bill. It had been found that in some districts the old rate according to which the patwáris had hitherto been paid was in excess of that allowed by the present Act. It would be very inconvenient—indeed, sometimes impossible—to reduce the rate so paid to three per cent. on the annual value of the estate, which was the highest contribution that could be levied under the Act, because, if this were done, the patwárí in many cases would be very inadequately provided for, and arrangements which had been in force for years past would be disturbed. Accordingly, it was proposed that, in those districts where the facts were as he had described, the rate hitherto levied should for the future be deemed to be the legal rate. The districts referred to by him were those of Lalitpur, Dehra and Budaun.

He proceeded now to notice the changes which were proposed in section 66 of the present Act.

The first of these was the addition to its second clause of a sentence which declared that no list such as is spoken of in it shall be altered or added to during the currency of a settlement. This was only a change of form, not of substance. The Committee were satisfied that this was the intention of section 66 as it now stands. It declared that a list of certain cesses shall, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, be made by the Settlement-officer, and that no such cess which is not included in that list shall be enforced in any Court. It further empowered the Local Government *from time to time* to impose certain conditions on the collection of these cesses; but it was plain from the wording that it was not contemplated that the list itself should be altered during the currency of a settlement. It appeared, however, that this had not always been so understood. The Committee accordingly recommended the addition of a sentence to clause 2, section 66, which would place the intention of the Act beyond the possibility of doubt.

The second addition to section 66 empowered the Governor General in Council to declare in cases of doubt what shall be deemed to be a cess within the meaning of the section. This power would provide for the removal of any doubts, if they should arise, about the cesses which do or do not fall within the meaning of the section. The Committee, as he had observed before, did not think that any such power could properly be exercised during the currency of a settlement, and had limited it to the time during which a settlement was in progress.

The next section of the Bill which appeared to call for notice was the one which amended section 74 of the Act, and empowered the Settlement-officer in certain tracts to refuse commutation from rents in kind to rents in money. When the Act of 1873 was passed, it was believed that, by enabling the tenants to convert all rents which were payable in produce into rents payable in cash, a benefit would be conferred upon them. The effect of giving them that power had, however, in some parts of the country proved the reverse of a boon. It was, indeed, a doubtful advantage for tenants to pay in money instead of in grain, in places where the crops were precarious. Where they paid a fixed portion of the produce, the demand from them varied according to the outturn of the harvest; but no such adaptation of the landlord's claim to circumstances was to be looked for in the case of fixed cash rents. Now, there were some tracts in the North-Western Provinces where the tenants at the time of settlement had applied for cash rents and had obtained them very much against the landlords' wishes. It so happened that, after the rents had been so commuted, there came two or three years of very bad harvests. The zamíndárs claimed their full rents. The tenants, they said, had wished for payments in money, and now they must abide by them. The cultivators had neither the money nor the means of raising it, and were obliged to execute engagements to pay at some future time which they could never fulfil. Mischief of this kind had occurred in more than one place from making the commutation of rents compulsory on the application of either party. It was proposed, therefore, to add a clause to section 74, enabling the Settlement-officer to refuse commutation, under certain circumstances, in such tracts as the Local Government thought fit to bring within the operation of the clause.

A change of some importance was proposed in Section 157. The Local Government were anxious that the power to transfer a pattí from one landowner to another should be given to the Collector. At present it was vested in the Board of Revenue. It was found, however, that in some parts of the country the present procedure, by which the Collector had to report to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner to report to the Board, caused a delay which the Local Government considered mischievous. It was, therefore, proposed to make the procedure quicker and more summary by vesting the power of transferring shares which do not exceed 50 rupees in the Collector. This power would be subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and to revision, if necessary, by the Board. The Committee had not thought it right to exempt it from the general supervision and control of the Board; but it was not anticipated that they would interfere with completed transfers, except under extraordinary circumstances.

There was only one other point that required notice. Opportunity had been taken in amending the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, to extend the definition of "tenant" so as to include lessees and under-proprietors who did not themselves use or occupy the land. It was not an uncommon practice in many parts of the country for a landowner to grant perpetual leases of a portion of his estate, on the payment of a fixed rent annually for ever. It had been held that such a perpetual lessee was neither a landlord nor a tenant within the meaning of the Act, and that the only course left for the lessor, who had to pay the whole rate, was to recover the tenants' moiety of it, if he could, from the different users or occupiers of the land. It was proposed to remedy this defect by altering the definition of the word "tenants" in the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act in the manner which he had described.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made three amendments in the substance of the measure, namely, first, by omitting the explanation to section 9, and thus relieving a ship's agent of liability for the master's or owner's refusal to pay dues payable under the proposed Act; secondly, by adding a section requiring the Government to publish annually a statement of the receipts on account of coast-light dues and of the expenditure on the lights; and thirdly, by substituting for "Port Blair" in both the places in which it occurred in the schedule the words "any Port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands." The first of these amendments had been made at the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who justly observed that the power to distrain and sell the vessel was sufficient. The second had been made with a view to providing those who paid the dues with the means of judging whether the rates from time to time fixed were reasonable or not; and the third was necessitated by the development of a trade in cocoanuts carried on by Native vessels plying between Burma and the Nicobars—vessels which undoubtedly benefited by some of the lights to which the Bill referred. The Committee had also made some improvements in the wording and arrangement of the Bill.

The Bill had been approved by the five Local Governments concerned; but the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had taken exception to the proposal to raise the coast-light dues, on the ground that, "as the calculations of dues sufficient for the purposes covered by the Act (XIII of 1867) were made at and for a period when the tonnage in respect of which the dues were payable was much smaller than at the present time, it is difficult to understand how those estimates could have been framed so inaccurately as to render it necessary at this moment of largely increased revenue to call for an addition of fifty per cent.; and how, while the revenue during intervening years has been progressive, the expenditure has been progressive also." They requested that, before any additional rate was imposed, they might be furnished with fuller explanation than that given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, and with the requisite accounts to justify the addition which it was proposed to make to the existing tax on tonnage.

It was easy to give the fuller explanation desired by the Chamber. The particulars of certain expenditure had not yet been received from England, and the entire capital expended on the lights up to date could not therefore be ascertained. But the accounts, so far as they went, showed Rs. 21,07,733 to have been expended. (MR. STOKES took these figures, as well as the others which he would quote, from an official Note drawn up last October by Mr. C. J. Lyall, the able and accurate Under-Secretary to the Revenue Department). The annual interest on this sum, at 4½ per cent., was Rs. 94,848. The average cost of maintenance for the six years ending 1877-78 had been Rs. 53,277. This was exclusive of the Oyster Reef Light, which appeared only in the two last of these years. If we included the average cost of the Oyster Reef Light for the two years, the average cost of maintaining all the lights for future years might be estimated at Rs. 63,177. We thus had the annual charge (including interest on capital) equal, roughly speaking, to Rs. 1,58,000. Now, the total income from the light-dues for the six years ending 1877-78 had been Rs. 4,74,000, giving an average of only Rs. 79,000 per annum. It was true that this income had been rapidly rising. It had in fact increased in the six years under review by about fifty per cent., and in the year 1877-78 was as high as Rs. 97,000 or Rs. 98,000; but (omitting deficits for past years) it was still so very far short of the annual charge as above estimated, that even the increase of the rate by fifty per cent. which was now proposed would not for some time to come cover that charge. Further, assuming against all probability that the income would go on increasing at the same rate as hitherto, it should be remembered that, if the Krishna Shoal Light-house was to be reconstructed, a considerable addition would be made to the annual charge, even though we adopted the suggestion of the Chamber as to distributing the cost over a series of years.

It must be admitted that the author of the Act of 1867—the late Sir William Grey—in his anxiety to keep the dues as low as possible, pitched the rate below what it ought to have been. The Government of India, however

bountifully disposed, must not continue to be, as Cicero said somewhere *benignior quam res patitur*,—more generous than its means allowed.

MR STOKES observed, in conclusion, that section 6 of the Bill empowered the Government to reduce the rate whenever the lights had begun to pay their way.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill had been altered in shape a good deal since it was first introduced into the Council. It had originally been a Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, but had subsequently been turned into a Bill for the recovery of certain advances made to landholders. The practice of giving *takkávi*—that was to say, advances for agricultural purposes to landholders—existed before our time in India, and had been continued by the British Government. These advances used to be given to landholders only, and were made recoverable in the same way as an arrear of land-revenue by a Regulation of 1803. At that time the objects for which those advances could be made were undefined; but they were never given, he believed, except for agricultural purposes. In 1871 the Land Improvement Act was passed. By that Act agricultural advances made for certain particular objects were dealt with, and the privilege of receiving them was extended from landholders to tenants. Nothing was said about advances for any other agricultural objects. But, in 1873, when the Land-Revenue Act for the North-Western Provinces was passed, the Regulation of 1803 which had been mentioned was repealed. Since that time there had been no law regarding any advances but those made under the Land Improvement Act. If the Local Government chose to make such advances, there was nothing that he knew of to prevent it; but it would not be able to recover them except by going into the Civil Court in every case where payment was delayed or withheld. This might be, and often was, very inconvenient. There were occasions on which it was most necessary to make such advances—for the purchase of seed and cattle, for instance, after a famine. As the law stood at present, however, advances so made could not be recovered in any way except by a civil suit. This being so, there was danger that either the money would not be advanced at all from the doubts that would exist as to its recovery, or, if it were lent notwithstanding those doubts, that much of it might be lost. To remedy this, when the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act was amended, a section had originally been inserted in the Bill declaring that all advances for agricultural purposes should be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue. In order to assimilate the practice in Oudh to that proposed for the North-Western Provinces, the present measure had been introduced in its first shape of a Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act. But the Local Government expressed a wish that the Bill should take the form of a general measure for the recovery of *takkávi*. Upon this, the opportunity was taken to ask other Local Governments whether it was not desirable that such a Bill, if passed, should be made applicable to them also. The result was that all the Provinces usually comprised in the term "Northern India," *i.e.*, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces, Assam and Ajmer, as well as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, had agreed to accept the measure; and it had been extended to them accordingly. In its present shape, therefore, the Bill provided for advances made to owners and occupiers of land for agricultural objects other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, and declared that such advances should be recoverable from the persons receiving them or from their sureties in the same way as arrears of land-revenue.

In addition to this, the Bill imposed a condition upon the granting of such advances. In order to bring them within the operation of the law which it was proposed to enact, the Bill provided that the advances must have been made in accordance with rules to be framed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. It had been objected—and the

Committee thought with reason—that it was not expedient that the power of making agricultural advances which could be recovered by such a sharp and summary process as that for the realization of arrears of revenue should be left vague and unrestricted. In the rules required by the Bill, the objects for which such loans might be made could, from time to time, be defined, and their conditions clearly specified, so that all persons interested would have the means of knowing when and how they could obtain an advance, and would also be informed of the liabilities which they incurred by accepting it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Hope and the Mover. He said that when he had obtained leave to introduce this Bill, he had explained the circumstances under which it had been prepared, and stated that it was nothing more than a reproduction, with the changes required to fit them to the different circumstances of this country, of the provisions of the two Statutes which regulated the registration of trade-marks in England. He had now only to say that the Bill provided for the appointment of a Registrar and the registration of trade-marks, and enacted that, after a certain fixed date, no suit should be brought for the infringement of a trade-mark, unless such trade-mark was registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. It further defined the essential particulars of which a trade-mark must hereafter consist; those particulars were as follows:—

"(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner, or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm, or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

provided that there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals:

it includes also any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters, used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act."

The other provisions of the Bill were subsidiary to these, and the only one of them calling for notice here was that by which the High Court at Fort William was appointed the Court for the purposes of the Act. As it was understood that the registry-office would be situate at Calcutta (where alone proprietorship in copyright and specifications of inventions were registered), that Court was obviously the most convenient one to appoint.

The Bill would of course be improved by the criticisms which he hoped it would receive from the Local Governments and the mercantile community. But, even if passed in its present form, he thought it would be a useful piece of legislation. It would, in conjunction with the 18th chapter of the Penal Code, help to give effect to the sound general principle which Lord Langdale, in *Perry* v. *Truefitt*, had expressed thus: "A man is not to sell his own goods under the pretence that they are the goods of another man; he cannot be permitted to practise such a deception, nor to use the means which contribute to that end. He cannot, therefore, be allowed to use names, marks, letters or other *indicia* by which he may induce purchasers to believe that the goods which he is selling are the manufacture of another person." Moreover, the protection of trade-marks was, like the quality of mercy, "twice blessed": it was, in other words, doubly beneficial: it benefited the public, because it enabled them to buy with a reasonable certainty that they were getting what they asked for, and it benefited the manufacturer, because it secured to him the custom which he deserved, and which was intended for him.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Hope and Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report in four weeks. He said that the Bill, in effect, reproduced for application to the Oudh Province most of the provisions of Act VI of 1871, the Bengal Civil Courts Act.

As a separate subordinate judiciary, which from the District Court downwards was constructed after the model of that at present existing in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, was to be established in Oudh, it seemed clearly right that the law relating to Civil Courts in the latter Province should be assimilated as much as possible to the law on this subject in force in the former Provinces.

The Bill, however, provided for one important distinction from the Bengal Act in regard to the original jurisdiction of the Courts of Subordinate Judges. Such Courts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces exercised an unlimited jurisdiction in respect of the amount or value of the property in dispute in any case; whereas in Oudh it was proposed to limit the jurisdiction of Sub-Judges to cases in which the amount or value of the property forming the subject of litigation did not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Many cogent reasons could be assigned for the proposed restriction, but it would be sufficient here to mention two of these:—

1*st*.—It was desirable that suits of great importance, as involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake, should be tried by the strongest Courts of original jurisdiction available; but where concurrent jurisdiction was given to two classes of Courts in respect of such suits, then, under the operation of the rules of the Civil Procedure Code, the result was that these suits were necessarily instituted, and generally tried by the lower class of Courts; for, although the Code conferred upon a District Court the power of withdrawing suits from any Subordinate Court and trying them itself, yet in practice it was found that this power was exercised very sparingly, in special circumstances, such as on the application of a party, and without any particular reference to the amount or value involved in the suit to be withdrawn.

2*nd*.—It was doubtful whether the public would have such confidence in these new Sub-Judges' Courts as to be willing to intrust cases involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake to the adjudication of such Judges, some of whom at least (for the new posts would to some extent be filled by the late Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners) had hitherto exercised jurisdiction only in respect of suits in which the amount or value of the property in dispute did not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Indeed, strong representations had been made, from non-official quarters, too, to the effect that the public in Oudh would not have such confidence, and that it was consequently expedient to place some limitation as regards the pecuniary amount upon the jurisdiction to be exercised by these Judges.

There was no reason, moreover, to apprehend that the new "District Courts" in Oudh would have insufficient time for the trial and disposal of suits involving an amount or value in excess of Rs. 10,000; for not many such suits were instituted in the Oudh Courts: during the three years from 1875 to 1877 inclusive, the annual average number of such institutions did not exceed fifty-six, which, distributed amongst the four District Courts, gave an average of fourteen cases only to be disposed of by each Judge. It must be remembered also that these new District Judges would not, for some time at least, have the criminal work, which devolved upon the District Courts of the older Provinces.

Whilst the Courts of original jurisdiction in Oudh were, under the new scheme, to be entirely reconstructed, the highest Appellate Court (Judicial Commissioner's) would remain as heretofore; hence it was proposed to retain the special provisions of the law now in force in that Province in regard to second appeals.

In one respect this law was peculiar to Oudh; for in no other Province was an absolute finality accorded to the substantially concurrent decisions of the Appellate Court and the Court of first instance. The other special provision, allowing a second appeal on the facts of a case, when the decision of the first Appellate Court reversed or materially modified the order of the Court of first instance, was also in force in the Panjáb. Both these enactments were reported to have worked well in Oudh, and the twenty-first section of the Bill had consequently been drawn so as to provide for their retention.

Some provisions of the Bengal Courts Act had been omitted, as, for instance, the power of appointing a Munsif, temporarily, on the sudden occurrence of a vacancy in that office. The Local Government was averse to giving this power to the new District Judges in Oudh, and proposed to give it to the Judicial Commissioners, but it was thought that such an arrangement would fail to secure the object of this provision for temporary appointments, *i.e.*, the avoidance of delay in the filling up of a vacancy; for it would take nearly as long a time to obtain a fresh appointment by the Judicial Commissioner, who, unlike the District Judge, did not ordinarily reside in the district where the vacancy would occur, as an appointment to be made by the Local Government. For these reasons, it seemed best to abandon this provision. Probably, in any case, it would be unnecessary in these days of more rapid communications.

Through inadvertence, the converse provision of the Bengal Act regarding the suspension of Munsifs by District Judges, which ought equally to have been omitted, had been inserted in the Bill; it would be for the Select Committee to which the Bill might be referred to determine whether the considerations which led the Local Government to disapprove of giving the power of appointment of Munsifs to the District Judges did not apply with greater force to this provision enabling them to suspend such officers.

It only remained for him (MR. Cockerell) to draw attention to the two last sections of the Bill, which had been framed to provide for the rather complicated questions which would arise out of the abolition, from the date of the new law coming into force, of one set of Courts, and their immediate replacement by another set with totally different designations and limits of jurisdiction. It was thought that these provisions would be found to effect all that was needed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Colvin and himself. He said that the Bill was one of extreme simplicity and brevity. The effect of it was that in trials for breaches of Cantonment Rules there would be no appeal, but the Cantonment Magistrate trying the case would, for the purposes of the twenty-second chap[ter] of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the District Magistrate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Hope and Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 5th June, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 21st May, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th MAY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are favourable; good rain has fallen in the districts reported on, and the fall in Malabar has been so far excessive, as to interfere slightly with sowings. The south-west monsoon is reported to have set in in Mysore and there has been heavy rain throughout the Province; ploughing is going on and prices are generally stationary. In the Bombay Presidency rain has been general in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts, and there has also been some in other places; agricultural operations are progressing everywhere; cholera prevails in Sind and Guzerat where the heat is excessive. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in several districts; ploughing continues and prices are steady. In Berar ploughing operations have been nearly completed. Slight rain has fallen in places in Central India, and it is said that there are signs of the approach of the monsoon. In Rajputana matters remain on the whole promising. Rain has fallen in nearly every district in Bengal; in some places it has been very slight, but in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar, especially in the former locality, it was excessive; prospects in the northern districts are generally favourable, and in most other districts the rain has benefitted the crops which suffered from drought; more rain however is much wanted for rice cultivation which has not yet commenced in many places; prices are gradually rising in almost all districts. In Assam the state of things is satisfactory. Public health in British Burma is good; slight small-pox and cholera continue and cattle disease exists in six districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in Kumaun, Sitapur and Fyzabad; cholera is still prevalent in the first-named place, but is disappearing elsewhere. Seasonable weather continues in the Punjab and prospects are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 24th)	3·98 (average of 9 stations); no reports from Nandigama and Gudivada.	Rice 10·82, *cholum* 13·56, *raggi* 17·63, *cumboo* 12·99; rainfall is good for cultivation.
Kurnool („ „)	2·56 (average of 9 stations).	Rice 11·34, *cholum* 16·18, *raggi* 21·84, *cumboo* 17·09; fever prevalent; agricultural operations are going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	1·21 (average of 13 stations).	Rice 10·63, *cholum* 15·75, *raggi* 17·80, *cumboo* 14·27; freshes down the Cauvery and one of its main branches, 24 to 36 inches deep; the few standing dry and garden-grown crops improved by the rains during the week; harvest of chillies and gingelly, outturn ⅔.
Madura („ „)	·82 (average of 10 stations).	Rice 10·0, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 16·37, *cumboo* 16·34.
Malabar („ „)	10·59 (average of 13 stations); *nil* in Vyteri.	Rice 9·99, *raggi* 17·50; prices slightly risen in Calicut, Walluvanad and Palghat, stationary elsewhere: sowing of first crop in progress; excessive rain has slightly interfered with sowing operations; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue favourable.
Bombay (May 28th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 25th 8½ feet against 15 feet on same date last year; 263 cases of cholera in Kotri, 157 fatal; nine cases in Kohistan, six fatal; small-pox in Kurrachee and Bubak; heat excessive.
Shikarpur ...	...	River still very low; cholera abating; small-pox in 14, cattle disease in 12, talukas; flight of locusts through Nasirabad on 18th.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox continues in three, cholera in seven, talukas, 245 cases, 116 fatal; weather very hot.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather hot; *kharíf* preparations progressing; *buttái* of *rabi* nearly completed; 70 cases of cholera, 5 fatal; 2 deaths from heat apoplexy at Dighri; 1 case of small-pox in Thul.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	Slight rain	Strong winds every night; heat severe; manuring operations progressing; slight cholera in Dholera, 28 cases fatal in Daskrohi villages.
Panch Mahals ...	·8 at Godhra.	
Kaira ...	Slight rain in 3 talukas	Heat excessive; three cases of cholera in Mehmadabad taluka, one fatal.
Broach ...	·46	Weather overcast; two cases of cholera in Ankleswar, one fatal; monsoon crop preparations continue; *rabi* crops gathered.
Surat ...	·17	Weather hot and cloudy; cholera in Bulsar taluka.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Rain in 11 talukas; maximum 1·16, minimum ·06.	Rain preceded by storms; flood in Girna; agricultural operations commenced.
Násik ...	Rain general throughout district.	Ploughing commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	2·80	Cholera continues in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 26th)	4·32 at Alibag	Weather warm; public health good; slight fever in one taluka, cattle disease to a slight extent in two talukas.
Ratnágiri („ 20th)	·33	Rice sowing commenced; 19 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 2·03 at Junnar, minimum ·04 at Indápur.	
Ahmednagar ...	1·22	Public health good.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain in all talukas.	Prospects improved; flight of locusts through two talukas; general condition of people middling.
Satara ...	Maximum 1·70 at Wai, minimum ·10 at Koregaon.	More rain wanted; agricultural operations progressing.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maximum ·3 at Muddebihal, minimum ·09 at Indi.	Land being prepared for sowing; fever continues.
Dharwar ...	Rain general, average fall 3·0.	Sowing commenced; fever in seven talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	·92 at Songarh	Weather very hot and cloudy; cholera in certain places; fever re-appearing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Two cholera cases in Wadhwán taluka, 13 in Limri taluka, 12 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Weather very cloudy; heat intense; indications of early monsoon.
		General Remarks.—Heat great in Sind and Guzerat, where also cholera prevails; rain general in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country Districts; slight rain in Guzerat Districts; ploughing commenced everywhere; weather in Bombay close and oppressive, with heavy thunder showers.
Bengal—(May 28th)—		
Chittagong ...	·92	
Noakholly ...	·05	Small-pox prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·77	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·20	Cholera disappearing.
Backergunge ...	·05	Cholera abating in Perozepore, in other sub-divisions public health satisfactory.
Furreedpore ...	Rainfall not given.	
Dacca ...	·98	
Tipperah ...	·77	
Mymensingh ...	·22	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·34	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	Occasional showers in interior.	
Nuddea ...	·87	Sickness less.
Moorshedabad ...	·71	Public health generally good.
Pubna ...	·67	Public health slightly improved.
Rajshahye ...	·31	Cholera in Central Jail somewhat abated.
Bogra ...	·25	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Dinagepore ...	·18	
Rungpore ...	1·94	Small-pox still prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	7·19	Cholera much abated.
Jalpáiguri ...	19·72	
Darjeeling ...	5·74	
Midnapore ...	·78	Small-pox decreasing.
Howrah ...	·18	
Hooghly ...	·09	Isolated cases of cholera and small-pox in many places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Clouds hanging on; public health good.
Bankoora ...	1·15	
Beerbhoom ...	·26	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·49	
Bhágalpur ...	Not measurable.	
Monghyr ...	·10	
Purneah ...	·67	
Durbhunga ...	1·94	Cholera at head-quarters and in some villages.
Mozufferpore ...	·44	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox continue.
Chumparun ...	1·87	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	Few drops	Some cholera and small-pox.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	·36	Small-pox still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	·65	Small-pox still prevalent, many fatal cholera cases.
Manbhoom ...	·73	Much sickness about.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent, especially in south.
Cuttack ...	·20	
Pooree ...	·02	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects in northern districts generally favourable, but rainfall at Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar rather excessive; in most other districts slight rain has done some good to crops which already suffered much from drought, but more rain is urgently needed for rice cultivation, which in many places is not yet commenced; no rain yet in Orissa, Singbhoom and in parts of Behar; prices gradually rising in almost all districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 28th)—		
Benares (May 27th)	*Nil*	Sugar-cane being irrigated; seasonable weather; sickness increasing.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Wind easterly for some days; heavy clouds and sultry weather; health good.
Jhánsi („ 28th)	Few drops of rain on 24th.	Weather exceedingly hot; prices stationary.
Agra („ 27th)	...	Great heat with easterly winds; fever still prevalent; cholera and cattle disease disappearing.
Bareilly („ 28th)	...	Easterly winds; weather very hot; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	...	Heat increased; light easterly wind; cattle disease and cholera much diminished; 45 cases of cholera, 19 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 17½, barley 21½, *jowar* 21, *bajra* 18 seers.
Kumaun („ 27th)	Rain reported in places	Strong westerly winds; hot and cloudy; cholera prevalent.
Lucknow („ 28th)	...	Wind easterly; dust-storm on night of 26th.
Sitapur („ „)	·8 on night of 27th.	
Partabgarh („ 26th)	...	Up to yesterday atmosphere has been close and oppressive, to-day cooler; distant lightning from north-east visible for four successive nights; wind easterly.
Fyzabad („ 29th)	·1 on 25th, ·3 on 27th at Sadr; slight rain general.	Wind easterly and high; cultivators manuring their fields.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Sitapur and Fyzabad; cholera prevalent in Kumaun, but disappearing elsewhere; weather promising.
Punjab—(May 27th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; fever prevalent; prices of food-grains stationary.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *kharif* operations continue; slight fall in prices of food-grains; cholera on the decline.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops being threshed; prices steady; cholera abated.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops almost threshed; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; health improving.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crops being gathered; cholera about.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops average; health generally good, but cholera hanging about.
Sialkot ...	·6	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Cholera prevails.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of crops still in progress; prices of food-grains somewhat higher this week; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops being gathered; health good.
Pesháwar ...	Slight rain	Slight rise in prices.
		General Remarks.—Weather still seasonable; prospects fair.
Central Provinces (May 29th)—		
Nimár ...	2·68	Cloudy; health good; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	Slight rain	Small-pox continues; prices higher.
Betúl ...	...	Cloudy, with dust-storms; ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	·84	Cloudy; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 28th)	·94	Cloudy and stormy, with showers of rain during the last 3 days; ploughing continues; fever and cholera cases here and there.
Chánda ...	·60	Intense heat; occasionally cloudy; ploughing and manuring continue; cholera in Brahmapuri tahsil; prices slightly fallen.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy; oppressive; ploughing continues; small-pox in Sansar tahsil; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Chándra (May 27th)	·47	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	*Nil*	Heavy clouds; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing continues; cholera spreading; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
[illegible] ...	·75	Cloudy; oppressively hot; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·28	Health good; prices rising.
[illegible]bulpore ...	Slight rain	Cloudy, with dust-storm, thunder, and lightning, but slight rain; small-pox continues; prices rising.
[illegible] (May 24th)	...	Very hot; ploughing and manuring continue; cholera increasing; cattle disease and small-pox prevalent.
[illegible] ...	Slight rain on the 18th	Cloudy; very oppressive; the rain on the 18th was accompanied by a dust-storm; water scarce; fever and small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and stormy toward end of week, with signs of early monsoons; good rain at Nimár, slight in eight other districts; ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (May 28th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in Koladán township, Akyab district, otherwise public health good throughout division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Twelve fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; in Rangoon district public health fair; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa (May 17th)	...	Two deaths from cholera; 27 deaths from cattle disease in three townships; public health good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; 1,905 deaths from cattle disease in Theegwin township from 1st January to 21st May.
Henzada ...	...	Health generally good; cattle disease reported to be spreading to Henzada from Bassein district.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Monio township.
Prome ...	...	Slight small-pox in Prome town, public health otherwise good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; 40 deaths from cattle disease in one township.
Tavoy (May 10th)	...	Public health good.
Mergui (19th April to 10th May) ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight small-pox and cholera; cattle disease in six districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 28th)	1·93	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	1·43	Ploughing and sowing of *aman* rice crops go on well; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 28th)—	Heavy rains throughout the Province; 4·30 in Bangalore.	The south-west monsoon has set in; prospects favourable; public health improved; ryots have commenced ploughing; prices generally stationary.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrávoti (May 28th)	2·19	Ploughing operations near completion; weather cloudy.
Central India— (May 28th)		
Morar ...	*Nil*	General health in Central India remarkably good; heat excessive, with heavy showers at Mhow, Ujjain, and Indore, and indications of monsoon.
Sutna ...		
Ágar ...		
Mánpur ...		
Indore ...	·59	
Goona ...	·20	
Neemuch ...	·10	
Ratlam ...	·15	
Sirdarpore ...	·46	
Sehore ...	·25	
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 28th)	·05	Cloudy; sultry.
Serohi („ 25th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; much hotter and closer; cloudy; disagreeable; season unpleasant.
Marwar („ 24th)	...	Health and crops good; weather hot.
Bickaneer („ 20th)	·63	Health and crops good; no scarcity of water.
Harowtee („ 24th)	...	Health good; prices high; weather cloudy; wind variable; heat great.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	...	Weather cloudy; health good; occasional dust-storms; wind variable.
Ajmere („ 28th)	...	Sporadic cholera; great heat; occasional clouds; prices steady.
Bhurtpur (May 27th)	...	Health good; prices low; weather hot.
Dholpur ...	...	Tanks dry; wells failing; cotton sowing proceeding; still good deal of cholera, otherwise health fair.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS BY THE COMMISSIONER, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF SALT REVENUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. 623.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 28th May 1879.

Read again the following correspondence relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:—

From Government of Madras, No. 2583, dated the 13th December 1876.
Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated the 23rd June 1877.

Read also the under-mentioned papers on the same subject:—

From Government of Madras, No. 1961, dated the 25th September 1878.
To Government of Madras, No. 1503, dated the 5th November 1878.
From Government of Madras, No. 594, dated the 19th March 1879.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, section 2, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, section 2, may be executed as follows in the territories administered by the Governor of Madras in Council:—

By the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.—All contracts, deeds or other agreements relating to the execution of salt works, or the purchase, sale or transport of salt. the supply of labor, stores, building materials, &c., and any other like engagements relating to the salt revenue or the business of the Salt Department.

By the Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue.—All contracts, deeds or other agreements relating to the execution of salt works, or the purchase, sale or transport of salt, the supply of labor, stores, building materials, &c., and any other like engagements relating to the salt revenue or the business of the Salt Department within their respective jurisdictions and within the limit of value of Rs. 5,000; and in respect of contracts or agreements for the import of foreign salt on credit, for payment of the duty leviable thereon, or of contracts or agreements for the purchase of salt wholesale on deposit of securities within the limit of value of Rs. 50,000.

By Deputy Collectors of Salt Revenue.—Contracts or agreements for the import of foreign salts on credit for payment of the duty leviable thereon, and contracts or agreements for the purchase of salt wholesale on deposit of securities within the limit of value of Rs. 10,000.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras and to the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department for information, and also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)
C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	5 9	...	8 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 5	7 0	10 2	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 2	17 0	15 1	11 8	16 8	16 8	12 9
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	6 3	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 2	19 2	13 4	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 9	6 9	4 9	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	6 2	13 0	13 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	7 6	7 6	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	8 0	19 2	21 1	13 4	...	19 1	...
	Cuddapah ...	7 3	7 0	6 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 1	5 4	11 2	10 4	10 0	12 6	15 0	12 6	14 5	16 3	13 0
	Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 9	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 9	13 4	11 3	14 1	14 1	9 9
	Kurnool ...	5 4	5 1	5 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 7	10 4	6 5	12 7	13 4	12 7	13 7	14 1	...
	Madras ...	6 6	6 1	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 9	8 0	10 6	10 4	8 6	11 5	10 8	10 1	15 8	15 8	10 2
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 6	...	11 3	12 1	9 1	18 7	17 3	...	18 5	18 5	...
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 4	7 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	8 4	13 2	12 6	9 8	...	...	10 9	...	...	9 1
	South Arcot ...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 4	9 1	12 2	11 4	9 6	20 2	20 2	13 4	16 9	17 7	11 5
	Tanjore ...	6 6	6 6	5 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 1	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	16 3	14 5	14 5	12 3
	Trichinopoly ...	7 3	6 9	5 6	...	...	...	9 4	10 1	8 6	9 8	10 5	8 7	14 7	14 7	...	16 5	16 5	17 8
	Madura ...	6 6	6 2	5 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 9	8 8	9 9	10 3	10 1	15 4	16 2	...	...	17 6	15 4
	Tinnevelly ...	5 0	5 0	5 3	...	...	...	9 6	10 1	8 2	9 8	10 6	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	6 6	7 4	6 6	...	...	...	9 9	10 3	8 1	10 4	10 9	9 0	14 8	17 4	13 0	19 9	19 9	17 5
	Nilgiris ...	6 4	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	8 8	8 8	6 9	13 9	13 9	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 2
	Salem ...	6 7	6 4	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 2	10 8	11 3	8 8	15 9	15 9	10 3	14 5	15 9	8 7
	South Canara ...	6 9	6 4	6 9	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	7 3	9 5	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	6 5	6 5	7 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 9	11 3	11 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	7 7	7 7	6 7	14 11	14 10	15 3	5 4	5 15	4 15	7 14	9 1	7 9	11 4	11 4	10 5	11 0	11 0	8 15
	Ahmedabad ...	8 0	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	9 8
	Kaira ...	7 4	7 4	8 10	13 5	13 5	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 11	10 11	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14
	Surat ...	7 1	7 1	7 6	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2	6 2	4 9	7 1	6 11	5 11	9 9	9 9	4 10	15 9	14 9	14 8
	Broach ...	8 0	7 9½	8 0	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	8 6⅜	10 0	10 0	10 10½	10 0	10 0	9 6¼
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	6 8	7 0	6 6	...	...	7 6	6 2	6 14	6 0	9 4	9 7	6 15	9 0	9 5	8 2	10 0	10 9	7 15
	Colába (Alibág) ...	6 0	6 2	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 11	5 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	8 13	8 4	8 9	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	11 4	13 14	13 5	11 14	13 0	12 0
	Násik ...	7 14	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 3	8 15	7 7	...	...	12 5	9 14	10 1	9 14
	Ahmednagar ...	7 12	7 12	7 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	5 14	8 0	7 12	6 13	9 14	11 1	10 5	10 0	11 9	10 9¼
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	10 14	9 13	9 3	10 6	9 3
	Sholápur ...	7 0½	7 4	8 10	...	...	...	7 10	8 1½	7 2	8 5	8 8	8 0	8 7	9 4	11 7	10 9	11 7½	12 6
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	4 13	4 13	6 1	...	...	...	5 4	5 1	5 12	7 13	8 9	6 4	10 4	11 1	10 1	10 3	11 2	10 10
	Satara ...	6 0	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 3	7 14	7 14	7 2	7 11	8 5	9 5	8 1	8 7	8 12
	Belgaum ...	6 0	6 0	7 9	11 13	12 8	...	8 13	9 0	7 7	9 5	9 8	7 15	10 4	12 5	11 14	...	13 0	11 12
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	4 0	4 0	5 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 0	8 8	10 0	7 2	10 0	12 8	8 9	11 8	11 8	8 5
	Ratnágiri ...	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	7 13	8 9	5 11	10 9	10 9	8 10	10 7	10 6	8 9	8 9	9 8	8 6
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	5 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	8 0
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 11	11 3	11 3	10 3	13 3	9 5
	Asirgarh ...	7 12	7 14	8 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 11	6 1	9 0	9 0	8 1	11 1	11 13	13 1	11 9	12 6	12 8
	Baroda ...	6 9	6 9	7 4	9 14	9 12	10 1	6 5	6 7	5 8	7 13	7 12	7 7	10 8	10 8	10 10	9 7	9 7	9 0
	Disa ...	8 5	8 5½	8 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6¼	5 8	6 0	5 0	10 1	10 6	10 0	12 6	9 0	9 0
	Nimach ...	8 8	9 0	10 0	13 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 8	12 0	12 12	13 12	9 8	10 0	10 0
	Nasirabad ...	11 8	11 8	11 10	15 15½	16 8½	13 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	16 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	11 2¼
	Rájkot ...	7 4	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 12	9 0	9 0	7 6	7 6	7 12
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	9 0	8 10	10 12	14 0	12 0	12 0	6 4	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	0 26	0 ...	...	25 0
	Karachi ...	8 0	8 0	9 10	15 0	16 0	16 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 8	9 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	10 0	9 8	22 0	10 0	9 8	21 0
	Shikarpur ...	8 7	7 13	10 1	15 14	13 11	12 10	6 2	5 12	7 12	8 4	8 0	10 4	...	...	11 8	10 7	10 2	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 5	8 2
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	11 4*a*	11 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 12	13 12	12 4	13 4	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	11 0*b*	11 8	12 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	12 4	12 8	11 4	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	11 12*c*	11 12	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	11 8*d*	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 8	11 8	9 8 to 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	11 0	11 6	10 9	14 9	13 5	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 6	10 0	10 8	13 5	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... *e*	...	13 4	...	...	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 4	10 4	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	12 5*f*	12 5	10 10	16 0	...	18 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	10 8*g*	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	12 10*h*	12 12	12 0	...	...	20 0	11 2	11 0	10 8	12 12	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
17 0	17 1	11 7	22 7	23 1	14 1	215 8	215 8	215 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
16 2	16 2	12 1	19 6	18 7	13 2	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
19 1	19 1	12 7	25 2	25 2	12 6	243 0	243 0	161 8	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
17 6	18 6	13 7	19 9	20 5	12 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	13 1	12 8	Kistna ...		
20 0	20 0	14 6	18 9	18 9	11 5	85 0	85 0	101 9	12 7	12 7	14 3	Nellore ...		
18 7	21 4	15 0	19 4	19 8	13 8	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
16 5	15 5	12 1	17 9	17 4	12 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	13 1	11 3	Bellary ...		
16 5	...	...	15 0	16 5	11 2	218 7	213 8	243 0	12 5	12 5	11 3	Kurnool ...		
18 5	18 5	11 6	19 1	17 7	12 2	88 7	88 1	83 8	13 9	13 5	12 8	Madras ...		
16 4	19 2	11 3	17 9	18 3	12 1	89 4	93 3	97 2	13 9	13 9	13 9	Chingleput ...		
20 5	20 5	12 8	20 1	21 7	13 2	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 7	12 7	11 3	North Arcot ...		
17 5	16 7	12 3	22 0	22 0	14 0	233 3	233 3	233 3	15 3	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
16 6	16 6	15 1	19 2	19 2	12 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 4	12 9	Tanjore ...		
17 1	17 1	11 8	20 8	20 8	13 9	170 1	170 1	145 8	12 1	13 0	12 1	Trichinopoly ...		
17 8	17 8	14 3	18 2	17 8	12 5	97 2	102 1	126 4	14 5	14 0	13 1	Madura ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 4	11 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
19 7	23 0	13 1	21 8	21 8	15 7	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
13 7	13 7	8 6	11 6	12 4	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
18 0	19 5	12 0	20 6	22 4	12 4	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 5	11 9	11 9	Salem ...		
15 0	14 5	10 2	14 6	13 9	11 4	117 6	128 3	94 8	12 1* / 13 0†	12 1* / 13 0†	11 5 / 11 5†	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
14 6	13 1	8 8	18 5	18 5	12 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
8 7	8 7	8 14	10 7	10 7	9 9	61 6	61 6	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	..	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	8 11	9 4	8 3	120 0	120 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
...	...	...	8 6½	8 14	7 9½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
9 0	9 5	8 1	7 13	9 8	8 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	..	8 0	8 0	9 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
...	...	...	9 7	13 0	8 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	10 12	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
...	...	...	9 7	13 0	8 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	10 12	11 5	Násik ...		
12 10	13 13	13 3	9 14	11 5	9 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	8 8	9 11	7 10	79 0	79 0	85 5	11 11	11 11	11 2	Poona ...		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	61 0	11 2	11 2	11 2	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 9½	8 11	128 0	128 0	96 0	10 8	10 8	9 2	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	7 12	7 12	6 9	...	...	212 0	9 12	10 8	10 12	Satara ...		
...	...	...	8 7	9 1	7 2	116 8	116 8	129 7	10 3	10 3	11 10	Belgaum ...		
13 5	14 8	14 5	7 12	8 0	7 3	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	13 4	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
11 0	14 8	10 1	7 0	7 0	5 15	80 0	80 0	98 0	9 0	9 0	8 6	Ratnágiri ...		
12 15	14 2	12 4	9 2	9 2	7 12	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	13 6	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
14 0	13 8	13 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Pánch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 13	10 0	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Aden ...		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	10 14	11 6	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	8 7	8 6	7 11	96 0	96 0	107 13	12 0	12 0	12 7	Disa ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	13 13½	14 14	12 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 4	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
...	...	...	15 0	11 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	Karachi ...		
6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	106 0	108 0	104 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	26 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	11 3	11 1	11 10	255 0	255 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	*Western Districts.*		
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 8	360 0	440 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore ...		
..	..	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Howrah ...		
...	...	...	12 9	11 8	12 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Central Districts.* Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	11 8	11 4	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	12 4	12 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 6 to 9 2	7 8 to 9 6	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14-8 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13 to 15-6 seers, and gram 10 to13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13-8 to 21 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 11-8 seers, barley 13 to 14 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-12 to 11 seers, barley 15-4 to 15-8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13-5 seers, and gram 11 to 13-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10-12 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 17 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	10 13*i*	9 14	10 8	13 4	13 5	12 8	13 2	13 12	12 0	11 6	16 3	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8	15 0	20 4	18 12	14 0	9 0 to 11 4	9 0 to 11 4	9 0 to 10 0	13 8	12 12	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	9 0*j*	9 0	10 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 2	12 12	11 4	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	11 4	12 0	10 14	...	...	...	8 4	9 12	12 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0*k*	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 8*m*	9 0	7 3	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 7	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	10 7*n*	10 8	9 6	10 12	13 5	20 0	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 12	11 1	12 4	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore ...	13 0*o*	13 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 8	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*q*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	9 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0*r*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly ...	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 10	11 6	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	13 8	13 8	14 2	20 0	21 0	18 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	12 4	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	13 0*t*	12 8	12 8	20 0	19 8	17 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	13 8	13 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	12 0*u* to 13 0	12 8 to 13 12	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	11 0 to 12 8	11 8 to 12 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	12 0*v*	12 4	13 0	20 0	22 0	19 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	14 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ..	14 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	13 4	13 4	13 0	20 12	20 4	18 0	6 8	6 12	6 8	13 8	14 0	11 0	21 4	22 1	15 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ..	14 0*w*	14 0	14 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	15 7*x*	15 7	11 5	18 9	21 0	16 8	8 4	8 4	7 3	14 7	12 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur ...	13 4*y*	12 10	11 5	20 3	18 15	18 15	11 6	11 5	8 13	13 14	13 14	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	15 0*z*	13 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8*z1*	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	9 13	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	7 14	17 1*	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	9 12*z2*	9 12	10 8	...	16 0	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	8 0*z3*	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	8 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	9 8*z4*	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	9 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 10	10 8	10 0	11 6	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	7 4	8 3	7 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	10 10	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	11 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Debra Dún ...	13 8	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0
	Saharanpur ...	16 8	16 3	17 2	21 8	22 10	21 8	7 8	7 8	5 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	15 0	16 3	10 12	10 12	12 12	7 8
	Muzaffarnagar ...	16 8	16 12	17 10	22 8	24 14	22 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	7 12	20 6	22 0	13 4	19 12	19 12	12 9	14
	Meerut ...	16 12	16 8	16 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	4 12	4 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	19 0	22 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	12 0
	Bulandshahr ...	16 8	16 4	16 4	22 0	22 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 8	19 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0
	Aligarh ...	16 8	17 4	16 8	...	22 0	22 8	5 8	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	11 0	...	...	10 0
	Kumaun ...	10 8	9 8	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagreel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.) Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.													
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	8 0	9 10	12 8	180 0	192 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 10	
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 2	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	
	Bogra ...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	9 15	80 0	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 14	8 1	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 6	7 5	7 3	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	10 4	91 4	91 4	90 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 8	
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	4 8	
	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	5 0	
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gya ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	13 0	120 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Durbhunga ...	20 0	20 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	176 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Sarun ...	17 12	18 4	16 0	15 12	15 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	13 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Bhágalpur ...	...	...	...	14 3	13 14	14 3	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	11 0	13 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	100 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack ...	17 1	13 12	21 0	17 1	17 1	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	150 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh ...	24 0	23 0	16 0	11 12	11 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Manbhoom ...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 9	
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	9 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	5 8	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 8	7 0	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 8	...	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Debra Dún ...	...	...	...	15 2	15 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saharanpur ...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	16 0	150 8	172 0	170 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	17 10	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	110 0	115 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
		...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers the rupee.

i In Roygunge the price of best rice is 11 seers and of common rice 12 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 13-5 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 5-8 seers, common rice 9 8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Kurseong) 8 seers, best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 6-5 to 8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 12 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9-4 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 seers, common rice 11 to 11-8 seers, and gram 9 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 10-12 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 seers, and common rice 13 to 14 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 16 seers, and common rice 11 to 17 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14-4 seers, barley (at Nowada) 20 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets (at Nowada) 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 18 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14-8 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 18 seers, great millet 18 to 19 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

v In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 seers, and gram 14 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17-12 seers, barley 24 to 28 seers, best rice 9-8 to 10-12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15-4 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-14 to 14-7 seers, barley 21 to 23-2 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9-9 seers, common rice 14-4 to 15-7 seers, jowar 22-1 to 26-2 seers, murwa 21 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25-2 seers, and gram 15-7 to 16-16 seers.

y In the Banka the prices are—Wheat 12 8 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 24 seers, and gram 11 to 14 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12 seers, barley 15 to 21 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 22 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 13-8 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 9 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, lesser millets 22 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 13-8 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13·50 to 15 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 18·53 seers, best rice 10·12 to 15 seers, common rice 13·59 to 19 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, murwa 13·56 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, and gram 12·37 to 16 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 11-8 seers, best rice 16 to 16·8 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murtiwa, Nagiee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murtiwa, Nagiee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murtiwa, Nagiee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	14 0	13 4	12 0	19 0	14 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	6 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	14 14	15 3	18 0	21 10	22 4	24 12	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 9	8 7	15 12	18 0	11 4	15 12	16 5	6 12	14 1	15 3	16 14	135 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	16 14	17 3	17 8	22 8	23 2	23 12	7 13	7 13	6 9	10 10	10 10	7 13	21 4	21 4	...	18 12	17 8	...	15 10	15 15	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad	
	Budaun	16 8	16 8	18 9½	21 4½	21 9½	27 0	4 12½	5 1½	7 0	10 3	9 9½	7 12½	12 0	13 8	7 3	12 0	12 0	6 0	17 6	17 1½	19 3	168 0	168 0	192 0	9 4½	9 9½	9 2	Budaun	
	Bareilly	15 10	16 4	16 9	22 8	22 8	21 14	5 0	5 0	4 6	9 6	10 0	7 8	20 0	20 10	7 8	15 0	16 4	7 8	15 10	16 9	16 9	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	17 0	16 12	17 4	24 0	23 2	23 12	6 4	6 2	6 2	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Muttra	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	19 6	30 0	30 0	27 8	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra	
	Muttra	15 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	20 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	16 8	17 0	15 15	165 0	165 0	165 0	10 14	10 5	12 4	Farukhabad	
	Agra	14 12	14 8	13 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	11 0	16 8	16 8	9 0	15 4	15 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri	
	Farukhabad	15 3	16 1	16 15	20 9	21 13	22 15	5 14	5 12	5 10	9 12	10 0	8 12	...	21 13	...	...	18 ...	...	15 8	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah	
	Mainpuri	15 4	15 12	16 0	19 4	21 4	21 12	4 0	4 0	5 12	10 8	11 0	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	Etah	
	Etáwah	14 0	14 0	15 8	18 8	21 8	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 8	8 8	18 0	18 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	
	Etah	16 4	16 12	17 8	20 8	22 0	23 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 12	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda	
	Jalaun	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	13 4	14 4	14 8	150 0	142 8	150 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Allahabad	
	Jhánsi	15 3½	14 8	15 8	22 15	23 13	19 8	8 0	8 0	5 14	10 0	12 8	8 0	21 9½	22 4½	16 0	20 0	21 8	...	16 10	17 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	
	Lalitpur	13 4	13 12	13 12	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	22 8	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 15	14 13	13 6	169 8	155 6	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur	
	Cawnpore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	13 8	13 8	13 4	18 0	18 4	18 4	6 9	6 9	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	14 0	14 0	14 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	9 8	10 0	8 8	20 4	19 8	15 0	18 8	19 8	...	16 4	16 12	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	
	Allahabad	14 2	14 8	12 4	19 14	21 4	15 10	7 0	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 8	9 12	20 0	21 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 4	14 4	12 8	150 0	142 8	150 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Jaunpur	
	Hamírpur	15 8	15 8	15 7	19 9	19 11	20 4	5 8	5 8	8 0	10 0	10 2	9 0	20 0	19 15	12 8	15 8	17 0	10 8	16 10	17 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Gorakhpur	
	Jaunpur	16 8	15 14	13 6	23 6	22 15	17 10	6 5	6 5	6 5	11 4	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	11 4	18 5	18 5	...	14 6½	14 6½	11 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Basti	
	Gorakhpur	14 6½	14 6½	12 4	21 9½	21 9½	17 8	10 5½	10 5½	7 14	12 9½	12 9½	9 3	23 6½	22 8	12 4	...	14 6½	7 0	14 0	12 12	13 10	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Azamgarh	
	Basti	15 0	14 4	12 2	24 0	24 0	16 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	13 0	12 8	8 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 0	11 9	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Mirzapur	
	Azamgarh	14 0	12 13	12 6	21 6	16 6	17 15	6 10	6 10	6 10	12 9	8 15	10 11	22 2	24 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Benares	
	Mirzapur	12 8	13 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	15 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	14 6½	13 9½	11 15½	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 14	...	Gházipur	
	Benares	14 11	14 2	13 1	20 2	19 13½	17 6½	7 10	7 10	6 8½	11 15½	10 14	10 10	20 10½	16 5	5 15	4 17	6½	17 6½	14 13	14 13	12 9	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6		
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	12 4	21 4	21 4	17 6	6 7	6 7	7 1½	12 4	12 4	9 10½	21 0	25 0	12 14	17 14½	18 10½	10 5½											
Punjab.	Delhi	16 0	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi [*a*]	
	Gurgáon	16 8	16 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	11 0	17 8	17 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	15 4	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	17 0	15 0	17 4	23 8	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Karnál	
	Hissar	13 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	16 4	100 0	120 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	8 8	Hissar [*a*]	
	Rohtak	14 12	13 9	13 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	18 8	13 0	17 0	18 8	13 0	17 0	18 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	8 8	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	13 0	14 0	15 8	27 12	27 0	25 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	18 8	24 10	24 8	20 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	17 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	16 12	18 0	19 0	22 8	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	8 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	10 0	17 8	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 2	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	17 0	17 0	18 8	22 0	20 8	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 4	17 0	17 8	14 0	18 8	19 8	17 12	100 0	160 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána	
	Simla	12 0	10 8	17 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Simla [*b*]	
	Jullundur	16 0	15 8	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	17 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	17 0	20 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Jullundur [*c*]	
	Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	12 0	17 0	20 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 4	11 0	10 6	Hoshiárpur [*d*]	
	Kángra	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra	
	Amritsar	15 8	15 0	18 8	20 0	28 8	27 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	15 0	15 0	11 12	16 0	17 8	15 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 13	11 13	11 0	Amritsar [*b*]	
	Siálkot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	15 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurdaspur	
	Lahore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lahore	
	Ferozepore	15 8	14 8	17 0	22 8	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	18 8	21 0	17 8	70 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Ferozepore [*a*]	
	Gujránwála	13 0	12 4	16 8	18 8	17 8	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 4	14 12	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum																												Jhelum	
	Gujrát	15 9	15 8	18 0	24 4	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	14 12	15 0	15 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 6	15 12	15 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 14	11 4	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	14 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	15 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	11 8	11 8	12 12	17 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	13 4	13 8	11 0	15 8	17 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 4	12 0	11 0	Mooltan	
	Jhang	13 0	13 12	16 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	5 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery	14 0	14 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery [*e*]	
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 5	11 11	16 4	17 11	13 2	22 8	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 5	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 3	17 8	11 9	13 6	16 4	100 0	100 0	93 12	32 8	35 0	53 12	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Ghází Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghází Khan	
	Bannu																												Bannu	
	Peshawar	8 0	7 14	13 12	10 0	10 4	35 0	...	...	...	5 10	6 5	8 3	9 1	8 12	20 10	7 9	7 9	12 8	6 9	7 6	10 9	85 0	85 0	80 0	36 4	39 10	50 0	Peshawar	
	Kohát	9 9	10 10	18 8	11 15	12 11	31 14	...	...	...	8 15	9 0	12 12	11 8	11 8	20 6	11 8	11 8	21 11	7 11	10 2	14 1	127 8	102 0	102 0	76 8	75 9	102 0	Kohát [*f*]	
	Hazára	9 8	8 4	15 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 0	8 12	9 4	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 9	10 0	200 0	220 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Hazara [*a*]	
Oudh.	Lucknow	15 2	15 1	14 4	22 1	22 4	19 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 1	10 2	7 4½	20 6½	20 4	13 0	17 4	17 14	10 0	21 0*	20 0	15 12	15 5½	15 6	13 15	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	
	Unáo	15 4	15 0	14 8	21 8	22 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	21 0†	21 0	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	15 4	15 4	13 8	22 8	22 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	28 0‡	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	17 10	17 11	16 10	26 8	24 5	23 13	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 4	11 0	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur	
	Hardui	15 12	15 15	15 14	23 0	22 8	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	225 0	8 11	8 11	8 11	Hardui	
	Kheri	20 0	18 9	17 4	27 0	...	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	12 0	8 8	14 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	...	28 0‡	30 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	15 8	15 4	12 12	22 0	22 4	17 4	6 4	6 8	6 12	10 12	10 8	7 12	25 8	24 12	...	16 0	16 0	...	32 0‡	32 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	15 8	16 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	6 8	27 0	27 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	32 8§	33 0	11 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich	
	Gonda	16 13	16 2	14 7	29 2	28 0	20 6	9 11	9 8	7 12	11 6	11 6	8 2	26 12	25 2	14 4	18 0	18 0	8 2	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Gonda	
	Kai Bareli	15 10	16 4	13 13	21 0	23 0	19 0	11 12	11 8	7 0	12 4	12 0	7 4	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	17 0	12 11	220 0	220 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	17 4	17 0	13 0	24 4	24 8	16 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	25 0 ‖	25 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 4	9 2	Sultánpur	
	Partabgarh	17 0	17 0	13 1	25 5	25 13	17 4	12 4	12 0	7 4	13 11	13 8	8 8	...	...	13 14	...	...	...	30 0¶	21 0	...	213 5	200 0	200 0	8 2	8 4	5 5	Partabgarh	

[*a*] Firewood rising.
[*b*] Barley rising.
[*c*] Gram rising.
[*d*] Barley and gram rising.
[*e*] Wheat falling.
[*f*] Gram rising and [illegible] falling.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (small).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Jan-kirri, kodo, medwa, sawan.
‖ Peas.
¶ Arhar, mash, peas, and [illegible]

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	10 8	10 8	11 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára ...	12 0	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	12 8	12 8	11 4	14 8	15 12	14 0	...	...	...
	Chánda ...	11 2	10 8	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 2	8 5	14 11	14 11	17 2	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	10 0	10 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 12	9 4	9 1	9 8	13 13	13 7	17 8	...	...	...
	Bálaghát ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	11 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 4	9 0	8 0	8 12	7 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	15 0	6 0
	Saugor ...	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	6 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	12 4	12 8	15 0	12 0	...	13 0	9 0	9 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	11 0	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 12	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	11 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	9 0	9 6	10 2	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 12	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	...
	Narsinghpur ...	10 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	...	12 0	12 0	...
	Nimár ...	10 9	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 6	14 0	12 13	12 0	13 0
	Raipur ...	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	17 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	14 8	13 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 8	12 0
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0
	Wún ...	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Básim ...	7 12	7 12	8 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	5 7	5 5	6 5	7 2	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 2	6 5	10 0	9 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ...	...	...	8 1	6 4	6 0	...	11 2	11 0	7 8	13 3	13 0	8 4	...	...	10 8	29 6	25 9	14 8
	Túmkúr ...	6 0	6 5	7 5	6 0	6 0	5 5	10 0	10 0	6 5	11 5	10 5	7 0	...	...	8 5	...	...	...
	Mysore ...	3 5	3 5	3 1	...	...	...	10 4	9 6	6 1	11 4	11 4	6 5	28 0	28 4	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ...	5 5	6 0	5 7	6 0	6 5	6 2	10 5	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ...	4 2	4 2	4 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	9 5	9 7	6 2	12 5	12 5	7 7	21 0	21 0	12 5	...	...	...
	Kadur ...	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	6 5	14 0	13 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog ...	5 0	6 0	5 5	6 0	7 0	5 5	8 0	9 2	6 2	10 0	11 2	7 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	10 0
	Coorg ...	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 7	6 4	5 8	9 5	9 5	6 9	14 0	14 2	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore ...	11 0	11 4	11 10	15 8	15 12	14 8	5 3	5 5	5 1	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	16 0	12 10	13 2	14 8	11 14
	Kishengurh ...	13 12	10 8	11 4	16 0	14 8	13 8	6 0	6 12	5 12	7 0	7 8	6 4	15 0	14 0	9 0	13 0	12 12	9 12
	Ulwur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	14 2	13 0	13 4	19 0	19 13	16 12	6 12	7 0	6 4	8 6	8 14	7 10	18 2	16 11	13 0	16 12	15 5	15 11
	Kerowlee (City) ...	11 8	10 4	13 0	15 15	17 8	16 12	8 12	10 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	15 10	16 4	14 8	15 0	15 2	15 2
	Ajmere ...	11 8	11 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	13 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 12	15 8	9 8	13 8	14 0	10 0
	Deoli Cantonment ...	11 1	11 10	11 8	15 14	16 2	13 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	16 6	16 6	12 0	14 3	14 12	6 8
	Erinpura ...	11 0	11 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 8	13 8	9 0	11 0	10 12	8 8
	Sirohee ...	10 8	11 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Abu ...	9 6	8 14	7 9	13 2	13 0	10 0	4 8	4 8	4 7	5 2	5 4	4 15	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 15
	Anadra ...	10 0	9 11	8 6	13 0	13 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	10 0	10 0	5 8	12 0	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 3	8 9	7 10	12 1	12 14	10 15	5 7	5 13	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 3	12 8	9 6	...	...	...	5 10	6 4	3 12	8 2	8 12	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	8 2	9 1	11 14	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	3 12	6 4	7 8	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	10 0	10 0	10 14	11 14	12 8	14 6	3 12	5 0	4 14	5 0	6 4	5 8	11 8	11 8	16 12	10 10	11 4	14 8
	Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee ...	17 0	17 0	15 0	22 8	22 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	...
	Kotah ...	13 2	13 2	15 8	19 0	18 8	15 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 8	16 8	15 0	13 12	8 0
	Tonk ...	11 6	11 6	12 8	15 4	15 8	16 0	5 13	5 12	5 0	7 5	7 4	6 0	15 15	16 0	...	11 14	12 0	...
	Jhallawar ...	11 6	11 11	12 3	13 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	4 12	16 8	17 12	14 0	12 0	9 11	6 10
	Shahpoora ...	10 8	12 8	10 8	15 12	16 8	12 4	7 0	6 0	5 10	9 8	9 12	7 2	15 0	16 0	11 4	11 8	11 8	5 12
	Dholpur ...	13 6	13 3	11 15	18 8	19 0	15 6	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 7	8 7	7 2	16 5	16 11	10 2	15 11	16 0	8 2
Central India.	Indore ...	8 4	8 6	10 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 11	7 8	7 8	6 10	11 10	12 0	15 0	11 2	11 6	9 8
	Gwalior ...	11 1	12 0	10 15	16 13	16 15	12 13	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 6	6 0	5 8	15 9	16 7	12 6	15 1	15 11	...
	Goona ...	13 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	6 12	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Rutlam ...	8 12	9 4	10 13	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	4 15	7 8	8 8	5 11	11 8	12 8	13 4	14 0	11 0	10 5
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	12 8	13 0	11 4	17 0	19 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	14 8	16 0	11 0	16 8	18 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára ...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	7 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bhandára ...		
	Chánda ...	...	...	...	9 9	10 3	7 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chánda ...		
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	9 8	11 5	8 8	132 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Wardha ...		
	Bálaghát ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 8	11 8	160 0	140 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 0	6 4	6 6	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 4	15 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	9 2	9 4	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	10 0	260 0	260 0	320 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	20 0	20 8	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Betúl ...	8 8	9 8	7 8	10 8	12 8	9 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
	Chhindwára ...	13 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	12 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	22 0	30 0	26 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimár ...	...	...	...	10 11	12 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	Nimár ...		
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	19 0	13 8	19 0	320 0	320 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	75 0	75 0	80 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...													Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...													Chudderghat ...		
	Amráoti ...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 0	46 0	45 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti ...		
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana ...		
	Wún ...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún ...		
	Básim ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Básim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	24 7	24 5	11 0	19 7	19 0	11 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar ...	29 1	29 1	11 0	27 8	26 2	13 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 3	Kolar ...		
	Túmkúr ...	16 0	16 0	8 5	22 0	22 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Túmkúr ...		
	Mysore ...	25 0	27 0	9 4	22 0	23 6	11 0	81 6	81 6	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Mysore ...		
	Hassan ...	25 5	22 0	9 5	19 0	20 0	10 0	132 0	140 0	132 0	7 5	8 0	6 0	Hassan ...		
	Shimoga ...	29 7	32 2	14 2	14 7	16 7	11 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	9 5	7 7	Shimoga ...		
	Kadur ...	30 0	32 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	8 5	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
	Chitaldroog ...	24 0	20 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	Chitaldroog ...		
	Coorg ...	25 7	25 9	10 8	20 7	20 4	10 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 9	9 8	7 8	Coorg ...		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	11 10	12 2	12 0	...	...	...	10 3	10 4	19 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	41 0	Kishengurh ...		
	Ulwur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ulwur ...		
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	17 8	17 0	17 8	13 8	14 2	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	13 0	26 12	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
	Kerowlee (City) ...	15 0	16 4	15 12	12 12	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City) ...		
	Ajmere ...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Ajmere ...		
	Deoli Cantonment ...	...	...	...	12 9	13 14	11 3	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	29 5	Deoli Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	12 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	10 8	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohee ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Sirohee ...		
	Abu ...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	9 9	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 12	10 12	24 0	Abu ...		
	Anadra ...	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	10 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	Anadra ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	6 pies*	6 pies*	6 pies*	11 0	9 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	...	...	...	9 12	9 13	10 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9	9 6	14 1	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	14 1	14 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	9 1	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 12	14 1	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	16 14	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 10	16 4	43 12	Marwar ...		
	Bickaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
	Boondee ...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	22 8	Boondee ...		
	Kotah ...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	18 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 8	8 12	15 0	Kotah ...		
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 7	11 5	20 0	Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	12 11	13 15	14 0	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	10 8	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12	29 0	Shahpoora ...		
	Dholpur ...	...	...	...	13 11	14 3	12 8	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	16 2	Dholpur ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	10 5	9 9	9 14	107 0	107 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 13	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	12 9	12 12	11 3	109 0½	118 0½	100 0½	10 1	9 13	9 2	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	11 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 3	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 12	9 4	9 7	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st January 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated discharge utilized.	Five-year leases: Khurreef. Leased during January.	Five-year leases: Khurreef. Leased up to end of January.	Three-year leases: Khurreef. Leased during January.	Three-year leases: Khurreef. Leased up to end of January.	Three-year leases: Rubbee. Leased during January.	Three-year leases: Rubbee. Leased up to end of January.	Annual leases: Khurreef. Leased during January.	Annual leases: Khurreef. Leased up to end of January.	Annual leases: Rubbee. Leased during January.	Annual leases: Rubbee. Leased up to end of January.	Sugarcane. Leased during January.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of January.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Khurreef.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Rubbee.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Sugarcane.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1878-79.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	REMARKS.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa..	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	323·97	...	...	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	563	...	33	32,518	563	33	33,114	28,991				
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	...	...	...	471	...	10,286	803				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	104·17	...	...	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	62	...	9	12,875	62	9	12,946	10,982	...	43·66	...	
		Toldundah ...	1,300	64·27	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	8,637				
		Machgong ...	650	42·18	...	...	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	23,338	383	119	23,840	20,345				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	22				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	1,944	...	286	87,831	1,944	286	90,061	69,980	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,944	1,657	2,540	3	196	66,944	2,540	196	69,680	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	102	...	10	48,610	...	...	...	...	...	659	...	...	...	...	49,309	...	...	49,309	14,605	...	50·44	9 years 52·37	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	*Nil.*	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,089	...	...	6,089	2,817	...	10·44	8 years 53·54	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	16	54,566	...	...	...	...	...	852	...	...	...	...	55,398	...	...	55,398	17,422	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	
Sone..	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	1,009	1,009	...	...	...	1,069	285	285	...	13,934	13,846	16,222	3,623	5,880	15,003	16,707	5,880	37,590	104,106	0·01	21·09	40·08	
	Gya and Patna ...	Arrah ...	1,660	729	727	...	...	...	774	35	32	...	51,581	6,247	19,914	5,000	5,924	52,355	19,330	6,924	77,018	120,580	...	31·83	38·13	
		Patna ...	1,466	448	400	...	...	...	379	...	16	...	4,986	3,800	6,170	240	283	5,365	6,330	283	11,978	...	...	21·15	37·34	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	320	480	...	70,501	23,933	41,606	8,559	12,087	72,723	42,176	12,087	126,986	223,086	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,755	4,751	126,454	209	10,877	85,755	126,454	10,877	223,086	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	16	142,397	...	2,222	320	480	...	71,333	24,083	43,640	9,559	12,373	215,952	44,120	12,373	272,445	310,188	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,121	6,408	128,994	302	11,073	170,121	128,994	11,073	310,188	...	...	...	...	

The 17th March 1879.

H. C. LEVINGE, *C.E.*,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated discharge utilized.	Five-year leases: Khurreef. Leased during February.	Five-year leases: Khurreef. Leased up to end of February.	Three-year leases: Khurreef. Leased during February.	Three-year leases: Khurreef. Leased up to end of February.	Three-year leases: Rubbee. Leased during February.	Three-year leases: Rubbee. Leased up to end of February.	Annual leases: Khurreef. Leased during February.	Annual leases: Khurreef. Leased up to end of February.	Annual leases: Rubbee. Leased during February.	Annual leases: Rubbee. Leased up to end of February.	Sugarcane. Leased during February.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of February.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Khurreef.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Rubbee.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Sugarcane.	Grand Total up to end of the month: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1878-79.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	REMARKS.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa..	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	324·02	...	...	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	708	...	33	32,518	708	33	33,259	29,949				
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	472	...	...	9,815	472	...	10,287	993				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	112·52	...	...	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	362	...	9	12,875	362	9	13,246	11,072	0·05	43·71	...	
		Toldundah ...	1,300	62·50	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	8,766				
		Machgong ...	650	60·00	...	...	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	23,338	383	119	23,840	20,386				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	45				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	2,390	...	286	87,831	2,390	286	90,507	71,211	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,944	1,515	4,055	16	212	66,944	4,055	212	71,211	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	107	...	33	48,643	...	...	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	...	49,342	...	...	49,342	14,605	2·74	53·18	9 years 53·23	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	3	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6.089	...	...	6,089	3,169	0·95	41·39	8 years 54·81	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	33	54,599	...	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	...	55,431	...	...	55,431	17,774	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,422	352	352	...	...	17,422	352	...	17,774	...	...	...	...	
Sone..	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	811	811	...	...	...	1,069	...	235	...	13,934	1,223	17,445	2,525	8,405	15,003	17,730	8,405	41,138	104,106	0·89	24·98	40·41	
	Gya and Patna ...	Arrah ...	1,660	657	657	...	...	...	774	...	35	...	51,581	745	20,019	303	6,227	52,355	20,084	6,227	78,666	121,798	1·35	33·18	38·53	
		Patna ...	1,466	459	400	...	...	...	379	...	160	...	4,986	710	6,880	258	541	5,365	7,040	541	12,946	...	1·05	35·20	37·61	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	480	...	70,501	2,678	44,374	3,086	15,173	72,723	44,854	15,173	132,750	225,904	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,755	1,854	128,308	964	11,841	85,755	128,308	11,841	225,904	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	33	142,43	...	2,222	...	480	...	71,333	3,124	46,764	3,086	15,459	215,985	47,244	15,459	278,688	314,889	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,121	3,721	132,715	980	12,053	170 121	132,715	12,053	314,889	...	...	...	...	

Foot Note.—The differences in the figures shewn in these statements, of areas leased for irrigation up to end of January and February 1878 and those shewn in the statements for those months are due to the revised method adopted since March 1878 in the preparation of the returns.

The 7th April 1879.

H. C. LEVINGE, *C.E.*,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd JUNE 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all the districts reported on; it has been excessive in the Malabar district, where the existing cultivation has been slightly injured, and sowing operations impeded; prospects are improving. Slight showers have fallen in Mysore, and heavy rain is reported in Coorg; the *vaisakh* paddy crop is being harvested in places; agricultural prospects are favourable. In the Bombay Presidency there has been moderate rain throughout the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; ploughing operations are going on in all districts; cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat and Kattywar. Rain has fallen in almost all the districts of the Central Provinces; it has been very heavy in Nágpur and Seoni; prices are rising; preparations for *kharif* sowings are going on. In Berar there has been good rain; ploughing continues. In Central India showers are reported from Indore, Sutna and Sirdarpore, and there has been slight rain in Bhopal and Maunpore. No rain fell in Rajputana. In Bengal the rain has been general; it was very heavy and rather excessive in Northern and Eastern Bengal, and especially at Jalpaiguri and Chittagong; the prospects of the standing crops have been generally improved, and rice cultivation is now going on. Very heavy rain has fallen in Assam, and injury to the *aman* paddy on low lands in Sylhet is feared. In British Burma, public health remains generally good; cattle disease continues and is bad in the Bassein district. On 30th May the monsoon was reported to have set in at Akyab and apparently also at Rangoon. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in all the districts, except at Agra where the heat is said to be intense; cholera is still prevalent in Kumaun, and is again on the increase in Agra and Meerut; ploughing for *kharif* sowings has begun. No rain fell in the Punjab districts comprised in the return; prospects continue fair, and prices generally have a downward tendency. Cholera is reported from six districts. The general feature of the week is the prevalence of rain over the Central Provinces and Southern and North-Eastern India, especially in Bengal and Assam, the zone of rainfall extending also to the North-Western Provinces, but not to Rajputana or as yet to the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 31st)	1·27 (average of 8 stations).	Rice 10·91, *cholum* 13·52, *raggi* 17·73, *cumboo* 13·22; 30 inches over anicut on 27th May, 9 inches on 31st; lands being ploughed for sowing; grass sprouting.
Kurnool („ „)	·75 (average of 5 stations).	Rice 10·01, *cholum* 15·56, *raggi* 20·93, *cumboo* 16·95; fever prevalent; agricultural operations going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·13 (average of 2 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·37, *cholum* 15·75, *raggi* 17·65, *cumboo* 15·27; Cauvery and branches flow with 18 to 72 inches depth of water; the few standing dry and garden crops are generally in good condition; harvest of gingelly, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·8 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·01, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 16·38, *cumboo* 16·01.
Malabar („ „)	8·89 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 9·78, *raggi* 17·53; prices stationary in Wynaad, Ernad, Walluvanad and Palghat, slightly risen elsewhere; sowing of first crop in progress everywhere; excessive rain has slightly injured existing cultivation, and interferes with sowing operations; pasture improving.
Bombay (June 4th)—		*General Remarks.*—General prospects improving.
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 1st 7¾ feet; cholera in Kotri 309 cases, 187 fatal, in Sehwan, Bubak, Kurrachee and Kotri taluka 23 cases, 14 fatal; small-pox in Kurrachee and Bubak; monsoon winds set in.
Shikárpur ...	...	River still very low; small-pox in 14 talukas; cattle disease in 11 talukas; cholera has nearly disappeared.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* preparations progressing; in Guni rice seedling destroyed by hot northerly winds; cholera in 10 talukas, 650 cases, 406 fatal; disease assuming milder type since prevalence of strong southerly winds.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather very hot and sultry; *batai* of *rabi* crops not finished; *kharif* preparations confined chiefly to desert canal; water admitted into Begári desert canal on 1st; 10 cholera cases, 7 fatal.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat less severe; manuring operations continue; slight cholera in district, 7 fatal cases.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Weather cloudy; monsoon seems near.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy with strong winds; manuring operations progressing; 5 cholera cases in Malar, 2 fatal.
Surat ...	·20	Agricultural operations progressing; cholera in Bulsar taluka, 57 cases, 17 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Weather fine; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Throughout district maximum 5·81, minimum ·08.	Locusts in Dhulia taluka.
Násik ...	Rain throughout district except in the north.	Ploughing progressing.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	1·0	Total rainfall 3·80; cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (June 2nd)	2·16 at Alibág.	Total rainfall 6·18; weather warm; public health good; fever in Pen; cattle disease in Mahád taluka.
Ratnágiri (May 27th)	1·91	Total rainfall 2·27; sowing operations continue; 13 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 4·76 at Junnar, minimum 1·77 at Mawal.	
Ahmednagar ...	·44, fall general throughout district; maximum 5·44 at Newasa, minimum 1·22 at Akola.	Public health good.
Sholapur ...	Rainfall general.	In some places the rain was sufficient for sowing; prospects improved; condition of people middling.
Satara ...	Maximum 2·0 at Khatase, minimum ·86 at Satara.	*Kharif* sowing partially commenced.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maxmium 1·28 at Indi, minimum ·10 at Bágewári.	More rain wanted; weather cloudy; land being prepared for sowing; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	·82, fall general throughout district; maximum 1·57 at Gokak, minimum ·15 at Parasgad.	Fever less.
Dharwar ...	Rainfall light, average ·59.	Sowing progressing; slight fever in 7 talukas.
Kanara ...	8·18	Sowing continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	·50 at Manikwada.	Weather hot; cholera in Kotrasangani and in villages under Wala Bhaunagar, Junágarh, Lakhápádár and Jetpur.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather very hot; health good; cholera in Limri and Wadhwán talukas and Bhalala and Talsana, 28 cases, 17 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good; weather cloudy; *kharif* preparations progressing; prices of grain stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat and Kattywar; moderate rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; ploughing going on in all districts; weather in Bombay hot and clear.
Bengal—(June 4th)—		
Chittagong ...	15·14	
Noakholly ...	4·01	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·5	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·72	Public health not good, cholera not yet over.
Backergunge ...	·96	Cholera still in Perozepore.
Furreedpore ...	1·85	
Dacca ...	7·08	
Tipperah ...	4·0	
Mymensingh ...	·16	Some sporadic cases of cholera.
24-Pergunnahs ...	5·98	Public health generally good, cholera in Baripore and Baraset.
Jessore ...	1·28	
Nuddea ...	·57	Small-pox and cholera still in Meherpore.
Moorshedabad ...	·84	
Pubna ...	·14	Public health improved.
Rajshahye ...	·61	Cholera still reported.
Bogra ...	1·23	
Maldah ...	·35	Cholera and small-pox less.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	
Rungpore ...	8·57	Small-pox abating.
Cooch Behar ...	12·21	Cholera nearly disappeared.
Jalpáiguri ...	3·28	General health improved, cholera and small-pox decreasing.
Darjeeling ...	8·84	
Midnapore ...	1·79	Small-pox decreasing.
Howrah ...	1·47	
Hooghly ...	3·80	Cholera abating.
Burdwan ...	·29	
Bankoora ...	·63	
Beerbhoom ...	1·97	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·15	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	·41	
Monghyr ...	·68	
Purneah ...	1·49	
Durbhunga ...	·16	Cholera in town and a few villages.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	·42	
Patna ...	·17	
Gya ...	·07	
Shahabad ...	Slight rain.	Cholera still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	·45	
Lohardugga ...	·70	Cholera in many places, small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	·18	Cholera in many places.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	1·53	Cholera very rife.
Cuttack ...	8·32	
Pooree ...	1·30	
		General Remarks.—Week's rainfall general and beneficial, only a small area in Central Behar and Singhbhoom not yet reached; rain very heavy and rather excessive in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, especially Julpáiguri, Cooch Behar and Chittagong; rice cultivation now going on in most places; prospects of standing crops generally improved; public health also much improved.
N. W. P. and Oudh (June 4th)—		
Benares (June 3rd)	·5 at Chandauli and ·9 at Gangapur on 2nd; a slight shower at Benares.	East wind and cloudy weather; sickness decreasing.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight and partial showers.	After a week of east wind and every sign of imminent rain only slight and partial showers fell, the clouds cleared away and the wind is again strong from west.
Jhánsi („ 4th)	Heavy shower near Mau last Tuesday.	Hot westerly winds prevail; prices fluctuating.
Agra (May 31st)	...	Intense heat with variable winds; cholera again on the increase in districts.
Bareilly (June 4th)	A heavy shower at Baheri on 26th and at Nawábganj on 27th May.	Weather very hot; wind from the east; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	Shower on Monday night.	Hot; thick atmosphere; rain attended with thunder; variable winds; fever prevalent; 144 cases of cholera, 58 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 18, barley 21½, jowar 20, and *bajra* 18 seers.
Kumaun („ 1st)	Rain general.	More rain expected; wind from north-east; cholera still prevalent.
Lucknow („ 4th)	·1 on 3rd.	Thunder storm; weather cloudy and steamy.
Sitapur ...	·1 on night of 2nd.	
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	Slight shower last night and this morning at Sadr.	Sky cloudy; wind easterly.
Fyzabad („ 4th)	·5	Ploughing general.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain all over the province; wind easterly, except in Allahabad and Jhánsi; cholera still prevalent in Kumaun, Agra and Meerut; *kharif* ploughing begun.
Punjab—(3rd June)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices of food-grains stationary; fever prevailing; a few cases of cholera also.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot; *kharif* operations continue; canal crops sown and doing well; slight variations in prices of food-grains with downward tendency; cholera abating.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops being garnered; slight fall in prices; health much improved.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops nearly threshed; health fair; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crops nearly harvested; cholera in district.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; cholera about.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Cholera prevailing.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops being garnered; slight fluctuations in prices with downward tendency; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops gathered.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prices of food-grains falling.
		General Remarks.—Prices generally have a downward tendency.
Central Provinces (June 4th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* continues.
Hoshangabad ...	Smart showers of rain have fallen recently.	Small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	·40	Cloudy; windy; ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	4·42	Ploughing continues; cholera disappeared.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*			
Nágpur	(June 4th)	11·58	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; cholera abating.
Chánda	...	2·98	Sugarcane planted; ploughing and manuring continue; slight cholera; prices rising steadily.
Chhindwára	...	5·49	Ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox slightly prevalent; prices rising.
Narsinghpur	...	Over 3·0 rain on Sunday	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices rising.
Bhandara	(June 3rd)	4·13	Preparation for *kharif* sowings being pushed on; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; prices high.
Seoni	...	11·80	Monsoon fairly set in; cholera continues; small-pox disappeared.
Bálaghát	(May 31st)	·31	Cloudy, hot; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; cholera continues; small-pox declining; prices steady.
Mandla	...	·85	*Kharif* ploughing continues; cholera still prevalent.
Saugor	...	...	Windy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh	...	·23	Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	(June 4th)	3·48, rain general throughout the district.	Fields being bunded and preparation for *kharif* sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur	...	4·1	Ploughing for *kharif* sowing progressing; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur	(May 31st)	·40	Cloudy and windy; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; cholera still bad; prices slightly risen.
			General Remarks.—Heavy fall of rain between afternoon of Saturday 31st and morning of Sunday, but was confined to districts of Nágpur and Seoni as centre, and the surrounding districts of Narsinghpur, Chhindwára, Wardha, Chánda and Bhandára; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; prices rising.
British Burma— (June 4th)			
Arakan Division	...	...	Public health continues good; 19 deaths from cholera in Koladan township, 23 in Cheduba; a few cases of small-pox in Kyoukphyoo.
Pegu Division—			
Rangoon District	...	...	Fourteen deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; a few deaths from small-pox in Syriam, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in Thonkwa district for week ended the 24th May; 2 deaths from cholera at Phyapoon, 1 from small-pox at Yandoon; slight cholera and small-pox reported in Doonabyoo and Engapoo circles; 5 deaths from cattle disease in Doonabyoo township; 5 deaths from cholera in Phyapoon; 13 deaths from cattle disease in Panlanwa, 11 deaths in Yandoon sub-division; health otherwise good.
Bassein	...	...	Public health good; cattle disease prevalent, 995 deaths in Kyoonpyaw township from 26th April to 15th May, 243 deaths in Yaigyee from 22nd April to 28th May, 308 in Theegwin in May, 12 in Thaboung from 15th to 28th May, 11 in Bassein from 23rd to 30th May.
Henzada	...	...	Public health normal; slight cattle disease, 56 deaths in one circle.
Prome	...	...	Small-pox prevalent in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Tharrawaddy	...	...	Public health good; cattle disease in Monio township.
Thayetmyo	...	...	General health normal.
Tennasserim Division—			
Amherst	...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease; ploughing commenced in some parts of the district.
Shwegyeen	...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo	...	...	Public health good; 90 buffaloes died from disease.
Tavoy	(May 17th)	...	Public health good.
			General Remarks.—Health generally good; small-pox in several districts and some cholera; cattle disease continues.
Assam—			
Gauháti	(June 4th)	5·83, very heavy rain during last 3 days.	*Asu* and other crops coming up well.
Sylhet	(„ „)	9·93	Price of rice rising; the rivers have risen very high; the sowing of *aman* in low grounds having been so late, injury is feared.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 4th)—		1·38 in Bangalore, moderate showers in the districts; 10·02 in Coorg.	The *Vaisakh* paddy crop is being harvested in some places; agricultural prospects favourable; fever less prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(June 4th)			
Amráoti	...	4·0	Ploughing continues.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India— (June 4th)			
Indore	...	1·83	Health good.
Morar	...	*Nil*	
Sutna	...	1·06	Weather clear and hot; high west wind; cholera increasing at Rewah and Sutna.
Goona	...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; strong winds.
Neemuch	...		
Rutlam	...		
Agar	...		
Sirdarpore	...	1·01	
Mánpur	...	0·05	
Bhopal	...	0·15	
Rajputana—			
Serohi	(June 1st)	...	Tanks dry, wells and health fair; mornings and nights cooler; fresh breezes; season agreeable.
Marwar	(May 31st)	...	Water-supply sufficient; health good; weather hot; prices stationary.
Bickaneer	(„ 27th)	*Nil*	Health good; no scarcity of water; sowing operations not commenced.
Meywar	(„ 30th)	.....	Tanks, wells and health good; hot winds prevailing.
Harowtee	(„ 31st)	.....	Health good; prices high; weather very hot; wind variable.
Jhallawar	(„ 29th)	.....	Weather cloudy; appearance of rain; health good.
Ajmere	(June 4th)	.....	Everything seasonable; high west winds; all expect early favourable monsoon; prices easy.
Jeypore	...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Bhurtpur	(June 3rd)	.....	Health good; water scarce; rates steady; weather sultry.
Ulwur	...	.....	Wells failing; heat great; cholera still prevails; small-pox in one tahsil.

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

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 138-45 T, dated Simla, May 5th, 1879.

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 1279, dated 1st September 1878, submitting the above report and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1877-78 appears to have been one of remarkable commercial depression, and consequent diminution of telegraphic traffic. The Russo-Turkish war, and especially the long-continued interruption caused by the Turkish raid on Sookhoum Kaleh, materially affected the prosperity of the lines worked by this Department.

2. The interruption at Sookhoum Kaleh was overcome by the erection of an alternative line between Ekaterinodar and Tiflis. The break occurred beyond the limits of the Indo-European Telegraph Department's lines; but that Department shared in the cost incurred in renewing communication.

3. *Capital.*—The capital account at the close of the year is stated to stand approximately at £1,153,751-15.

4. *Revenue.*—The earnings have fallen off by £25,000, and amount to £40,196-18-3; while the working expenses amounted to £80,379-14-3; showing a net loss of £40,182-16.

5. The working expenses of the year were swelled by the debit of £3,600 on account of three annual royalties due to the Government of Persia, which have been placed to the credit of a suspense account. The claims of the Telegraph Department against the Government of Persia will be referred to the Foreign Department for consideration.

6. *Line maintenance and repairs.*—The lines worked by the Department consisted at the close of the year of 1,716 nautical miles of cable, and 1,468

statute miles of land-line, carrying 2,936 miles of wire; the maintenance and repairs have been efficiently carried on.

7. *Interruptions.*—The interruptions causing stoppage in traffic amounted on the Persian Section to a total interval of 3 days 5 hours and 55 minutes, and on the Persian Gulf Section to 4 hours; in the previous year the total interruptions on the Persian Section lasted only for 20 hours. The large increase now shown is partly attributable to the severity of the winter. The interruptions on the Company's lines in connection with this system amounted to 129 days 19 hours and 30 minutes, but of this 126 days 9 hours and 35 minutes were due to the stoppage at Sookhoum Kaleh mentioned above.

8. *Traffic.*—This has naturally fallen off considerably under the adverse circumstances detailed; but owing to the increased employment of the Turkish route, the diminution in traffic was less than it otherwise would have been. The improvement shown in speed and accuracy of transmission of messages is noted with satisfaction by the Government of India.

9. *Inspections, Buildings and Stores.*—The condition of the Telegraph buildings along the Mekran coast and at Karachee, as described in paragraphs 55, 57, 59 and 60, will be brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay for consideration.

10. The Government of India notices with satisfaction the cordial relations subsisting between Major Smith and the Persian authorities, and is pleased to record its appreciation of the services of the officers brought to notice in the 81st paragraph of the report.

11. The exceptionally heavy loss (£40,000 + interest on capital) at which these Telegraph lines have been worked during the year under review is to be regretted, but they are maintained quite as much for political and administrative as for commercial purposes: and there are indications that future reports will show a far more satisfactory balance sheet.

12. The figures given in this report differ considerably from those entered in the annual accounts received from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts. The discrepancies are due to the report including all outstanding assets and liabilities relating to the year under review, while the statements from the Examiner of Accounts deal only with actual cash receipts and disbursements. An explanation of the differences has been called for and furnished; but the delay in obtaining it has prevented the publication of the report in time to be of practical value; and for the future, to obviate such delays, the requisite explanation should be submitted with the report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Financial, Marine, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

To the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information and with special reference to paragraph 9 of the Resolution.

To the Foreign Department, with reference to paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Resolution, and paragraphs 14, 15 and 50 to 52 of the Report.

To the Home Department for information.

To the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

To the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette*.

Ordered further, that the Report and Resolution be forwarded to Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Captain, R.E.*,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1279, dated 1st September 1878.

From—Major J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, R.E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Dept.,

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

I have the honor to lay before the Government of India the following statement of the administration of this Department for the year ending the 31st March 1878, a year of remarkable commercial depression and consequent diminution of telegraphic traffic generally.

2. The effect of the Russo-Turkish war, which may be said to have continued throughout the 12 months under report, was peculiarly felt by the Indo-European Company and by this Department; not only because of the actual interruption of the wires during the Turkish raid on Soukhoum Kaleh, but also on account of the natural disinclination of the public to direct their messages across Russia, at a time when the relations between that empire and our own appeared so strained and unsatisfactory. In the summer of 1877 such was the falling off of the traffic that the bankruptcy of the Indo-European Company seemed imminent, and it was only averted by extraordinary measures which I will briefly mention here, but which will be touched on more circumstantially further on. One was the consent of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State to aid in the construction of an alternative line near Soukhoum Kaleh by handing over to the Company half of our international cable receipts for the first two months after the re-establishment of communication. The other was the coalition of the Indo-European Company and the Eastern Company on the system now known 'as the joint purse'. The causes of the almost overwhelming embarrassments of the Company's finances were quite as seriously felt by this Department, and necessitated our taking a very important step which places us on a new footing offering greatly improved financial prospects. I refer to our having accepted the invitation to join the Companies' joint purse from the 1st April 1878. The negotiations leading up to this arrangement were carried on under the authority of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State towards the end of the official year 1877-78, and have no doubt been fully reported to the Government of India. I hope I may say with truth that, under the very trying and difficult circumstances of the past year, I have done all that lay in my power to combat the effects of exceptional disasters entirely beyond our control, and to diminish the consequences of similar events in the future.

3. On the 18th September 1877, I informed you that the Eastern and Indo-European Companies had arranged between them a joint purse on a plan which, by leaving out my Department, appeared to threaten our interests in an alarming degree, and soon afterwards I obtained leave from the India Office to proceed to Constantinople to concert, if possible, some arrangement for protecting ourselves by bringing into more general use the Turkish wires to Fâo. The Managers of the Eastern Company had also turned their attention to this line, and I was fearful that should the concession to work it fall into their hands, our Gulf cables would be completely at the mercy of the coalition. I was, in fact, followed to Constantinople by some of these gentlemen, but by the time they arrived I had secured a promise that the concession should on no account be given to a private Company, and I had drawn up an agreement having for its object the better working of the through line from London to Vienna, Constantinople and Fao. My offer to take over the through Turkish line on behalf of the Indian Government was politely declined by the Turkish Director General of Telegraphs, who asserted his own ability to re-organize and improve the working. From time to time I submitted many circumstantial reports to the India Office explaining my action at Constantinople and at Vienna, whither I proceeded before returning to London. The subsequent advance of the Russians towards Constantinople put an end to our efforts to ameliorate the defective correspondence between London and Constantinople; and indeed for some time the latter city was completely cut off from Europe, all telegrams passing of necessity *viâ* Fâo to Bombay and westward again by the Red Sea. The state of South Eastern Europe is still extremely unsettled, but the Turkish line to India will doubtless claim our attention again before long.

4. Some time after my return, I received the invitation (to which I referred above) from the two Companies—the Eastern and the Indo-European—that this Department should take part in the joint purse. I laid the case before the Secretary of State, and I also submitted a preliminary report explanatory of the matter to the Government of India. The latter is numbered 1034, and dated the 25th January 1878. Eventually I received authority from the India Office to accept the invitation, and after many meetings with Sir James Anderson and Mr. Andrews, I signed on behalf of the Government, Indo-European Department, an agreement which ensures to us for the future a share of the total traffic, at least equal to anything we have enjoyed in past years and with a reasonable prospect of a steady increase. A spare copy of the agreement is attached to this report, together with an explanatory confidential memorandum prepared with great care and ability by Mr. Brasher who rendered me most indefatigable and valuable assistance throughout these rather intricate transactions. Writing as I now am some months after the establishment of the new system, I am able to report that our receipts have again reached their normal figure, and should peace be secured and mercantile confidence restored, the Departmental returns of future years will surely present a bright contrast to those of 1877-78.

5. The observations which I have to submit will be arranged as in last year's report in the following order :—

1.—Capital and Revenue.
2.—Lines maintenance and repairs.
3.—Interruptions.
4.—Traffic.
5.—Inspections, buildings and stores.
6.—Establishments.

Capital and Revenue.

6. The preliminary departmental accounts prepared by Mr. Brasher are attached as Appendices A and B.

Capital.

7. At the commencement of 1877-78, the finally adjusted Capital Account stood at £1,158,188-1-10; the figures given in last year's report were, as has been explained, necessarily only approximate. Subsequent corrections alter the amount there entered (as £1,154,493-7-6) to that now given. Similarly the £1,153,751-15-0 below will no doubt be susceptible of modification.

8. The expenditure during the year was £751-11-4, and the receipts with sundry book adjustments, amounted to £ 5,187-18-2.

9. The Capital Account therefore at the close of the year, subject to final adjustment, stood at £1,153,751-15-0, or at rather less than at the commencement.

10. The small amount expended consisted of credits to the Public Works Department. The receipts were composed of an instalment from the Indo-European Company towards the liquidation of the Persian debt for telegraph material. Two recoveries from the Persian Government under Article I of the Anglo-Persian treaty of 1872, and various credits to the Department from suspense accounts.

Revenue.

11. The following is a summary of the preliminary Revenue Account :—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Traffic earnings	39,196	5	10	Ordinary expenditure ...	71,543	5	7
Miscellaneous receipts	1,000	12	5	Extraordinary ,, ...	2,334	10	11
Excess of total expenditure over receipts	40,182	16	0	Debits on account of previous years ...	6,501	17	9
	80,379	14	3		80,379	14	3

12. The earnings compared with those of the previous year show a falling off of about £25,000 chiefly due to the interruption of the Indo-European line for more than three months, owing to the destruction of the Company's Soukhoum Kaleh Section in the course of the Russo-Turkish war. Allusion has already been made to this interruption and to other causes which contributed to diminish our receipts. They will be again treated of under the head 'Traffic.'

13. The total amount brought to debit under the head of Expenditure in 1877-78 is £80,379-14-3, showing an increase of about £8,000 when compared with the expenditure of 1876-77.

14. The increase, however, will be found when analysed to be more apparent than real, the bulk of it being outlay or liabilities incurred in previous years, and brought to debit for the first time in 1877-78. Thus it includes £3,600 made up of three annual royalties of £1,200 payable to Persia under the 1868 treaty, in 1875, 1876 and 1877 for right of way for Gwadur-Jask line, but withheld by our minister at Teheran as a partial set off to our claims against the Persian Government for message money collected for us but not paid to us.

15. The royalties thus withheld and brought to the debit of the Persian Gulf line in a lump sum in 1877-78 have been placed to the credit of a suspense account, pending the sanction of Government to definitely appropriate them in part liquidation of our traffic claims.

16. The increase also includes £ 1,549 for advertising and agency charges incurred in 1875-76 and 1876-77, the account for which, though often applied for, was not submitted by the Indo-European Telegraph Company in time to be included in the reports for the years to which the sums relate.

17. Finally, the increase comprises the extraordinary item of £ 2,334 paid to the Indo-European Company under the authority of the Secretary of State as mentioned in paragraph 11 of this report. This sum represents half the earnings of the Kurrachee-Bushire cable during the two months immediately following the completion of the loop line near Soukhoum Kaleh. Our Persian and Gulf Sections were paralysed by the disaster to the main feeder of our system. The Company was in a well nigh desperate condition, and although most anxious to erect the required alternative link between Tiflis and Ekaterinodar had great difficulty in finding the means. Under the peculiar circumstances, the Secretary of State consented to the earnest request of the Company that a part of the estimated outlay of about £ 10,000 should be borne under certain conditions by this Department. The alternative link was consequently completed and open for traffic by the 23rd August 1877, while the original Soukhoum Kaleh Section could not be repaired until the 16th January 1878.

Lines Maintenance and Repairs.

Persia.

18. The line of three wires having been completed with iron standards for some time, and the full number of control stations having been established, no new works were undertaken during 1877-78.

Persian Gulf.

19. The transfer in November of the Telegraph Station from the Town of Bushire to a site 6 miles distant from the city walls, necessitated a corresponding removal of the heavy shore ends of cable to Reshire in the neighbourhood of the new Offices. In this removal about 40 miles of cable were expended and 55 miles picked up; the alteration had thus the effect of shortening the line by between 15 and 16 miles. The following table exhibits the reduction in the length of the different sections :—

Section.	Present length, 1877-78.	Length in 1876-77.
Gutta-percha cables—		
Kurrachee-Manora 3 cables	18	18
Manora-Gwadur	271	271
Gwadur-Jask	272	272
Jask-Henjam	143	143
Henjam-Bushire	361	369
Bushire-Fão	153	156
	1,218	1,229
India-rubber cable—		
Jask-Bushire	498	503
	1,716	1,732

20. The Mekran land lines were also somewhat reduced in length by a change in their direction near Charbar, and by a correction in the measurement of several of the sections. Actual survey shows that the distances hitherto recorded were somewhat inexact. The corrected length of the line from Kurrachee to Jask is, line 676, wire 1,352.

21. At the end of 1877-78 the lines worked by the Department were therefore as follows :—

	Cable.	Land-line.	Wire.
	Nautical miles.	Statute miles.	
Persian Gulf Telegraph—			
Submarine line	1,716	...	1,716
Land line	...	676	1,352
Persian Telegraphs	...	792	1,584

22. Appendices C, C1, C2 and D show the renewals of the shore ends of the different sections, the total cable expended during the year, and the state of the insulation of the submarine lines at the close of the year.

23. The state of the insulation at the close of the year was not materially different from that recorded in 1876-77 and may be considered as on the whole satisfactory. The faults which exist in the different sections do not interfere with the working of the line, and considering the age of the cable we cannot anticipate that it will ever again be quite free from leakage.

24. The iron-guards which give the mechanical strength to the cable have been found during the past year to have been much weakened in some places, while in others they are quite good. This is only what may be fairly expected after a submersion of 14 years. It may be anticipated that in a few years' time extensive renewals of the iron covering will be necessary in certain localities, but it is possible that a small addition to our covering machine lately erected at Kurrachee will enable us to execute the requisite repairs at not very great cost. I am not however able to speak with certainty on this matter as yet, but I intend to institute enquiries shortly.

25. The experiment was tried during the year of connecting the cable ends at Bushire, Henjam and Gwadur with the Telegraph Offices by means of short lengths of land line insulated by Johnson and Phillips' fluid insulators. The results obtained were so far satisfactory.

26. An improved arrangement for increasing the clearness and speed of Morse signals, proposed and carried out by Mr. Trimmer of the Persian Gulf Establishment, was also adopted on the cables with success.

Interruptions.

Persia.

27. The interruptions on the Teheran-Bushire Section were as follows :—

Partial. Not stopping traffic. 1 wire broken, or 2 in contact.		Partial. Not stopping traffic. 2 wires broken or 3 wires in contact.		Total. Stopping traffic. 3 wires broken.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
535	37	75	36	77	55

28. In the previous year, which was an exceptionally good one, the total interruptions amounted to 20 hours only. The higher aggregate in 1877-78 is attributed by Major Smith chiefly to the unusual severity of the winter, but also to some extent to the cracking of many of the cast-iron sockets of the standards, the cause of which he is still somewhat at a loss to explain. He is, however, inclined to think that it may be due to rapid violent changes of temperature accompanied by strong vibrations during high winds acting on minute flaws in the casting. As a remedial measure whenever the slightest crack is discovered, wrought-iron clamps are immediately applied to the throats of the sockets.

29. Cases of wilful damage which in my previous report I had the satisfaction to state were diminishing in number showed, I am happy to say, a further decrease in 1877-78. Twenty-five posts only were perforated during the year as compared with 45 in 1876-77 and 88 in 1875-76. The decrease is to be ascribed to the precautions taken in various ways by ourselves and to the stronger measures of repression adopted by the Persian authorities owing to our frequent remonstrances.

30. Appendices E and E1 give the details of the interruptions of every description which occurred in Persia in 1877-78.

Persian Gulf.

31. The following is a summary of the interruptions between Fâo and Kurrachee, Appendices C 1, D and F :—

	Partial. Of either cable or land line separately, not stopping traffic.		Total. Of both cable and land line simultaneously, stopping traffic.
	H.	M.	H.
Total on cables	928	48	...
Total on the Mekran Coast line	375	30	4
	1,304	18	4

32. Of the foregoing interruptions, those on the cables between Kurrachee and Bushire were not quite so numerous as in 1876-77, and their aggregate duration was somewhat less. They were almost entirely caused by the decay of the iron guards outside the cable, leaving the core unprotected. The interruptions on the Fâo-Bushire Section were due to two faults consisting of a bad joint and a small hole in the gutta-percha; the first occurred on the 30th July, but did not stop the traffic until the occurrence of the second on 21st October. The section was then interrupted until 26th October, when the faults or one of them partially sealed up until the 2nd November, on which date it again declared itself, and communication was interrupted from the latter date to the 17th November, when both faults were repaired. Full details respecting the faults and their repairs are given in Appendices C 1 and D.

33. The ordinary interruptions on the Mekran Coast land line were of somewhat greater aggregate duration than those of the previous year. Mr. Finch reports that they were due to hurricanes and unusually heavy rains. He is giving his best attention to the strengthening of the line wherever necessary or desirable and to the improvement of the insulation.

Indo-European Company's Section.

34. The interruptions hitherto spoken of in this division of the report were due to ordinary wear and tear, storms, rains, &c. But in addition to these, as mentioned in paras. 2, 12, and 17, there was the disastrous interruption of the Company's Black Sea Coast Section caused by the Turkish attack on Soukhoum Kaleh Station. This was of incomparably greater magnitude than all the others taken together. It occurred on the 10th May 1877, when the line at Soukhoum Kaleh and in its neighbourhood was completely destroyed. The break continued till the 23rd August, the date of the opening of the alternative link between Ekaterinodar and Tiflis. This lamentable interruption lasted therefore upwards of 3½ months. The length of the new Ekaterinodar-Tiflis Section is 513 miles, and its erection in so short a space of time is very creditable to the Company, especially when it is considered that the whole of the materials had to be obtained from England and conveyed across the entire length of the Russian railway system, at that time heavily encumbered with materials of war.

35. The sum of the total interruptions to traffic on the Indo-European *route* in 1877-78 therefore amounted to—

D.	H.	M.	
126	9	35	on Indo-European Company's Section.
3	5	55	on the Teheran-Bushire Section.
0	4	0	on the Persian Gulf Section.
129	19	30	See Appendix F 1.

36. On the Turkish route the total interruptions of traffic amounted to 13 days, 21 hours, 51 minutes, Appendix F 2.

Traffic.

37. With our principal route interrupted upwards of one-third of the working year, mainly from circumstances beyond our control, a heavy loss in our earnings was inevitable. It is

true that the Russians placed their crown wires at the service of the Company for one or more hours every night after the Soukhoum-Kaleh Section had been destroyed, and that the Company so far availed itself of the offer as to use the wires for the transmission of the weekly "Times" messages, so that our contract with that paper was preserved, but the communication was obviously of too limited and precarious a nature to be made use of for private traffic. Accordingly with the exception of an occasional message at first none were directed by this route.

38. Besides the direct loss of revenue caused by the war, there was the further indirect loss occasioned by the slowness with which our former customers returned to us after communication with India had been re-established by the Ekaterinodar loop. Their confidence in the Teheran route had been seriously shaken, not only by the long interruption but by the continuance of the war, and they saw that the new loop line was subject to more frequent breaks than the old section. They had moreover become so accustomed to employ the route *viâ* Suez that, previous to the close of the financial year, scarcely more than one-half of our usual supporters had restored to us their business.

39. In addition to this, the common purse arrangement was concluded between the Eastern and Indo-European Companies in the summer, and came into force on the 1st September, and it had, it may be presumed, some effect in diminishing our revenue, as by the agreement the greater the proportion of messages transmitted *viâ* Suez the greater became the contents of the common purse which the Associated Companies had to divide.

40. These causes, *viz.*, the war, the slow return of our customers, and the Companies' common purse in which the Department had no share, and finally the general depression of trade from which a telegraph line depending for its revenue chiefly upon commercial messages is one of the first enterprises to suffer, I think fully explain the serious loss of earnings shown in the Revenue Account.

41. The war which diminished our receipts so much *viâ* Teheran gave us on the other hand a small amount of revenue *viâ* Fâo. The line from Constantinople to Fâo, Kurrachee, Bombay and Suez was during the months of February and March if not the only means of telegraphic communication between Turkey and Europe, certainly the most rapid and reliable, and was employed freely during the time to which I refer by Her Majesty's Government. The Persian Gulf revenue from these exceptional messages thus transmitted was about £ 1,198.

42. The following is a synopsis of the traffic conveyed by the Persian Gulf cables during the year :—

Messages.			Words.
Commercial and private.	Government.	Total.	
28,048	1,315	29,363	601,523
Paid press messages for the "Times"		53	43,448
Unpaid Government news messages for Bushire		569	40,772

43. The corresponding statistics for 1876-77 are—

Messages.			Words.
Commercial and private.	Government.	Total.	
43,709	1,496	42,205	883,913
Paid press messages for "Times"		51	36,056
Unpaid Government news messages for Bushire		432	26,668

44. The traffic transmitted by the Department was conveyed in the proportion of 79·97 per cent. by the Teheran route and 20·03 by the Turkish route.

45. The average rate of transmission for the year from England to Calcutta *viâ* Teheran was 3·19 per message, but if the months of May, June, July and August which contained traffic delayed by the Russian crown lines be excluded, the average would be 1·10 per message as compared with 1·19 *viâ* Suez.

46. The co-operation of the section under my charge towards this unprecedented average was as follows :—

Section, Teheran-Bushire ... ... 7 minutes per message.
" Bushire-Kurrachee ... ... 15 " " "

Appendices G and Q.

47. The accuracy attained was also of a high standard, the Teheran-Bushire Section having transmitted 99·855 per cent. of its words free from error, and the Bushire-Kurrachee Section having transmitted 99·231 per cent. with similar correctness—Appendices H and S.

48. I think therefore that the speed and accuracy of the Indo-European route during the months of its working may be said to have been decidedly satisfactory, and it was evidently from no fault on this score that traffic was lost to us.

49. The usual statistics prepared by Mr. Herbage and containing a great deal of usual information regarding the traffic are attached as Appendices I to S. Further statistics relating to the Persian traffic are also attached. The rules and tariffs of the St. Petersburg Convention were in force during the year.

Inspections, Buildings and Stores.

Persia.

50. During the months of March and April, Major Smith, R.E., made a complete tour of inspection of the line and offices under his charge, and was well pleased with their general condition. Instead of making the double journey from Teheran to Bushire and back, Major Smith, with my approval, travelled along the old line between Teheran and Baghdad, the control of which was abandoned by us years ago.

He went from Teheran *viâ* Hamadan and Kermanshah to Baghdad travelling along the route of the old line which he found in a very dilapidated condition. He reports that "when we withdrew from the maintenance and working of that line in 1868, it was in as good a state as a wooden line in this country can be, with two wires thoroughly well insulated throughout. One of the two wires and almost all the insulators have now disappeared, and very few of the old poles have been renewed. For use as an international line, it would practically have to be re-constructed. During last year the Persian Government has set up a single wire wooden pole line from Hamadan to Sehna in Kurdistan and another from Hamadan to Shuster in Arabistan. All three lines (to Khanikin, Sehna, and Shuster) depend consequently on the single wire line from Teheran to Hamadan. In the event therefore of its ever becoming advisable for us to resume charge of the Khanikin line, it would be necessary to add a second wire to the line from Teheran to Hamadan besides re-insulating and thoroughly repairing the whole line to Khanikin."

51. "From Khanikin, two Turkish lines now join the main line from Constantinople to Fâo, *viz.*, a single wire iron pole one to Baghdad and a single wire wooden pole one to Kifri. Formerly, as you are aware, the connection between Khanikin and the main line was formed by one line of two wires on iron poles from Khanikin to Baghdad. The present single iron pole line from Khanikin to Baghdad appears to be in good order. It is used for local traffic and in connection with the Kifri Branch as an alternative to the portion of the main line between Baghdad and Kifri."

And in speaking of the Teheran-Bushire Section, he states "from Bushire to Teheran I found the line and offices in excellent order, and a marked absence of any disagreement and difficulties with the Persian authorities. Everywhere their relations with the members of our staff appeared to be of the most amicable nature.

52. "At no previous period of my experience have I seen the country so peaceable and free of robbers. From Teheran to the Turkish Frontier and from Bushire to Teheran I found there was perfect security for the persons and property of travellers. This improved state of affairs is doubtless owing to the vigorous government of His Royal Highness Hissam-es-Sultaneh at Kermanshah and of his brother His Royal Highness Meetemed-ed-dowleh at Shiraz. Personally I met everywhere with an amount of kindness and attention at the hands of the Persian authorities that was almost embarrassing."

Persian Gulf.

53. Mr. Ffinch thoroughly inspected his division between the months of November and February last, and while expressing his satisfaction with the state of the offices, writes as follows on the condition of the buildings:—

Cable Houses.—"The cable houses between Kurrachee and Manora, inclusive, are in good order, and have only required slight repairs during the year.

54. *Manora Buildings, &c.*—"The buildings, tanks, boats, &c., at Manora, are, in good order. New lines of stone work were built for some of the native establishment during the year, taking the place of mat huts, and it is hoped that funds will permit of this necessary work being completed during the current year.

55. *Manora Jetty.*—"The jetty still remains next to useless; but in consequence of objections raised by the Port Department to our moving it forward, because it would render their boat-sheds useless, nothing has as yet been done. A correspondence on the subject is still going on, and I trust the difficulties will be overcome.

56. *Kurrachee.*—"The buildings at Kurrachee are all in good order, and call for no remark.

57. *Ormara.*—"At Ormara the buildings have been repaired by the Public Works Department, but some of these repairs have been carelessly executed, and Lieutenant Spilsbury of that Department who inspected them with me stated he would bring the subject to the Executive Engineer's notice.

58. *Gwadur.*—"Extensive repairs have also been carried out to the buildings at Gwadur, and they are now in good order.

59. *Charbar.*—"No repairs have been executed to the Charbar buildings which are badly in want of them, more especially the roof. The Executive Engineer promises to have these carried out after the monsoon season.

60. *Jask.*—"At Jask, although large sums of money have been spent on the repairs of the station buildings, still their state is not satisfactory, and the Executive Engineer purposes submitting a further estimate for some Rs. 8,000; the plaster continues to peel off the walls, the Portland cement flooring to crack and the roofs to leak.

"Two new latrines for the natives have lately been built and are a decided success.

61. *Henjam.*—"The wooden building at Henjam is in good order, but requires painting and oiling, for these materials have been provided. The glare on the south side being very trying, a mat verandah has also been erected on that side.

62. *Fâo.*—"The repairs of the Fâo building were completed early in the year, and the building is now in a satisfactory state.

63. "The old mud godown being in a very insecure state has been pulled down, and a new one erected in its place. A new mud cook-house and latrine have also been built, and the ground round the office building has been raised.

64. *Sonmeanee.*—"The building at Sonmeanee is in need of repairs which, at the request of the Agent, Governor General for Beloochistan, I have applied to have carried out; they are estimated by the Public Works Department to cost Rs. 411.

65. *Pusnee.*—"The Pusnee building is in fair order."

Stores.

Persia.

66. The expenditure for stores amounted to only £323-6-1 compared with £2,918-14-2 in the previous year. As pointed out in para. 44 of my report for 1876-77, the line having now been strengthened by the full number of iron standards required, the yearly outlay for stores in Persia will henceforth be very moderate.

Persian Gulf.

67. The cost of stores according to the India Office account and the Examiner's returns is given below, compared with that for 1876-77.

68. It includes two special items of cable recovered from the

	£	s.	d.
sea and placed in stock...	881	12	0
and purchases of furniture for use of staff £376 and £234... ...	600	0	0

69. The comparative statement is—

	1876-77. £	s.	d.	1877-78. £	s.	d.
Purchased in India	2,041	11	9	3,905	13	9
„ in England	3,909	5	6	2,037	12	7
	5,950	17	3	5,943	6	4

70. The issues from stock during the same two years were—

1876-77. £	s.	d.	1877-78. £	s.	d.
7,148	10	5	7,765	0	10

71. During 1877-78 the cable expended in repairs and alterations was—

	Knots.
Gutta-percha	8·05
India-rubber	3·11

72. The following remained in stock at the close of the year:—

	Knots.	Remarks.
Gutta-percha	92·98	13·95 of this is in short pieces.
India-rubber	33·89	2·11 ditto ditto.

73. I have specially drawn Mr. Ffinch's attention to the absolute necessity of insisting on the most rigid economy in the matter of stores and supplies. He reports that this will be carefully attended to, and he anticipates a great reduction in the value of stores purchased during the current official year.

74. The value of stores in hand at Kurrachee on the 31st March 1878 was Rs. 3,86,053 against Rs. 3,83,169 last year.

The balance on the 31st March 1878 was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Miscellaneous stores	48,878	1	3
Cable	2,59,509	0	0
Other construction stores and tools	62,983	10	4
Instruments and furniture	10,957	12	5
Stationery	1,734	6	3
Forms and books	1,991	7	9
	3,86,053	6	0

ESTABLISHMENTS.

75. No changes of special importance have been made during the past year in the distribution of the staff either in Persia or the Gulf. As the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts now periodically prints a Classified List of the entire establishment, I need not repeat the tables given in paras. 49 and 52 of my last annual report, but I attach instead one of the printed returns.

76. Mr. E. J. D. Walker, a very active and zealous officer holding the appointment of Superintendent in the Persian Division, died suddenly on his way to England on the 1st December 1877. This melancholy event was reported by me in my letter of the 18th December 1877. One civil signaller in Persia resigned his post.

77. In the Gulf the appointment of the Assistant Accountant at Kurrachee was abolished. One of our Mechanicians, Mr. S. Fearn, died. Six clerks resigned the service, and two deserted. The general conduct of the staff has been good.

78. The duties performed by the S. S. *Amberwitch* are shown in the subjoined table This vessel is now about to be replaced, but in the mean time it has been found necessary to repair her boilers which, for some time past, have been in an unsafe state.

DATE.				Particulars.
	From		To	
1877.		1877.		
April	1	April	3	Lying at Kurrachee.
"	4	"	7	Proceeded to Sver Creek and back with the Commissioner in Sind and suite.
"	8	May	12	Lying at Kurrachee.
May	13	"	31	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repairing cable and returned.
June	1	Sept.	10	Lying at Kurrachee.
Sept.	11	"	14	On passage to Bombay.
"	15	"	17	Lying in Bombay ready for docking.
"	18	Oct.	27	Docked.
Oct.	28	"	3	Hauled out of dock and preparing for sea.
"	4	"	7	On passage to Kurrachee.
"	8	"	23	Lying at Kurrachee.
"	24	Dec.	27	Employed on annual inspection up the Persian Gulf Stations, repairing cable, and diversion of cables at Bushire.
Dec.	28	1878.		
1878.		Jan.	15	Lying at Kurrachee.
Jan.	16	"	20	Hauled up on the beach, cleaned and painted.
"	21	Feb.	2	Lying at Kurrachee.
Feb.	3	March	2	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, Henjam Island, repairing cable and returned.
March	3	"	31	Lying at Kurrachee.

79. The new steam cutter provided as one of the *Amberwitch's* life boats was received at Kurrachee in December 1877. She is admirably suited to the requirements of the Department. She was built by Mr. J. S. White of Cowes, and her total cost when landed in Kurrachee was Rs. 4,190. For the launch which she replaced we received credit from the Public Works Department to the amount of Rs. 3,500, and as that launch had been in use by us for nearly 4 years, the exchange was effected on good terms.

80. The libraries are reported to be in good order; the Gulf Recreation Fund continues in a prosperous state; the principal purchases out of it during the year have been articles required for lawn tennis and for the maintenance of the station gardens. A large fishing net was bought for use at Jask, and a miniature billiard table for Fao, &c., &c.

81. Finally, I beg leave to express my sense of the good services rendered as heretofore by Major Smith and his staff in Persia and by Mr. Finch, Lieutenant Stiffe, and the Officers of the Persian Gulf Division, as well as by Mr. Brasher, the Superintendent of this Office.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1878.

Prepared partly from telegram.

	In India.	In England.	TOTAL.	£ s. d.
Capital Account—				
Total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1877				1,158,188 1 10
Total Capital expenditure from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878—				
Persian Gulf Section—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Works	8,719 6 2	...	8,719 6 2	
Balance of Suspense Heads "Advances" and "Sales"	641 14 2	...	641 14 2	
	8,077 8 0	...	8,077 8 0	
Expenditure in Public Works Department	*4,440 0 0	...	4,440 0 0	
TOTAL PERSIAN GULF SECTION ...	3,637 8 0	...	3,637 8 0	
Persian Section—				
Works	3,075 11 2	...	3,075 11 2	
Balance of Suspense Heads "Advances" and "Sales" ...	18,324 10 7	...	18,324 10 7	
TOTAL PERSIAN SECTION ...	15,248 15 5	...	15,248 15 5	
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH ...	18,886 7 5	...	18,886 7 5	
Less.—Recovered from Indo-European Company, 7th instalment of Persian debt ...	...	19,860 10 8	...	
" " Persia (see Revenue Account) on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden poles—				
5th annual instalment of 1,000 tomans	4,000 0 0	...	...	
Balance of fourth instalment (not paid in 1876-77)	1,616 4 8	...	...	
	5,616 4 8	19,860 10 8	25,476 15 4	
	24,502 12 1	19,860 10 8	44,363 6 9	4,436 6 10
				1,153,751 15 0

* This figure was received by telegraph.

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1878.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX B.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Account for year ended 31st March 1878 (prepared partly from telegrams).

To Traffic earnings 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878—

	Through.	Local.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In Persian Gulf Section	3,44,226 8 0	19,485 0 8	3,63,711 8 8	
„ Section	19,745 12 0	22,346 10 0	...	
Less—⅔rds of "Local" due to Persian Government, Art. VIII, § 4, Treaty of 1872, dealt with as under ... *...	...	14,897 12 0	...	
	19,745 12 0	7,448 14 0	27,194 10 0	
Retained as "set off" to claims of Department under Treaty— Rs. A.P.				
Art. I, 5th instalment 4,000 0 0				
„ Balance of 4th instalment ... 1,616 4 8				
Art. X, Line Guards 4,000 0 0				
Creditable to Persian Government ... 5,281 7 4				
14,897 12 0	3,63,972 4 0	26,933 14 8	3,90,906 2 8	39,090 12 4
Profit arising from mean rate collection, *via* Turkey...				105 13 6

Miscellaneous receipts—	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf Section	3,045 10 5	...	3,045 10 5	
„ Section	2,789 11 10	...	2,789 11 10	
	5,835 6 3	...	5,835 6 3	583 10 9
Contribution of Persian Government towards cost of line guards, Art. X of Treaty of 1872, Tomans, recovered by "set off" against claims of Persian Government under Art. VIII as above, Rs. 4,000				400 0 0
Balance of unsettled traffic accounts for 1874-75 written off to profit by order of Secretary of State				17 1 8
Excess of expenditure over receipts				40,182 16 0
				80,379 14 3

By expenditure 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
Persian Gulf—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Repairs	32,892 8 5	...	32,892 8 5	
Establishment	3,99,025 3 10	12,776 6 0	4,11,801 9 10	
Stores	39,056 14 5	20,376 4 8	59,433 3 1	
Share of chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices, also 2 years' advertising and agencies	...	37,177 14 1	37,177 14 1	
Profit and Loss	2,933 13 0	...	2,933 13 0	
Allowance to Indo-European Company for alternative line ...	...	21,419 7 4	21,419 7 4	
	4,73,908 7 8	91,750 0 1	5,65,658 7 9	
Marine Department	*83,290 0 0	...	83,290 0 0	
Public Works Department ...	*5,048 0 0	...	5,048 0 0	
Stationery, &c.	79 2 9	...	79 2 9	
	5,62,325 10 5	91,750 0 1	6,54,075 10 6	
Deduct—Credit to Suspense Head "Stores"	71,485 3 7	...	71,485 3 7	
	4,90,840 6 10	91,750 0 1	5,82,590 6 11	58,259 0 10
Persian Section—				
Repairs	4,787 7 10	...	4,787 7 10	
Establishment	1,69,085 10 9	13,950 2 8	1,83,035 13 5	
Stores	...	3,233 0 8	3,233 0 8	
Share of chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices, also 2 years' advertising and agencies	...	17,069 2 7	17,069 2 7	
Profit and Loss	10,592 6 9	...	10,592 6 9	
Allowance to Indo-European Company for alternative line ...	...	1,926 0 0	1,926 0 0	
	1,84,465 9 4	36,178 5 11	2,20,643 15 3	
Stationery, &c.	170 8 9	...	170 8 9	
	1,84,636 2 1	36,178 5 11	2,20,814 8 0	22,081 9 0
Loss by exchange on receipt of Ottoman balance for 1875-76				39 4 5
				80,379 14 3

London Office;
August 1878.

* These figures were received by telegraph.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX C.

OFFICIAL YEAR, 1877-78.

Statement of cable on hand at commencement and end of year.

Description.	Balance, 31st March 1877.	Balance, 31st March 1878.	Amount expended.	Remarks.
Gutta-percha.				
Shore end	...	4·77	8·05	The three cables at Bushire have all been shortened by the diversion to Reshire, the two percha ones are 11 miles shorter, there is, therefore, an expenditure of 8·05 during the year: besides the increase in short pieces, most of which must be stripped.
Deep sea, 1st class	56·6	74·26		
„ 2nd „	26·8			
„ 3rd „ and short pieces	6·9	13·95		
Total Gutta-percha ...	90·3	92·98		
India-rubber.				
First class	27·60	31·05	1·55	As this cable is now 5 miles shorter owing to the diversion, the expenditure has been 1·55 really for all repairs.
Second „	1·9	2·84	1·56	Short pieces used for fencing flagstaffs, and sold to harbour works.
Short pieces	2·5			
Total India-rubber ...	33·0	33·89		

Kurrachee;
4th April 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX C—1.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Persian Gulf and Kurrachee Harbour Cables during the official year 1877-78.

Number.	Date of development of fault.	Date of completion of repairs.	Length of interruption. Days.	Hours.	Section.	Locality of fault. Miles.	From	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
					SEA SECTIONS.				
1	30th July ...	17th November...	20	2	Bushire-Fâo ...	7 & 53	Bushire-Fâo ...	One bad joint, one small round hole in percha.	These two faults occurred together. The second one caused intermitting interruption until repaired.
2	16th February ...	18th February ...	2	4	Bushire-Henjam..	37	Henjam ...	Cable cut to test and found so much decayed that repairs were required.	The iron wires quite rotted away in patches.
3	7th May ...	22nd May ...	2	0	Henjam-Jask ...	7	„ ...	Cable guards rotted away, leaving core unprotected.	These faults are all due to the same cause, the damage is extensive, but disconnected; short corroded parts alternating with long lengths of perfectly sound and good cable.
4	24th September ..	3rd November...	2	1	„ ...	53	Jask ...	Ditto ditto ...	
5	14th January ...	9th February ...	...	23½	„ ...	½	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	
6	5th November...	22nd December...	2	6	Jask-Gwadur ...	127	Gwadur ...	Ditto ditto ...	This fault was in 30 fathoms water, and affords ground for fears as to the durability of the cable.
					HARBOUR CABLES (REPAIRS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE).				
1	16th July ...	19th July ...	...	...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3...		Near Manora Office ...	Cables buried in dry sand for ½ mile; core decayed.	The three cables had each a new section put in between Manora Office and the nearest junction house.
2	14th September ..	18th September..	...	...	No. 1 ...	1	Manora ...	Boring shell ...	Outer wires decayed.
3	19th October ...	20th October ...	...	...	„ 1 ...	1¼	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto.
4	30th July ...	2nd August ...	...	...	„ 2 ...	Two faults at half a mile and ¾ mile from Kurrachee Office.		Core decayed ...	Under-ground line had been down since 1867.
5	7th June ...	8th June ...	...	...	„ 3 ...	3	Manora ...	Decayed joint.	
6	11th January ...	18th January ...	...	...	„ 3 ...	⅔	„ ...	Boring shell.	
7	20th „ ...	21st „ ...	...	...	„ 3 ...		Near Kurrachee Office.	Loss of insulation, probably core decayed.	A new section from Kurrachee to nearest junction house.

KURRACHEE;
4th April 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX C—2.

OFFICIAL YEAR, 1877-78.

Renewals of ends of cables on shore at the different stations during 1877-78.

Station.	Section.	Date of becoming defective.	Date of renewal.	Remarks.
Gwadur	Gwadur-Manora	Gradual... ...	24th December ...	End perished; dug up and cut off end.
„	„	2nd April ...	2nd April ...	Cable bad, Office to cable house; renewed temporarily with core.
„	Gwadur-Jask	13th August ...	31st December ...	Cable bad between Office and cable house; replaced by land line fluid insulators.
Jask	All three sections	14th May ...	25th May ...	Three new cables laid between Office and cable house.
„	I. R. cable...	Gradual... ...	31st October ...	Old end in cable house cut off.
„	Henjam	„	9th February ...	New shore ends cable house to water.
„	Gwadur	„	12th „ ...	
Henjam	Jask-Henjam	„	16th December ...	Cables bad from cable house to Office since last year; replaced by land line with fluid insulators.
„	Bushire-Henjam	„		
Bushire	I. R. cable...	„	27th November ...	New ends for diversions, and land line with fluid insulators to Office.
„	Henjam-Bushire	„	24th „ ...	
„	Fâo-Bushire	„	30th „ ...	
Fâo	Bushire-Fâo	„	14th „ ...	New end from Office to water's edge.

KURRACHEE;
4th April 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX D.

OFFICIAL YEAR, 1877-78.

Abstract showing insulation of cables at beginning and end of year with interruptions (occasioned by faults and also by diversions).

Sections.	Length.	Insulation for March		Number of faults and interruptions.	Total number of days interrupted.	Remarks.
		1877. Megohms per knot.	1878. Megohms per knot.			
Fáo-Bushire	156 / 153	421	745	2	22·6	Two faults in this section, the second of which caused interruption, happened at the same time as a fault in another section. Insulation now very high owing to a cold season in Gulf. The second interruption for diversion to Rishir.
Bushire-Henjam	369 / 361	180	128	2	6·2	Small intermittent fault still exists without detriment to working, one interruption for diversion to Rishir.
Henjam-Jask	143	292	321	3	5·1	This section has given much trouble, having had three different faults owing to local decay of iron wires; it now tests higher than for many years.
Bushire-Jask, I. R.	503 / 498	66	116	1	1·3	There is still a minute defect in this cable. In February 1878, I endeavoured to break this down and localise it without success, so it is not likely to cause inconvenience. Cable interrupted only for diversion to Rishir.
Jask-Gwadur	272	234	201	2	3·5	There has been a fault this year in deep water, 30 fathoms; until last year this section was singularly free from defect. A short interruption also for renewing the shore end at Jask.
Gwadur-Manora	271	191	181	...	...	The sea part alone, tested on 25th March, 220 megohms, the apparently low figures being due to imperfect shore ends.
No. 1 Harbour	6	7	13	3	...	No interruptions; faults repaired as convenient. The use of the third cable has now been abundantly demonstrated. The faults are so easily and exactly localised by loop tests that repairs are quickly completed.
„ 2 „	6	1·5	5	1	...	
„ 3 „	6	12·6	16	3	...	

KURRACHEE; *4th April 1878.*

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX E.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return of interruptions (including contacts) which occurred on the lines between Teheran and Bushire during the year 1877-78.

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	To (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	Duration. D.	H.	M.	Section and Wire.	Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
1	April 2nd	12	30*p*	April 3rd	6	25*a*	0	17	55	1, 2 in contact ... 3rd Section 2nd Divn.	Kotul Kamarij ...	Cause unknown.	
2	„ „	2	0*p*	„ 2nd	3	0*p*	0	1	0	2, 3 „ ... 1st „ „ „	Tang-i-Bulaghi ...	High winds.	
3	„ 16th	5	18*p*	„ 18th	8	0*a*	1	14	42	2 interrupted ... 2nd „ „ „	Shiraz Office ...	Corrosion of cable core.	
4	„ 19th	8	20*a*	„ 19th	2	30*p*	0	6	10	1, 2 in contact ... „ „ „ „	Kotul-i-Dukhter ...	Insulators smashed (supposed by Eliots).	
5	„ 30th	6	0*a*	„ 30th	12	15*p*	0	6	15	1, 2, 3 „ ... 3rd „ „ „	Between Borasjoon and Daliki.	Severe gale, three wires on ground.	
6	May 8th	9	0*a*	May 8th	5	0*p*	0	8	0	2, 3 „ ... 2nd „ 1st „	Locality unknown...	Cause unknown.	
7	„ 13th	9	15*a*	„ 13th	12	15*p*	0	3	0	1, 3 „ ... 3rd „ 2nd „	Kushal ...	Ditto.	
8	„ 14th	6	0*a*	„ 14th	8	27*a*	0	2	27	1, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Gaz Beedy ...	Ditto.	
9	„ 16th	9	15*a*	„ 16th	12	30*p*	0	3	15	1, 3 „ ... 1st „ „ „	Tang-i-Bulaghi ...	Ditto.	
10	„ 18th	1	10*p*	„ 18th	4	12*p*	0	3	2	2, 3 „ ... 3rd „ „ „	Daliki Hills ...	Wire out of insulator.	
11	June 12th	6	0*a*	June 12th	6	55*p*	0	12	55	1, 2 „ ... 2nd „ „ „	Zergoon ...	Birds flying against wires.	
12	„ 17th	6	0*a*	„ 17th	9	30*a*	0	3	30	1, 3 „ ... „ „ 1st „	Kohrood ...	Apparently wilful.	
13	„ 18th	6	0*a*	„ 18th	10	5*a*	0	4	5	2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Gushabad ...	No. 2 broken, lying on No. 3.	
14	„ „	3	0*p*	„ „	5	0*p*	0	2	0	2, 3 „ ... 3rd „ 2nd „	North of Ahmodi ...	Pole broken by heavy gale.	
15	„ „	5	0*p*	„ 19th	7	10*a*	0	14	10				
16	„ 27th	3	45*p*	„ 28th	5	50*a*	0	14	5	1, 2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Tang-i-Turkan ...	All wires twisted (supposed wilfully).	
17	„ 29th	6	30*a*	„ 29th	2	30*p*	0	8	0	1, 2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Between Konar Takhtah and Bushire.	Surface leakage during foggy weather.	
18	July 11th	10	30*a*	July 11th	2	10*p*	0	3	40	1, 3 „ ... 1st „ „ „	Sivand Office ...	Defective commutator.	
19	„ 16th	3	45*p*	„ 17th	7	0*a*	0	15	15	2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Tangi-i-Balaghi ...	Cause unknown.	
20	„ 18th	12	15*p*	„ 18th	1	25*p*	0	1	20	2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Locality unknown...	Ditto.	
21	August 4th	2	0*p*	August 4th	3	45*p*	0	1	45	2, 3 „ ... 2nd „ „ „	„ „ ...	Wire slipped out of insulator.	
22	„ 18th	6	0*a*	„ 19th	2	0*p*	1	8	0	1, 2 „ ... 3rd „ „ „	Between Borasjoon and Bushire.	Weather contact.	
23	„ 19th	7	30*a*	„ „	8	0*p*	0	10	30	1, 2 „ ... „ „ „ „	Between Kazeroon and Konar Takhtah.	Ditto.	

Return of interruptions (including contacts) which occurred on the lines, &c.,—*continued.*

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	To (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	Duration. D.	H.	M.	Section and Wire.			Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
24	August 25th	1	0*p*	August 25th	5	0*p*	0	4	0	1, 2 in contact ...	1st Section	2nd Division	South of Sivand ...	Cause unknown.	
25	Sept. 13th	9	54*p*	September 14th	5	0*p*	0	19	6	2, 3 ,, ...	3rd ,,	1st ,,	Probably in Koomashah Office.	Ditto.	
26	October 10th	8	40*a*	October 10th	1	50*p*	0	5	10	2, 3 ,, ...	2nd ,,	,, ,,	Probably in Kashan Office.	Ditto.	
27	,, 13th	2	50*p*	,, 14th	11	10*a*	0	21	20	1, 3 ,, ...	1st ,,	,, ,,	Malik-i-Maut-darra	No. 1 broken, lying across No. 3.	
28	,, 23rd	8	0*a*	,, 23rd	10	50*a*	0	2	50	1, 3 ,, ...	2nd ,,	2nd ,,	Kazeroon plain ...	Insulator broken (supposed wilfully).	
29	,, 26th	3	30*p*	,, 26th	3	50*p*	0	0	20	1, 2 ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	Shiraz ...	Caused by masons working.	
30	Nov. 13th	Midnight		November 13th	7	40*a*	0	7	40	All wires interrupted.	3rd ,,	,, ,,	Between Borasjoon and Bushire.	No. 2 broken by storm and entangled with 1 and 3.	
31	,, ,,	9	35*a*	,, ,,	11	45*a*	0	2	5	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Ditto.	
32	,, 17th	2	6*p*	,, 18th	8	53*a*	0	18	47	1 interrupted ...	2nd ,,	1st ,,	Kohrood ...	No. 1 broken by ice.	
33	,, 18th	2	0*p*	,, 19th	10	30*a*	0	20	30	1, 2, 3 in contact	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ...	Tree blown across the line.	
34	Dec. 1st	7	15*a*	December 1st	1	15*p*	0	6	0	3 interrupted ...	3rd ,,	,, ,,	Koomashah ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
35	,, 16th	7	20*a*	,, 16th	2	50*p*	0	7	30	2, 3 in contact ...	2nd ,,	2nd ,,	Gul-i-Kajar ...	Bad regulation of wires on span.	
36	,, 17th	9	30*a*	,, 17th	5	0*p*	0	7	30	2 interrupted ...	1st ,,	1st ,,	Kerisek ...	A length of wire wilfully cut and taken away.	
37	,, 18th	6	30*a*	,, 18th	4	40*p*	0	10	10	3 ,, ...	,, ,,	2nd ,,	Kanah Korah ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
38	,, 21st	8	30*a*	,, 22nd	2	0*p*	1	5	30	2, 3 in contact ...	2nd ,,	,, ,,	Gul-i-Kajar ...	Bad regulation of wires on span.	
39	,, 23rd	11	0*a*	,, 25rd	4	35*p*	0	5	35	1 interrupted ...	3rd ,,	1st ,,	Koomashah ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
40	,, 25th	1	0*a*	,, 26th	1	0*p*	1	15	0	All wires ,, ...	1st ,,	2nd ,,	Both sides of Sivand	Break caused by heavy snow-storms.	
41	,, 26th	10	20*a*	,, ,,	2	0*p*	0	3	40	1, 2 in contact ...	3rd ,,	1st ,,	Locality unknown	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
42	,, ,,	4	0*p*	,, 27th	2	0*p*	0	22	0	2, 3 ,, ...	1st ,,	2nd ,,	Both sides of Sivand	Bad regulation of wires.	
43	,, 27th	6	10*a*	,, ,,	12	30*p*	0	6	20	3 interrupted ...	,, ,,	1st ,,	Near Teheran ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
44	,, ,,	2	0*p*	,, 27th	6	30*p*	0	4	30	3 ,, ...	2nd ,,	,, ,,	Hajee Abad ...	Ditto.	
45	,, ,,	7	0*p*	,, 28th	1	36*p*	0	18	30	1 ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	Gaz ...	Ditto.	
46	,, ,,	8	39*p*	,, ,,	10	0*a*	0	13	21	2, 3 ,, ...	3rd ,,	,, ,,	Close to Ispahan ...	Ditto.	
47	,, 28th	7	0*a*	,, ,,	12	45*p*	0	5	45	3 interrupted ...	1st ,,	,, ,,	Kassimabad ...	Ditto.	
48	,, ,,	9	40*a*	,, ,,	11	15*a*	0	1	35	3 ,, ...	2nd ,,	,, ,,	Hajee Abad ...	Ditto.	
49	,, ,,	7	0*a*	,, ,,	5	0*p*	0	10	0	1 ,, ...	3rd ,,	,, ,,	Shulgistan ...	Ditto.	
50	January 2nd	7	0*p*	January 3rd	1	0*p*	0	18	0	3 ,, ...	1st ,,	,, ,,	Near Teheran ...	Ditto.	
51	,, 4th	7	0*a*	,, 4th	2	25	0	7	5	3 ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	Gul-i-dallak ...	Ditto.	
52	,, 10th	7	0*a*	,, 11th	1	15*p*	0	18	15	1, 3 ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	Passangoon ...	Ditto.	
53	,, 11th	7	0*a*	,, ,,	10	40*a*	0	3	40	All wires interrupted.	,, ,,	,, ,,	Different localities	Fall of two iron poles with cracked sockets.	
54	,, ,,	7	0*a*	,, ,,	3	0*p*	0	8	0	1 interrupted ...	2nd ,,	,, ,,	Near Kashan ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
55	,, 12th	7	0*a*	,, 12th	1	0*p*	0	6	0	2, 3 in contact ...	1st ,,	,, ,,	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
56	,, 13th	7	0*a*	,, 13th	Noon		0	5	0	1, 2, 3 interrupted	,, ,,	,, ,,	Nasserabad ...	Fall of two iron poles with cracked sockets.	
57	,, 16th	10	50*a*	,, 16th	1	20*p*	0	2	30	1, 3 ,, ...	2nd ,,	,, ,,	Gabrabad ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
58	February 9th	7	40*a*	February 9th	12	42*p*	0	5	2	3 ,, ...	1st ,,	1st ,,	Near Koom ...	Ditto.	
59	,, 12th	3	0*a*	,, 12th	2	0*p*	0	11	0	1, 3 in contact ...	,, ,,	2nd ,,	Kanah Korah ...	High winds.	
60	,, 16th	7	0*a*	,, 16th	10	55*a*	0	3	55	3 interrupted ...	2nd ,,	1st ,,	Between Gaz and Ispahan.	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
61	,, ,,	6	0*a*	,, ,,	1	30*p*	0	7	30	1 ,, ...	1st ,,	2nd ,,	Surmah ...	Ditto.	
62	,, 21st	7	0*a*	,, 21st	5	0*p*	0	10	0	1, 3, in contact	,, ,,	1st ,,	Shural ...	Wires wilfully twisted.	
63	,, 23rd	5	0*p*	,, 24th	Noon		0	19	0	1, 3 ,,	,, ,,	2nd ,,	Deh Nan ...	High laden camels.	
64	March 1st	11	27*a*	March 1st	5	0*p*	0	5	30	1, 2 ,,	2nd ,,	1st ,,	Kohrood ...	Insulator of No. 2 slipped down.	
65	,, 6th	1	0*p*	,, 7th	8	0*a*	0	19	0	1, 2, 3 ,,	1st ,,	,, ,,	Shural ...	Wires twisted together.	
66	,, 14th	2	0*p*	,, 14th	5	0*p*	0	3	0	1, 2, 3 ,,	3rd ,,	2nd ,,	Borasjoon ...	Probably done by muleteers.	
67	,, 23rd	4	40*a*	,, 23rd	9	30*a*	0	4	46	1, 2, 3 ,,	1st ,,	,, ,,	Dehbeed plain ...	High winds.	
68	,, 31st	8	50*a*	,, 31st	2	0*p*	0	4	10	1, 2, interrupted	3rd ,,	1st ,,	Mahiar ...	Socket wilfully broken.	
69	,, ,,	11	40*a*	,, ,,	1	10*p*	0	1	30	3, ,,	2nd ,,	2nd ,,	Shiraz ...	Wire broken by high winds.	
				TOTAL ...	...	...	27	20	38						

TEHERAN;
28th May 1878.

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R. E.,*
Director Persian Telegraph.

APPENDIX E—1.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Tabular Statement showing the interruptions to traffic, caused by the interruption of all three wires during the year 1877-78.

Month.	Duration. Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
April 1877 ...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	...	...	...
July ,, ...	...	...	...
August ,, ...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	...	...	...
November ,, ...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	2	3	0
January 1878 ...	1	2	55
February ,, ...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5	55

TEHERAN;
30th May 1878.

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R. E.,*
Director, Persian Telegraph.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Return of interruptions which occurred on the land line, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the official year 1877-78.

	From Date.	H.	M.	To Date.	H.	M.	Duration. D.	H.	M.	Cause.	Remarks.
										Kurrachee-Ormara Section (204 miles).	
1	1877, April 23rd ...	4	25 *a.m.*	1877, April 23rd ...	5	20 *p.m.*	0	12	55	A storm caused this interruption 52 miles from Kurrachee.	
2	,, October 7th ...	6	40 *p.m.*	,, October 10th ...	3	*p.m.*	2	20	20	A hurricane was the cause of this interruption 84 miles from Kurrachee; line guards fined for not restoring communication sooner.	
3	,, December 22nd	3	50 *a.m.*	,, December 23rd	7	20 *a.m.*	1	3	30	Landslip at Malan caused this interruption.	
										Ormara-Gwadur Section (159 miles).	
										Nil.	
										Gwadur-Charbar Section (115 miles).	
4	,, September 28th	10	20 *a.m.*	,, September 28th	4	30 *p.m.*	0	6	10	Wires cut by Rhind tribe about 10 miles from Gwadur.	
5	1878, February 25th	1	*a.m.*	1878, March 2nd ...	5	*p.m.*	5	16	0	Wires down at Dasht River caused by exceptionally heavy rain and overflowing of river.	
										Charbar-Jask Section (198 miles).	
6	1877, December 16th	8	30 *a.m.*	1877, December 20th	2	5 *p.m.*	4	5	35	A hurricane caused this interruption in a salt swamp, some posts and many insulators broken.	
7	1878, February 24th	6	*p.m.*	1878, February 25th	5	*p.m.*	0	23	0	Wires down at Parag River caused by heavy rain.	
							15	15	30	=375½ hours.	

KURRACHEE;
11th June 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX F—1.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of interruptions to through traffic on the Indo-European (Teheran) route in 1877-78.

	Indo-European Company's Section.	Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persia.	Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persian Gulf.	Total.	Remarks.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	
1877.					
April ...	0 0 69	...	...	0 0 69	
May ...	21 1 53	...	...	21 1 53	Line destroyed by Turks near Sonkhoum Kaleh.
June ...	30 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	
July ...	31 0 0	...	...	31 0 0	
August ...	22 15 18	...	...	22 15 18	
September ...	2 13 44	...	...	2 13 44	
October ...	2 15 57	...	...	2 15 57	
November ...	5 10 43	...	...	5 10 43	
December ...	5 9 54	2 3 0	0 4 0	7 16 54	
1878.					
January ...	2 17 8	1 2 55	...	3 20 3	
February ...	0 22 46	...	...	0 22 46	
March ...	1 21 3	...	...	1 21 3	
	126 9 35	3 5 55	0 4 0	129 19 30	
Comparison with preceding 2 years.					
1876-77 ...	20 4 27	0 20 0	...	21 0 27	H.
1875-76 ...	24 3 10	2 11 15	...	26 14 25	and 200 in India.

APPENDIX F—2.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions on Turkish Lines during 1877-78.

Pera-Fâo Section.

	D.	H.	M.
1877.			
April	0	10	14
May	0	13	39
June		.....	
July	1	21	26
August	0	8	25
September	1	4	5
October		.....	
November		.....	
December	4	5	31
1878.			
January	2	1	27
February	1	5	18
March	1	23	46
TOTAL ...	13	21	51

Comparison with previous 2 years.

	D.	H.	M.
1876-77	30	7	0
1875-76	25	9	58

LONDON OFFICE; *August 1878.*

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE SECTION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the lines between Teheran and Bushire for 1877-78, as compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1876-77. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles. Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.	Remarks.
April 1876 ...	0	9	27	
May ,, ...	0	7	0	
June ,, ...	0	5	59	
July ,, ...	0	6	38	
August ,, ...	0	7	45	
September ,, ...	0	7	30	
October ,, ...	0	7	1	
November ,, ...	0	11	46	
December ,, ...	0	10	6	
January 1877 ...	0	12	35	
February ,, ...	0	7	57	
March ,, ...	0	8	36	
Monthly average during the year	0	8	6	

Month.	1877-78. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 Miles. Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	0	7	21	
May ,, ...	0	8	2	
June ,, ...	0	0	0	Total interruption of Company's lines.
July ,, ...	0	0	0	
August ,, ...	0	4	26	
September ,, ...	0	4	15	
October ,, ...	0	6	4	
November ,, ...	0	21	11	Bad working. Messages transmitted.
December ,, ...	0	7	57	
January 1878 ...	0	5	6	
February ,, ...	0	3	25	
March ,, ...	0	4	7	
Monthly average during the year	0	7	11	

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R.E.,*
Director, Persian Telegraph.

TEHERAN; *30th May 1878.*

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1877-78, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1876-77. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Percentage of: Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.	Month.	1877-78. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Percentage of: Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.
April 1876 ...	38,563	0·020	0·165	0·185	99·815		April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0·340	0·390	99·610	
May ,, ...	35,146	0·020	0·180	0·200	99·800		May ,, ...	17,262	0·045	0·240	0·285	99·715	
June ,, ...	28,513	0·095	0·280	0·375	99·625		June ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total interruption of Company's lines.
July ,, ...	28,281	0·035	0·145	0·180	99·820		July ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
August ,, ...	37,167	0·020	0·150	0·170	99·830		August ,, ...	7,149	0·025	0·045	0·070	99·930	
September ,, ...	35,058	0·025	0·200	0·225	99·775		September,, ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945	
October ,, ...	39,756	0·075	0·310	0·385	99·615		October ,, ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955	
November ,, ...	38,951	0·065	0·305	0·370	99·630		November,, ...	24,699	0·050	0·180	0·230	99·770	Bad working. Messages retransmitted.
December ,, ...	27,549	0·025	0·205	0·230	99·770		December ,, ...	26,328	0·010	0·030	0·040	99·960	
January 1877 ...	44,488	0·050	0·230	0·280	99·720		January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0·080	0·105	99·895	
February ,, ...	44,771	0·030	0·355	0·385	99·615		February ,, ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865	
March ,, ...	46,396	0·070	0·285	0·355	99·645		March ,, ...	23,545	0·010	0·080	0·090	99·910	
Percentage for the year.	...	0·045	0·315	0·360	99·640		Percentage for the year.	...	0·025	0·120	0·145	99·855	

TEHERAN;
30th May 1878.

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R.E.,*
Director, Persian Telegraph.

APPENDIX I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total traffic receipts and net revenue accruing to the Government of India for messages transmitted by the Persian Gulf Telegraph during the year 1877-78 as per the Kurrachee Accounts.

1877-78.	Official Service Messages. Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fão.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Fão westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and from Bushire and Fão eastward.	Commercial and Private Messages. Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fão.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Fão westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and from Bushire and Fão eastward.	Gross Total. Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fão.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Fão westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and from Bushire and Fão eastward.
Month.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April	99	6,023	4,457 9 0	6,626 0 0	11,083 9 0	4,543	77,836	49,480 9 0	77,398 13 0	1,26,879 6 0	4,642	83,869	53,938 2 0	84,024 13 0	1,37,962 15 0
May	88	5,054	3,718 3 0	4,373 4 0	8,091 7 0	2,373	42,830	24,757 11 8	36,704 5 0	61,462 0 8	2,461	47,884	28,475 14 8	41,077 9 0	69,553 7 8
June	62	4,730	4,126 10 0	2,588 15 0	6,715 9 0	940	19,565	9,371 15 8	13,067 10 0	22,439 9 8	1,002	24,295	13,498 9 8	15,656 9 0	29,155 2 8
July	45	2,293	1,889 4 0	1,032 9 0	2,921 13 0	862	15,828	8,590 7 0	9,493 6 0	18,083 13 0	907	18,121	10,479 11 0	10,525 15 0	21,005 10 0
August	62	5,513	2.741 6 0	3.555 2 0	6.296 8 0	1,361	27,068	14,360 9 0	18,176 11 0	32,537 4 0	1,424	30,611	17,101 15 0	21,731 13 0	38,833 12 0
September	114	8,122	5.953 5 0	9.754 13 0	15 708 2 0	2,284	45,633	26,192 10 8	39,163 1 0	65,355 11 8	2,398	53,755	32,145 15 8	48,917 14 0	81,063 13 8
October	123	6,566	4.922 4 0	7.454 11 0	12.376 15 0	2,661	54,942	32,408 7 8	45,650 10 0	78,059 1 8	2,784	61,502	37,330 11 8	53,105 5 0	90,436 0 8
November	113	5,060	3.687 11 0	4,885 8 0	8.573 3 0	2,507	48,642	29,070 0 4	39,267 12 0	68,337 12 4	2,620	53,702	32,757 11 4	44,153 4 0	76,9 0 15 4
December	126	6,920	5.139 4 0	6.875 14 0	12.015 2 0	2,258	43,507	23,550 9 8	35,383 7 0	58,934 0 8	2,384	50,427	28,689 13 8	42,259 5 0	70,949 2 8
January	106	4,056	2.955 15 0	3.693 1 0	6.649 0 0	2,706	49,995	29,674 8 4	45,915 7 0	75,589 15 4	2,812	54,045	32,630 7 4	49,008 8 0	82,278 15 4
February	255	18,317	11,880 11 0	20,540 2 0	32,420 13 0	2,777	50,119	30,658 13 8	48,139 8 0	78,798 5 8	3,032	68,436	42,539 8 8	68,679 10 0	1,11,219 2 8
March	121	7,042	5,014 1 0	7,335 0 0	12,349 1 0	2,776	47,833	29,168 15 0	42,234 13 0	71,343 12 0	2,897	54,876	34,123 0 0	49,569 13 0	83,692 13 0
Total for the year 1877-78.	1,315	77,725	56,486 3 0	78,714 15 0	1,35,201 2 0	28,048	5,23,798	3,07,225 5 8	4,50,595 7 0	7,57,820 12 8	29,363	601,523	3,63,711 8 8	5,29,310 6 0	8,93,021 14 8
Average per mensem, 1877-78.	109	6,477	4.707 2 11	6,559 9 3	11,266 12 2	2,337	43,649	25,602 1 9	37,549 9 9	63,151 11 8	2,443	50,126	30,309 4 8	44,109 3 0	74,418 7 10

KURRACHEE;
15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total number and net value of messages received for transmission from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph Administrations and from stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1877-78.

1877-78.	Indian Administration.			Persian Section *viâ* Teheran.			Turkish Administration.			Stations, Persian Gulf Section.			Gross Total.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages transmitted.	Number of words.	Net revenue accruing to the Government of India.
Month.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	2,391	41,385	29,188 14 0	1,946	34,594	22,214 5 0	197	3,014	1,861 15 0	108	1,876	673 0 0	4,642	80,869	53,938 2 0
May	1,201	22,020	14,881 4 0	908	18,132	10,730 6 0	245	5,160	2,322 10 0	107	1,963	511 10 8	2,461	47,854	28,475 11 8
June	549	11,749	8,277 7 0	125	5,488	1,743 3 0	210	5,092	2,719 5 0	118	1,966	728 10 8	1,002	24,295	13,468 9 8
July	457	9,141	5,636 6 0	74	641	646 6 0	229	5,238	2,691 15 0	147	3,101	1,505 0 0	907	18,121	10,479 11 0
August	677	15,260	9,131 5 0	326	6,871	3,675 7 0	270	5,785	3,227 13 0	151	2,695	1,067 6 0	1,124	30,611	17,101 15 0
September	1,086	28,160	17,473 13 0	911	18,346	11,470 11 0	238	4,725	2,305 12 0	163	2,521	895 11 8	2,398	53,755	32,145 15 8
October	1,347	34,396	21,492 5 0	1,008	19,305	12,206 3 0	218	4,123	2,322 5 0	211	3,678	1,389 14 8	2,784	61,502	37,330 11 8
November	1,099	26,238	15,614 5 0	1,183	21,838	14,425 7 0	166	2,672	1,714 1 0	172	2,941	1,003 14 4	2,620	53,682	32,757 11 4
December	1,078	28,133	15,625 15 0	927	15,462	9,787 1 0	208	3,612	1,989 12 0	171	2,829	1,287 1 8	2,384	50,127	28,689 13 8
January	1,232	25,856	16,038 0 0	1,221	20,997	13,360 13 0	156	4,308	2,290 11 0	203	2,884	940 15 4	2,812	54,045	32,630 7 4
February	1,353	33,029	20,987 2 0	1,141	19,768	12,844 13 0	379	13,417	7,973 5 0	159	2,231	731 4 8	3,032	68,436	42,539 8 8
March	1,226	25,351	16,163 14 0	1,293	23,197	15,083 2 0	198	3,736	2,007 2 0	180	2,589	868 11 0	2,897	54,873	34,123 0 0
Total for the year 1877-78 ...	13,636	304,921	1,90,510 10 0	11,063	204,639	1,28,187 13 0	2,714	60,882	33,456 10 0	1,890	31,071	11,556 7 8	29,363	645,513	3,63,711 8 8
Average per mensem ...	1,141	25,410	15,875 14 2	922	17,053	10,682 5 1	226	5,073	2,788 0 10	157	2,590	963 0 7	2,446	50,126	30,309 4 8

KURRACHEE;
15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX L.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number and net value of Local and International messages received from and forwarded to stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1877-78.

Stations.	1877-78. Messages				Remarks.
	Received from.		Forwarded to.		
	Number.	Net Receipts.	Number.	Net Receipts.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	The local receipts of this station are included in the International accounts with the Indian Department, as all messages received for and forwarded from Kurrachee are delivered and accepted by the Officer of that Department.
Ormara and Charbar	120	369 3 0	107	239 12 0	
Gwadur	192	674 14 0	255	664 5 0	
Jask	108	685 14 0	51	414 0 0	
Henjam	59	927 8 0	64	1,122 12 0	
Bushire	1,410	8,899 0 8	900	5,487 12 0	
Fâo	1	...	...	...	The local traffic of this station is very small, the value is included in the International accounts with the Turkish Department, we being prevented by agreement from accepting or delivering messages locally.
	1,890	11,556 7 8	1,377	7,928 9 0	
Add value of messages received from stations as above, and Statement B. ...			1,890	11,556 7 8	
Total number and value of messages received and forwarded from stations, Persian Gulf Section, during 1877-78			3,267	19,485 0 8	

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number and percentage of International messages between Europe and India and the Far East, exclusive of local messages, transmitted by the Turkish and Tehêran routes during the year 1877-78, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78. Number of International messages only.						1876-77. Number of International messages only.						1875-76. Number of International messages only.					
	Vid Turkey.			*Vid* Teheran.			*Vid* Turkey.			*Vid* Teheran.			*Via* Turkey.			*Via* Teheran.		
	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.
April	173	131	304	1,969	2,238	4,147	170	111	281	1,407	1,923	3,330	104	84	188	1,463	1,457	2,920
May	294	258	552	833	880	1,713	170	102	272	1,475	1,923	3,398	102	75	177	1,252	1,275	2,527
June	189	553	742	54	9	63	135	117	252	1,333	1,505	2,838	70	54	124	1,232	1,231	2,463
July	198	392	590	40	10	50	112	156	268	1,365	1,451	2,816	89	69	158	1,144	1,245	2,389
August	230	329	559	285	265	550	206	118	324	1,289	1,897	3,286	101	83	184	1,175	1,28	2,458
September	203	166	359	863	875	1,738	157	109	266	1,513	1,595	3,108	91	86	18	992	1,049	2,041
October	168	189	357	964	1,112	2,076	160	145	305	1,703	1,927	3,630	91	97	191	1,4 6	1,286	2,702
November	147	101	248	1,148	954	2,102	196	149	345	1,937	1,872	3,809	230	105	335	1,957	2,881	4,838
December	166	150	316	895	885	1,780	223	154	377	1,261	1,174	2,435	444	277	721	2,396	3,008	5,404
January	110	143	253	1,183	1,051	2,234	176	95	271	1,698	1,748	3,446	629	378	1,037	3,699	4,876	8,575
February	354	265	619	1,107	1,044	2,151	191	109	300	1,802	2,226	4,028	278	172	450	2,207	2,099	4,306
March	151	166	320	1,241	1,019	2,263	187	126	312	1,989	2,377	4,366	223	126	349	1,965	2,273	4,238
Total number of International messages, exclusive of local messages, transmitted by the above routes between Europe and India and Far East.	2,296	2,933	5,229	10,525	10,342	20,867	2,079	1,491	3,570	18,872	21,618	40,490	2,488	1,606	4,094	20,88	23,160	44,341
Percentage *vid* Turkey ...	...	...	20·03	...	...	...	...	...	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	8·44	...	...	...
Percentage *vid* Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	...	79·97	...	...	...	...	...	91·90	...	...	...	...	...	91·56

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX N.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total number of International messages transmitted *via* the Indo-European and Suez routes between Europe and India and Europe and the Far East, and the percentage carried by the Persian Gulf Section and *via* Suez, during the year 1877, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78. Indo-European routes, *via* Turkey and *via* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *via* Suez.			1876-77. Indo-European routes, *via* Turkey and *via* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *via* Suez.			1875-76. Indo-European routes, *via* Turkey and *via* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *via* Suez.		
	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.
April	3,966	485	4,451	5,793	3,817	9,610	3,081	358	3,682	3,696	455	4,151	2,866	439	3,373	3,175	1,878	5,053
May	2,028	237	2,265	7,400	4,620	12,020	3,170	390	3,783	4,358	350	4,708	2,490	457	2,944	2,998	1,781	4,779
June	750	55	805	7,524	4,711	12,235	2,558	420	3,188	4,011	316	4,327	2,401	446	2,856	2,860	2,084	4,944
July	588	52	640	7,679	4,053	11,732	2,547	404	3,141	4,669	656	5,325	2,320	420	2,753	2,722	2,076	4,798
August	1,003	106	1,109	6,890	5,259	12,149	3,145	335	3,722	4,226	1,436	5,662	2,374	505	2,903	2,474	1,884	4,358
September	1,869	238	2,107	6,046	3,974	10,020	3,000	313	3,502	4,294	2,729	7,023	2,022	394	2,441	2,966	1,913	4,879
October	2,224	209	2,433	6,993	3,264	10,257	3,402	396	4,046	4,129	2,145	6,274	2,498	520	3,043	2,581	1,925	4,506
November	2,119	231	2,350	7,535	3,846	11,381	3,589	424	4,295	4,614	2,701	7,315	4,150	758	4,955	1,771	972	2,743
December	1,857	239	2,096	7,275	4,229	11,504	2,260	380	2,917	5,902	3,625	9,527	5,541	812	6,380	275	20	295
January	2,171	316	2,487	8,177	4,596	12,773	3,110	475	3,806	5,796	3,468	9,264	6,648	3,030	9,685	298	34	332
February	2,583	187	2,770	7,670	4,042	11,712	3,648	483	4,383	5,084	2,601	7,685	4,019	763	4,813	3,592	2,178	5,770
March	2,336	247	2,583	7,655	4,427	12,082	3,905	572	4,740	6,083	3,495	9,578	3,971	669	4,632	3,696	455	4,151
Traffic by the Persian Gulf line ...	23,494	2,602	26,096	...	...	...	37,415	4,950	45,205	...	...	...	41,210	9,213	50,831	..	...	...
Traffic by the Red Sea line ...	...	...	...	86,637	50,838	137,475	...	...	...	56,862	23,977	80,839	...	...	...	29,108	17,200	46,608
Total Traffic by both routes ...	...	...	...	...	...	163,571	...	...	...	...	...	126,044	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage by the Persian Gulf line...	...	...	15·95	...	...	...	...	...	35·86	...	...	...	...	...	52·17	...	...	...
Percentage by the Red Sea line ...	...	...	...	...	...	84·05	...	...	...	...	...	64·14	...	...	...	...	...	47·83

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX O.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the mean rate of transmission of messages between United Kingdom and India *via* the Turkey and Teheran routes during the year 1877-78, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78.												1876-77.												1875-76.											
	United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency towns) to United Kingdom D.						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency towns) to United Kingdom D.						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency towns) to United Kingdom D.					
	Via						*Via*						*Via*						*Via*						*Via*						*Via*					
	Turkey			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
April	1	2	53	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	18	11	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	15	7	...	1	28	...	12	30	...	2	23
May	1	8	18	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	15	49	...	...	41	...	15	50	...	1	15	...	17	15	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	2	19
June	...	14	53	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	50	...	12	30	...	1	15	1	3	21	...	1	21	...	12	30	...	2	17
July	...	13	2	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	22	30	...	1	35	...	12	30	...	2	52
August	...	19	3	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	1	55	...	18	36	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	16	53	...	1	38	...	...	...	...	2	19
September	...	12	56	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	17	48	...	...	51	...	12	30	...	1	21	...	17	31	...	1	43	1	7	...	...	2	35
October	...	21	33	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	1	33	...	21	21	...	...	38	...	12	...	...	1	7	1	1	3	...	1	2	...	16	...	...	1	11
November	F4	23	21	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	1	26	2	6	24	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	1	37	2	...	53	...	5	53	1	...	24	...	4	25
December	1	23	16	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	1	30	...	...	6	...	15	40	...	1	37	1	21	2	...	2	1..	...	1	...	15...	...	...
January	1	16	18	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	6	22	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	2	15	1	17	17	...	11	5..	1	...	37	15...	...	...
February	1	8	17	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	2	28	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	9	53	...	2	2..	...	1	30	15...	...	...
March	1	13	53	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	14	5..	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	12	20	...	1	8	...	12	15	...	1	16
Average through rate of transmission during the year.	1	16	45	...	2	36	...	...	...	...	1	21	1	1	7	...	...	55	E...	13	42	...	1	29	...	22	18 A	...	1	8	...	18	15	...	2	30

A.—Increase caused by the transmission of the total traffic during the interruption of the Red S a route in November and December 1875 and January 1876.
B.—Not compiled owing to pressure of work.
C.—Average working for 9 months.
D.—Furnished by the Superintendent, London Office.
E.—Average working for 5 months.
F.—Interruption of the direct lines beyond Pera owing to the war.

KURRACHEE:
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH.
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE.
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX P.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European Line *via* Teheran, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's Line *via* Suez, as recorded in the "Government Telegraph Gazette" during the year ending 31st March 1878, and compared with the same information for the previous two years.

Month.	1877-78.							1876-77.							1875-76.							
	Indo-European route *via* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *via* Suez.			Remarks.	Indo-European route *via* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *via* Suez.			Remarks.	Indo-European route *via* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *via* Suez.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		
April	...	1	14	...	1	9	Henjam Cable Section under repairs from Noon 20th to 11 A. M., 22nd.	...	1	10	...	1	18		...	2	35	...	2	11		
May	...	1	55	...	1	33	Teheran direct line between Soukhum Kaich and Kertch interrupted from 13th May to 23rd August. Communication partially maintained by the Crown lines.	...	1	15	...	1	18		...	2	3	...	2	4		
June	...	7	48	...	1	25		...	1	13	...	1	11		...	2	9	...	2	22		
July	...	15	28	...	1	34		...	3	58	...	2	56	Kurrachee-Gwadur cable interrupted.	...	3	5	...	2	35	Interruptions and bad working on the Kurrachee-Hydrabad Lines of the Indian Department.	
August	...	5	15	...	2	1		...	1	51	...	2	...	Mekran Coast land line interrupted 5 days.	...	2	22	...	2	3		
September	...	1	21	...	1	20		...	1	28	...	3	4	Ditto ditto 2 days.	...	2	11	...	2	...		
October	...	1	3	...	1	20	Fao-Bushire cable failed from 22nd to 26th October.	...	1	7	...	1	59		...	1	33	...	1	45		
November	...	1	38	...	1	22	Henjam Cable Section under repairs, November 1st, 4 P. M., to 3rd, 3-50 P. M. Fao-Bushire cable interrupted 2nd to 17th November. 29th December from 10-30 A. M. to 2-8 P. M. Total interruption Persian Gulf Section on cable and land-line. Gwadur-Jask Section under repairs.	...	1	11	...	1	3		...	1	40	...	1	55		
December	...	1	5	...	1	27		...	1	21	...	1	43		...	...	...	...	...	...	Not recorded, the Suez route being interrupted.	
January	...	1	3	...	1	13		...	2	5	...	1	34	India rubber cable interrupted for repairs. Indo-European Company's line interrupted 100 hours.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
February	...	...	59	...	1	19		...	1	20	...	1	25		...	2	35	...	2	11		
March	...	1	1	...	1	21		...	1	3	...	1	3		...	1	34	...	1	29		
Monthly average during the year 1877-78 ...	...	3	19	...	1	25	Monthly average during the year 1876-77	...	1	35	...	1	43	Monthly average for 10 months, 1875-76	...	2	24	...	2	17		

KURRACHEE:
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH.
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE.
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX Q.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Kurrachee during the year 1877-78, and compared with that of the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1877-78. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1876-77. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1876-77. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1875-76. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1875-76. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.
April	...	...	21	...	...	15		...	...	24	...	...	17		...	...	30	...	...	24	
May	...	...	23	...	...	19		...	...	20	...	...	16		...	...	23	...	...	28	
June	...	...	25	...	...	21		...	...	22	...	...	20		...	...	25	...	...	26	
July	...	...	15	...	...	14		...	...	22	...	...	26		...	...	29	...	...	27	
August	...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	19	...	...	19		...	...	36	...	...	29	
September	...	...	23	...	...	13		...	...	28	...	...	19		...	...	53	...	...	35	
October	...	...	12	...	...	13	Interruption of the Fao-Bushire cable for repairs and diversion caused decrease of speed from Fao.	...	...	20	...	...	17		...	...	31	...	...	29	
November	1	9	12	...	...	24		...	...	37	...	...	20		...	1	8	...	1	15	Pressure of work owing to interruption of the Suez Canal caused decrease in speed.
December	...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	26	...	...	22		...	1	22	...	1	37	
January	...	...	15	...	...	8		...	...	43	...	1	5	Interruption of the cable section for repairs caused decrease in speed in January.	...	2	51	...	3	10	
February	...	...	53	...	...	21	Increased rate owing to lengthy Government cipher messages to and from Europe and Turkey.	...	...	33	...	...	14		...	...	45	...	...	19	
March	...	...	16	...	...	10		...	...	32	...	...	13		...	...	25	...	...	25	
Monthly average during the year	...	3	8	...	...	15		...	...	27	...	...	22		...	...	49	...	...	52	

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX R.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the interruptions that occurred on the cables east of Madras and to places in the Far East during the year 1877-78.

Name of Cable.	Interrupted to and beyond	Date of Interruption.	Date of Restoration.	Period interrupted (approximate).
				Days.
Nagasaki-Wladiwostock	Wladiwostock	1st April	5th April	5
Shanghai-Amoy	Amoy	5th May	16th May	12
Victoria-Tasmania	Tasmania	29th „	15th June	18
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	16th July	21st July	6
Victoria-Tasmania	Tasmania	8th August	20th August	13
Shanghai-Amoy	Amoy	7th September	15th September	9
Rangoon-Penang (duplicate)	Penang	10th „	14th January	127
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	11th „	12th September	2
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	19th October	31st October	13
Shanghai-Nagasaki	Nagasaki	30th „	4th November	6
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	4th November	7th „	4
Batavia-Australia	Australia	7th „	15th December	39
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	9th „	17th November	9
Nagasaki-Wladiwostock	Wladiwostock	29th December	13th January	16
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	2nd January	3rd February	33
Shanghai-Nagasaki	Nagasaki	4th February	12th „	9
Rangoon-Penang (duplicate)	Penang...	23rd March	7th April	16

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX S.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the inaccuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines of this Section between Kurrachee-Bushire and Fâo, and the percentage of errors committed of a serious and of a trivial nature as compared with the previous year.

Month.	1877-78. Total number of words transmitted.	1877-78. Monthly percentage of Errors of a serious nature.	1877-78. Monthly percentage of Errors of a trivial nature.	1877-78. Monthly percentage of Serious and trivial errors.		1876-77. Total number of words transmitted.	1876-77. Monthly percentage of Errors of a serious nature.	1876-77. Monthly percentage of Errors of a trivial nature.	1876-77. Monthly percentage of Serious and trivial errors.	
April ...	83,869	·363	·769	1·132	Percentage of errors increased during May, June and July from an additional re-transmission of messages between Bushire and Fâo, a larger number having followed the Turkish route in consequence of an interruption during those months *viâ* Teheran.	...	...	...	...	Not recorded on account of pressure of work.
May ...	47,884	·528	·628	1·156		...	...	...	...	
June ...	24,295	·498	·765	1·263		59,655	·281	·543	·824	
July ...	18,121	·314	·629	·943		60,705	·318	·459	·777	
August ...	30,611	·143	·360	·502		72,074	·293	·521	·814	
September ...	53,755	·264	·396	·660		71,557	·278	·394	·672	
October ...	61,502	·196	·337	·533		79,542	·249	·582	·831	
November ...	53,692	·199	·385	·584		87,518	·290	·621	·911	
December ...	50,427	·214	·315	·529		61,686	·335	·551	·886	
January ...	54,045	·139	·523	·662		80,050	·364	·582	·946	
February ...	68,436	·181	·403	·584		82,350	·335	·593	·928	
March ...	54,876	·239	·448	·687		88,356	·214	·656	·909	
Percentage for the year 1877-78 ...	601,513	·273	·496	·769	Percentage for 10 months of the year 1876-77	743,493	·298	·550	·848	

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX T.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Account of Persian Transit Receipts for the year ended 31st March 1878—Teheran-Bushire Section.

	To India, &c.		From India, &c.		Total.	
	Teheran-Bushire Transit.		Teheran-Bushire Transit.			
1877.						
April ...	16,218	38⅔	21,427	93	37,646	36⅔
May ...	7,363	16	8,377	76	15,740	92
June ...	877	96	194	46	1,072	42
July ...	793	41	175	74	969	15
August ...	2,645	37	3,420	94	6,066	31
September ...	8,160	14	11,495	55	19,655	69
October ...	9,776	09	15,117	90	24,893	99
November ...	12,060	30	11,715	78	23,776	08
December ...	8,848	17	11,059	18	19,907	35
1878.						
January ...	11,049	69	11,799	01	22,848	70
February ...	10,607	06	11,989	34	22,596	40
March ...	12,290	65	11,493	92	23,784	57
	100,690	38⅔	118,267	56	218,957	94⅔

To be appropriated as under:—

Fixed annual payment by Company to Persian Government 12,000 Tomans	...	Frs.	120,000 00
Refunds for lost and mutilated messages	...	,,	382 87
Company's moiety of surplus retained by Company	...	,,	49,287 53⅝
Departmental ,, ,, to be obtained from Company credited as through traffic earnings in Revenue Account	...	,,	49,287 5⅝
			218,957 94⅔

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1878.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX U.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Account of Persian Terminal Receipts, Teheran-Bushire Section (subject to slight adjustment) for the year ended 31st March 1878.

Months.	Forwarded				Received				Total.		Remarks.
	To Persian Gulf Lines.		To Indo-European Company's Lines.		From Persian Gulf Lines.		From Indo-European Company's Lines.				
	Frs.	Cts.	Frs.	Cts.	Frs.	Cts.	Frs.	Cts.	Frs.	Cts.	
1877.											
April ...	5,941	45⅘	24	...	2,679	26⅔	...		9,251	35	
May ...	4,830	48⅔	...	...	3,069	33	18		8,333	68⅓	
June ...	2,761	16⅔	13	33⅓	1,026	76⅔	8		4,427	26⅔	
July ...	575	16⅔	...	...	1,165	08⅓	...		3,029	05	
August ...	2,246	26	16	...	1,977	80	13		5,353	72⅔	
September ...	4,409	13⅓	18	66⅔	4,105	13⅓	5		9,259	76⅔	
October ...	2,204	91⅔	10	66⅔	815	80	5		3,329	91⅔	
November ...	968	83⅓	5	33⅓	563	33⅓	21		2,462	43⅓	
December ...	695	80	10	66⅔	705	65	5		2,400	85	
1878.											
January ...	990	10	5	33⅓	918	43⅓	16		2,565	26⅔	
February ...	741	06⅔	13	33⅓	856	45	...		2,276	25	
March ...	1,159	96⅔	5	33⅓	556	56⅔	5		2,677	...	
	27,554	65	122	66⅔	18,472	61⅓	104		55,866	56	

The above receipts are due ⅔ to the Persian and ⅓ to the Indian Government under Art. VIII of Anglo-Persian Treaty of 2nd December 1872, as modified in 1877. But there are two amounts of 1,000 tomans payable by Persia annually under Arts. I and X of the same Treaty, and the sum of these is treated as a first charge against the ⅔ due to Persia. Further, the ⅓ for the year ended 31st March 1877 having fallen short of the amount of the claims above referred to, the deficiency is brought forward as an additional first charge in this year's account, and the adjustment of the whole is shown below—

	Retained as "set off" against Treaty claims, and credited to Persian Government.				Payable to Persian Government.			
	Capital.		Revenue.					
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
⅔ due to Persian Government under Art. VIII of Treaty	561 12 7		400 0 0		528 2 11			
⅓ " English " " "	...		744 17 9		...			
	561 12 7	= 1,489 15 6	1,144 17 9	= 744 17 9	528 2 11	= 2,234 13 3		

	Frs.	Cts.	£ s. d.
⅔ due to Persian Government under Art. VIII of Treaty	37,244	37½	= 1,489 15 6
⅓ " English " " "	18,622	18¾	= 744 17 9
	55,866	56	= 2,234 13 3

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

RAILWAY.

GRANT OF ASSISTANCE TO COVENANTED ENGINE-DRIVERS AND OTHER MECHANICS TOWARDS MEETING THE EXPENSE OF BRINGING OUT THEIR FAMILIES TO INDIA.

Nos. 787—795 E. R., dated Simla, 27th May 1879.

The following is forwarded to the Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance, with intimation that a form of agreement for the signature of the men embodying the conditions prescribed in the Despatch will be circulated for adoption.

Governments of Bombay and Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
Resident, Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers, Calcutta and Lahore.
Director of State Railways, Western System.
Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

A. B. SAMPSON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 27 R., dated 27th February 1879.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received Your Excellency's letter of the 27th December last, No. 306, proposing to grant assistance to Engine-drivers and other Mechanics, who are serving under covenants for five years, towards meeting the expense of taking out their families.

2. You propose that the grant in each case shall not exceed half the cost of a second-class passage for the man's wife only, and that it shall not be made until the man has served for a period of twelve months, during which time his conduct shall have been satisfactory; the other conditions being, that the men who may be granted the indulgence shall consent to extend their agreements for a period of two years, and that until the expiration of the seven years' service, the money paid by Government shall be treated as an advance, recoverable without interest, in case of dismissal, or resignation from any other cause than that of ill-health.

3. Upon these conditions I sanction compliance with your proposal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue, and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first two months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.															
		1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Sea Customs Revenue.															
Bengal	Gross	14,46,602	3,00,964	17,47,566	12,70,350	1,79,329	14,49,679	15,23,968	2,39,498	17,63,466	14,74,033	2,16,487	16,90,520	12,97,141	1,51,056	14,48,197	
	Nett	14,39,792	2,95,197	17,34,989	12,61,727	1,72,576	14,34,303	15,21,441	2,20,603	17,42,044	14,68,993	1,98,011	16,67,004	12,88,061	1,36,961	14,25,022	
Bombay	Gross	8,41,260	2,22,594	10,63,854	8,71,008	29,193	9,00,201	10,68,793	42,605	11,11,398	9,90,285	44,362	10,34,647	8,94,555	44,117	9,38,672	
	Nett	7,68,569	2,19,306	9,87,875	8,09,794	28,988	8,38,782	10,02,325	42,360	10,44,685	9,32,945	44,141	9,77,086	8,09,487	44,117	8,53,604	
Sind	Gross	38,984	54,238	93,222	32,059	6,710	38,769	60,531	11,861	72,392	48,217	7,674	55,891	57,721	6,588	64,309	
	Nett	38,028	53,359	91,387	31,860	6,710	38,570	60,407	11,850	72,257	48,164	7,674	55,838	57,619	6,588	64,207	
Madras	Gross	2,87,383	2,28,241	5,15,624	2,97,406	1,18,005	4,15,411	2,34,099	29,709	2,63,808	2,79,699	76,496	3,56,195	2,16,909	66,398	2,83,307	
	Nett	2,84,023	2,26,291	5,10,314	2,95,695	1,17,719	4,13,414	2,24,218	29,709	2,53,927	2,74,828	75,849	3,50,677	2,14,108	65,367	2,79,475	
B. Burma	Gross	1,51,406	12,22,375	13,73,781	1,91,297	8,62,669	10,53,966	2,06,449	7,26,490	9,32,939	2,67,414	8,08,286	10,75,700	2,25,358	10,13,543	12,38,901	
	Nett	1,49,613	11,93,760	13,43,373	1,88,648	8,50,344	10,38,992	2,05,817	7,13,640	9,19,457	2,66,071	7,94,257	10,60,328	2,25,291	9,82,029	12,07,320	
TOTAL	Gross	27,65,635	20,28,412	47,94,047	26,62,120	11,95,906	38,58,026	30,93,840	10,50,163	41,44,003	30,59,648	11,53,305	42,12,953	26,91,684	12,81,702	39,73,386	
	Nett	26,80,025	19,87,913	46,67,938	25,87,724	11,76,337	37,64,061	30,14,208	10,18,162	40,32,370	29,91,001	11,19,932	41,10,933	25,94,566	12,35,062	38,29,628	
		Land Customs Revenue.[2]															
Bombay	Gross	*No information available.*									2,215	4,274	6,489	2,672	4,792	7,464	
	Nett										2,212	4,274	6,486	2,672	4,792	7,464	
Madras	Gross										11,844	6,882	18,726	8,784	8,192	16,976	
	Nett										11,841	6,882	18,723	8,784	8,192	16,976	
TOTAL	Gross										14,059	11,156	25,215	11,456	12,984	24,440	
	Nett										14,053	11,156	25,209	11,456	12,984	24,440	
GRAND TOTAL	Gross										30,73,707	11,64,461	42,38,168	27,03,140	12,94,686	39,97,826	
	Nett										30,05,054	11,31,088	41,36,142	26,06,022	12,48,046	38,54,068	

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April only.
2. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 11th June 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 5th June, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons. He said that, as the law of British India at this moment stood, there was, speaking generally, no means of conferring upon any one a complete and conclusive title as representative of the estate of a deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist or other person exempt from the operation of the Indian Succession Act.

The Hindú Wills Act was at present limited in its operation to the Presidency-towns and Lower Bengal; and, even if the proposal to extend it to other parts of British India, now under consideration of the Local Governments, was carried out, it would still only apply to cases of testamentary succession among Hindús; and outside the Presidency-towns there would be no clear power to grant letters of administration in the case of Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists dying intestate.

The grant of a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 made the person who had obtained it a representative only for certain very limited purposes; that was to say, for the recovery of debts, the receipt of interest and dividends on Government securities, bank-shares and shares in Public Companies, and the 'negotiation' of such securities and shares. And, though in the Bombay Presidency a certificate purporting to confer larger powers might be obtained under Regulation VIII of 1827, it was by no means clear what the status of the holder of such a certificate precisely was.

In the Presidency-towns probates of the wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased Natives could be granted under the Supreme Court Charters in cases to which the Succession Act and the Hindú Wills Act did not apply; but the representative status conferred by such grants fell far short of that conferred by similar grants in the case of deceased European British subjects. Thus, in 1867, in *Sharo Bibi* v. *Baldeo Dás*, (1 Beng. Law Reports, Or. Jur. 24), the late Mr. Justice Norman held that a Hindú executor took nothing from any grant of the Court. "His title," said that learned Judge, "is founded solely and simply on the will of the testator, considered as an instrument of gift. Except for the purposes of evidence, the will of a Hindú does not require probate. . . . . As against those who get the probate or oppose the grant of it, [it] is no doubt binding; as against parties cited it is evidence;

but it has no greater effect than the ordinary decree in a Civil Court against persons who have no means of appearing in the suit or right to dispute the grant."

From this state of things much trouble and litigation at times resulted. The heirs might be very numerous; their interests might differ in degree; some of them might be minors or otherwise incapacitated; others might be residing at a distance; the titles of some might be disputed; the settlement of claims against the estate might thus be a matter of endless complication; the making of a satisfactory title to any portion of it which it might be necessary to sell might be impossible. Furthermore, a Native's will, not requiring to be proved, need not be deposited for safe custody. The resulting opportunities for forgery and fraudulent alteration were obvious. Nor could a Native executor be compelled to exhibit an inventory or account of his testator's estate except by the tedious, expensive and hazardous process of a lawsuit. The consequence (as Mr. Montriou had observed in his note to *In the goods of Bibi Muttra*, Morton's Decisions, second edition, p. 262), was that, when the estate was too small to bear the costs of the suit, women, children and absentees had no adequate check on the executor, and at any distance of time it was difficult to fix him with the possession of moveable, and sometimes even of immoveable, property.

The necessity of devising some means of removing these difficulties was brought to the notice of the Government of India some time ago by Mr. Broughton, then Administrator General of Bengal, and now a Judge of the Calcutta High Court; and a Bill drafted by him was circulated for the opinions of local authorities. That Bill, while guarding against any interference with the succession laws of the Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, went in effect to apply to them the provisions of the Indian Succession Act relating to probate and administration, and, amongst others, those provisions which make the grant of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right derived by succession from a deceased person.

The reports of the local authorities had now been received, and their purport might be briefly described by saying that, while there was a considerable body of opinion in favour of providing the means of obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person when those interested desired to do so, the proposal to insist on probate or letters of administration as essential in all cases had been generally condemned, as tending to impose upon a multitude of poor and ignorant people in cases where there was no difficulty or dispute an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense.

The Bill had been drawn on the lines thus indicated. It applied to the estates of all persons not at present governed by the Indian Succession Act the portions of that Act relating to the grant of probate and administration and the powers, duties and procedure of executors and administrators, omitting, however, those sections (187 and 190) which made it compulsory to obtain probate or administration. He (MR. STOKES) believed that as soon as the Bill was understood by the people, its necessary effect in quieting titles and obviating litigation as to the ownership of property would induce them to avail themselves largely of its provisions. One result of this would be that they would voluntarily tax themselves to the same extent that all persons whose property was dealt with under the Succession Act or Hindú Wills Act were now taxed; that was to say, property covered by the grant and exceeding 1,000 rupees in amount or value would pay a Court-fee of two per cent., but property not exceeding that sum in amount or value would be exempt. People would thus voluntarily and usefully pay to the public treasury a part of the money which they now voluntarily and often uselessly spent in litigation, and the problem of levying a tax on successions to wealthy Natives' estates would thus, to some extent, be solved without hardship to the tax-payer or trouble to the Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

He said this was a sister measure to that which the Council had just given him leave to introduce. The Indian Succession Act as originally framed by the Law Commissioners empowered the District Judge to appoint judicial officers to act for him as delegates to grant probates and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, much in the same way as the District Registrars appointed under the Court of Probate Act, 1857, did in England; but the provisions relating to this matter were struck out of the Bill by the Select Committee, partly because they were thought unnecessary, and partly because it was feared that the power which was to be conferred on District Judges would give rise to abuse.

If, however, the Bill to provide for granting probate of the wills and administration to the estates of persons now exempted from the operation of the Indian Succession Act should become law, it was probable that the business of granting probate and administration would increase to such an extent that the District Judges would be unable to dispose of it without assistance.

The present Bill had accordingly been framed with a view to replacing in the Succession Act, with some slight modifications in point of form, the sections removed from it by the Select Committee; but, in order to avoid as far as possible the danger of abuse apprehended by the Select Committee, the power of appointing the delegates had been vested not in the District Judges, but in the High Courts, and its exercise had in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter been made subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay. He said:—"The Council are already aware that during the monsoon of 1875 agrarian outrages of a serious nature took place in certain districts of the Dekkhan forming a part of the Bombay Presidency; that a Commission, appointed by Government, reported very fully upon the causes of these outrages, and the remedial measures they thought desirable; that the Government of Bombay in April, 1877, before Sir Philip Wodehouse's departure, submitted their general views upon the question to the Government of India; and finally, that Sir Richard Temple's Government sent up in January 1878 the first definite proposals for meeting the case by legislation. The origin, nature and causes of the difficulty, and the various proposals for its removal, were explained so fully and clearly by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell in his speech of the 20th June last, that it is not necessary for me to go over any part of the ground again, at least on the present occasion.

"The course of procedure at that time considered desirable was that some of the Bombay Government's proposals should be dealt with in this Council and others in that of Bombay. Leave to introduce Bills was accordingly granted by this Council to Mr. Cockerell on the date already mentioned, and by the Bombay Legislative Council to Mr. Ashburner on September 13th, 1878. It happened, however, that, during the discussion of the details of the measures thus decided on, a telegram from the Secretary of State was received on December 3rd, requesting that further definite action might be postponed pending the arrival of a despatch he was about to send. The despatch arrived towards the end of January last, and showed that the Secretary of State, while approving of the proposals of the Bombay Government, considered that they should be supplemented by further provisions for increasing the efficiency of the Courts of justice, and also that the subject could be better dealt with by one 'comprehensive measure' than by two passed in different legislatures.

"The Government of India, concurring in these views, and finding that, owing to various Acts passed in the Governor General's Council being affected, that Council alone was competent to enact one measure disposing of the whole subject, entrusted to me the duty of conferring with the Government of Bombay as to the provisions which such a measure should embrace, and of

introducing into this Council the Bill as finally determined upon. I accordingly visited Bombay in April last, and the result was that a Bill was framed in full consultation with me, and proposed by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India for adoption. The Government of India have, I am glad to say, entirely accepted, in their executive capacity, the main principles and policy of this Bill, which are also, I believe, in conformity with the views of the Secretary of State. The two Bills for which leave has been already granted need not now, therefore, be proceeded with; and it remains for me to ask of this Council leave to introduce the new Bill, reserving all detailed explanations for the occasion of its introduction."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENARES FAMILY DOMAINS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828. He said that the object of the Bill which he desired to introduce could be explained in a few words. A short time after the transfer of the sovereignty of Benares from the Nawáb of Oudh to the East India Company, an agreement was made with the Rájá of that time for the purpose of introducing into the Province of Benares the same system of judicial and revenue administration as had been established in 1793 in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa. By that agreement the entire administration of the Province of Benares was transferred, upon certain conditions, to the British Government, with the exception of a reservation which was made in favour of the Rájá in respect of one portion of it. The portion so excepted comprised the territories which were generally known as the Benares Family Domains. These Family Domains, which were the Mahárájá's private and personal property, consisted of three parganas—that of Kaswá Rájá in the District of Benares, held at ordinary or full zamíndárí rates, and of two párganas, Bhadohi and Khera Mángror, in the District of Mirzapur, the first of which was held at half-revenue rates, and the second free of all revenue. Their total area was, in round figures, 1,000 square miles; the population about 400,000, and the revenue paid for them nearly three lákhs of rupees. When the administration of the rest of the Province was transferred, the decision of causes relating to the revenue and of certain other claims arising out of land in these parganas was reserved to the Rájá, subject to the supervision and control of the Collector. The special stipulation contained in the agreement on this subject ran as follows:—

"In case of complaints relative to revenue causes or charity ground, &c., being preferred to the Huzoor (*i. e.*, the English Government) by any parties residing within the jagheer and altumgah, &c., the personal or private lands of Rajah Muheep Narain Singh, the inquiry thereinto shall be made in like manner as such cases were amicably conducted between Mr. Duncan and the Rajah; that is, that since the gentleman holding the station of Collector will have more concern with such matters than the other gentlemen, the rule shall be that, with the privity and ascertainment of the said Collector (who is to have regard to the honour and dignity of the said Rajah), such causes are to be settled through the channel of the said Rajah, or of the officers of the said Rajah's cutcherry; it being at the same time understood and provided that, as it is a duty incumbent on the Hon'ble Company's Government to distribute and ensure the attainment of justice to all the inhabitants of Benares, should it so happen that, after referring such complaints to the Rajah or to his officers in the cutcherry, the contentment of the parties complaining and aggrieved shall not be obtained, the Rajah shall relative to the adjustment of such causes listen to and approve of the suggestions and advice of the Collector, in like manner as hath been practised in the time of Mr. Duncan. And it is also incumbent on the said Collector, in all proper and just cases, to show the utmost attention possible to the Rajah's accommodation, and to hold in view the maintenance of his honour and dignity, such being entirely consistent with the wishes of Government; and if (which God forbid!) any such subject should arise as cannot be settled between the said Collector and the Rajah aforesaid, the decision in such case shall depend on the Governor General in Council."

It was evident that the success of such an agreement as this depended largely upon the mutual good-will and forbearance of the parties who carried it out. It was possible—in the commencement of our rule, and with Agents like Mr. Duncan, who possessed great influence and popularity—that such a plan may for a time have worked successfully; but it was easy to predict that powers and duties which were so vaguely defined must either soon fall into

disuse and be neglected, or, if the attempt to maintain them in force were prolonged, that the first serious difference of opinion would bring their working to a dead lock. It appears, from the history of the experiment, that it was the first of these two probable causes of failure which was fatal to it. It was found, after a very short experience, that the conditions of the agreement were quite insufficient to protect the subjects of the Rájá from oppression. Some time elapsed before any effective measures were taken for their protection; but the complaints of this oppression became at last so loud and numerous, that in 1826 the Governor General appointed Mr. Wilberforce Bird as a Special Commissioner to enquire into the causes of the great and general dissatisfaction. The result of that enquiry was to show that many gross acts of injustice had been committed, that the supposed Courts of justice were mere engines of extortion and oppression, and that the power of appeal to the Collector and the Governor General had been of no effect whatever in checking these evils.

In order to remedy the state of affairs thus disclosed, a law was passed. That law was Regulation VII of 1828, which it was now proposed to amend. The Regulation did not differ in substance from the agreement made in 1794; but it laid down more precise and definite rules for giving effect to that agreement. It directed a settlement and record of rights to be made in the Benares Family Domains. Further, within those territories, it conferred on the Rájá the powers of a Collector in respect of certain revenue matters; it provided for the appointment of Native Commissioners to determine suits relating to land or the proceeds of land; and it placed both these Commissioners and the Rájá in the exercise of his powers as Collector under the control of an officer styled the Superintendent, who was himself made directly subordinate to the Governor General in Council.

The Regulation of which he had just given an outline was still in force, and during the last fifty years no change had been made in it. During that time, however, great changes had taken place in the general administration of the country. The law had become more full and exact, and its operation more certain; procedure had been far more minutely and carefully regulated, and superior authorities had been multiplied. The attention of these higher authorities had also, of necessity, been more and more withdrawn from matters of detail and directed to matters of greater importance. In order to adapt the revenue system of the Family Domains to the changes which were thus going on in other branches of the administration, various alterations had from time to time been made in the manner of complying with the provisions of Regulation VII of 1828. In all such alterations the intentions of the Regulation and the terms of the agreement of 1794 had been scrupulously respected. On this point he believed there had never been any just ground of complaint. It might be, however, that the precise letter of the law had not always been strictly observed. It was necessary now to bring the law and the existing practice into accordance. But, as any such deviations from the letter of the law (if they had occurred) had been compelled by circumstances, it had been thought better to alter the law so as to adapt it to existing requirements than to attempt to make the facts comply with the obsolete provisions of the law.

Besides this, there was another reason for the proposed legislation regarding the Benares Family Domains to which it was necessary to advert. About five years ago the two Acts known as the Scheduled Districts Act and the Laws Local Extent Act were passed. Their object, as the Council were aware, was to define precisely and declare the laws which applied to certain parts of British India which were known as Non-Regulation Districts. Now, the Benares Family Domains had come under the operation of those Acts on account of the special nature of their revenue administration, which excluded from them a great deal of the Revenue law that was generally applicable to the North-Western Provinces, and caused a distinction between them and the districts by which they were surrounded. His Highness the present Mahárájá, however, was very anxious that his Family Domains should be withdrawn from their operation. He was apprehensive apparently that some day, under the powers conferred by those Acts, the Revenue law which was generally in force in the North-Western Provinces might be extended to his estate.

Nothing of the sort had been done, and he felt sure that nothing of the sort had ever been intended. But the possibility of such a thing was a cause of uneasiness to His Highness; and it had been suggested that any such apprehensions might be removed, without sacrificing the objects which the two Acts that he had mentioned were intended to accomplish, if opportunity were taken, when amending Regulation VII of 1828, to declare in the amending Act what laws were applicable to the Benares Family Domains.

These, then, were the two main objects of the Bill. First, to alter the provisions of Regulation VII of 1828 so as to adapt it to the present state of affairs without making any important change in the practice of the last fifty years. Secondly, to ascertain and declare the laws which were applicable to the Mahárájá's private estate.

MR. COLVIN hoped that this explanation would be sufficient to show the general grounds upon which further legislation in respect to Regulation VII of 1828 was required. If the leave to introduce a Bill which he was then asking for were given by the Council, he would, on a future occasion, notice more particularly the points on which it was proposed to amend the present law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations. He said that Mr. Chapman and other members of the Simla Union Church, so far back as the year 1873, drew the attention of Government to the hardship under which they laboured in being unable, without constantly recurring trouble and expense, to keep up a permanent and effective body of trustees to whom to commit the property of the Church. The Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference about the same time made a similar representation to Government; and there were probably other bodies associated for religious purposes in India who experienced like difficulties.

The present Bill was drawn on the lines of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 28 (commonly known as Peto's Act), which was passed to meet a similar difficulty felt by Religious Societies in England. It differed from that Statute, however, first in applying only to Religious Congregations and not to Societies formed for purposes of education (which seemed sufficiently provided for by our Act XXI of 1860); and secondly, in providing for the case of moveable as well as immoveable property.

The Bill simply declared that, if property of certain specified descriptions was conveyed to trustees in trust for any Religious Congregation, and no special provision was made for the appointment of new trustees, new trustees might be appointed in such manner as that Congregation might determine; and further, that on the appointment of new trustees, whether in exercise of the powers thus conferred or otherwise, the property should vest in them without any further conveyance.

Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists were excepted from the provisions of the Bill, as it was thought undesirable to interfere with the laws regulating their religious endowments.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to legal practitioners.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 26th June, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 5th June, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th JUNE 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS—In Madras general prospects are fair except in the north-east part of Tinnevelly, where the crops have failed. Rain has fallen throughout the province of Mysore and the outlook is hopeful; the later crops of paddy are being harvested and ploughing operations continue; prices have risen slightly. In the Bombay Presidency there have been showers in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but the monsoon is not yet established; agricultural operations are progressing; cholera prevails to a great extent in Sind and slightly in Guzerat. In the Central Provinces good rain has fallen in the districts of Raipur, Balaghat, Mandla, Betul and Chanda and there have been light showers in five other districts; ploughing for the *kharif* sowings is going on and rice and cotton sowings have commenced in places; prices are rising. Cotton sowing has begun in Berar. With the exception of 3 stations more or less rain has fallen throughout Central India. Rain fell in parts of Rajputana and there were said to be signs of the approach of the monsoon. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts; in Eastern and Central Bengal it is generally adequate for present agricultural purposes, but in Orissa, Western Bengal, Chota Nagpore and Behar it is still insufficient; some damage has been caused by floods in Dacca and Furreedpore and in parts of Northern Bengal the fall of rain has been somewhat excessive and a break is needed. Rain continues to fall in Assam, and the *asu* crop on low lands has been slightly injured by inundation. In British Burma no rain is shewn as having fallen during the week but other reports indicate continued showers at Akyab and Rangoon; ploughing has commenced and public health is generally good; cattle-disease prevails in four districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain fell over the whole of the Province in the early part of the week, but westerly winds have again set in; cholera continues in Kumaun, Meerut and Agra, and a few cases are reported from Lucknow; ploughing has followed the rain that fell in Bareilly. In the Punjab rain has fallen in 9 of the 11 districts mentioned in the report; prospects generally are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 7th)	·41 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 10·76, *cholum* 13·49, *raggi* 17·53, *cumboo* 13·15; 25 inches water over anicut; sowing of early dry crops commenced in places.
Kurnool („ „)	·22 (average of 5 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·0, *cholum* 15·56, *raggi* 20·72, *cumboo* 16·95; season favourable; agricultural operations going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·78 (average of 7 stations).	Rice 10·16, *cholum* 15·55, *raggi* 17·12, *cumboo* 14·27; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 24 to 84 inches of water; the few standing dry and garden-grown crops are generally in good condition; harvest *nil*, outturn *nil*.
Madura („ „)	·6 (average of 2 stations).	Rice 9·74, *cholum* 4·85, *raggi* 15·88, *cumboo* 16·52.
Malabar („ „)	3·29 (average of 13 stations).	Rice 9·85, *raggi* 17·25; prices slightly risen in Kurumbranad and Cochin, fallen in Cherakal, Calicut and Palghat, stationary elsewhere; diminution of rain, but sufficient; pasture improving; Vyteri return not received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue fair, except in north-east corner of Tinnevelly where crops have failed.
Bombay (June 11th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 8th 9 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 11 inches on same date last year; water wanted for seed sown in Jerruck and Shahbandar districts; cholera in 8 talukas, in Kotri, Kurrachee and Sehwan 358 cases, 211 fatal.
Shikárpur ...	...	River on 10th 10 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year; small-pox in 14 talukas; cattle-disease in 11 talukas; cholera in certain villages of 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cholera in 11 talukas, 1,037 cases, 732 fatal; cattle-disease in Nowshahro; river rising fast; strong wind in Sakrand taluka breaking branches of trees.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather hot and close; dust storms from north-west; *kharif* preparations continue; cholera in Mouladad, Novuza and Jummue, 60 cases, 16 fatal.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Lands being prepared for cultivation; slight cholera about.
Pánch Mahals ...	...	Weather clearer.
Kaira ...	...	General health good; slight rain in Mátar taluka; manuring operations continue.
Broach ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy; three fatal cases of cholera in city.
Surat ...	...	Total rainfall ·21, regular monsoon not yet set in; cholera in Bulsar taluka, 28 cases, 11 fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Slight showers in 8 talukas; agricultural operations progressing; public health good.
Colába (June 9th)	·39 at Alibág	Total rainfall 6·87; weather warm; public health good; cattle-disease in Mahád taluka.
Ratnágiri („ 3rd)	9·16	Total rainfall 11·43; sowing operations progressing; 7 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 1·24 at Bhimthari, minimum ·02 at Indápur.	*Kharif* sowing progressing.
Ahmednagar ...	·60, fall general; maximum 5· at Jámkhed, minimum 1·60 at Karjat.	Public health good.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain	*Kharif* sowing commenced in some talukas; condition of the poor not good.
Satara ...	·67; maximum 1·69 at Janli, minimum ·13 at Khánápur.	More rain wanted, especially in eastern talukas; health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maximum ·66 at Indi, minimum ·21 at Bijápur.	More rain wanted; sowing commenced in red soil; slight fever.
Belgaum ...	·53; at Sampgaon ·68, at Bidi 1·26, little elsewhere.	Prospects good; sowing operations progressing; fever decreasing.
Dharwar ...	Average ·25	Sowing retarded in 2 talukas from excessive moisture, in others progressing; slight fever in 7 talukas.
Kanara ...	3·40 in Karwar; heavy fall in talukas.	Fever general; cattle disease in places; sowing continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; cholera in Kotrasangani, Karána and villages under Junágarh and Jetpur; fever in some places.
Wadhwán ...	Few drops	Weather hot; 2 fatal cases of cholera in town, in Limri and Wadhwan talukas and in Bhalal 24 cases, 14 fatal.
Baroda ...	Slight at Karri and Amreli.	*Kharif* preparations continue; rice sowing commenced in Naswári; prices of grain slightly risen; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues extensively in Sind and slightly in Guzerat; showers in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country districts, but monsoon not established; in Bombay weather cloudy and warm.
Bengal—(June 11th)		
Chittagong ...	·75	
Noakholly ...	10·21	General health improved.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	9·64	Much fever about.
Hill Tipperah ...	2·63	Public health somewhat improved.
Backergunge ...	3·13	Cholera still in Perozepore.
Furreedpore ...	6·83	Public health good.
Dacca ...	1·78	
Tipperah ...	1·58	
Mymensingh ...	6·63	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·11	Cholera in Baripore and Barasct.
Jessore ...	3·10	Sickness diminishing.
Nuddea ...	3·18	Cholera at Meherpore.
Moorshedabad ...	5·26	Public health generally good.
Pubna ...	4·14	Public health good.
Raishahye ...	8·83	
Bogra ...	6·64	
Maldah ...	4·38	Public health improving.
Dinagepore ...	·02	
Rungpore ...	2·74	Small-pox slightly abated.
Cooch Behar ...	4·04	Small-pox in Mekhaliganj.
Jalpáiguri ...	3·16	
Darjeeling ...	·32	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox slightly decreasing, cholera again in town.
Howrah ...	4·14	
Hooghly ...	·21	Public health improving.
Burdwan ...	·25	Health good in Raneegunge; 40 fatal cases of cholera.
Bankoora ...	1·88	
Beerbhoom ...	2·13	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·23	
Bhágalpur ...	·21	
Monghyr ...	·98	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	·64	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera and small-pox in places.
Gya ...	·65	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Hazáribágh ...	1·96	Small-pox prevails, cholera in north and west.
Lohardugga ...	1·32	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera still bad in many parts.
Singhbhoom ...	Slight rain.	
Balasore ...	·30	Cholera still prevalent, especially at and near head-quarters, some small-pox cases.
Cuttack ...	·13	
Pooree ...	1·64	
		General Remarks.—In Eastern and Central Bengal rainfall generally adequate for present agricultural purposes; in Orissa, Western Bengal, Chota Nagpore, and Behar rain still insufficient; some damage from floods in Dacca and Furreedpore; rapid rise of Megna also reported from Tipperah; rain in places in Northern Bengal rather excessive and a break needed.
N. W. P. and Oudh		
Benares (June 10th)	*Nil* since 2nd instant	Hot west wind blowing for some days; sickness decreasing.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight and partial showers on 3rd and 4th instant.	High hot westerly wind; no sign of rain; health good.
Jhánsi („ 11th)	·6 at Garotha on 5th instant.	Prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 10th)	Rain on 6th and 7th instant in six tahsils varying from ·1 to ·4; no rain since.	Heat again on the increase; cholera continues in four tahsils.
Bareilly („ 11th)	Heavy showers throughout the district in early part of week.	Ploughing has followed the rain; weather cooler; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain on 5th ...	Weather seasonable; fever prevalent; cholera 162 seizures, 88 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 17, barley 22, *jowar* 20, and *bajra* 17 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ 10th)	Rain has fallen everywhere.	Rain has done much good; cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 11th)	·1 on 5th.	West wind; weather hot; a few cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	Slight rain on 3rd and 4th at Sadr and in parts of district; ·10 at Kunda.	
Sitapur („ 11th)	.....	Steady west wind; weather seasonable.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind again westerly; manuring of fields continues.
		General Remarks.—Light rain over the whole province in the early part of the week; westerly winds now prevalent; cholera still continues in Kumaun, Meerut and Agra, and a few cases have occurred in Lucknow; ploughing begun in Bareilly.
Punjab—(10th June)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices of food-grains show a downward tendency; fever about and few cases of cholera.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Slight rise in prices of food-grains; weather cloudy; cholera diminishing.
Umballa ...	·7	Cholera about.
Jullundur ...	Slight rain ...	Prices steady; *rabi* nearly garnered; health good.
Amritsar ...	·5	Crops completely threshed; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	·2	Crops almost all harvested; cholera about.
Lahore ...	·3	Land preparing for *kharif* crop; cholera prevails.
Siálkot ...	1·5	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	*Kharif* prospects good; cholera prevails.
Mooltan ...	1·4	*Rabi* crops all removed; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced; prices of food-grains show a downward tendency.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·12	Crops being gathered; weather cool; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable and prospects generally may be considered favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nimár ...	.....	Cooler; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Warm; ploughing continues; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	6·20	Ploughing continues; slight cholera; prices steady.
Wardha ...	·03	Ploughing continues; slight cholera; prices steady.
Nágpur (June 11th)	.....	Close; considerable portion of land ploughed and ready for sowings on the first fall of rain; cholera abating.
Chánda ...	1·76	Cloudy; hot; ploughing and manuring continue; few cases of cholera and small-pox; prices rising steadily.
Narsinghpur ...	.....	Rice sowings commenced; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Bhandara (June 10th)	.....	Cloudy; close; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	·20	Hot; *kharif* sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continues.
Bálaghát ...	1·62	Cloudy; hot; sowings commenced in places; cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	3·90	Sowings progressing; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cotton sowings commenced; small-pox still prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·14	Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Sultry; oppressive; *kharif* sowings commenced in places; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur ...	1·88	Close; cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; cholera and small-pox still prevalent; prices considerably risen.
Bilaspur (June 7th)	·12	Ploughing progressing; rice sowings commenced in places; cholera decreasing; small-pox and cattle-disease disappearing; fever prevalent.
Sambalpur (June 6th)	·97	Cloudy; hot; ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Close; cloudy; good rain has fallen at Raipur, Balaghat, Mandla, Betul and Chanda, slight in 5 other districts; ploughing for *kharif* sowing being pushed on; rice and cotton sowings commenced in places; cholera more or less prevalent in 10 districts; prices rising.
British Burma— (June 11th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	One death from cholera, and 7 fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district good; ploughing commenced.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 1 death from small-pox, 1 from cholera; 68 deaths reported from cattle-disease; disease spreading.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 3 deaths from small-pox; cattle disease, 19 deaths in Dhambhee, 80 in Htantaberg, 7 in Khabaing circle; ploughing commenced.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease, 146 deaths in Ytigyee township from 24th April to 28th May, 231 in Thaboung during May, 29 in Theegwin from 27th May to 4th June, and 148 in Bassein from 3rd to 8th June.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox in Prome and Mahathaman, otherwise health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; ploughing commenced everywhere; cattle disease, 118 deaths among buffaloes in Wagaroo, 41 deaths at Hlinebwai.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health normal.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
Mergui (May 24th)	...	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; ploughing commenced; cattle-disease prevalent in four districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 11th)	1·04	Weather seasonable; slight damage to *aus* crop on low lands by inundation.
Sylhet („ „)	3·67	Prospects good; much fever about; price of rice lower.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 11th)—	Rain throughout the province; ·96 at Bangalore.	Prospects hopeful; later crops of paddy being harvested; ploughing operations continue; public health generally good; prices slightly risen.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(June 11th)		
Amráoti ...	·08	Cotton sowing commenced.
Central India— (June 11th)		
Indore ...	·9	Health good; all food-grain dear.
Morar ...	·35	
Sutna ...	·10	Weather hot; clear sky; high west wind; cholera still prevails at Rewah, Sutna, Sohawal and Nagode.
Neemuch ...	1·85	Weather cloudy.
Rutlam ...	1·80	Health good.
Sirdarpore ...	...	Health good; weather cool but less sign of rains; fears of maize sowing suffering if rain does not fall soon.
Agar ...	·15	Health good.
Mánpur ...	·85	Prices stationary.
Bhopal ...	·10	Cloudy.
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 11th)	1·0	Occasional clouds.
Serohi („ 8th)	3·29	Tanks partially filled; health fair; cool and fresh, with strong winds at night; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 7th)	.....	Sufficient water supply; health good; cooler; prices steady; prospects good.
Bickaneer („ 3rd)	.....	Health good; sowing operations not commenced, no rain having fallen; no scarcity of water; heat excessive.
Meywar („ 6th)	·20	Tanks, wells and health good; high winds, heavy clouds; signs of early monsoons; cool.
Harowtee („ 7th)	·11 in Deoli; ·10 in Kotah; ·09 in Shahpura.	Health good; weather cooler; cloudy, with dust storms; winds variable.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	Shower on Sunday ...	Weather cloudy; strong winds; health good.
Ajmere („ 11th)	30 Jassakhera to Dawer, elsewhere showers.	Seasonable weather; approach of monsoon apparent.
Jeypore ...	Sprinkling of rain ...	Weather stormy and cloudy; health good.
Bhurtpur (June 10th)	.....	Health good; prices steady; cloudy and stormy.
Ulwur ...	·30 in Tyanah only ...	Wells failing; cholera decreasing.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1879.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	4	4	8	4	4	8	There has been no emigration to other colonies than Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	23	17	40	23	17	40	
„ 10 to 20 „	28	17	45	28	17	45	
„ 20 to 30 „	64	34	98	64	34	98	
„ 30 to 40 „	36	12	48	36	12	48	
„ 40 to 50 „	4	4	8	4	4	8	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	159	88	247	159	88	247	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	There has been no emigration to other colonies than Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal	5	4	9	5	4	9	
Central ditto	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar	66	32	98	66	32	98	
N.-W. Provinces	68	40	108	68	40	108	
Oudh	12	10	22	12	10	22	
Central India	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Grand Total ...	159	88	247	159	88	247	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	28	14	42	28	14	42	There has been no emigration to other colonies than Mauritius during this month.
Agriculturists, Artisans, Low castes — Hindus	55	21	76	55	21	76	
	5	5	10	5	5	10	
	30	19	49	30	19	49	
Musulmans	41	29	70	41	29	70	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	159	88	247	159	88	247	

Memo.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	118	59	177
2. Musulmans ...	41	29	70
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	159	88	247

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

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1878.

Circular No. 15 R., dated Simla, 29th May 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879.
" " " " " 10R. of 12th March 1879.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on Railways open for traffic in India for the third quarter of 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—*Part I.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c.*—The total casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., during the third quarter of 1878, were among passengers—1 killed and 6 injured, and among Railway servants 7 injured. The casualties to passengers were caused by a bank on the Indus Valley State Railway, which had been undermined by flood water, sinking under the weight of the engine of a mixed train. Of the 7 servants injured, 5 received injuries from a lorry running against an engine standing at the reversing station, Bhore Ghat, through failure of the brake of the lorry.

There were 3 collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains by which 1 servant was injured; 3 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line, causing injury to 1 servant; 5 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains; 4 collisions between light engines; 4 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 76 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; 1 case of engine travelling in the wrong direction through points; 1 case of train running into stations or sidings

at too high a speed; 151 cases of trains running over cattle; 21 cases of trains running over obstructions on the line; 7 cases of trains running through level-crossing gates; and 1 case of bursting of the gauge glass of the engine. There were 22 failures of engine machinery, 1 of wheels, 1 of tyres, 14 of axles, 1 of lorry brake apparatus, causing injury to 5 Railway servants, already referred to, 44 of couplings and 1 of a bridge.

Of the 14 cases of failures of axles, 8 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and of the 44 cases of failures of couplings, 15 were on the East Indian, 10 on the Punjab Northern, and 10 on the Rajputana.

There were also reported 9 cases of broken rails; 34 cases of flooding of portions of permanent-way, in one of which 1 passenger was killed and 6 injured as above noticed; 27 cases of slips in cuttings or embankments; 11 cases of fire in trains; and 159 miscellaneous accidents.

The number of miscellaneous accidents is, as previously, the largest on the East Indian Railway, being 142 out of a total of 159. This is due to the inclusion of many accidents of a minor character which, it is presumed, are omitted from the returns of other Railways. Under the ruling laid down in Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879, certain minor accidents should be excluded in future.

The total number of accidents to trains, &c., was 601, against 733 in the first quarter and 752 in the second, there being a decrease of 18 and 20 per cent., respectively. The casualties resulting from these accidents were, 1 killed and 13 injured, against 3 killed and 4 injured in the first quarter, and 5 killed and 16 injured in the second quarter.

The number of cattle accidents shows a large decrease, being 151 against 224 in the previous quarter. This is chiefly due to the number on the Rajputana Railway falling off from 55 to 10. The accidents from fire also decreased considerably, *viz.*, from 151 in the first quarter and 79 in the second quarter to 11 in the quarter under review. The decrease is most prominent on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, there being only 1 accident against 55 in the first quarter.

In returning the cases of trains running over cattle on some of the Railways, nothing is said as to the state of the fencing. It is desirable that this should be done in future.

It is observed that the case in which a wagon had to be detached from a train on the East Indian Railway on 1st July, on account of broken spring, is classified under heading 25 of the key to Part I. This should have been shown under heading 13. Similarly, the derailments of wagons which took place on this line during shunting operations should have been classified under heading 6 instead of 25. It is not clear why the damage caused to two wagons through bad iron on the 29th September is classified under heading 18.

The derailment of a pilot engine on the Madras Railway on the 30th September, caused by the fracture of a switch handle, should have been shown under heading 13, and not heading 6. Whenever an accident appears to come under more than one heading, *i.e.*, when one accident leads to another, such as derailments of wagons or carriages caused by the failure of axles or wheels, the classification should always be made with reference to the primary cause.

In the return of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, the breaking down of 3 ballast wagons on 6th September in Menghladoon quarry, through coolies hand-shunting them without order, is classified under "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods train." It is not unlikely that a collision took place, but the facts should have been more clearly stated.

It appears that 1 rail and 1 chair were broken on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the slip of rock which took place on the 17th September. This accident should have been repeated in the general return as directed in paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Circular No. 27 R. of 16th September 1878.

Part II.—Accidents to Passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, and others.—There were 3 passengers killed and 9 injured, of whom 2 were killed and 1 injured by

falling between carriages and platforms; 1 injured by the closing of a carriage door; 6 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 1 killed and 1 injured through other causes. Of other persons included in this part of the return, 2 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over railways at level-crossings; 44 killed and 10 injured while trespassing on the line; 17 were suicides; and 10 killed and 1 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The numbers of passengers killed and injured during the first three quarters were as follows:—

				Killed.	Injured.
1st quarter of 1878	...	...	...	5	9
2nd „ „	...	...	...	1	14
3rd „ „	...	...	...	3	9

In the case of a boy who was killed by wolves, and whose body was found on the pathway at the side of the line near Jhinjhak, East Indian Railway, the entry is made under "Other persons—Miscellaneous" in this part of the return. This accident should have been shown in Part IV, and all cases of dead bodies found within the boundaries of a Railway, not run over by trains, should, in future, be similarly dealt with.

Part III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods.—Out of a total of 39 killed and 53 injured, 2 were killed and 7 injured during shunting operations; 6 injured by falling off engines, &c.; 1 killed by coming in contact with overbridge, &c., during the travelling of trains; 2 injured by coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines; 5 killed and 6 injured while getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 6 injured whilst loading, unloading or shunting; 1 injured whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels; 2 killed whilst working at cranes or capstans; 2 killed and 2 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 4 killed whilst walking along the lines on the way home or to work; 11 killed and 3 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 1 killed and 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 2 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.; 5 killed and 2 injured whilst attending to gates at level-crossings; 1 killed and 1 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 2 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.; 1 killed and 3 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber weights, &c.; 2 killed and 3 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 2 killed and 6 injured from miscellaneous causes.

On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, 1 fireman fell off the foot-plate of an engine and another fell off the tender of the engine of a mixed train, but both fortunately escaped injury.

As compared with the first quarter of 1878, the number killed shows an increase of 5 and the number injured a decrease of 12; and as compared with the second quarter of 1878, the number killed shows an increase of 3 and the number injured a decrease of 24.

The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains on all Railways:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—		
From causes beyond their own control	1	7
„ misconduct or want of caution	3	8
Servants—		
From causes beyond their own control	10	21
„ misconduct or want of caution	29	39
Persons passing at level-crossings	2	1
Trespassers (including suicides)	61	10
Other persons	10	1
	116	87

In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed, 46 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 72 passengers to have met with death in carriages and at stations owing largely to their undertaking journeys when not in a fit state of health to travel.

On the Indus Valley State Railway, a Guard is said to have died from heat apoplexy while travelling in charge of a train on 2nd July. This casualty should have been entered in Part III, and not in Part V, which is only intended to show deaths of passengers.

Owing to the late submission of the returns of some of the Railways the compilation of the General Returns under review has been considerably delayed.

The following particulars have been omitted from the General Returns owing to their having been received too late :—

Indus Valley State Railway.

Number of servants employed	1,379
„ of passengers carried	93,685
Train mileage of all descriptions	74,884
Passenger mileage	4,593,856

Per mile open.

Number of passengers carried	334
Train mileage of all descriptions	267
Passenger mileage	16,406

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the necessity of adopting such measures as will ensure the punctual submission of the accident returns in future be impressed upon the Local Governments and Officers concerned, and their attention be drawn to the remarks made above in regard to the classification of certain accidents and the omission on the part of some of the Railways to report, in connection with cattle accidents, the condition of the fencing on the line.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
Director of State Railways, Western System.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Government and Administrations and Department marginally noted, for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Punjab.
Mysore and Coorg.
Assam.
Rajputana.
Central India.
Home Department.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with Tables 1 to 4 of the Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	Passengers. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	Passengers. From Causes beyond their own control. Injured.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Injured.	Passengers. Total. Killed.	Passengers. Total. Injured.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own control. Injured.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Injured.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. Total. Killed.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. Total. Injured.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings. Killed.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings. Injured.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Killed.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Injured.	Other Persons. Total. Killed.	Other Persons. Total. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian ...	1,503¼							4	7			14	19		1	27	1	3		30	2	45	26
	Eastern Bengal ...	*a* 171¾								3			1	5	1		11	1	1		13	1	1	7
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	543¾				1							1	4			5				5	1	14	6
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	*b* 553¾								1			1	1			1				1	1	6	6
	Punjab and Delhi Section	109¾																						
	Sind Section	858								1			1	1			1				1	1	8	1
STATE.	Madras ...	607																					2	2
	South Indian ...	1,268¾								1			1	1			1				1	1	2	3
	Great Indian Peninsula	444								5			5	14			6	1	2		8	1	15	16
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	28																					6	
	Calcutta and South-Eastern	27¼																						
	Nalhátí ...	219																					1	
	Northern Bengal ...	78																						
	Tirhoot ...	103¾																						
	Punjab Northern ...	*c* 280							1	6			1	6			1				1		6	
	Indus Valley ...	29																						
	Muttra-Háthras ...	42¾																						
	Rajputana ...	354																						
	Sindia ...	166¾																						
	Holkar & Neemuch ...	20																						
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	8																						
	Khándesh ...	6																						
	Amraóti ...	45																						
	Wardha Valley ...																							
	Dhond-Manmád *d* ...																							
	Nizam's ...	121							1	6			1	6			1				1		6	
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161																						
	TOTAL ...	7,815¼	1	7			1	7	4	15			4	15	2	1	61	10	1	1	73	12	116	87

(a) Inclusive of the Dhánkúní Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
(b) Exclusive of the portion of the East Indian Railway between Ghaziabad and Delhi (25 miles).
(c) Inclusive of the portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Mooltan and Mozufferabad (7 miles).
(d) Was closed during the quarter.

TABLE No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

PASSENGERS.

	RAILWAYS.	From Accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4, or Part I.		From Part II. 1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total from Part II.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	5	1	5
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
	S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	TOTAL	1	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	3	9	4	15

SERVANTS.

	RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4 or Part I.		From Part III. 1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	TOTAL	...	7	2	7	...	6	1	...	...	2	5	6	...	6

SERVANTS (continued). From Part III.

	RAILWAYS.	7. Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at Cranes or Capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		Total from Part III.		TOTAL SERVANTS.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	2	2	14	19	14	19
	Eastern Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	5
	S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	9	7	14
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Indus Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL	...	1	2	...	2	2	4	...	11	3	1	1	...	2	5	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	2	3	2	6	39	53	39	60

OTHERS. From Part II.

	RAILWAYS.	Whilst passing over the line at level crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	16	1	11	...	3	1	30	2	45	26
	Eastern Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	...	7	1	4	...	1	...	13	1	14	6
	S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	6
	S. P. & D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Madras	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8	2
	South Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	6	2	...	...	2	...	8	2	15	16
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Indus Valley	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	7
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	2
	Sindia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	[illegible]
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	TOTAL	2	1	44	10	17	...	10	1	73	12	116	[illegible]

* Was closed during the quarter.

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, as having occurred on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED OR INJURED in each Class of Accident.

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE 4).

	EAST INDIAN.						EASTERN BENGAL.						OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.						SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI—PUNJAB SECTION.					
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	...	...	... ...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	...	1	... 1
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
4. Ditto light engines	1	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	20	...	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	3	...	...	...	...	... ...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	24	...	...	...	...	... ...	12	...	...	...	...	... ...	15	...	...	...	...	... ...	3	...	...	...	...	... ...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	10	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	...	...	... ...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	6	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	4	...	...	...	...	... ...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
18. Ditto of couplings	15	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	...	...	... ...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	...	...	... ...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
25. Other accidents	142	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	...	...	... ...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	223	...	...	...	...	... ...	21	...	...	...	...	... ...	18	...	...	...	...	... ...	18	...	...	...	1	... 1
Number of passenger-miles	115,673,690						17,041,840						32,707,453						31,416,754					
Number of servants employed	39,336						4,831						4,154						9,974					
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,655,777						165,117						316,457						388,452					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE 4).

	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI—SIND SECTION.							MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Number of passenger-miles	2,014,524							31,579,441							45,243,855							58,781,505						
Number of servants employed	2,740							13,207							5,643							18,800*						
Train mileage of all descriptions	44,496							513,739							408,870							1,192,052						

* Includes Government District Police on the North-East Line as well as the Police at the Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Nizam's Territory, and on Nizam's State Railway.

TABLE No. 8.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.							CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN.							NAGPUR.							NORTHERN BENGAL.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles	...			26,919,640					1,306,736							645,508							4,423,451					
Number of servants employed	...			4,722					249							171							1,824					
Train mileage of all descriptions	...			214,393					10,302							11,048							92,805					

TABLE No. 8.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	TIRHOOT.							PUNJAB NORTHERN.							INDUS VALLEY.							MUTTRA-HATHRAS.							RAJPUTANA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	6	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	..	...
Number of passenger-miles	...			2,969,309					7,953,562							.....							1,210,435							17,262,088					
Number of servants employed	...			759					825							.....							135							4,156					
Train mileage of all descriptions	...			29,145					61,600							.....							10,790							200,861					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	SINDIA.							HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							KHAMGAON.							AMRAOTI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles			968,336						5,898,644							341,839							24,798							148,133					
Number of servants employed			101						1,593							61							30*							26					
Train mileage of all descriptions			6,660						73,854							3,620							520							1,118					

* These figures are taken from the Accident Returns for the 2nd Quarter of 1878.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4).

	WARDHA VALLEY.							DHOND-MANMAD.*							NIZAM'S.							RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	6	...	...	1	6
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	1	6	...	7	1	13
Number of passenger-miles			395,118						.....							3,184,254							8,145,828							416,256,681 †					
Number of servants employed			84						.....							219							1,423							115,063 †					
Train mileage of all descriptions			7,785						.....							68,565							59,195							5,537,221 †					

* Was closed during the quarter. † Exclusive of the Indus Valley State Railway figures.

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, during the Number of Railway Servants,

No. 4.

Third Quarter of 1878, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of Passengers and Others, and the KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, &c.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The [illegible]ure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Bro[illegible]/rails.	21. Th[illegible]/ding of portions of permanent-/wa[illegible]	22. Sl[illegible]/—cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and Others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and Others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open. Number of Passengers carried.	Per mile open. Train mileage of all descriptions.	Per mile open. Passenger mileage.	Total passengers. Per million of passengers. Killed.	Total passengers. Per million of passengers. Injured.	Total passengers. Per million passenger miles. Killed.	Total passengers. Per million passenger miles. Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	2	3	1	..	20	...	...	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	2	2	...	142	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503¼	1,703,401	1,655,777	115,673,690	1,133	1,101	76,949	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	506,996	165,117	17,041,840	2,952	961	99,225	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	543¾	644,493	316,457	32,707,453	1,185	582	60,152	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. P. and D. Section ...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	553¾	734,045	388,452	31,416,754	1,325	701	56,734	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. Sind Section ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	28,955	44,496	2,014,524	264	405	18,355	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	858	642,180	513,739	31,579,441	748	599	36,806	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	29	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	607	1,275,669	408,870	45,243,855	2,102	673	74,537	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	7	15	1	...	...	41	...	...	5	...	5	1,268½	991,345	1,192,052	58,781,505	782	940	46,339	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,082,578	214,393	26,919,640	2,438	483	60,630	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	144,585	10,302	1,306,736	5,164	368	46,669	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	32,524	11,048	645,508	1,194	405	23,688	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	112,262	92,805	4,423,451	513	424	20,198	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	98,383	29,145	2,969,309	1,261	374	38,068	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	103½	242,544	61,600	7,953,502	2,343	595	76,845	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	6	...	1	1	7	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	68,248	10,790	1,210,435	2,353	372	41,739	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	10	62	...	...	..	..	...	...	428	322,623	200,861	17,262,088	754	469	40,332	...	...	...	...
	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	35½	30,924	6,660	968,336	877	189	27,470	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	166½	175,004	73,854	5,898,644	1,051	444	35,428	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	23,226	3,620	341,839	1,161	181	17,092	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,075	520	24,798	384	65	3,100	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	21,614	1,118	148,133	4,102	186	24,689	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	45	18,533	7,785	395,118	412	173	8,780	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	51,790	68,565	3,184,254	428	567	26,316	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	165,303	59,195	8,145,828	1,027	368	50,595	...	...	...	...
STATE.	TOTAL ...	3	3	5	4	4	76	1	1	151	21	7	1	22	1	1	14	1	44	1	9	34	27	11	...	159	601	1	6	...	7	1	13	7,815½	9,123,300 (b)	5,537,221 (b)	416,256,681 (b)	1,211 (b)	735 (b)	55,241 (b)	...	...	...	...

(a) Was closed during the quarter.

(b) Exclusive of the Indus Valley State Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		30th Mar. 1878.	29th Mar. 1879.	to 30th Mar. 1878.	to 29th Mar. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,94,809	9,31,131	99,76,338	1,02,26,915	2,50,577	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	67,501	77,953	9,06,770	12,47,543	3,40,773	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,706	60,469	10,53,918	8,15,271	...	2,08,647
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,890	1,02,329	11,06,463	14,21,169	3,14,706	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,22,095	2,26,394	27,51,825	28,12,190	60,365	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,43,883	1,22,210	16,53,154	14,68,581	...	1,84,573
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,211	54,493	7,56,113	7,10,223	...	45,890
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,60,074	6,27,698	89,94,049	79,22,459	...	10,71,590
Ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,982	1,85,955	21,91,282	22,26,412	35,130	...
	TOTAL ...	23,31,151	23,88,632	2,93,89,912	2,88,80,763	...	5,09,149
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,449	2,981	37,904	34,314	...	3,590
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,048	1,873	28,650	23,459	...	5,191
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,575	93,322	7,70,382	10,92,297	3,21,915	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	19,993	15,239	2,30,813	2,10,812	...	20,001
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	2,091	1,884	24,959	16,359	...	8,600
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,055	2,976	38,623	24,280	...	14,343
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,441	1,876	41,629	29,305	...	12,324
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	20,851	15,706	2,13,014	1,57,713	...	55,301
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	8,598	12,408	1,10,129	1,27,665	17,536	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	21,507	38,854	2,18,416	4,19,546	2,01,130	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,248	5,782	42,005	81,694	39,689	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	31,640	30,771	2,89,198	2,99,507	10,309	...
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	15,769	18,008	1,33,489	2,65,705	1,32,216	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,274	2,743	(a)18,580	28,026	9,446	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	3,151	19,041	(b)5,494	1,26,414	1,20,920	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	41,270	...	6,29,374	6,29,374	...
	TOTAL ...	1,85,690	3,04,734	22,03,285	35,66,470	13,63,185	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,16,841	26,93,366	3,15,93,197	3,24,47,233	8,54,036	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,43,30,674	1,58,76,430	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,72,62,523	1,65,70,803	...	6,91,720

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 30th March 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th to 30th March 1878.

No. XIV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		6th Apl. 1878.	5th Apl. 1879.	to 6th Apl. 1878.	to 5th Apl. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,45,536	8,87,779	1,07,21,874	1,11,14,694	3,92,820	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	81,878	79,923	9,88,648	13,27,466	3,38,818	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	86,248	55,415	11,40,166	9,00,686	...	2,39,480
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,344	1,31,789	11,84,807	15,52,958	3,68,151	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,08,226	3,02,674	29,60,051	31,14,864	1,54,813	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	2,30,323	1,37,506	18,83,477	16,06,087	...	2,77,390
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	73,027	63,434	8,29,140	7,73,657	...	55,483
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,56,798	7,09,408	97,50,847	86,31,867	...	11,18,980
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,65,226	1,79,973	23,56,508	24,06,386	49,878	...
	TOTAL ...	24,25,606	25,47,901	3,18,15,518	3,14,28,665	...	3,86,853
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,666	2,365	40,570	36,679	...	3,891
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,282	1,824	30,932	25,283	...	5,649
Ditto ..	Rajputana ...	45,228	1,12,625	8,15,610	12,04,922	3,89,312	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	20,209	14,405	2,51,022	2,25,217	...	25,805
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	2,309	1,920	27,268	18,279	...	8,989
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,436	2,946	41,059	27,226	...	13,833
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,623	5,300	44,252	34,605	..	9,647
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,825	16,781	2,31,839	1,74,494	...	57,345
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	11,881	8,721	1,22,010	1,36,386	14,376	...
Ditto ..	Punjab Northern ...	21,644	43,405	2,40,060	4,62,951	2,22,891	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,285	4,925	44,290	86,619	42,329	...
10th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	29,932	23,612	3,19,130	3,23,119	3,989	...
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,033	16,694	1,53,522	2,82,399	1,28,877	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,510	2,082	(a) 20,090	30,108	10,018	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	2,765	13,258	(b) 8,259	1,39,672	1,31,413	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	52,474	...	6,81,848	6,81,848	...
	TOTAL ...	1,86,628	3,23,337	23,89,913	38,89,807	14,99,894	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,12,234	28,71,238	3,42,05,131	3,53,18,472	11,13,041	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,55,15,583	1,71,05,817	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,86,89,848	1,79,12,655	...	8,77,193

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 6th April 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 6th April 1878.

No. XV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		13th April 1878.	12th April 1879.	to 13th April 1878.	to 12th April 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	6,92,502	8,79,648	1,14,14,376	1,19,94,342	5,79,966	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	88,511	86,045	10,77,159	14,13,511	3,36,352	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,811	56,144	12,05,977	9,56,830	...	2,52,147
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,06,250	1,17,003	12,91,057	16,69,961	3,78,904	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,08,392	2,63,200	31,68,443	33,78,064	2,09,621	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,48,033	1,26,721	20,31,510	17,32,808	...	2,98,702
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,131	59,153	8,86,271	8,32,810	...	53,461
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	7,43,293	6,92,825	1,04,94,140	93,24,692	...	11,69,448
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,49,184	2,02,247	25,05,692	26,08,633	1,02,941	...
	Total ...	22,62,107	24,82,986	3,40,77,625	3,39,11,651	...	1,65,974
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,581	2,529	43,151	39,208	...	3,943
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,703	1,476	32,635	26,759	...	5,876
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,972	82,281	8,71,582	12,87,203	4,15,621	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,007	13,428	2,68,029	2,38,640	...	29,389
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,412	1,990	29,680	20,269	...	9,411
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,833	3,084	43,892	30,310	...	13,582
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,303	2,515	47,555	37,120	...	10,435
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	22,081	19,197	2,53,920	1,93,691	...	60,229
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,548	9,604	1,29,558	1,45,990	16,432	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	21,576	40,272	2,61,636	5,03,223	2,41,587	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,427	5,169	46,717	91,788	45,071	...
10th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	31,421	19,605	3,50,551	3,42,724	...	7,827
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,827	18,124	1,71,349	3,00,523	1,29,174	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	1,831	2,287	(a) 21,921	32,395	10,474	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	3,171	15,042	(b) 11,430	1,54,714	1,43,284	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	31,911	...	7,13,759	7,13,759	...
	Total ...	1,93,693	2,68,509	25,83,606	41,58,316	15,74,710	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,55,800	27,51,495	3,66,61,231	3,80,69,967	14,08,736	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,66,29,534	1,89,19,139	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,00,31,697	1,91,50,828	...	8,80,869

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 13th April 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 13th April 1878.

No. XVI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		20th April 1878.	19th April 1879.	to 20th April 1878.	to 19th April 1879.		
	Guaranteed	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,34,014	8,91,514	1,21,48,390	1,28,85,856	7,37,466	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	85,058	90,920	11,62,217	15,04,431	3,42,214	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,367	55,248	12,76,344	10,12,078	...	2,64,266
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,314	1,12,767	13,86,371	17,82,728	3,96,357	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,47,381	2,69,700	33,15,824	36,47,764	3,31,940	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,625	1,23,012	21,35,135	18,55,820	...	2,79,315
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,396	57,334	9,47,667	8,90,144	...	57,523
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,73,521	6,82,284	1,11,67,661	1,00,06,976	...	11,60,685
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,50,312	2,05,578	26,56,004	28,14,211	1,58,207	...
	Total ...	21,17,988	24,88,357	3,61,95,613	3,64,00,008	2,04,395	...
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,466	3,402	45,617	42,610	...	3,007
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,563	1,605	34,198	28,364	...	5,834
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	53,591	99,343	9,25,173	13,86,546	4,61,373	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,375	13,659	2,81,404	2,52,299	...	29,105
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,055	1,784	31,735	22,053	...	9,682
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,997	2,382	46,889	32,692	...	14,197
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,003	2,449	50,558	39,569	...	10,989
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,464	13,876	2,70,384	2,07,567	...	62,817
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,534	8,437	1,38,092	1,54,427	16,335	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,771	33,259	2,80,407	5,36,482	2,56,075	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,286	5,852	49,003	97,640	48,637	...
10th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	26,131	20,140	3,76,682	3,62,864	...	13,818
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,807	19,031	1,91,156	3,19,554	1,28,398	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	7,805	2,425	(a) 29,726	34,820	5,094	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	3,728	13,030	(b) 15,158	1,67,744	1,52,586	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	35,188	...	7,48,947	7,48,947	...
	Total ...	1,82,576	2,75,862	27,66,182	44,34,178	16,67,996	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,00,564	27,64,219	3,89,61,795	4,08,34,186	18,72,391	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...	1,76,73,070	2,04,39,460	...	...	...	...
	Net Receipts ...	2,12,88,725	2,03,94,726	...	8,93,999		

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 20th April 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 20th April 1878.

No. XVII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th April 1878.	For week ending 26th April 1879.	Total from 1st January to 27th April 1878.	Total from 1st January to 26th April 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,61,346	8,01,659	1,29,09,736	1,36,87,515	7,77,779	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	1,04,527	97,559	12,66,714	16,01,950	3,35,246	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,734	59,455	13,19,078	10,71,533	...	2,77,545
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 07,537	1,15,974	14,93,908	18,98,702	4,04,794	...
17th May 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,68,377	2,00,600	34,84,201	38,18,364	3,64,163	..
3rd ditto ...	Madras	1,16,159	1,12,500	22,51,291	19,68,320	...	2,82,971
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,122	57,056	10,04,789	9,47,200	...	57,589
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	7,78,599	6,94,977	1,19,46,260	1,07,01,953	...	12,44,307
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,64,149	2,01,107	28,20,153	30,15,318	1,95,165	...
	TOTAL ...	23,30,550	23,40,887	3,85,26,163	3,87,40,895	2,14,732	...
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,813	2,870	48,430	45,480	...	2,950
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,674	1,546	35,872	29,910	...	5,962
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	67,465	71,121	9,92,638	14,57,667	4,65,029	...
Ditto ...	Holkar	13,323	14,978	2,94,727	2,67,277	...	27,450
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,244	1,708	33,979	23,761	...	10,218
Ditto ...	Amraoti	2,997	2,382	49,886	35,074	...	14,812
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,089	2,572	53,647	42,141	...	11,506
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,930	14,673	2,89,314	2,22,240	...	67,074
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,955	8,984	1,46,047	1,63,411	17,364	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,097	37,674	2,98,504	5,74,156	2,75,652	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,001	6,699	51,004	1,04,339	53,335	...
18th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	23,272	20,880	3,99,954	3,83,744	...	16,210
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,242	18,072	2,13,398	3,37,626	1,24,228	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	1,855	2,887	*a*31,581	37,707	6,126	...
10th May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	5,866	13,642	*b*21,924	1,81,386	1,60,362	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	33,549	...	7,79,496	7,82,496	...
	TOTAL ...	1,93,823	2,54,237	29,60,005	46,88,415	17,28,410	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,24,373	25,95,124	4,14,86,168	4,34,29,310	19,43,142	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,88,18,126	2,18,66,778	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,26,68,042	2,15,62,532	...	11,05,510

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 27th April 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 27th April 1878.

No. XVIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 4th May 1878.	For week ending 3rd May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 4th May 1878.	Total from 1st January to 3rd May 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,72,870	8,27,423	1,36,82,606	1,45,14,938	8,32,332	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	95,993	1,08,947	13,62,737	17,10,937	3,48,200	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,642	60,174	14,20,720	11,31,707	...	2,89,013
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,00,736	1,00,765	15,94,644	19,99,467	4,04,823	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,55,912	1,81,400	36,40,113	40,29,764	3,89,651	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,416	1,24,743	23,63,710	20,93,063	...	2,70,647
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,642	69,219	10,61,431	10,16,419	...	45,012
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,84,566	6,14,515	1,26,30,826	1,13,16,468	...	13,14,358
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,69,579	2,01,185	29,89,732	32,16,503	2,26,771	...
	TOTAL ...	22,20,356	22,88,371	4,07,46,519	4,10,29,266	2,82,747	...
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,922	3,183	51,352	48,663	...	2,689
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,513	1,798	37,385	31,708	...	5,677
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	64,218	83,524	10,56,856	15,41,191	4,84,335	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,991	16,929	3,10,718	2,84,206	...	26,512
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,086	1,795	36,065	25,556	...	10,509
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,775	2,052	52,661	37,126	...	15,535
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,267	2,660	56,914	44,801	...	12,113
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,624	11,102	3,07,938	2,33,342	...	74,596
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	9,433	9,670	1,55,480	1,73,081	17,601	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,498	40,394	3,14,002	6,14,550	3,00,548	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,809	6,962	53,813	1,11,301	57,488	...
10th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,532	22,346	4,21,486	4,06,090	...	15,396
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,187	20,883	2,32,585	3,58,509	1,25,924	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	1,684	2,537	(*a*)33,265	40,244	6,979	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	7,040	19,754	(*b*)28,064	2,01,140	1,73,076	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	40,783	...	8,23,279	8,23,279	...
	TOTAL ...	1,88,579	2,86,372	31,48,584	49,74,787	18,26,203	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,08,935	25,74,743	4,38,95,103	4,60,04,053	21,08,950	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,99,10,819	2,32,82,887	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,39,84,284	2,27,21,166	...	12,63,118

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 4th May 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 4th May 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	FIVE-YEAR LEASES. Khurreef. Leased during Marsh.	Leased up to end of March.	THREE-YEAR LEASES. Khurreef. Leased during Marsh.	Leased up to end of March.	Rubbee. Leased during Marsh.	Leased up to end of March.	ANNUAL LEASES. Khurreef. Leased during Marsh.	Leased up to end of March.	Rubbee. Leased during Marsh.	Leased up to end of March.	SUGARCANE. Leased during March.	Leased up to end of March.	GRAND TOTAL. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	(Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	RAINFALL. Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa.	Cuttack	Kendraparah Pattamundee High Level, Sec. 1 and 2 ...	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	3,674	1,254	253	5,183	10,594	1·83	53·18	54·84	
		Tidal ...	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	47·39	36·12	
		Machgong ...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Gobei ...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Area irrigated but not measured during 1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	17	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	674	...	253	927	1,963	1·40	53·18	54·84	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	360	25	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	...	...	...	119	9,285	...	47·39	36·12	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	...	...	...	119	23,335	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	85	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,242	857	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19,510	...	19,531	87,831	...	...	...	
	Gya and Patna {	Arrah ...	1,800	666	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Patna ...	1,466	469	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19,510	...	19,531	87,831	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Of 25,707 acres of sugarcane, 10,582 acres are for irrigation in 1878-79, and will be shown in the returns for that year.

Canal closed for silt clearance from 15th March 1879.

H. C. LEVINGE, *C.E.*,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 27th May 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1877-78 AND 1878-79.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1878-79.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated.		Over		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
			Kharif, 1877-78.	Kharif, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Umballa	1,677,337	959,708	6,263	3,673	...	2,590	...	1·15	0·50	2·00	1·70	0·26	3·20	5·16	4·90	18·35	...	3·59	10·30	30·51
Karnal	1,505,171	671,896	51,041	47,175	...	3,866	1·00	4·37	3·20	1·99	a5·80	0·42	2·30	2·85	0·80	10·04	0·70	1·89	13·80	21·56
Rohtak	1,158,988	905,839	47,324	47,713	389	...	0·80	1·40	1·60	0·80	3·20	1·70	0·40	4·65	...	9·85	2·60	0·70	8·60	19·10
Delhi	817,819	532,874	45,505	45,482	...	23	0·10	1·50	0·30	0·50	3·70	0·50	1·30	11·70	0·10	16·90	...	0·50	5·50	31·60
Hissar	2,265,428	1,407,818	36,573	35,976	...	597	1·70	1·20	2·30	1·70	3·50	1·40	2·40	4·30	0·50	10·60	...	0·80	10·40	20·00
Jhind	...	...	28,068	24,232	...	3,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikanir	...	...	361	282	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. J. Canal ...	7,424,743	4,478,135	215,155	204,533	389	10,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	1,163,589	855,675	13,262	16,162	2,900	...	1·88	2·23	1·46	3·07	1·28	0·55	4·43	4·25	0·66	7·95	10·72	1·95	20·43	20·00
Amritsar ...	999,680	766,720	33,525	38,849	5,324	...	3·10	2·00	1·75	2·05	2·45	0·70	1·50	5·80	0·10	11·45	3·00	1·00	11·90	23·00
Lahore ...	2,341,439	1,080,541	38,877	61,452	22,575	...	2·50	1·50	0·90	2·05	0·20	0·90	3·40	3·65	0·10	4·90	2·80	0·30	9·90	18·30
Total B. D. Canal ...	4,504,708	2,702,936	85,664	116,463	30,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	Given above		6,380	16,355	9,975	...	0·83	0·70	1·12	1·10	1·11	1·40	1·61	5·05	0·30	4·89	10·32	0·38	15·29	13·70
Montgomery ...	3,566,928	420,957	38,244	67,902	29,658	...	1·00	0·50	2·80	0·60	0·50	2·20	1·70	0·40	1·90	...	...	...	7·00	5·20
Mooltan ...	3,793,280	624,640	165,630	178,206	12,627	...	0·9	0·5	1·0	0·2	0·40	1·5	3·4	...	4·7	8·2	...	...	11·6	9·20
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	3,033,312	1,027,098	124,823	(c)142,502	17,679	...	0·4	0·65	0·4	0·5	0·1	1·1	...	3·15	0·5	2·4	0·9	...	52·30	7·70
Shahpur ...	3,007,607	345,000	4,610	7,060	2,450	...	2·2	0·9	0·3	3·5	1·7	...	2·5	3·7	0·5	4·6	...	6·6	7·2	19·30
Total Inundation Canals	13,101,127	2,417,695	339,086	412,085	72,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	25,330,578	9,598,766	(d)640,495	733,081	103,577	10,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE—(*a*) In last half yearly statement for Kharif, 1877-78, the rainfall during June 1877 was shown as 6·80, which was a clerical error.
(*b*) Superintending Engineer states that the rainfall, 2·30, is correct, and not 1·11 as shown in previous return.
(*c*) Superintending Engineer, Derajat Circle, has since reported that the acreage of the Dera Ghazi Khan District is 142,502 as shown in this return.
(*d*) The difference between the total acreage for Kharif, 1877-78, shown in this return and in the one for that crop is due to the addition of 4,010 acres for the Shahpur Canals in the present statement.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jhind.	Bikanir.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Gurgaon.	Total.
Sugarcane ...	616	8,197	14,972	18,136	115	1,606	...	3,885	3,697	1,170	144	3,205	85	12	...	56,290
Rice	2,169	20,508	5,146	6,849	6,238	7,483	...	10,764	18,189	9,766	15,205	12,605	10,155	...	...	125,077
Cotton	188	11,269	20,928	10,395	21,853	11,463	196	565	6,414	31,196	29,713	37,806	22,643	5,453	...	210,082
Indigo... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,474	6,665	...	...	48,139
Others... ...	670	7,201	6,667	9,802	7,740	3,680	86	649	16,549	35,675	22,840	83,086	102,954	1,595	...	293,493
Total Kharif, 1878-79 ...	3,673	47,175	47,713	45,482	35,976	24,232	282	16,162	38,849	77,807	67,902	178,266	142,502	7,060	...	733,081
Total Kharif, 1877-78 ...	6,263	51,041	47,324	45,505	36,578	28,068	361	13,262	33,525	45,257	38,244	165,639	124,823	4,610	...	640,495

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.				Bari Doab Canal.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.	Total.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.						
Sugarcane ...	1,334	14,719	27,749	44,002	3,324	5,410	8,749	156	3,205	85	12	...	56,290
Rice	11,607	26,431	10,455	48,393	8,034	27,819	36,453	17,471	12,605	10,155	...	...	125,077
Cotton	1,893	53,057	21,342	76,292	1,010	32,044	33,054	34,834	37,806	22,643	5,453	...	210,082
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,474	6,665	...	48,139
Others	3,304	18,809	13,733	35,846	2,233	35,983	38,216	31,796	83,086	102,954	1,595	...	293,493
Total Kharif, 1878-79 ...	18,238	113,016	73,279	204,533	15,201	101,262	116,463	84,257	178,206	142,502	7,060	...	733,081
Total Kharif, 1877-78 ...	20,316	123,475	71,344	215,135	10,286	75,378	85,664	44,624	165,639	124,823	4,610	...	640,495

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Assistant Secretary to Govt. of Punjab.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MAY** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the eight months, October 1878 to May 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		91,066	20,97,701	8,777	2,10,605	7,381	1,64,263	1,072	27,715	...	...	...	...	18,713	5,30,206	...	...	285	5,055	127,294	30,36,445
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1879		91,066	20,97,701	8,777	2,10,605	7,381	1,64,263	1,072	27,715	...	...	...	...	18,713	5,30,206	...	...	285	5,055	127,294	30,36,445
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		363,167	75,38,078	35,655	8,49,499	12,069	2,75,110	7,082	1,54,309	...	...	...	...	143,048	40,64,501	...	8	310	6,264	532,231	1,28,88,169
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	4,676	1,23,579	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	20	528	27,092	7,87,970	...	..	70	1,853	32,472	9,14,076
	1876-77 ...	141,190	32,35,922	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	100,152	28,32,036	...	...	16	146	253,263	63,39,038
	1875-76 ...	49,045	10,05,665	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	199,479	56,77,567	854	20,874	10	146	249,519	67,07,481
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		250,837	72,05,132	59,778	17,74,370	101,388	30,14,544	52,951	15,24,820	...	...	...	...	1,179	35,026	...	...	61,592	17,43,859	527,725	1,53,57,751
Kurrachee		6,541	1,56,810	...	...	...	...	910	20,800	...	...	...	...	2,273	67,800	...	...	...	...	9,724	2,45,410
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1879		257,378	74,21,942	59,778	17,74,370	101,388	30,14,544	53,861	15,45,620	...	...	...	...	3,452	1,02,826	...	...	61,592	17,43,859	537,449	1,56,03,161
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		713,064	1,95,30,454	256,091	73,07,374	270,804	77,28,932	242,449	68,02,705	1,641	50,000	...	...	22,325	6,13,689	...	...	138,867	37,90,199	1,643,232	4,78,23,344
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	779,511	2,14,96,634	305,373	86,32,603	354,084	1,00,64,936	360,890	1,02,63,992	26,379	7,53,700	...	...	43,901	13,05,717	...	...	196,943	56,66,175	2,067,381	5,81,83,757
	1876-77 ...	1,165,136	3,20,30,689	368,428	99,88,907	567,695	1,62,80,112	255,930	69,41,482	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	74,177	20,71,151	...	...	117,376	31,44,826	2,582,576	7,13,28,842
	1875-76 ...	1,455,180	3,70,11,751	280,126	73,94,409	327,296	86,04,377	183,474	48,48,991	76,027	19,84,355	...	...	152,364	41,53,612	...	...	90,654	25,57,519	2,565,401	6,65,55,014
Madras.																					
Madras		6,797	1,74,872	...	...	386	9,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,183	1,84,508
Coconada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin		13,674	3,40,899	1,071	24,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,745	3,65,140
Other Ports		2,535	56,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,535	56,720
Total, May 1879		23,006	5,72,491	1,071	24,240	386	9,636	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,463	6,06,368
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		125,998	31,33,168	12,053	3,03,182	11,555	2,89,935	10,365	2,31,836	...	...	1	21	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	160,631	39,75,554
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	33,640	7,85,858	804	19,020	16,205	3,74,660	8,037	1,94,400	...	...	3,753	93,033	6,677	1,57,189	...	...	...	...	69,116	16,24,160
	1876-77 ...	58,032	13,02,596	1,206	27,600	14,440	3,06,486	3,429	80,939	...	...	8,558	2,08,869	7,442	1,72,345	...	...	...	...	93,107	20,98,835
	1875-76 ...	206,499	45,98,562	8,826	2,06,305	35,820	7,42,626	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,182	28,813	6,55,559	...	...	...	...	293,262	64,59,014
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		10,558	2,17,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,414	1,39,018	...	...	16,972	3,56,159
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1879		10,558	2,17,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,414	1,39,018	...	...	16,972	3,56,159
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		25,106	4,96,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,615	89,294	21,358	4,22,825	635	10,939	51,714	10,19,765
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	34,325	6,68,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,925	56,526	37,980	7,71,314	...	...	76,230	14,96,622
	1876-77 ...	61,252	11,21,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,795	1,90,698	3,036	53,013	75,083	13,65,154
	1875-76 ...	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,254	11,56,268	...	...	58,993	12,20,989
Grand Total.																					
Total, May 1879		382,008	1,03,09,275	69,626	20,09,215	109,155	31,88,443	54,933	15,73,335	...	...	...	1	22,165	6,33,032	6,414	1,39,018	61,877	17,49,814	706,178	1,96,02,133
Total 8 mont.., October 1878 to May 1879.		1,197,335	3,06,98,407	303,799	84,60,055	294,428	82,93,977	259,887	71,88,850	1,641	50,000	1	21	171,547	47,85,196	21,358	4,22,833	137,812	38,07,193	2,387,808	6,37,06,832
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	852,452	2,30,74,853	306,177	86,51,623	370,294	1,04,39,742	368,927	1,04,58,392	26,379	7,53,700	3,782	93,561	82,195	23,07,402	37,980	7,71,314	197,013	56,68,028	2,245,199	6,22,18,615
	1876-77 ...	1,425,610	3,76,90,650	377,655	1,01,93,553	585,617	1,66,71,388	259,761	70,31,419	33,264	8,71,775	8,558	2,08,869	181,771	50,75,532	10,795	1,90,698	120,998	31,97,985	3,004,029	8,11,31,869
	1875-76 ...	1,714,473	4,26,80,699	289,016	76,02,271	363,116	93,47,003	194,847	50,61,443	76,027	19,84,355	1,998	45,182	380,656	1,04,86,738	56,108	11,77,142	90,934	25,57,665	3,167,175	8,09,42,498

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 19th June 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	5 9	5 9	8 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	7 3	11 1	10 2	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	17 0	11 7	21 7	22 7	14 1	215 8	215 8	215 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 2	17 0	17 0	11 3	16 8	16 8	12 9	16 2	16 2	11 6	19 6	19 6	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Godavery		
	Kistna	5 9	6 9	4 9	...	...	...	11 9	12 4	5 9	12 5	13 0	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	13 7	19 4	19 9	12 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 6	7 6	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	8 0	19 2	19 2	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 3	18 9	18 9	13 2	85 0	85 0	101 9	12 7	12 7	14 3	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 0	7 3	6 6	...	...	...	9 5	9. 5	7 4	11 2	11 2	8 3	13 0	12 6	10 7	14 1	14 5	12 3	18 4	18 7	12 7	19 4	19 4	13 8	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 7	7 7	7 2	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 9	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 6	12 9	9 8	15 0	14 1	9 4	15 5	16 5	12 7	18 4	18 4	15 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	13 1	11 3	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 7	5 4	5 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 7	6 4	12 0	12 7	10 3	13 1	13 7	...	14 8	15 5	...	15 4	15 0	0 9	223 6	218 7	238 1	11 7	12 5	11 3	Kurnool		
	Madras	6 8	6 6	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	8 4	11 5	11 5	9 8	15 8	15 8	10 2	18 5	18 5	13 2	18 9	18 9	12 5	88 7	88 7	82 6	13 9	13 9	13 1	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 9	...	11 3	11 3	9 1	...	18 7	...	21 1	18 5	...	16 4	16 4	11 6	17 2	17 2	11 6	89 4	89 4	97 2	13 2	13 9	13 9	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 8	5 9	7 1	...	...	...	11 2	11 6	7 5	12 2	13 2	8 5	...	...	10 4	...	...	9 9	19 7	20 5	12 0	19 7	20 1	12 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 7	11 3	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 2	5 5	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	8 7	12 2	12 2	9 2	20 2	20 2	13 4	17 7	16 9	11 5	18 3	18 3	11 9	22 0	22 0	14 0	233 3	233 3	226 6	15 3	15 3	15 3	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 6	6 6	5 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 1	...	...	...	15 9	17 5	14 3	14 5	13 0		15 1	16 1	12 4	16 9	16 9	13 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	12 4	12 9	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 6	7 3	5 9	...	...	...	9 7	9 4	8 3	9 8	8 7	14 0	14 7	...	14 6	16 5	15 2		15 1	15 1	12 4	20 8	20 8	13 1	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	12 1	12 1	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	6 6	6 6	5 1	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	8 4	9 5	9 9	8 6	14 6	15 4	...	13 2	...	15 4	16 3	17 8	12 8	18 4	19 2	12 5	116 6	97 2	126 4	13 1	14 5	13 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 6	5 0	5 3	...	...	...	8 6	9 6	7 5	...	9 8	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 4	6 6	5 7	...	...	...	9 4	9 9	7 2	9 9	10 4	7 7	14 8	14 8	11 3	...	19 9	15 9	18 0	19 7	10 7	17 1	21 8	13 3	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 7	6 4	4 3	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	6 4	8 0	8 8	6 9	13 9	13 9	7 7	14 0	14 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	8 6	14 1	14 1	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 9	6 7	4 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 9	6 6	10 0	10 8	7 3	14 3	15 9	8 7	14 5	14 5	9 8	17 2	18 0	9 4	18 1	20 6	10 8	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 5	11 5	11 5	Salem		
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		South Canara		
	Malabar	6 5	6 5	7 2	...	...	...	9 1	10 5	8 1	9 7	11 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	8 8	18 5	18 5	12 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 3	11 2	10 8	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	7 4	7 7	6 4	14 0	14 11	15 3	5 2	5 4	4 15	7 9	7 14	7 12	10 12	11 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	8 6	8 7	8 4	10 1	10 6	11 0	61 6	61 6	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	7 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	14 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	7 1	7 4	8 10	13 5	13 5	...	6 15	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 11	10 11	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 0	7 1	7 6	3 9½	3 10	6 2	6 0½	6 2	4 9	7 0½	7 1	5 11	9 8	9 9	9 12	9 14	8 11		...	...	...	8 11	8 11	7 12	120 0	120 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat		
	Broach	7 12½	8 0	8 6½	...	...	...	6 10½	7 4½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 14½	9 6½	10 0	10 0	9 1	10 0	9 6½	...	...	...	8 6½	8 6¾	7 9½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 0	6 8	6 6	...	...	7 6	5 5	6 2	6 0	6 2	9 4	6 15	9 5	9 0	8 2	8 6	10 15	10 15	9 6	9 6	7 13	8 5	8 5	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	8 9	...	...	...	6 5	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	11 4	11 4	13 8	11 0	11 14	12 3	12 2	12 10	13 13	9 10	9 14	9 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 5	12 1	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 8	7 14	9 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 5	8 3	7 7	...	...	12 9	9 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 10	79 0	79 0	85 5	11 1	11 11	11 6	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 12	7 12	7 10	...	...	...	6 11	6 14	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 12¾	9 7	9 14	9 15½	10 1	10 0	10 3½	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 6	76 0	76 0	61 0	11 2	11 2	11 2	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	9 13	9 13	9 3	9 3	9 3	12 2	12 10	13 13	9 2	9 5	8 3	128 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	Poona		
	Sholápur	6 12¾	7 0½	8 3	...	...	...	7 9¾	7 10	7 2	8 0	8 5	8 0	8 3	8 7	10 2	10 9	10 9	9 11	...	...	...	9 2	9 5	8 3	...	...	...	10 2	9 12	10 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 4	4 13	6 0	...	...	...	4 12	5 4	4 15	7 12	7 13	5 12	10 0	10 4	9 0	9 13	10 3	10 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	6 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 12	10 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	5 13	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 13	6 3	7 2	7 14	7 2	7 6	7 11	8 5	7 2	8 1	8 12	...	...	...	7 13	8 7	6 8	116 8	116 8	137 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	Satara		
	Belgaum	5 6	6 0	7 4	10 5	11 13	...	8 2	8 13	6 7	8 10	9 5	6 14	8 12	10 4	10 1	10 0	...	10 4	12 12	13 5	12 2	7 2	7 12	7 2	113 6	120 0	150 0	11 10	12 8	11 15	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 0	4 0	4 14	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	7 2	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 11	11 0	8 7	11 0	11 0	9 10	7 0	7 0	5 7	80 0	80 0	89 0	9 0	9 0	7 5	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	5 11	8 8	10 9	8 10	9 12	10 7	10 6	8 9	8 9	8 6	11 12	12 15	12 4	8 7	9 2	7 12	180 0	180 0	120 0	12 5	12 5	13 6	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	4 12	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	8 14	11 13	11 13	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	10 3	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	7 12	7 12	8 9	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 8	11 1	13 0	11 0	11 9	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	9 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	7 11	9 14	9 14	10 10	6 2	6 5	5 10	8 1	7 13	7 6	9 12	10 8	10 6	9 5	9 7	9 2	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	7 1	96 0	96 0	107 13	12 8	12 0	12 7	Baroda		
	Disa	8 13	8 5	8 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	8 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	8 8	8 8	10 4	13 0	13 0	14 13	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 9	11 8	12 0	14 7	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 4	11 4	12 4	160 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 9½	11 8	11 10½	15 8¾	15 15½	14 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 8	9 11	13 12	13 12	10 0¼	...	...	...	13 5	13 13½	12 11½	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 0	7 4	7 14	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 6	8 12	9 0	7 4	7 6	7 10	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	2	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 0	9 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	11 12	6 0	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	11 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 12	8 0	9 1	15 0	15 0	16 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	106 0	106 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	9 8	9 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	9 3	8 7	10 2	15 14	15 14	10 12	6 6	6 2	7 0	8 3	8 4	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 15	10 7	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 3	10 12	250 0	255 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 6	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 13	5 12	7 0	...	...	8 6	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	10 8a	11 4	10 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 12	12 4	12 12	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 0	12 4	120 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	11 12b	11 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	360 0	360 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 12c	11 12	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0d	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 8	9 8 to 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	10 0	9 8	10 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 11	11 0	11 2	14 9	14 9	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 6	10 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 9	13 0	85 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	10 0	...	...	17 12	6 6	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	10 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 6	9 0	8 8	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 5f	12 5	11 7	16 0	16 0	17 4	10 5¼	10 0	10 0	10 10	11 7	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 6	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	11 0g	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 4h	12 10	12 8	...	...	20 0	10 6	11 2	11 0	12 4	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 6 to 9 0	7 6 to 9 2	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 19 to 20-8 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13-10 seers, common rice 12 to 15-4 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 10-8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley 11 to 15-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11-4 seers, best rice 5-8 seers, common rice 9 to 12-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 13-5 seers, and gram 11-6 to 13-6 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 9-6 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14 seers, and gram 12-8 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore	9 10	10 13	9 8	13 5	13 4	20 0	12 0	13 3	13 3	13 0	14 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	13 8	13 8	12 0	18 0	20 4	22 8 to 24 6	10 8 to 11 8	9 0 to 11 4	9 0 to 10 8	12 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0 to 13 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 10	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	9 0	9 0	14 10	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	12 6	13 8	12 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 14	9 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bogra	12 12	11 4	10 2	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	10 14	10 8	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	7 15	61 4	80 0	67 8	7 14	7 8	7 15	Bogra		
	Pubna	13 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 4	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	12 3	13 0	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 2	7 6	6 2	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	9 6	10 7	9 6	13 5	10 12	16 0	8 8	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 12	12 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	11 4	10 8	10 0	91 4	91 4	106 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 12	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	11 6	11 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	5 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	13 8	13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 4	9 8	9 8	8 4	13 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	13 8	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 0	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 8	19 0	19 0	16 8 to 17 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 8	10 0 to 11 0	13 0	13 0	11 4 to 11 8	19 8	19 0	14 4	...	...	...	15 8	13 8	13 8 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	13 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	19 8	10 8	9 8	9 12	12 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	176 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	13 0	13 4	12 8	21 0	20 12	18 8	6 12	6 8	6 4	11 4	13 8	11 8	21 4	21 4	15 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
	Chumparun	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	15 7	15 7	13 6	21 0	18 9	21 0	10 5	8 4	9 4	14 7	14 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	14 7	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	12 10	13 4	11 5	20 3	20 3	17 11	11 6	11 6	8 13	14 8	13 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 8	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	14 0	15 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah		
	Maldah	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	9 13	9 13	9 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	7 14	15 12*	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	11 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	7 14	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	13 2	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	10 0	9 12	12 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	11 12	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	240 0	280 0	320 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	9 8	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Manbhoom		
Assam.	Sylhet																												Sylhet	Assam.	
	Cachar																												Cachar		
	Goálpárá																												Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills																												Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp																												Kámrúp		
	Darrang	No return received.																		No return received.									Darrang		
	Nowgong																												Nowgong		
	Sibságar																												Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur																												Lakhimpur		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills																												Nága Hills		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	14 0	13 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	9 8	6 12	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	13 8	15 2	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur	16 0	16 8	17 0	19 0	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	5 14	9 0	9 9	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	150 8	150 8	170 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 8	17 10	22 8	22 8	23 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	20 14	20 6	11 0	20 14	19 12	8 12	15 6	16 0	15 6	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	16 8	16 12	16 8	21 0	21 8	21 8	4 12	4 12	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	16 12	16 0	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	17 0	16 8	15 8	22 8	22 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	16 0	16 8	16 8	20 8	...	23 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	19 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	12 0	12 0	10 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Kumaun		
																				10 8	11 0	9 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 to 22·5 seers a rupee.

† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11·4 seers, common rice 10 to 13·5 seers, and gram 8 to 11·4 seers.

‡ In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11·4 seers, best rice 6·4 seers, common rice 8 8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

§ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Kurseong) 5 seers, best rice 5 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 10·8 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

‖ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 13·3 seers, and gram 5·5 to 8 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 12 seers, best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9·8 to 10·8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10·5 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 seers.

† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 8 to 11 seers, and gram 7·12 to 10 seers.

‡ In the interior the price of best rice is 12 seers, and common rice 13 to 14 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 16 seers, and common rice 10 to 17 seers.

† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13·8 to 15 seers, barley 17 to 19 seers, best 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet 16 seers, great millet 17·8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·8 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 7·8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, murwa (at Madhuban) 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, barley 21 to 35 seers, best rice 7 to 18 seers, common rice 11·8 to 21 seers, lesser millets 21 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 35 seers, and gram 15·8 to 22 seers.

† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 23·8 to 27 seers, best rice 9·8 to 18 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 16·12 to 32 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14·14 to 14·7 seers, barley 21 to 23·2 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9·9 seers, common rice 13·13 to 15·7 seers, great millet 21 to 26·8 seers, ragi or murwa 21 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25·2 seers, and gram 15·7 to 16·16 seers.

§ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·8 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets (at Muddehpoora) 25 seers, and gram (at Banka) 13·8 seers.

‖ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, common rice 18·6 seers, and gram 13·13 seers.

In Khoordah the prices are—Best rice 15·12 seers, common rice 18·6 seers, and gram 13·13 seers.

#1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 9 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 13·8 seers.

#2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 14 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, best rice 9·56 to 15 seers, common rice 13·59 to 19 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, murwa 17·44 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 17·44 seers, and gram 12·94 to 15 seers.

#3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10·8 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11·8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	15 8	14 14	18 9	23 1	21 10	25 5	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 14	15 12	15 12	9 0	15 12	15 12	5 10	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 9	16 14	17 8	22 8	22 8	23 12	7 13	7 13	6 4	10 0	10 10	7 13	21 4	21 4	...	17 8	18 12	...	14 10	14 1	14 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 12	16 8	18 9½	19 12½	21 4½	25 8	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	11 1½	10 3	6 9½	12 0	12 0	7 3	12 0	12 0	6 0	15 0	15 10	16 14	192 0	192 0	240 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 2	Budaun		
	Bareilly	15 10	15 10	15 15	21 14	22 8	21 14	5 0	5 0	4 1	10 0	9 6	6 14	20 0	20 0	6 4	16 4	15 0	5 0	16 12½	17 6	18 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 6	9 11	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	16 6	17 0	17 8	23 8	24 0	23 6	6 4	6 4	6 0	12 0	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 15	160 0	155 0	170 0	9 12	9 10	9 6	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 8	18 12	20 0	27 8	30 0	30 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	12 0	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 8	16 12	160 0	155 0	155 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	14 4	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	20 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	8 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	16 0	17 8	8 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	170 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	Muttra		
	Agra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	No return received			Agra		
	Farukhabad	15 1	15 3	17 11	19 8	20 9	23 1	6 4	5 14	5 9	9 14	9 12	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	165 0	11 5	10 14	13 4	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 12	15 4	16 12	17 12	19 4	21 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	13 8	14 0	15 8	17 0	18 8	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 8	17 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	14 4	15 4	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	15 8	16 4	17 8	18 8	20 8	22 8	6 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	14 8	15 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	14 9	15 3½	15 8	22 12	22 15	20 0	7 11½	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 8	21 9½	14 0	...	20 0	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	12 0	13 4	13 8	17 8	17 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	23 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 15	16 3	15 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 7½	10 12	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	15 0	15 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	16 8	17 8	...	15 4	15 8	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 8	7 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	13 4	13 8	13 4	17 12	18 0	18 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	13 4	14 0	15 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	11 8	9 8	8 8	18 0	20 4	15 0	18 0	18 8	...	14 0	13 12	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Fatehpur		
	Allahabad	13 12	14 8	12 0	18 14	19 14	15 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 4	12 4	9 8	18 8	20 0	11 12	17 0	18 0	11 0	15 4	16 4	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Hamírpur	13 4	15 8	14 14	17 12	19 9	20 4	6 0	5 8	6 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	17 14	20 0	12 8	15 8	15 8	10 8	13 0	13 4	12 8	170 0	170 0	175 0	8 2	8 4	8 2	Allahabad		
	Jaunpur	15 14	16 8	13 6	22 3	23 6	16 3	6 5	6 5	6 5	11 4	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	...	18 5	18 5	...	15 3	16 10	15 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Gorakhpur	14 6½	14 6½	10 15	21 9½	21 9½	14 0	10 5½	10 5½	7 7	12 9½	12 9½	8 12	23 4	23 6½	12 4	...	7 0	...	16 15	16 15	13 6	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Basti	14 8	15 0	11 4	25 0	24 0	16 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Azamgarh	15 7	14 0	12 6	20 14	21 6	16 12	6 10	6 10	7 8	12 9	12 9	10 14	19 3	22 2	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	150 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Basti		
	Mirzapur	12 8	12 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 3	11 14	12 6	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh		
	Benares	14 2	14 11	13 1	19 9	20 2	16 5	8 11	7 10	6 8½	13 1	11 15½	11 8	21 12	20 10½	14 11	16 5	17 6½	10 14	13 0	13 0	12 4	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	12 4	21 4	21 4	16 1½	6 7	6 7	7 1½	11 9½	12 4	9 0	21 4	21 0	12 14	17 6	17 14½	10 5	14 2	14 6½	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 11	9 3	...	Benares		
																				14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Punjab.	Delhi	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	13 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Barley rising and jowar falling.
	Gurgáon	17 0	16 8	16 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	16 0	16 4	15 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	17 8	17 0	17 8	24 0	23 8	24 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Karnál		
	Hissar	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	Hissar		
	Rohtak	15 0	14 12	14 12	20 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	15 0	13 0	15 4	27 12	27 12	26 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 4	22 8	18 8	17 0	18 0	10 0	25 12	24 10	20 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	17 4	16 12	19 0	22 0	22 8	27 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 12	17 8	18 4	160 0	160 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 2	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	17 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	17 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
	Simla	11 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Simla		
	Jullundur	16 0	16 0	18 4	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	17 4	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	16 4	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 6	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	15 8	15 8	18 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	19 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	12 8	17 0	17 8	12 8	17 4	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 4	11 0	10 6	Hoshiárpur [a]		
	Kángra	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra [b]		
	Amritsar	15 8	15 8	18 8	19 0	20 0	26 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	15 0	15 0	9 12	15 8	16 0	15 8	16 0	15 8	6 8	10 8	12 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	12 11	11 13	11 2	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	15 0	13 8	16 8	18 8	18 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 15	14 8	13 8	14 0	11 0	16 12	17 0	11 8	16 12	17 0	15 2	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 2	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	15 0	14 8	17 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	14 8	15 8	10 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	16 8	15 8	18 0	22 8	22 8	27 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	16 0	17 8	11 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Ferozepore [c]		
	Gujránwála	15 0	13 0	16 8	20 0	18 8	31 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	9 4	10 6	19 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 8	14 0	14 12	15 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	11 2	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	13 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	17 12	29 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	16 2	15 9	19 0	20 0	24 4	32 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 12	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujrát [b]		
	Shahpúr	13 8	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	10 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	14 10	14 6	14 0	14 10	14 6	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr [d]		
	Mooltan	11 8	11 8	12 12	17 8	19 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	13 4	13 4	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	15 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	Mooltan		
	Jhang	13 8	13 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	14 8	15 8	17 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang [e]		
	Montgomery	14 0	14 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 13	12 5	18 2	18 2	17 11	21 4	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 0	15 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	106 4	100 0	93 12	32 8	32 8	53 12	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghází Khán	13 7	14 6	13 2	16 14	18 12	14 1	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	11 13	11 9	15 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	Dera Ghází Khán		
	Bannu	13 12	13 7	23 12	15 5	15 10	23 12	5 0	4 10	6 4	10 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	13 7	14 6	11 9	125 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu [d]		
	Pesháwar	8 10	8 0	17 4	13 8	10 0	35 0	5 10	5 10	8 3	9 5	9 1	7 18	14 7	9 7	9 8	3 8	12 0	5 0	11 4	11 14	15 10	100 0	100 0	90 0	36 4	36 4	51 0	Pesháwar [f]		
	Kohát	9 1	9 9	18 8	10 11	11 15	31 14	8 15	8 15	8 15	10 13	11 8	11 8	20 6	11 8	11 8	21 11	12 0	6 0	6 4	6 9	10 5	85 0	85 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazára	8 8	9 8	14 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	9 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 11	12 12	127 8	127 8	100 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára [g]		
																				8 8	9 0	9 8	240 0	200 0	100 0						
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 13½	15 2½	14 4½	21 7	22 1½	19 2½	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 10	10 1¾	7 2	20 0	20 6½	13 0	17 6½	17 4	10 0	20 8½*	21 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	14 8	15 4	15 0	20 8	21 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	19 0†	21 0	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	15 0	15 4	13 8	23 0	22 8	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	28 0‡	28 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	18 2	17 10	16 5	25 14	26 8	23 13	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 10	11 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	15 4	15 12	15 8	22 4	23 0	21 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 12	18 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 7	8 11	8 11	Hardui		
	Kheri	19 8	20 0	17 4	32 0	27 0	25 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 4	6 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 7	15 14	300 0	300 0	225 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	15 4	15 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	17 4	6 4	6 4	6 2	10 12	10 12	7 6	25 0	25 8	...	...	16 0	...	28 0§	28 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	17 0	15 8	12 12	29 0	28 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 0	11 8	6 8	28 0	27 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	32 0‖	32 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Bharaich		
	Gonda	17 4	16 13	13 14	31 4	29 2	19 14	9 8	9 11	7 1	11 8	11 6	7 8	27 2	26 12	14 4	18 0	18 0	8 2	26 13§	32 8	12 4	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	16 1	15 10	13 5½	21 0	21 0	17 1	12 0	11 12	7 0	12 10	12 4	7 4	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	16 12	17 4	12 0	23 12	24 4	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	220 0	220 0	250 0	8 0	8 8	9 2	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	16 8	17 0	12 4	23 1	25 5	15 5	12 0	12 4	7 3	13 8	13 11	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0¶	25 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Partábgarh		
																				19 8¶	20 0	13 4	206 11	213 5	200 0						

* Juar (small).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Labarra, sawan, kakun, and kodo.
‖ Peas.
¶ Peas, arhar, mash, and kodo.

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

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	10 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	S 12	10 4	10 4	10 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára ...	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	6 4	11 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 8	Bhandára ...		
	Chánda ...	10 0	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	Chánda ...		
	Wardha ...	10 2	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 8	8 5	16 4	14 13	11 18	1	...	...	9 6	9 9	6 3	360 0	360 0	400 0	...	...	...	Wardha ...		
	Bálaghát ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 0	9 4	9 4	7 8	14 14	13 13	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	132 0	132 0	124 0	10 13	11 0	10 12	Bálaghát ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	11 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	12 0	12 0	9 4	14 0	15 0	...	13 0	14 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	12 0	12 4	14 8	16 0	12 0	13 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 4	6 0	6 6	Saugor ...		
	Seoni ...	11 0	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Damoh ...		
	Mandla ...	12 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	260 0	260 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Seoni ...		
	Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Chhindwára ...	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	5 0	9 0	11 0	7 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 6	15 0	10 8	9 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	7 14	9 0	9 9	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 12	11 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	12 8	...	7 8	11 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshangabad ...		
	Nimár ...	10 4	10 9	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	8 3	11 5	12 0	15 10	12 2	12 13	13 8	10 2	11 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Ráipur ...	23 12	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 11	10 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Nimár ...		
	Sambalpur ...	15 8	17 0	11 4	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	14 0	110 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	Raipur ...		
	Biláspur ...	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	19 0	13 0	280 0	320 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	80 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Biláspur ...		
	Secunderabad ...																									No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
	Bolarum ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Chudderghat ...																									No return received			Bolarum ...		
	Amráoti ...	8 4	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chudderghat ...		
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti ...		
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola ...		
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
	Wún ...	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
	Básim ...	7 4	7 12	8 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 12	6 0	9 8	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún ...		
	Bangalore ...	6 0	5 7	6 7	7 5	7 2	7 7	9 5	9 0	6 5	10 2	10 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim ...		
	Kolar ...	...	...	6 4	7 1	6 4	...	11 0	11 2	8 0	13 0	13 3	8 4	...	...	10 8	27 7	29 6	14 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Túmkúr ...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 5	11 5	7 7	...	...	8 5	...	...	...	22 2	24 7	10 7	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	Kolar ...		
	Mysore ...	5 0	3 5	4 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	6 1	11 0	11 4	6 4	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	23 1	29 1	10 8	24 0	27 3	13 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 3	Kolar ...		
	Hassan ...	5 5	5 5	5 7	5 5	6 0	6 2	10 5	10 5	6 2	12 2	11 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	8 5	19 0	22 0	10 0	130 0	180 0	130 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	Túmkúr ...		
	Shimoga ...	4 2	4 2	4 5	5 2	5 2	5 2	8 7	9 5	6 2	12 5	12 5	7 7	21 0	21 0	12 2	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	9 2	20 0	22 0	10 6	90 0	81 6	75 0	7 4	8 0	7 0	Mysore ...		
	Kadur ...	5 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 5	25 5	9 0	21 0	19 0	8 5	120 0	132 0	130 0	9 0	7 5	6 2	Hassan ...		
	Chitaldroog ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 5	18 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	29 5	29 7	13 2	14 7	14 7	11 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	7 5	Shimoga ...		
	Coorg ...	6 1	6 2	5 8	6 2	5 7	5 8	9 3	9 5	7 1	13 4	14 0	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 7	13 2	14 7	14 7	11 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	7 5	Kadur ...		
	Jeypore ...	11 4	11 0	11 10	16 8	15 8	15 0	5 5	5 12	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 13	15 0	15 0	12 10	13 9	13 2	11 1	26 0	30 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	8 5	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	Chitaldroog ...		
	Kishengurh ...	11 12	13 12	10 12	15 8	16 0	13 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 12	14 4	15 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	28 5	24 0	9 0	16 5	18 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	Coorg ...		
	Ulwur ...	13 9	13 5	13 7	18 3	17 9	16 11	7 4	7 4	5 13	8 4	7 10	6 12	14 0	14 1	7 6	14 12	14 4	8 4	25 5	25 7	10 3	20 7	20 7	10 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	8 9	7 7	Jeypore ...		
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	14 6	13 0	13 4	19 0	19 13	16 12	6 12	7 0	6 11	8 6	8 14	7 10	16 8	16 11	13 0	15 0	15 5	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	19 0	Kishengurh ...		
	Kerowlee (City) ...	11 14	10 4	13 0	16 0	17 18	16 12	10 10	10 0	6 4	10 10	10 0	11 4	15 0	16 4	14 8	14 12	15 2	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	36 0	Ulwur ...		
	Ajmere ...	12 0	11 8	10 8	17 8	16 8	13 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 12	8 0	13 0	13 6	8 0	13 13	13 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 14	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
	Deoli Cantonment ...	11 4	11 1	11 8	15 4	15 14	13 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	15 2	16 7	12 0	13 6	14 3	6 8	13 0	13 8	11 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	13 0	16 12	Kerowlee (City) ...		
	Erinpura ...	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	10 4	11 0	8 8	17 8	15 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 0	20 12	Ajmere ...		
	Sirohee ...	10 8	10 8	7 0	17 0	16 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 4	11 0	8 8	15 12	16 4	15 12	12 8	15 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
	Abu ...	9 10	9 6	6 8	14 0	13 2	8 9	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 2	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	29 4	Erinpura ...		
	Anadra ...	10 0	10 0	7 2	13 2	9 6	9 8	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 9	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	40 0	Sirohee ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	10 0	10 0	5 12	13 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	Abu ...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 9	8 3	7 13	12 8	12 1	9 12	5 7	5 7	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Anadra ...		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 14	12 3	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	4 0	8 7	8 2	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 15	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
	Partábgarh („)	8 2	8 2	1 4	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	3 12	6 14	6 4	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	6 pies*	11 0	11 0	8 4	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
	Marwar ...	10 0	10 0	10 14	11 14	11 14	14 6	3 12	3 12	4 14	5 11	5 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 12	10 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	11 4	8 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 9	13 12	Partábgarh („)		
	Boondee ...	14 12	17 0	15 4	19 4	22 8	17 4	6 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	18 8	20 0	17 0	...	14 0	...	10 10	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	37 8	Marwar ...		
	Kotah ...	13 2	13 2	15 8	18 8	19 0	15 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	18 8	19 8	16 8	14 0	15 0	8 0	13 2	13 2	16 14	70 0	70 0	90 0	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
	Tonk ...	11 14	11 6	12 8	16 13	15 4	15 0	5 12	5 13	5 0	7 4	7 5	6 0	16 4	15 15	13 0	11 10	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	21 4	Boondee ...		
	Jhallawar ...	11 6	11 6	12 3	13 4	13 4	...	5 11	5 11	4 12	6 14	6 4	4 12	15 8	15 13	11 6	12 0	10 2	...	16 0	15 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	8 8	16 0	Kotah ...		
	Shahpoora ...	11 8	10 8	10 12	16 0	15 12	12 1	6 4	7 0	5 11	7 8	9 8	6 4	16 13	16 8	13 15	11 6	12 0	10 2	13 10	13 6	16 0	240 0	240 0	260 0	11 8	11 7	20 0	Tonk ...		
	Dholpur ...	13 4	13 6	12 6	17 10	18 8	15 9	6 12	6 12	6 10	8 7	8 7	7 8	15 8	15 0	11 6	10 0	11 8	6 5	13 5	12 11	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	28 8	Jhallawar ...		
																				13 11	12 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 15	10 15	17 7	Shahpoora ...		
																				13 7	13 11	12 10	...	...	...	7 1	7 15	10 10	Dholpur ...		
Central India.	Indore ...																			16 4	16 5	10 2	14 0	15 0	11 7	7 14						
	Gwalior ...																												Indore ...	Central India.	
	Goona ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							No return received			Gwalior ...		
	Rutlam ...																												Goona ...		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...																												Rutlam ...		
																													Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF APRIL 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 482, 483, 514 AND 515 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH AND 24TH MAY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	1st half of April 1879.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	9 1	9 12	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 8	14 6	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	15 0	
	2nd half of April 1879.																															
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	6 13	6 13	6 8	...	...	...	8 5	7 8	5 11	9 10	9 5	5 14	12 11	13 3	9 5	13 8	13 3	...	13 13	13 3	...	8 3	8 11	6 14	170 0	160 0	140 0	8 14	8 11	8 8	
	Bolarum ...	7 6	7 11	7 4	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	4 13	9 0	9 10	5 9	11 10	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	6 19	112 19	112 19	112 18	9 5	9 0	9 0	
	Chudderghat ...	6 0	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 3	9 3	9 11	6 0	9 0	9 11	8 11	14 0	13 8	9 11	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 11	8 11	8 11	
Rajpootana.	Anadra ...	9 14	9 4	8 14	13 8	12 12	12 0	5 4	5 2	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	9 6	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th JUNE 1879.

General Remarks.—In Madras general prospects remain fair. Rain continues to fall throughout the Province of Mysore and cultivation is in active progress. In the Bombay Presidency good general rain has fallen in the Deccan districts, Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country, and there has also been heavy rain in Bombay; the outlook is promising; cholera prevails extensively in Sind and slightly in Guzerat and Tanna. Very slight rain fell in only a few districts of the Central Provinces and the weather was hot and oppressive; ploughing for the *kharif* sowings is in progress, but rice and cotton sowings have been suspended in several districts in consequence of the want of rain; prices are steady. Sowings continue in Berar. There has been more or less rain in six stations in Central India and sowing has begun in Malwa. Some rain fell in parts of Rajputana and ploughing has commenced in places. Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts of Bengal; in Bengal proper matters have greatly improved but more rain is required in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions; in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar the rain has somewhat injured the early rice and jute, and in Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore and Mymensingh the crops on low lands are suffering from inundations; in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore there has been insufficient rain and cultivation is backward; a simultaneous outbreak of cholera is reported from a block of five districts. Rain continues in Assam; in Sylhet it has been heavy, and it is feared that the low-lying rice crops, which were sown late, will suffer from inundation. The rainfall in British Burma is not stated, but other reports shew that it continues in Rangoon and Akyab; ploughing is going on in places and the general health of the province is good; cattle-disease still exists. Slight rain has fallen in several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and there were indications of more; ploughing has begun in Jhansi and *kharif* sowings in the canal tracts in Agra; sickness is decreasing. In the Punjab rain is wanted in Umballa and Ferozepore and preparations for the *kharif* have commenced in Lahore and Mooltan; the condition of the province generally is favourable.

The principal feature of the week was the prospect of the early establishment of the monsoon throughout the greater part of India; a prospect which was not however fully realised, although later reports show that there is no present cause for any anxiety.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 14th)	1·1 (average of 5 stations); no report from Narsarowpet; other stations *nil*.	Rice 10·83, *cholum* 13·37, *raggi* 17·31, *cumboo* 13·03; 13 inches water over anicut; *sazza, jonna* and maize are being sown in some taluks.
Kurnool („ „)	1·72 (average of 7 stations).	Rice 10·83, *cholum* 15·22, *raggi* 19·79, *cumboo* 16·83; season favourable; agricultural operations going on steadily; the land is being made ready for sowing; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	1·04 (average of 10 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·23, *cholum* 14·96, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 12 to 67 inches of water; the few standing dry and garden-grown crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of the Tanjore and Puttukottai taluks; harvest *nil*, outturn *nil*.
Madura („ „)	·17 (average of 4 stations).	Rice 9·5, *cholum* 15·12, *raggi* 15·79, *cumboo* 15·86.
Malabar („ „)	·83 (average of 12 stations); Manjeri and Vyteri returns not received.	Rice 9·85, *raggi* 17·25; prices slightly risen in Walluvanad and Cochin, fallen in Wynaad, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient for first crop cultivation; pasture improving.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (June 18th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·08 at Tatta; ·03 at Manora.	River at Kotri on 15th 10 feet 7 inches against 14½ feet on same date last year; Western Nára commenced to flow; small-pox in Bubak; cholera cases 710, deaths 426.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 5 feet 1 inch lower than on same date last year; water in Western Nára insufficient for *kharif* sowing; rice planting commenced; small-pox and cholera in 11, and cattle-disease in 3, talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* sowing continues; rivers very low and falling; small-pox in Kandiáro and Sakrand; fever in 3, cholera in 13, talukas, cases 1,416, deaths 958.
Upper Sind Frontier...	About ·25	Weather hot; lightning and dust-storm last night followed by drizzling rain; rain beneficial to public health; cholera decreasing, 7 cases amongst labourers on Khasmor Bund, 3 fatal; water-supply deficient in the Begári and the Desert Canals.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	·06	Lands being prepared for cultivation; slight cholera about, one fatal case in city.
Páneh Mahâls ...	...	Weather cloudy.
Kaira ...	...	Weather somewhat cloudy; 2 cholera cases in Nariád, 1 fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat ...	Varying in taluks from 3·45 to ·12.	More rain needed for rice and other crops; cholera in Bulsar, 16 cases, 5 deaths.
Broach ...	...	Weather cloudy.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain much wanted; sowing commenced in places; public health good.
Násik ...	Good rain everywhere.	Sowing in progress; few cases of cholera in Malegaon, one death.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	4·41	Total rainfall 9·13; sowing nearly completed; cholera in Dáhánu and Bassein talukas.
Colába (June 16th)	3·66 at Alibág	Total rainfall 10·53; weather warm; public health good; cattle-disease in Mahád taluka; sowing operations commenced in all talukas.
Ratnágiri („ 10th)	3·27	Total rainfall 14·70; sowing operations nearly completed; 24 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka, and 10 from cholera in Dápoli taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 3·27 at Judupur, minimum ·44 at Khed.	
Ahmednagar ...	1·90, fall general; maximum 4·15 at Sheogaon, minimum 1·36 at Shrigonda.	Sowing commenced in parts of Jamkhed and Newása; public health good.
Sholapur ...	Rain general	Sowings general, but stopped in Málsiras owing to excessive fall; condition of poor not good.
Satara ...	1·72, fall general and seasonable; maximum 4·88 in Mán, minimum 1·27 in Jauli.	Total rainfall 2·42; *kharif* sowing progressing.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Rain throughout district; maximum 2·96 at Bagewári, minimum ·46 at Indi.	Sowing commenced in red soil; slight fever.
Belgaum ...	Rain general; in Athni 3·45.	Prospects good; sowing progressing.
Dharwar ...	Average 2·68	Rice sowing nearly completed; ague and fever in 8 talukas; seed sown in some talukas devoured by rats.
Kanara ...	8·07 at Karwar; maximum 13·40 at Honáwar, minimum 1·38 at Haliyál.	Cattle-disease in Honáwar; sowing continues; fever prevalent.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; cholera in town and other places in Kattywar; fever prevalent.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather sometimes cloudy; one fatal case of cholera in camp, in Chara, Simri and Bhalod talukas 49 cases, 30 deaths; cattle-disease in Wánkáner taluka.
Baroda ...	Passing showers in places.	Public health good; prices of grain stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues in Sind and slightly in Guzerat and Tanna; good rain general throughout the Deccan Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country; heavy rain in Bombay; prospects promising.
Bengal—(June 18th)—		
Chittagong ...	18·62	
Noakholly ...	11·04	General health satisfactory.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	2·73	
Hill Tipperah ...	·29	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	·37	
Furreedpore ...	1·02	
Dacca ...	3·88	
Tipperah ...	7·30	
Mymensingh ...	·17	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·20	Public health fair; sporadic cases of cholera in Busseerhat and Baraset.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Public health improving.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	
Moorshedabad ...	·20	Public health generally good.
Pubna ...	·03	Public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	2·03	Cholera abated.
Bogra ...	·34	
Maldah ...	·88	Public health improved.
Dinagepore ...	4·60	
Rungpore ...	5·82	Small-pox and cholera somewhat abated.
Cooch Behar ...	5·47	Public health generally good.
Jalpáiguri ...	11·27	
Darjeeling ...	3·77	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	·81	Sudden out-break of cholera in town and vicinity.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Cholera among travellers on Cuttack road.
Hooghly ...	1·33	Public health improving.
Burdwan ...	1·0	Seventy-five fatal cases of cholera in Raneegunge and neighbourhood, small-pox and cholera in Culna and Bood-bood.
Bankoora ...	1·31	
Beerbhoom ...	·39	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·60	
Bhágalpur ...	·60	
Monghyr ...	·11	
Purneah ...	2·37	
Durbhunga ...	2·18	Cholera still in town and many villages.
Mozufferpore ...	4·82	Cholera still prevalent.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	2·79	
Patna ...	·08	Cholera less.
Gya ...	*Nil*	
Shahabad ...	·36	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera still very prevalent, latter increasing.
Manbhoom ...	·05	Twenty-six deaths from cholera in Purulia town, and cases in all parts of district.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Virulent cholera in Chaibassa, cholera also in other parts of district.
Balasore ...	1·82	Cholera widespread and severe.
Cuttack ...	·26	
Pooree ...	1·32	
		General Remarks.—In Bengal proper prospects generally much improved, but more rain still wanted in Burdwan and Presidency divisions; in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar rainfall rather injurious to early rice and jute; in Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore and Mymensingh crops on low lands suffering from inundations; in Behar, Orissa and in Chota Nagpore rainfall hitherto very insufficient and cultivation backward; a simultaneous outbreak of cholera reported from the block of districts, Balasore, Midnapore, Manbhoom, Singhbhoom and Lohardugga.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (June 18th)		
Benares (June 17th)	A few drops of rain last night.	East wind; cool and cloudy; sugar-cane being irrigated; sickness lessening.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	High hot west wind until yesterday, when wind changed to east and heavy clouds came up; health good.
Jhánsi („ 18th)	*Nil*	Prices rising; ploughing begun; scarcity of water in wells felt.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	Hot westerly winds; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease decreasing; *kharif* sowings begun in canal tracts.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Weather again hot; wind variable, but chiefly westerly; health and condition of people fair.
Meerut („ 18th)	·2 on night of 17th	Monsoon begun; easterly wind; cloudy; fever continues; cholera 178 seizures, 55 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 16¼, barley 21½, gram 17½, *jowar* 18, *bajra* 17 seers.
Kumaun („ 15th)	*Nil*	Westerly winds; hot.
Lucknow („ 18th)	Slight shower on night of 16th.	Cloudy.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	.....	Hot; westerly winds have re-commenced, yesterday wind easterly, to-day it has gone back to west; a few cases of cattle-disease reported in tahsil Patti.
Sitapur („ 18th)	*Nil*	Wind east; very cloudy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·8 on 17th at Sadr ...	Rain partial; wind easterly and high; sky cloudy. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in several districts; cloudiness increasing; wind variable, but chiefly easterly; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease decreasing.
Punjab—(17th June)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; slight increase in prices of food-grains; fever prevailing and a few cases of cholera.
Umballa ...	.....	Rain wanted for *kharif* sowings; cholera prevalent.
Jullundur ...	1·8	Crops gathered; health good.
Amritsar ...	Slight rain ...	Fever prevalent; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Rain much wanted for *kharif* sowings; weather cloudy; cholera prevalent.
Lahore ...	·1	Preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced; cholera subsiding.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Agricultural prospects good; cholera prevails.
Mooltan ...	Slight rain ...	*Kharif* sowings commenced; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Weather cloudy; harvest gathered; health good. *General Remarks.*—Weather fair; agricultural prospects favourable; cholera prevalent; health otherwise good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (June 18th)		
Nimár ...	...	Sowings suspended for want of rain; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	·86	Ploughing completed; land ready for sowings.
Betúl ...	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	·56	Sowings commenced; one cholera case; prices steady.
Nágpur (June 18th)	·15	Cloudy and very hot; *kharif* sowings commenced in places; few cases of cholera.
Chánda ...	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing and manuring continue; cholera increasing; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Sowings of rice and cotton commenced; prices rising.
Seoni ...	·55	Hot; *kharif* sowings continue; cholera and small-pox continue.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy and hot; *kharif* sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Ploughing progressing; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	Slight showers ...	Cloudy; small-pox continues.
Damoh ...	...	Rain wanted for sowings; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·82	Close and sultry; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox continues.
Raipur ...	...	Very sultry; rice sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (June 14th)	...	Very hot; sowings stopped for want of rain; manuring fields continues; cholera prevalent; small-pox decreased; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 13th)	...	Very close and oppressive; ploughing continues; large quantity of rice sown; fever and small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Hot and oppressive; cloudy towards end of week; ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; rice and cotton sowings continue in a few districts, in others suspended for want of rain; cholera in nine districts; prices steady.
British Burma— (June 18th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Twenty-eight deaths from cholera between the 8th and 31st May reported from Cheduba, otherwise public health good; weather favourable for ploughing, which has commenced.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Two fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district good; slight cattle-disease; ploughing continues.
Thonkwa ...	...	General health good; slight cattle-disease in Donabyoo and Yandoon townships; no report received from Phyapoon, Shweloung and Pantanaw townships.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; cattle-disease, 197 deaths in Bassein township from 1st to 13th June, 34 in Theegwin from 3rd to 7th June, 2 in Ngapootaw from 8th to 29th May, 103 in Thaboung from 24th May to 8th June, 608 in Kyoonpyaw from 10th May to 4th June, and 65 in Yaigyee from 29th May to 1st June.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 31 deaths from cattle-disease in Dhambae.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Slight small-pox in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; cattle-disease, 61 deaths in Amherst township, 43 in Gyne Attaran, 87 in Hlinebway, and 51 in Thatone.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; 95 deaths from cattle-disease in Zeawaddie township during past fortnight.
		General Remarks.—General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 18th)	1·88	Weather seasonable; slight damage to *asu* crops on low lands by inundation.
Sylhet („ „)	16·41	The water has risen again, and fears are entertained for low-lying rice crops, because they were sown so late; fever still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—	1·40 at Bangalore; good rain also throughout the Province; 4·61 in Coorg.	Cultivation carried on actively; health good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 18th)	·60	Sowings in progress.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 26.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 193-208 T, dated Simla, June 5, 1879.

Read—

Letter No. 533T., dated 28th December 1878, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78.

RESOLUTION.—For the first time since the establishment of the Telegraph System in India, the receipts have more than covered the working expenses, exclusive of the interest charges. The Government of India views with great satisfaction this evidence of the care and ability with which the administration of the department has been conducted.

2. The net capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,01,455, and the capital account of the department, excluding Ceylon, stood at the end of the year under review at Rs. 3,30,13,602.*

* There is a discrepancy, amounting to Rs. 36,478, between this amount shewn in the report and the amount entered in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, which should be cleared up.

3. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 31,40,124, while the earnings aggregated Rs. 33,22,252, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,82,128 after providing for the loss of Rs. 29,524 sustained in working the Ceylon System of Telegraphs.

4. The expenditure per mile of line has also decreased from Rs. 162·12 in 1872-73 to Rs. 147·08 during the year under review; while the receipts per mile of line have risen in the same period from Rs. 117·09 to Rs. 155·61.

5. The main increase of revenue is under the head "message revenue earned" (Rs. 5,29,903), while there is a falling-off of Rs. 16,190 in the news-free and other "*pro formâ* message revenue."

6. There has been a large increase in the business of the department under every head, State and private, inland and foreign. The increase in inland messages, both State and private, is largely attributable to the famine in Southern India, and to the activity of the grain trade.

7. The average value of State messages shows a slight increase, while that of private messages has decreased. The attention of all officers authorised to issue telegrams on the public service to places out of India has recently been drawn by circular to the necessity for care in the compression of foreign State messages, and the report under review shows that this point requires careful attention with reference to inland State messages also, though on administrative subjects clearness should never be sacrificed to mere condensation.

8. During the year, an important benefit has been conferred on the public in the exemption of inland messages from forwarding charges.

9. There is a marked increase in the number and value of private foreign messages. The impetus to which this increase is due was probably afforded by the introduction of the word tariff. The "word tariff" system has been extended during the year to Japan and to Cuba.

10. The percentage of complaints on matters for which the department is responsible shows a considerable reduction, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

11. There has been great improvement in the average speed of transmission of messages between Karachi and Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, and Calcutta and Rangoon; while on the main lines converging on Madras there has been a falling-off in average speed of transmission owing to the abnormal pressure of traffic.

12. The decrease which has taken place in the length of "news-free" messages is satisfactory.

13. A marked decrease is shown in the number and duration of interruptions on departmental lines.

14. With reference to paragraph 66 of the report, the Government of India concur with the Director General in thinking that considerable economy has resulted from the use of one set of posts for the carriage of wires both for Railway and Government use, and also by the combination of the outdoor supervising establishments; but the arrangement has not worked without some friction and complaints (on the part of, at all events, the Guaranteed Railway Companies), which it should be the object of the Telegraph Department to reduce to a minimum.

15. The appendices attached to the report have been modified in accordance with the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, conveyed in His Lordship's despatch No. 22T. of the 4th July 1878, and the modifications meet with the approval of the Government of India.

16. No alterations in the form of exhibiting the accounts of the department in the direction indicated by the Secretary of State's despatch No. 27 of the 15th June 1876, have been introduced, owing to practical difficulties in carrying out the changes suggested. This point is still under consideration by the Government of India, and will be dealt with separately.

17. The Government of India records its appreciation of the services rendered by Colonel Murray and Mr. Cappel (who officiated as Director General for half the year under review), and the officers of the department generally, in bringing about the high state of efficiency exhibited in this report, and also notes with satisfaction the good service rendered by Mr. J. A. Briggs, Assistant Superintendent, as indicated in the 48th paragraph of the Report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, to the Government of Ceylon and to the Commissioner in Sind.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1877-78.

THE results of the operations of the department for the year 1877-78 have more than realized the anticipations of progressive improvement held out in the opening paragraphs of the Annual Administration Report for 1876-77, and, for the first time since the establishment of the Telegraph in India, the receipts have more than covered the working expenses.

The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 31,40,124, and the earnings to Rs. 33,22,252, shewing a surplus of Rs. 1,82,128,* as compared with a deficit of Rs. 401 during the preceding year.

The number of paid telegrams increased from 1,109,036 in 1876-77 to 1,357,014 in 1877-78, of which 1,169,954 were inland and 187,060 foreign.

The miles of lines and wires (including cables) increased respectively from 17,840 and 39,780 to 18,210 and 42,796, and, in addition, 10,749 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained by the department for the service of Railway Companies.

The number of departmental offices rose from 234 to 239, and, at the close of the year, 484 Railway Telegraph offices were technically supervised by the department.

Notwithstanding the large increase of traffic, the speed of transmission was well maintained; the percentage of complaints by the public was much less than during the previous year; the proportion of undelivered telegrams was 15 per cent. less than in 1876-77, and interruptions to communication caused by accidents to the lines were considerably fewer, not only for each unit of length of line, but absolutely both in number and duration, as compared with the previous year.

2. A clear idea of the progress that has been made year by year will be readily obtained from the following table and from the diagrams which are annexed to this report:—

HEADS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.			1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Total expenditure per message ...			3·69	3·69	3·44	3·15	3·11	2·48	2·30
Total receipts per message			2·55	2·67	2·69	2·66	2·62	2·48	2·44
Total expenditure per mile of line (including rented lines)			154·53	162·12	161·54	160·00	154·08	145·02	147·08
Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines)			107·62	117·09	126·39	134·90	130·19	145·00	155·61
Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires)			81·74	81·58	79·03	78·58	72·87	63·27	58·76
Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wire)			56·94	58·92	61·84	66·26	61·58	63·26	62·17
Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines			43·04	44·27	47·56	52·12	55·40	65·26	77·47
Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)			23·44	23·67	25·08	27·39	28·87	32·77	39·45
Number of messages per office (*paid and pro formâ*)			3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774	5,711
Message revenue only per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)			58·67	63·14	65·40	68·29	71·33	75·68	89·60
Message revenue only per mile of line (excluding rented lines)			107·77	118·08	124·20	129·91	136·91	150·71	170·30
Average cost to sender per message.	Inland ...	State ...	3·78	3·33	3·26	3·33	3·07	3·24	3·86
		Private ...	1·77	1·82	1·72	1·63	1·58	1·56	1·51
	Foreign (*Indian share*).	State ...	13·30	10·07	9·35	8·47	9·10	15·08	15·86
		Private ...	5·75	6·56	6·24	5·73	5·69	4·90	4·51

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Capital Expenditure.

3. The net Capital Expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 9,01,455, of which Rs. 44,024, on account of telegraph lines in Kashmir, will be recovered from the Maharajah. The actual departmental expenditure on lines

* After providing for the loss of Rs. 29,524 sustained in working the Ceylon system of telegraphs.

representing the amount of work done was Rs. 9,71,429, from which must be deducted Rs. 2,44,833 on account of suspense recoveries and value of stores used out of stock and not replaced within the year. Particulars of the various capital works executed in each division will be found further on. A sum of Rs. 1,36,832 was spent on Telegraph buildings by the Department of Public Works and Rs. 38,027 is the amount of Capital Expenditure incurred on our behalf by the Stationery and Press Departments.

The Capital account of the Department (excluding Ceylon)* at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,30,13,602, including Rs. 55,26,222, the value of abandoned lines, buildings and stores.

4. The following is a brief statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue account of the whole department, including India and Ceylon :—

Revenue Account.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure in India and Ceylon	...	...	...	31,40,124
RECEIPTS.	INDIA.	CEYLON.	TOTAL.	
Revenue from paid Messages	28,03,967	99,735	29,03,702	
Receipts from State Railways	52,503	900	53,403	
Ditto Guaranteed Railways	1,68,519	...	1,68,519	
Miscellaneous	54,290	735	55,025	
	30,79,279	1,01,370	31,80,649	
"*Pro formâ*" Message Revenue	1,41,603	...	1,41,603	
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	32,20,882	1,01,370	33,22,252	33,22,252
Net Profit	...	...	...	1,82,128

5. Separate revenue accounts for India and Ceylon are given elsewhere, and it will be sufficient here to call attention to the satisfactory progress indicated by the following figures :—

Profits and losses.

1873-74 ...	...	Loss.	Rs. 5,61,666
1874-75 ...	...	„	„ 4,17,807
1875-76 ...	...	„	„ 4,39,783
1876-77 ...	...	„	„ 401
1877-78 ...	...	Profit	„ 1,82,128

6. It has been explained in previous reports that the receipts (excluding "*pro formâ*") shewn in the Revenue Account and in the Finance or Budget Accounts must, from the very nature of these two accounts, differ, as, independently of mere book details and differences of classification, in the one case we shew *earnings* and in the other *realizations*. As the reconciliation of the two accounts is not a matter of general interest, and the details have been submitted to Government in the usual course, their repetition here does not appear necessary, it being merely noted to prevent misunderstanding that the difference between the receipts as exhibited in the two accounts is Rs. 1,19,758.

Reconciliation of Revenue and Finance Accounts.

* Particulars of the Capital account of Ceylon are shewn separately in Appendix A.

7. The following is an Abstract Revenue Account for India only, with corresponding figures for 1876-77 :—

Revenue Account (India).

ABSTRACT REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1876-77—1877-78.

EXPENDITURE.	1876-77.	1877-78.	RECEIPTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Repairs to lines ...	1,80,901	2,80,248	Message Revenue earned ...	22,74,064	28,03,967
Repairs to buildings by Public Works Department.	34,132	31,728	Receipts from State Railways for interest, line maintenance, technical supervision, &c.	54,296	52,503
Repairs to buildings departmentally.	1,520	3,550			
Direction ...	1,68,948	1,76,649			
Accounts ...	60,528	57,963			
Superintendence ...	6,52,308	6,73,076	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways.	1,37,544	1,68,519
Line Maintenance Establishment	1,21,352	1,24,418			
Check Office ...	32,900	34,647			
Signalling ...	13,43,902	13,82,036	Claims from Guarantors ...	21,270	27,329
Tools and Plant ...	1,56,856	2,36,380	Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c.	16,283	16,469
Profit and Loss ...	2,810	3,149			
Absentee Allowances paid in England.	64,391	1,43,475	Miscellaneous	17,328	10,492
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	28,20,548	31,47,319	News-free and other *pro formâ* Message Revenue.	1,57,793	1,41,603
DEDUCT—					
Value of printed forms supplied to Ceylon.	1,949	5,023			
Share of General Charges debitable to Ceylon.	10,333	10,650			
Share of General Charges debitable to Capital.	1,49,683	1,22,416			
TOTAL DEDUCTION ...	1,61,965	1,38,089			
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE	26,58,583	30,09,230			
NET PROFIT ...	19,995	2,11,652	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	26,78,578	32,20,882

8. The net increase of expenditure over the previous year amounts to Rs. 3,50,647, which includes the following principal items :—Repairs to lines Rs. 99,347, Signalling Rs. 38,134, Tools and Plant Rs. 79,524, Absentee allowances paid in England Rs. 79,084. The increase in cost of repairs is due partly to the increase of wire mileage maintained, amounting to nearly 10,000 miles, and partly to the fact that repair expenditure in the previous year was exceptionally low. The rate per mile of wire was Rs. 5·31 against Rs. 4·2 in 1876-77, and against Rs. 5·29, the average of the preceding three years. The increase in signalling is due to the increments of salary earned by the establishment, to increase in the number of offices, and to general increase of work in all branches.

Causes of increased expenditure.

9. The increase under Tools and Plant is partly due to the extension of our operations in connection with Railways, but in the present instance much of the excess expenditure is nominal only, being due to the value balance of stationery in hand, Rs. 51,980, having been charged off at once to admit of simplification in the method of keeping the accounts As regards absentee allowances, it was stated in the report for 1876-77 that the expenditure for 1875-76 was unavoidably included in the accounts for 1876-77, and that it appeared likely that these payments made in England would always appear in the accounts of the succeeding year to that to which they properly belong. The item Rs. 1,43,475, under this head, charged in the accounts for 1877-78, includes, however, two years' payments, *viz.*, Rs. 93,866 belonging to 1876-77, and Rs. 49,609 to 1877-78, so that instead of an increase there is really a decrease. Expenditure on the famine lines and offices amounted to Rs. 17,620, and the revenue realized by them was Rs. 12,195 only, causing a loss of Rs. 5,425.

10. On the requisite adjustments being made in the furlough payments, the excess expenditure of 1877-78 over 1876-77 is reduced to Rs. 2,27,306, of which, as shewn above, Rs. 51,980 is nominal, and the remainder is principally due to the great expansion that has taken place in the operations of the Department.

11. The message revenue earned, excluding Ceylon, has increased by Rs. 5,29,903 against a similar increase of Rs. 3,25,981 in 1876-77. Particulars of these increases and comparisons with the figures of previous years are given in detail further on. The receipts from Railways shew an increase of Rs. 29,182, notwithstanding that the claims for this year are only made up for the nine months ending 31st December

Particulars of receipts.

1877, instead of, as heretofore, for twelve months. The accounts of the various Railways being all kept according to the calendar and not the official year, the bills against them are prepared accordingly, and it has been found desirable that the receipts from Railways shewn in the Departmental Revenue Account should correspond exactly with the bills instead of being the actuals for 9 months and an estimate for the remaining three. This change causes a nominal reduction of Rs. 68,125 in the receipts of 1877-78, but future accounts will be duly credited with a full twelve months' earnings.

Summary of financial results.

12. Appendix A contains summaries of the financial results obtained in the working of the telegraphs in India and Ceylon separately from the commencement up to the end of the year 1877-78. The loss on "working" of the Indian telegraph system is shewn to amount to no less than Rs. 1,26,78,716, exclusive of all interest charges, in an existence of about 25 years, and the profit of last year is only equivalent to a small dividend of 0·64 per cent on capital. It must be understood, however, that these bare figures by themselves necessarily convey a very incorrect idea of our financial position, and they would require to be supplemented by a volume of explanation before inferences of a commercial nature could be drawn from them.

TRAFFIC.

13. A return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign messages, under the sub-heads State and Private, is annnexed (Appendix B), the percentages being as follows :—

Class.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	9·14	15·44	0·16	1·23	9·30	16·67
Private	77·08	54·62	13·62	28·71	90·70	83·33
Total ...	86·22	70·06	13·78	9·94	100·00	100·00

shewing the following absolute and proportionate increase over the result of the previous year :—

Class.	Actual Increase.								Percentage of Increase.					
	Inland.			Foreign.			Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.						
State ...	24,831	1,26,734	13	345	6,960	3	25,176	1,33,695	25·08	39·42	18·02	24·11	24·94	38·16
Private ...	1,71,772	2,24,717	14	51,030	1,78,703	9	2,22,802	4,03,421	19·64	16·51	38·14	27·28	22·10	20·00
Total ...	1,96,603	3,51,452	11	51,375	1,85,663	12	2,47,978	5,37,116	20·20	20·89	37·86	27·14	22·36	22·70

The total number and value of paid messages as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

Year.	State.			Private.			Total.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
1876-77	1,00,917	3,50,338	12	10,08,119	20,16,246	13	11,09,036	23,66,585	9
1877-78	1,26,093	4,84,033	12	12,30,921	24,19,668	4	13,57,014	29,03,702	...

INLAND TRAFFIC.

14. The large increase in Inland messages on the service of the State is traceable mainly to the Famine in Southern India.

The increase in Inland private telegrams is also abnormal, and chiefly due to activity in the grain trade throughout India during the greater portion of the year. The revenue under this head has increased 38·35 per cent. during the last two years. while the corresponding numerical increase in Inland private messages has been no less than 43·28 per cent.

15. The average amount paid by the sender for an Inland message during the period which has elapsed since the last change in the tariff has been as follows :—

Year.	State.	Private.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	3·33	1·82
1873-74	3·26	1·72
1874-75	3·33	1·63
1875-76	3·07	1·58
1876-77	3·24	1·56
1877-78	3·86	1·51

The tendency to compression in private messages is thus steadily progressive, while the average length of official telegrams is, on the contrary, increasing.

16. The following is a complete return of the number and value of Inland State and Private messages sent during the same period, shewing also the percentage of increase and decrease year by year:—

YEAR.	STATE.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.				
1872-73 ...	57,448	1,91,213 2	9·39	...	548,846	9,96,149 15	4·93	...	606,294	11,87,363 1	5·35	...	5·94	...
1873-74 ...	65,339	2,13,093 2	13·73	...	592,243	10,18,210 1	7·90	...	657,582	12,31,303 3	8·45	...	3·70	...
1874-75 ...	77,25	2,57,314 13	18·19	...	658,522	10,73,835 3	11·19	...	735,748	13,31,150 0	11·89	...	8·10	...
1875-76 ...	89,111	2,73,182 9	15·38	...	707,136	11,17,213 3	7·38	...	796,247	13,90,395 12	8·23	...	4·46	...
1876-77 ...	99,003	3,21,471 12	11·10	...	874,348	13,61,172 14	23·64	...	973,351	16,82,644 10	22·25	...	21·02	...
1877-78 ...	123,934	4,48,296 9	25·08	...	1,046,120	15,85,800 12	19·64	...	1,169,954	20,34,097 5	20·20	...	20·89	...

CHANGES IN INLAND TARIFF, &c.

17. The only change effected during the year in the rules or rates for Inland messages was the exemption, with effect from the 1st November 1877, of re-addressed telegrams from a forwarding charge.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

18. An increase of 345 in number, and of Rs. 6,960-3-0 in value, is observable under Foreign State Messages: this appears due to a more general use of the wires, and not to any special causes.

19. In Foreign Private Traffic the increase during the year is very marked, as will be seen from the following figures:—

YEAR.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.	
	No.	Value.
1873-74 ...	12·72	7·33
1874-75 ...	15·75	6·24
1875-76 ...	8·87	8·21
1876-77 ...	22·44	5·34
1877-78 ...	38·14	27·28

In the two years which have succeeded the introduction of the "word tariff" foreign private messages have increased 60·58 per cent. in number, and 32·62 per cent. in value.

20. Appendix C shews the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward by each route for the past seven years. The comparative results of the period under review and of the previous year are as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Vid Suez	60·22	79·10
„ Teheran	37·57	17·72
„ Turkey	2·21	3·18
TOTAL ...	100·00	100·00

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in the abstract of Foreign Traffic attached to Appendix B.

21. The average Indian share of the charge on a foreign telegram for the past six years has been as follows:—

YEAR.	State.	Private.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	10·07	6·56
1873-74 ...	9·35	6·24
1874-75 ...	8·47	5·73
1875-76 ...	9·10	5·69
1876-77 ...	15·08	4·90
1877-78 ...	15·86	4·51

22. Here also, as in the case of Inland messages, the Private Foreign message becomes year by year shorter, while the Foreign State telegram averages in length over 50 per cent. more than was the case previous to 1876-77.

23. The following return corresponds to that given in para. 16 for Inland traffic, and contains details of the number and value of all Foreign messages for the past six years, with the percentage of increase or decrease under each head, year by year:—

YEAR.	PRIVATE.						STATE.						TOTAL.					
	Number.	Indian share of the charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of the charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of the charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. A.						Rs. A.						Rs. A.				
1872-73 ...	1,211	12,196 9	...	48·80	...	32·46	76,883	5,03,918 14	...	0·66	18·02	...	78,094	5,16,115 7	13·22	...	...	1·65
1873-74 ...	1,293	11,251 1	...	7·75	...	0·66	86,683	5,40,876 14	...	1·73	8·47	...	87,886	5,52,127 15	6·97	...	12·54	...
1874-75 ...	1,305	11,953 5	...	1·73	...	8·47	100,338	5,74,674 11	...	4·13	4·67	...	1,01,643	5,85,728 0	6·09	...	15·65	...
1875-76 ...	1,875	17,675 10	54·48	...	43·67	...	109,247	6,21,876 2	8·18	...	8·87	...	1,11,122	6,38,951 12	9·09	...	9·32	...
1876-77 ...	1,914	28,807 0	69·06	...	2·08	...	133,771	6,55,073 15	5·31	...	22·44	...	1,35,685	6,83,940 15	7·05	...	22·10	...
1877-78 ...	2,259	35,827 3	24·11	...	18·02	...	184,801	8,33,777 8	22·46	...	38·14	...	1,87,060	8,69,604 11	27·14	...	37·86	...

CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFF.

24. The laying of the cable between Elephant Point and Penang having necessitated the raising of the transit charge for foreign messages passing over the Indian lines by this route (a distance of 2,750 miles, as against 991 miles between Kurrachee or Bombay and Madras), a mean rate of 75 centimes per word was adopted for the two routes instead of having differential charges for them. This change took effect from the 27th May 1877.

25. To provide for the case of an interruption on the land line connecting Arakan and Burmah with India, a tariff was, with effect from the 1st July 1877, arranged with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for messages passing over their cables between Elephant Point and Madras *viâ* Penang.

26. The "word tariff" system was extended to all places in Japan from March, and to Cuba from February 1878.

EXTENSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LINES.

27. A new cable, connecting Elephant Point with Penang, was laid by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and opened for traffic on the 27th May 1877.

In the Mediterranean a new cable was laid between Syra and Candia in March 1878.

Telegraphic communication was extended by land line between Southern and Western Australia in December 1877.

PRINCIPAL INTERRUPTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL LINES.

28. The cables of the Eastern Telegraph Company were uninterrupted during the year, with the following exceptions:—

From Lisbon to Falmouth, from 2nd February to 5th September, and from 13th November to 19th December 1877.
From Lisbon to Vigo, from the 8th December 1877 to the end of the period under report.

29. On the cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company the following interruptions occurred:—

Between Elephant Point and Penang, from the 10th September 1877 to the 15th January, and from the 23rd March to the 8th April.
Between Penang and Singapore, from the 13th to 22nd July, from the 19th to the 31st October, and from the 4th to 7th November 1877.
Between Singapore and Batavia, from the 28th September to the 17th October, from the 9th to 17th November 1877, and from the 22nd January to the 3rd February 1878.
Between Java and Australia, from the 8th November to the 15th December 1878.

30. The Great Northern Company's China cables were interrupted to the following extent—

Between Amoy and Shanghai, from the 5th to the 15th May and from the 7th to the 15th September 1877.
Between Shanghai and Nagasaki, from the 30th October to the 8th November 1877 and from the 4th to the 12th February 1878.
Between Nagasaki and Wladiwostok, from the 29th December 1877 to the 13th January 1878, and from the 28th March to the 5th April 1878.

31. The cable connecting Australia with Tasmania was interrupted from the 25th May to the 15th June, and from the 8th to the 20th August 1877.

32. On the land line through Asiatic Russia to China 16 interruptions were reported, ranging from one to three days.

33. On the 12th May 1877 the Teheran route between India and Europe was interrupted consequent on the bombardment by the Turks of Soukhom Kale on the north-east coast of the Black Sea. A diversion from Tiflis through Stavropol and Ekaterinodor to Kertch was opened on the 22nd August. Five other interruptions occurred on this route but none of them lasted more than one day.

34. On the Turkish route 8 interruptions were reported lasting from one to two days each. The Fao-Bushire cable was also interrupted from the 21st to the 26th October 1877.

SIGNAL OFFICES.

35. Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices according to the amount of traffic originating at each for the past six years.

36. Appendix E shews the number of offices in each Division open at the close of the year. The following stations were opened and closed during the year:—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Beawar (re-opened) ...	3rd February ...	Ahmednuggur	16th March.
Coimbatore	23rd April ...	Akote	30th April.
Erode	30th April ...	Dholepore	10th January.
False Point	22nd August ...	Hingunghat	28th February.
Gondul	15th June ...	Sheagaon	30th April.
Indore City (re-opened) ...	10th December ...	Wurdah	15th April.
Kalka (re-opened)	28th March.		
Panadure	14th February.		
Ranikhet	26th December.		
Salem	30th April.		
Quetta	17th May.		

Number of offices open on the 31st March 1877 ...	...	234
ADD—Number of offices opened during the year ...	...	11
TOTAL ...	...	245
DEDUCT—Number of offices closed during the year ...	...	6
Number of offices open on 31st March 1878	...	239

COMPLAINTS.

37. In Appendix F will be found particulars of all the complaints received from the public during the year, those in which this department was concerned being separated from those chargeable to Railway or Foreign Telegraph lines. It will be seen that the percentage of those for which the department is responsible is considerably less than during the previous year.

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION.

38. The average periods occupied in the transmission of messages on the long main routes connecting Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Galle and Rangoon during the year under review and that preceding it were as follows:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	0	17	0	11
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	44	0	26
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	14
Bombay to Calcutta	1	13	1	15
Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	47	0	43
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	17	0	28
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16
Madras to Bombay	0	18	1	8
Galle to Madras	3	8	5	6
Rangoon to Calcutta	11	49	7	41

The great improvement on the Calcutta-Rangoon line was obtained prior to the completion of the second wire which now greatly expedites the traffic, and which will enable a much better result to be shown for 1878-79. The lines converging on Madras during the famine in Southern India were very heavily worked, and a falling off in average speed was unavoidable; on the wires connecting Calcutta with Bombay, notwithstandig increased traffic, the speed has been practically maintained, while the working of the lines from Kurrachee to Calcutta and to Bombay exhibit a considerable improvement.

NEWS-FREE MESSAGES.

39. Reports of the state of the weather, of the arrivals of mail steamers, &c., shew a slight increase in number, but a considerable decrease in length, *viz.*:—

	No.	*Value.* Rs.
1876-77	7,307	1,16,247
1877-78	7,358	78,966
Increase ...	51	...
Decrease ...	...	37,281

TRAFFIC WITH RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

40. Appendix G shews the number and value of messages transferred to and received from State and Guaranteed Railways during the past five years. A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding year shews the following result:—

PARTICULARS.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Traffic exchanged with State Railways ...	21,049	30,582	7½	28,985	32,339	14½
Ditto ditto Guaranteed Railways ...	75,260	77,205	8¾	96,225	93,372	15
TOTAL TRAFFIC EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS	96,309	107,788	0¼	125,210	125,712	13½

PRESS MESSAGES.

41. The number and value of Press messages sent at reduced rates by Reuter's Telegraph Co. and by other associations or individuals, are shewn in Appendix H. As compared with the previous year, the following increase has occurred:—

	No.	*Value.* Rs.
Messages sent by Reuter's Co.	884	1,040
Ditto do. by others	916	16,566
TOTAL INCREASE ...	1,830	17,606

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.

42. The number of undelivered messages was 4,064, an increase of 270, or 7 per cent. over the previous year: as traffic increased 22 per cent. during the same period, this result is not unsatisfactory. The causes of non-delivery are here given:—

Not found, address insufficient	1,258
Not found at address given	1,189
Address changed in transmission	148
Left Station, new address not known	299
Left India	105
Left for original station	727
Refused	123
Returned by Dead Letter Office	133
Other reasons	82
TOTAL ...	4,064

INTERRUPTIONS ON DEPARTMENTAL LINES.

43. There were 386 interruptions during the year, against 458 in 1876-77; their aggregate duration 5,790 hours against 8,841 hours; their average duration 15·00 against 19·08 hours, and the proportion of interruptions per 100 miles of wire 0·92 against 1·18.

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

44. There were 815 departmental and 66 Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers on the strength of the establishment at the close of the year, as

compared with 818 and 43, respectively, on the 31st March, 1877. The following statement shews the average amount of traffic disposed of by each Telegraph Master and Signaller during the past five years :—

Year.	Total number of messages paid and free.	Number of Telegraph Masters and Signallers.			Average number of messages disposed of by each man.
		Departmental.	Military.	Total.	
1873-74	788,572	852	28	880	896
1874-75	883,727	852	42	894	989
1875-76	958,408	838	44	882	1,087
1876-77	1,166,833	818	43	861	1,355
1877-78	1,431,452	815	66	881	1,625

By improved traffic arrangements it has thus been possible to meet the doubled amount of work without increase of establishment, while speed and accuracy have been materially enhanced.

45. The number of casualties has been 27, as per margin, against 30 during the preceding year, a percentage of 3·30 against 3·67

Deaths ...	6	Pensioned	1
Dismissals	14	Resignations	6

46. The number of military signallers trained by the department during the year to whom certificates of proficiency were given was 21. There were employed in departmental offices 41, and in purely military offices 25 men.

ELECTRICAL.

47. Mr. R. S. Brough ably officiated as departmental electrician throughout the year. The regular line-testing stations now number 20, Cuttack and Bankipore having been added to the list during the year; nearly all the testing Telegraph Masters have now become so conversant with the use of their instruments, that they localize the positions of faults with most creditable accuracy.

48. After 3 years' practical experience of Mr. Schwendler's double balance duplex system it was found advisable to definitely abandon it in favor of another, differing from the ordinary differential duplex, in that the battery, and not the receiving instrument, is differentiated. A very similar method was described by Mr. O. Heaviside in 1873, but it had never been reduced to practice until Mr. J. A. Briggs, an Assistant Superintendent in this department, worked it out and brought it to the notice of the Director General.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES, AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

49. Appendix J. is a classified list of all telegraph lines, the property of this department in India, Burmah and Ceylon on the 31st March 1878. The following are the totals of line, wire and cable, contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1877 :—

Extent of system.

	Line.	Wire.	Cable.
1876-77	17839·67	39706·18	79·92
1877-78	18209·53	42687·33	108·43
Increase ...	369 86	2987·15	28 51

In addition to the above, the department maintained 3,225 miles of line and 10,749 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix I.

Principal works.

The principal works executed in each division are enumerated below :—

ARAKAN.

50. The suspension of the second wire, Calcutta to Rangoon and Elephant Point, was in active progress throughout the division during the whole working season, and was nearly completed by the end of the official year. The work included strengthening and improving the existing line, heavy jungle-clearing, and making numerous minor alterations in route. In connection with the additional wire, cables, aggregating 12,000 yards in length, were laid across the Mayu, Kurudi and Koladán rivers.

ASSAM.

51. From Bhukwamarri (on the left bank of the Brahmaputra opposite Dhubri) to Gauhati, a distance of about 137 miles, the telegraph line was shifted from its former route to the side of the recently-completed Assam Grand Trunk Road. The line was originally carried nearer the river than the new road, along the best route then available, but the difficulties of the country traversed were very great, and in the rainy season the line could only be followed for the purposes of inspection or repair on elephants. The change of route to the Trunk Road, which is bridged throughout, will much facilitate the work of the district officers and render telegraphic communication with Assam more reliable.

BENGAL.

52. No new departmental works of any importance were carried out in this division, but 20 miles of the East Indian Railway line between Beddiah and Kanu were re-constructed, and very extensive repairs effected over 937 miles more of the Company's telegraph system. Repairs of the Railway line were still in progress at the close of the year.

BOMBAY.

53. A line of two wires was erected for the use of the Railway along the Dhond-Munmad State Railway, a distance of 150 miles, and the old road line, 71 miles in length, between Poona and Ahmednuggur, dismantled. An additional wire was also suspended between Bombay and Poona, 119 miles.

BRITISH BURMAH.

54. The telegraph line from Bassein to Diamond Island was completed in December by the submersion of cables across the Bassein river, and from the main land near Pagoda Point to Diamond Island, the latter distance being about 10 miles. The cable used was manufactured in our workshops in Calcutta, and is of the strongest description, having been specially designed for the shallow, rocky sea in which it was to be laid. We have no special vessel for transporting and laying cables, and it was a work of no small difficulty to convey with the necessary precautions, this massive cable, weighing over 5½ tons per statute mile, from Calcutta to Diamond Island in a passenger steamer, and lay it from an ordinary cargo boat. Thanks to the assistance of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., of Captain James of the British India Steamer *Madras*, of Captain O'Brien of the Bassein Pilot Service, and to the excellent arrangements of Messrs. Hill and Luke of the Department, the work was carried through most successfully, and the important ship-signalling and meteorological station of Diamond Island thereby placed in telegraphic communication with the rest of India.

55. The second wire from Calcutta to Rangoon and Elephant Point was completed throughout this Division by the 16th March, and a number of private wires were erected in the vicinity of Rangoon to connect the offices with the rice mills of the principal firms. By the end of the year no less than 33½ miles of wire were in use for this purpose, and the demand for more wires still continues. A survey was commenced of the route of the proposed line of telegraph from Maulmain to Tavoy and Mergui, but owing to the setting in of the rains it was not carried on further than Tavoy.

DACCA.

56. The suspension of the second wire, Calcutta to Rangoon, completed last year as far as the Fenny River near Comillah, was continued and completed by the end of the year for a further distance of about 220 miles to the southernmost limit of the division. Cables for the circuit of the second wire were laid across the Pudda, Dhullesuri, Borrigunga, Megna and Katalia Ganj (Srimutti) Rivers, and the latter river was also spanned with steel wire. The following works were executed in connection with the telegraph lines on the Northern Bengal State Railway :—erection of a three-wire line from Parodha on the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Ganges, 14 miles; the submersion of a cable across the Ganges at Sara; construction of a line of two wires from Parbuttipore to Rungpore, 23 miles, and the extension of the main line for the joint use of this Department and the Railway from Julpigorie to Silligorie, 22 miles.

GANJAM.

57. The line from Cuttack to False Point, 64 miles in length, was completed and opened for traffic on the 22nd August. In June, two new gutta-percha cables, each three miles in length, were laid across the Godavery River near Rajamundry, to replace the previously existing India-rubber cables which had become defective.

MADRAS.

58. A wire, about 144 miles in length, was erected for departmental purposes along the South Indian Railway from Madras to Tinnevelly *viâ* Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura. In circuit on this wire are short-looped branches to Pondicherry and Tuticorin, and from Madura branches off a new two-wire line to Ramnad, 69 miles in length, constructed during the year for the Ceylon traffic. These additions have been made chiefly to supersede 200 miles of the coast line from Negapatam to Tuticorin, which was expensive and difficult to maintain and much exposed to the corrosive action of the sea air. In connection with famine operations, 58 miles of wire were suspended on the posts of the Madras Railway Company from Salem to Erode and Coimbatore to Metapollium, to enable the Government of Madras to communicate with the Collectors of Salem and Coimbatore at a time when, owing to the great pressure of grain traffic, the Madras Railway Telegraph Offices were obliged to restrict themselves to the despatch of Railway service messages only.

OUDH AND ROHILCUND.

59. A hill line, 18·5 miles in length, between Naini Tal and Ranikhet, required for military purposes, was completed in January. An extra wire was also erected from Bareilly to Chandausi, 45 miles, and one wire dismantled between Chandausi and Moradabad; by this arrangement Bareilly was made the junction station for Naini Tal, and it became possible to make considerable reduction in the cost of working the Moradabad Office.

PUNJAB.

60. Flying lines from Kohat and Peshawar, aggregating about 35 miles in length, were erected in connection with the military operations against the Jowakis, and 15 miles of the permanent line between Rawal Pindi and Kohat required entire re-construction when order had been restored in the district. An extra wire was erected from Lahore to Wazirabad, 62 miles, for the Sialkot traffic, and the hill line from Mussouri to Chakrata was completed early in the year. The construction of a three-wire line between Lahore and Jhelum, for the joint use of the Punjab Northern State Railway and of this department, was in progress, its completion near stations being delayed by the unfinished state of the Railway buildings.

RAJPUTANA.

61. A line of three wires was erected for the joint use of the department and the Sindia State Railway from Agra to the Chumbul River, a distance of about 40 miles; the departmental road line of two wires between Ajmere and Beawur, 32 miles, was moved on to the Western Rajputana State Railway, and two wires added for the use of the Railway.

SIND.

62. The fourth wire between Mooltan and Kotri, 508 miles, was completed and brought into use before the close of the year.

BELUCHISTAN.

63. At the commencement of the year the telegraph line had been erected from Jacobabad to Dadur, a distance of 103 miles. The line was completed to Quetta, 83 miles further, by the 17th May, and an office opened at that station the same day. At the close of the year, arrangements were in progress for extending the line from Quetta to Khelat.

KASHMIR.

64. His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir having intimated to the Government of India his desire to establish a telegraph line from Jummoo to Srinuggur and thence to Gilghit, it was arranged that all the material, except posts, should be supplied by this department, and that the services of an officer and construction-party should be placed at the disposal of the Maharajah for the execution of the work. Mr. Duthy, the officer nominated for the duty, commenced the line from Srinuggur towards Gilghit in August, and had completed 94 miles as far as Das by the 14th October, when further progress was stopped by the snow. On the 14th November, the section from Srinuggur towards Jummoo was commenced, and posts were erected as far as the northern foot of the Banihal Pass, when work on this section also was stopped by the snow. A commencement was then made from the Jummoo end and a short section of line completed by the end of the year. Progress was checked by the scarcity prevailing in Kashmir, and by regular and sufficient supplies of posts not being always available. Mr. Duthy and the men under his orders have been compelled to undergo much privation and exposure at high altitudes, and have deservedly earned the approbation of the Maharajah and of their own superior officers for the success so far achieved.

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

65. Appendix I is a return shewing the number of Telegraph Offices and extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed railways, together with the capital expended by the Telegraph Department on behalf of each railway. The return has been included in this report in accordance with the orders contained in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the orders of Government on the reports of 1875-76 and 1876-77. Care has been taken to distinguish between lines the property of the Telegraph Department and of Railway Companies, and between lines wholly used by railways and those in joint use of the Department and the railways.

Extent of Railway Telegraphs maintained.

66. On behalf of Guaranteed Railways we supervise 288 Telegraph Offices and maintain 5,542 miles of line and 14,378 miles of wire, of which, 3,216 miles of line, 10,642 miles of wire are the property of the Companies. On behalf of State railways (excluding Ceylon), we supervise 196 Telegraph Offices and maintain 2,154 miles of line and 4,293 miles of wire. Of the miles of line, 2,269 on Guaranteed and 1,700 on State railways are "joint," that is, the posts carry both Railway and Government wires. The very considerable economy which has resulted from these joint lines both to the Government and the railways is self-evident. The grand totals of miles of line and wire in India and Ceylon maintained by the Department in connection with railways on the 31st March last amounted to 7,791 and 18,778, respectively.

Capital expended.

67. Some omissions will be noticed in the column of Appendix I, shewing the capital spent on behalf of the various railways. Owing to the unfinished state of the lines and other causes, it has not yet been found possible to make up to date the telegraph capital accounts of certain railways, and the figures given merely represent the progress made by the end of the year.

68. The transfer to this department of the maintenance of the lines and offices of the East Indian, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways took effect early in the year.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

Stores and workshops.

69. The following are the principal items of expenditure under this head during the year:—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	1,69,931
London stores, including freight and landing charges ...	3,77,175
Workshop and Press	1,72,513
Store-keeping	94,401
Stationery received from the Superintendent of Stationery without charge, and value of printing done by the Superintendent of Government Printing	38,027
TOTAL ...	8,52,347

70. Under the head of "Purchase of Stores in India" is included a sum of Rs. 74,311 for stores received from the East Indian Railway, and Rs. 34,680 from the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

71. The value of the outturn from the workshops was Rs. 3,63,446, and from the Press Rs. 40,362 against Rs. 2,69,546 and Rs. 30,369, respectively, during the previous year.

72. The total value of stores received and issued amounted to Rs. 17,96,199, and the store-keeping charges amounted to Rs. 94,401, or 5·2 per cent.

CEYLON.

Summary of financial results.

73. Appendix A contains the usual summary of financial results of the Ceylon Telegraphs from the 1st January 1869, the date of their transfer to the Indian Government, up to the end of the year 1877-78.

74. There has been no capital outlay by the Indian Government during the year, and after taking credit for certain small recoveries on capital account, the total of the account as regards the Indian Government now stands at Rs. 67,578. Under present arrangements, the Ceylon Government furnishes the funds for all capital works. The net loss on working for the year amounts to Rs. 29,524, and from the transfer up to the end of the year to Rs. 2,03,906, exclusive of all interest charges.

75. The following is an abstract of the Revenue Account compared with the figures of the previous year.

Expenditure.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs of Lines	13,545	20,142	Message Revenue ...	92,522	99,735
Repairs to Buildings (Departmentally)	4	462	Miscellaneous	52	735
Direction Accounts, &c., (share of general charges) ...	10,333	10,650	Received for maintenance of Ceylon Railway line ...	900	900
Superintendence	28,654	26,022	Total Receipts ...	93,474	1,01,370
Line Maintenance Establishment	10,060	11,169	Net Loss ...	20,396	29,524
Signalling	45,752	54,236		1,13,870	1,30,894
Tools and Plant	4,630	2,785			
Value of printed forms supplied from India	1,949	5,023			
Total Expenditure ...	1,14,927	1,30,489			
Deduct share of charges for Direction Account, &c., debitable to capital	1,057	405*			
Net Revenue Expenditure...	1,13,870	1,30,894			

Causes of increased expenditure.

76. The excess expenditure has been caused chiefly in the items "Repairs of Lines" and "Signalling." The posts used in the Island are almost entirely of wood, and as many of the lines are comparatively old, a large number of posts have to be renewed annually. The heavy expenditure that has been incurred on this account for some years past is, however, now beginning to tell, and the general stability of the lines is much improved. The increase in "Signalling" is mainly due to increments of salary earned by the establishment, including some arrears on this account.

Receipts.

77. Message revenue shews an increase of Rs. 7,213 over the previous year. The receipts under this head during the last four years have been as follows, shewing a steady but slower growth than the message revenue of India :—

1874-75	71,830
1875-76	81,264
1876-77	92,522
1877-78	99,735

Extensions.

78. The line between the office of the Breakwater Engineer at Colombo and the Mahari Quarry, which was in progress at the end of last year, was completed on the 15th April, and an additional wire, 13 miles in length, was added for the use of the Ceylon Railway between Rambukkana and Kaduganawa.

New Offices.

79. One new office was opened during the year at Panaduri between Colombo and Galle.

Extent of System.

80. On the 31st March 1878, the Ceylon Telegraph system, including the Railway line, consisted of 619 miles of line, 787 miles of wire, and 13 Departmental and 13 Railway offices.

PERSONAL.

81. The loss that the Department and the Government sustained by the death of the late lamented Major-General D. G. Robinson, R. E., received due acknowledgment in the following Resolution of Government, dated 3rd August 1877, which was published in the *Gazette of India* :—

"The Governor General in Council has received, with deep regret, intelligence of the death at sea, near Aden, on the 27th ultimo, of Colonel Daniel George Robinson, R.E., Director General of Telegraphs in India.

"By the untimely death of this officer, the State has lost an able and zealous public servant. Colonel Robinson earned early distinction in the Punjab campaigns, and after a lengthened period of valuable service in the Survey Department, he directed, with marked success, during the last twelve years, the constantly expanding operations of the Telegraph Department—a department which he was mainly instrumental in reorganizing and raising to its present state of high efficiency."

82. Expressions of regret and esteem were also received from the heads of the Telegraph Administrations of Germany and Italy, and from the Director of the International Telegraph Bureau at Berne, with all of whom the late Major-General Robinson had been associated in the International Telegraph Conferences at Berne, Rome and St. Petersburg.

83. Mr. Cappel officiated as Director General from the 9th July 1877, the date of Major-General Robinson's departure on leave, until the 5th January 1878, when he was relieved by the undersigned on his return from furlough.

Simla,
The 1st November 1878.

R. Murray, *Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

* This item is an addition caused by recoveries having been made on capital account.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1877-78.

Capital Outlay.		Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Net Charge for Interest.		Percentage of Revenue and Charge on Capital Outlay to end of year.		Number of Miles.		
During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Existing lines with buildings and first equipment connected with them ...	10,75,978	2,42,45,416										
Workshop and press capital	29,344	2,29,574										
Materials	4,499	98,644										
Storehouses	67	4,45,709										
Quarters for officers	...	10,425										
Stores	1,90,395	23,74,694										
Balance of suspense heads ...	16,411	82,918										
Total existing ...	9,03,072	2,74,87,380										
Lines, buildings, and stores abandoned	1,617	55,26,222										
	9,01,455	3,30,13,602	32,20,882	2,94,10,218	30,09,230	4,20,88,934	2,11,652	1,26,78,716	12,18,923	1,45,11,859	10,07,271	2,71,90,576	89·08	127·48	17,609·23	12,011·14	104·82
Lines in operation	3,659	67,578	1,01,370	7,08,611	1,30,894	9,12,517	29,524	2,03,906	14,100	1,09,850	43,624	3,13,756	227·75	293·28	609·35	676·19	3·61

A.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1877-78 calculated on expenditure of the Government of India only.

Capital Outlay.		Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Net Charge for Interest.		Percentage of Revenue and Capital Outlay to end of year.		Number of Miles.		
During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	3,659	67,578	1,01,370	7,08,611	1,30,894	9,12,517	29,524	2,03,906	14,100	1,09,850	43,624	3,13,756	227·75	293·28	609·35	676·19	3·61

B.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1877-78 calculated on all expenditure including value of lines taken over without payment.

Capital Outlay.		Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Net Charge for Interest.		Percentage of Revenue and Capital Outlay to end of year.		Number of Miles.		
During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	3,659	3,11,133	1,01,370	7,08,611	1,30,894	9,12,517	29,524	2,03,906	14,100	1,09,850	43,624	3,13,756	227·75	293·28	609·35	676·19	3·61

N. B.—The figures in antique are deductions.

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent," and of Foreign Messages "Received" and in "Transit" during the year 1877-78, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1877-78.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan	56	1,703	0	7,430	15,993	8	1	10	7	601	3,164	0	569	1,713	7	8,021	19,157	8	8,590	20,870	15
Assam	6,999	15,780	6	24,091	34,195	11	...	...	...	140	541	6	6,999	15,780	6	24,144	34,737	1	31,143	50,517	7
Bellary	4,848	22,683	14	35,838	46,900	15	10	375	12	218	811	0	4,858	23,059	10	36,056	47,711	15	40,914	70,771	9
Bengal	17,830	55,538	13	186,611	2,05,341	12	292	6,901	2	27,090	1,46,294	12	18,122	62,439	15	216,604	4,51,633	8	234,726	5,14,073	7
Bombay	17,401	63,797	15	208,967	2,02,637	0	620	6,078	3	86,318	3,72,312	10	18,021	69,876	2	295,279	6,54,949	10	313,300	7,24,825	12
B. Burma	5,780	19,701	4	60,760	1,19,062	4	30	192	12	10,657	39,655	4	5,810	19,894	0	71,441	1,58,717	8	77,251	1,78,611	8
Ceylon	1,792	2,717	8	59,112	1,01,951	7	51	375	9	4,500	24,399	8	1,843	3,123	1	63,612	1,26,311	15	65,455	1,29,435	0
Dacca	821	1,702	14	10,761	18,818	0	...	...	...	118	693	4	821	1,702	14	10,882	19,511	4	11,703	21,214	2
Ganjam	4,206	13,017	8	71,930	1,10,497	7	...	...	...	726	2,408	14	4,206	13,017	8	72,656	1,12,906	5	76,862	1,25,923	13
Indore	3,282	8,139	14	48,092	61,022	4	...	...	...	73	347	0	3,282	8,139	14	48,165	61,369	4	51,447	69,509	2
Madras	9,435	48,098	14	102,339	1,64,563	13	144	2,094	14	38,558	1,76,556	9	9,579	50,193	12	140,897	3,41,119	6	150,476	3,91,312	2
Malabar	3,178	11,367	8	61,736	95,213	3	13	578	10	1,143	4,000	5	3,191	11,946	2	62,879	99,219	8	66,070	1,11,165	10
Nagpur	3,185	9,562	14	22,494	26,497	7	2	79	3	76	252	15	3,187	9,642	1	22,570	26,750	6	25,757	36,392	7
Oudh and Rohilkand	4,963	14,362	4	28,610	33,345	3	21	487	7	249	1,011	12	4,884	14,849	11	28,859	34,356	15	33,743	49,206	10
Punjab	29,153	1,23,016	1	69,271	1,00,462	15	504	12,980	5	741	3,742	13	29,657	1,35,916	6	70,012	1,04,145	12	99,669	2,40,062	2
Rajputana	2,321	6,733	4	14,517	18,665	13	...	...	...	32	159	12	2,321	6,733	4	14,549	18,825	9	16,870	25,559	13
Sindh	8,172	30,252	12	30,724	40,782	2	571	5,752	15	13,564	67,480	12	8,743	36,005	11	44,288	1,08,272	14	53,031	1,44,278	9
Total	1,23,834	4,48,206	9	10,46,120	15,85,899	12	2,259	35,527	3	1,24,801	5,84,777	8	1,26,093	4,84,033	12	12,70,921	24,19,668	4	13,97,014	29,03,702	0
News Free Messages																				7,958	7,958	8
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press'																					61,800	0
Grand Total																				13,04,372	30,44,171	8

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1876-77.

Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
528	1,910	4	6,587	13,765	0	...	...		527	3,025	2	528	1,910	4	7,115	16,788	2	7,643	18,703	6
4,514	9,965	12	15,124	21,584	15	3	29	10	91	437	7	1,517	9,994	6	15,218	22,022	6	19,735	32,017	12
3,236	13,007	14	31,965	42,579	10	1	2	8	211	771	14	3,237	13,010	6	32,176	43,625	8	35,413	56,635	14
18,236	54,568	15	154,161	2,59,941	13	256	7,713	2	20,153	1,30,948	6	18,492	62,282	1	174,314	3,90,887	3	192,806	4,53,169	4
12,962	45,242	2	176,167	2,61,041	6	345	3,079	1	57,176	2,61,021	7	13,307	48,321	3	233,343	5,22,062	13	246,650	5,70,383	16
5,240	15,823	4	52,331	1,01,329	7	21	165	8	6,177	29,771	13	5,261	15,988	12	59,508	1,30,101	1	64,769	1,46,089	13
1,187	2,735	8	51,177	89,229	9	56	621	2	4,247	24,201	9	1,243	3,356	10	55,424	1,13,431	2	57,017	1,21,787	12
634	1,537	2	9,836	18,439	10				87	471	3	634	1,537	2	9,923	18,911	13	10,557	20,449	15
2,381	7,049	8	56,047	89,845	15	...	...		501	1,771	3	2,381	7,049	8	56,548	91,617	2	58,929	98,666	10
1,996	4,993	0	30,576	37,845	14	...	...		52	231	12	1,996	4,993	0	30,628	38,076	10	32,624	43,069	10
7,456	27,862	7	88,776	1,38,284	15	62	639	4	21,628	90,680	2	7,497	28,501	11	110,404	2,28,964	1	117,901	2,57,466	12
3,137	10,911	3	58,366	90,24	6	32	338	5	1,243	4,749	11	3,169	11,250	8	59,612	94,773	0	62,781	1,06,023	8
2,713	8,884	2	20,028	24,890	9	1	1	15	36	114	12	2,714	8,886	1	20,064	25,005	5	22,781	33,891	6
3,963	9,495	12	21,578	28,650	7	...	...	...	221	965	3	3,963	9,495	12	21,799	29,615	10	25,762	39,111	6
25,142	87,643	6	62,266	91,371	2	404	9,119	1	691	3,522	11	25,546	96,762	7	62,957	94,893	13	88,503	1,91,656	4
2,092	5,564	8	15,748	21,194	15				41	251	4	2,092	5,564	8	15,789	21,445	3	17,791	26,910	11
5,198	19,050	8	22,796	31,386	5	730	7,126	8	20,036	95,044	8	5,928	26,177	0	42,832	1,26,430	13	48,760	1,52,607	13
1,23,834	3,26,245	3	8,74,314	13,61,172	14	1,914	28,867	0	1,23,771	6,55,673	15	1,25,748	3,55,112	3	9,97,486	20,16,845	13	11,23,234	23,71,959	0
† Deduct value of unpaid State and Press messages sent from Famine Offices, erroneously credited to Revenue in 1877																			1,772	7
																			23,70,187	9
News-Free Messages																			7,107	1,16,417	0
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press'																				1,956	4
Grand Total																			11,16,340	25,29,778	13

Total Paid Messages.		No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland.	Departmental	880,000	15,02,585	6
	Railway ...	92,816	94,562	11
Foreign.	Departmental	135,552	6,83,600	11
	Railway ...	133	340	4
	Total	1,109,036	23,71,359	0

Total Paid Messages.		No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland.	Departmental	1,049,323	19,17,694	1
	Railway ...	120,631	1,16,403	4
Foreign.	Departmental	186,770	8,68,749	10
	Railway ...	290	855	1
	Total ...	1,357,014	29,03,702	0

This Return includes 189 messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa, and their Dependencies, the value of which, viz., Rs. 834, was not paid to the Indian Telegraph Department.

Error of Rs. 5,980-15, value of Stamped Service Taxee Telegrams included in Inland Private Collections rectified, *i.e.*, deducted from Inland and added to Foreign Private Collection.

** These Statistics do not represent the actual Revenue credited to Ceylon in the Revenue Accounts.

INCREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan	40	...	...	842	2,225	8	1	10	7	74	138	14	41	10	7	916	2,364	6	957	2,374	13
Assam	2,485	5,514	10	8,880	12,610	12	...	...	...	46	103	15	2,485	5,514	10	8,926	12,714	11	11,411	18,529	5
Bellary	1,602	9,676	0	3,853	4,027	5	9	373	4	7	59	2	1,611	10,049	4	3,860	4,086	7	5,471	14,135	11
Bengal	1,574	969	14	35,353	45,399	15	42	...	...	6,937	16,248	6	1,616	969	14	42,290	61,648	5	43,906	62,618	3
Bombay	4,439	18,555	13	32,494	31,595	10	275	2,999	2	29,142	1,00,681	5	4,714	21,554	15	61,636	1,32,276	15	66,350	1,53,831	14
B. Burma	540	3,878	0	7,953	17,732	13	9	29	4	4,180	10,583	7	549	3,907	4	12,133	28,316	4	12,682	32,223	8
Ceylon	295	12	0	7,935	12,721	14	...	...	...	213	...	...	295	12	0	8,148	12,721	14	8,443	12,733	14
Dacca	187	165	12	928	384	6	...	...	...	31	209	1	187	165	12	959	593	7	1,146	759	3
Ganjam	1,825	5,968	0	15,883	20,651	8	...	...	...	222	637	11	1,825	5,968	0	16,105	21,289	3	17,930	27,257	3
Indore	1,286	3,146	14	17,516	23,176	6	...	...	...	14	112	4	1,286	3,146	14	17,530	23,288	10	18,816	26,435	8
Madras	2,030	20,236	7	13,563	26,268	14	82	1,455	10	17,530	85,876	7	2,112	21,692	1	31,093	1,12,145	5	33,205	1,33,837	6
Malabar	41	456	5	3,370	4,972	13	...	240	5	...	...	...	41	696	10	3,370	4,972	13	3,411	5,669	7
Nagpur	467	676	12	2,468	1,636	14	1	77	4	40	104	3	468	756	0	2,508	1,741	1	2,976	2,497	1
Oudh and Rohilkund	900	4,866	8	7,032	5,294	12	21	487	7	28	76	9	921	5,353	15	7,060	5,371	5	7,981	10,725	4
Punjab	3,827	35,372	11	7,005	9,031	13	100	3,741	4	60	219	15	3,927	39,153	15	7,955	9,251	12	10,982	48,405	11
Rajputana	319	1,168	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	1,168	12	...	...	...	319	1,168	12
Sindh	2,974	11,202	4	7,928	9,425	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,974	11,202	4	7,928	9,425	13	10,902	20,628	1
Total	24,831	1,22,168	10	1,73,003	2,27,167	0	540	9,453	15	58,514	2,15,051	3	25,371	1,31,622	9	2,31,517	4,42,208	3	2,56,888	5,73,830	12
Net Increase and Decrease on the figures of the previous year.	24,831	1,21,961	6††	1,71,772	2,24,717	14	345	6,960	3	51,030	1,78,703	9	25,176	1,28,921	9††	2,22,802	4,03,421	7	2,47,978	5,32,343	0††

DECREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan	...	207	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	4	...	...	...	...	207	4
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	10	...	...	...	3	29	10	...	...	...	3	29	10
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	842	0	...	...	...	...	842	0	...	...	...	...	842	0
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	248	9	...	4,941	1	5	248	9	...	4,941	1	5	5,189	10
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	103	743	5	19	...	...	103	743	5	122	743	5
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	1,231	2,439	2	...	...	...	9	99	8	...	...	...	1,240	2,538	10	1,240	2,538	10
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	1,373	9	7,372	30,563	12	168	1,373	9	7,372	30,563	12	7,540	31,937	5
Total	...	207	4	1,231	2,439	2	195	2,493	12	7,484	36,347	10	195	2,701	0	8,715	38,786	12	8,910	41,487	12
Net Increase and Decrease on the figures of the previous year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

The value of concessions in favour of *Press* Messages during the year was Rs. 1,27,293-4; credit has not been taken for this amount.

†† Rs. 4,773-7 should be added, see note.†

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1877-78.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	*Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.
INDIAN.																											
Sent	10,076	70,916	13	2231	10,926	5	531	2,146	8	12,558	2,23,288	6	25	81	15	10,549	12,646	12	739	4,197	7	3770	6,129	2	70,188	3,60,933	4
Received	8,601	45,701	15	1098	4,941	6	603	2,867	11	41,100	1,54,046	12	25	70	13	7,407	27,522	13	663	2,551	15	2308	3,927	2	61,805	2,41,633	5
TOTAL ...	18,677	1,16,621	12	3332	15,867	11	1134	5,014	3	83,658	3,77,335	2	50	152	12	17,956	70,169	9	1402	7,049	4	9084	10,356	4	1,32,293	6,02,566	9
TRANSIT.																											
From East to West ...	232	1,022	12	8	16	2	39	161	15	26,820	1,31,798	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	670	5	2	14	1	27,206	1,33,697	2
From West to East ...	2,102	8,732	5	289	1 035	0	20	84	8	24,682	1,16,697	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	130	12	27,090	1,26,680	0
From West to West ...	†143	2,507	0	†4	19	13	†24	75	11	‡299	4,061	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	6,664	1
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	15	1	6	15
TOTAL ...	2,477	12,202	1	281	1,071	5	83	325	2	51,810	2,52,557	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	670	5	20	151	12	54,767	2,67,038	2
GRAND TOTAL ...																									1,87,060	8,69,604	11

* Cable Office opened on 27th May 1877.—Figures from May to September were shown in column *vid* Madras in the monthly returns.
† *Vid* Karachi and Bombay.
‡ *Vid* Bombay and Karachi.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1877-78.

ROUTE.		Number of messages by each route (exclusive of Transit.) To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European.	*Viâ* Teheran ...	8,601	10,076	18,677	16·73	18·19	17·48
	„ Turkey ...	1,098	2,234	3,332	2·14	4·03	3·12
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachee	603	531	1,134	1·17	0·96	1·06
Red Sea ...	*Viâ* Suez ...	41,100	42,558	83,658	79·96	76·82	78·34
	TOTAL ...	51,402	55,399	106,801	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of complaints in which this Department is concerned for 1877-78.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of complaints received. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Admitted. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Not investigated for want of documents. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.
Non-delivery ...	131	11	17	159	46	3	5	54	72	7	12	13	1	...	105
	142	*36*	*36*	*214*	*59*	*8*	*18*	*85*	*80*	*29*	*18*	*4*	...	...	*131*
Delay ...	68	6	6	80	57	5	3	65	11	1	3	...	...	...	15
	72	*19*	22	*113*	*58*	*16*	8	82	*10*	4	*13*	4	...	...	31
Error ...	*79*	8	28	115	73	**5**	26	104	**5**	2	2	1	1	...	11
	64	8	23	*95*	58	8	*21*	*87*	**6**	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous ...	9	2	4	15	7	...	2	10	2	1	2	2	...	...	5
	1	...	*4*	*5*	...	...	*3*	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL ...	287	27	55	369	183	13	36	233	90	11	19	19	2	...	136
	279	*63*	*85*	*427*	*175*	*32*	*50*	*257*	*98*	*33*	*36*	8	...	...	*175*

The figures in italics are those for last year corrected for increase of traffic.
The percentages of increase of traffic were—
Inland ... ... 10·16 per cent. | Foreign ... ... 37·96 per cent.
Railway ... ... 30·15 „ | Total ... ... 22·35 „

Synopsis of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1877-78.

Nature of complaints.	Number of complaints received. Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Disposed of. Admitted. Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. On technical grounds. Railway.	Foreign.	Being groundless. Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Transferred not yet disposed. Railway.	Foreign.	Not being supported by prescribed documents. Railway.	Foreign.	Transfer forbidden by Convention. Railway.	Foreign.
Balance from last year ...	2	21	23	...	16	16	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	...	*34*	*34*	...	*31*	*31*	...	*2*	...	...	*2*	...	*7*	...	...	...	...
Non-delivery ...	35	59	94	13	24	37	13	2	...	1	17	...	1	...	1	...	...
	8	*65*	*73*	**4**	*19*	*23*	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delay ...	10	16	26	8	5	13	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	*20*	*25*	2	*9*	*11*	*3*	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Error ...	13	50	63	9	20	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	4	*31*	*35*	*3*	*9*	*12*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	*9*	*10*	...	*3*	*4*	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	60	148	208	30	65	95	15	6	...	1	22	2	4	...	1	...	...
	18	*159*	*177*	*10*	*71*	*81*	6	*2*	...	*1*	*9*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...

The figur es in italics are those for last year.

Nature of complaints.	Number of paid messages both incoming and outgoing. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Balance from last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-delivery ...	...	...	...	·030	·032	·031
	...	...	...	*·008*	*·018*	*·032*
Delay ...	...	...	...	·008	·008	·008
	...	...	...	*·005*	*·015*	*·010*
Error ...	1,20,631	1,87,060	3,07,701	·009	·026	·020
	92,683	*1,35,685*	*2,28,368*	*·004*	*·023*	*·015*
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	·001	·001	·000
	...	...	...	*·001*	*·006*	*·005*
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	·049	·079	·069
	...	...	...	*·018*	*·117*	*·077*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2ND HALVES OF MAY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 544, 545, 632, 633, 636 AND 637 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH AND 21ST JUNE 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralor, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past fortnight.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
H. A. Districts.	1st half of May 1879.																														
	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 14	...	...	...	8 3	8 8	7 1	0 85	0 85	0 85	8 14	8 14	8 11	14 9	14 9	13 9	11 9	11 9	9 11	11 12	11 9	9 11	
	Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 8	6 11	14 14	14 14	11 12	9 5	9 5	9 5	13 4	12 4	12 3	9 6	9 2	8 13	4 11	4 9	4 7	
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	0 130	0 130	0 130	9 3	8 8	8 12	12 10	12 10	12 10	8 13	8 13	7 13	7 11	7 9	7 7	
	2nd half of May 1879.																															
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	6 0	9 4	10 9	9 10	0 108	0 108	0 108	8 11	8 11	6 13	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	7 4	6 12	8 0	8 0	7 14	9 2	10 9	8 14	0 80	0 80	0 80	6 10	6 10	6 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goalpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	8 6	0 140	0 140	0 120	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	0 200	0 200	0 200	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 6	0 160	0 160	0 160	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	6 8	0 120	0 120	0 120	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	6 6	0 120	0 120	0 120	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khási & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 6	6 6	0 120	0 120	0 120	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 6	6 8	0 160	0 160	0 160	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 1	0 85	0 85	0 85	
	Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 6	14 14	14 14	14 14	
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	0 130	0 130	0 130	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1878.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	857	1,028,513	32,04,409	24,66,526	7,37,883
South Indian	609	610,132	16,17,002	10,65,214	5,51,788
Great Indian Peninsula	1,268½	3,001,277	1,13,86,755	70,39,096	43,47,659
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	532,737	27,35,978	16,05,443	11,30,535
East Indian, Main Line	1,283*a*	3,343,914	1,66,17,356	61,96,871	1,04,20,485
„ Jubbulpore Line	224	420,912	17,95,143	7,47,859	10,47,284
Eastern Bengal	171½*b*	324,833	25,21,399	9,88,115	15,33,284
Oudh and Rohilkhand	545	643,528	21,23,251	12,10,653	9,12,598
Punjab and Delhi	566	790,839	35,88,686	20,84,614	15,04,072
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	3,54,427	4,15,496	—61,069
Sind	110	85,963	3,49,956	3,60,912	—10,956
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	20,264	55,518	42,034	13,484
Nalhati „	27½	20,531	40,982	33,187	7,795
Rajputana „	428¼	478,234	13,18,656	8,94,152	4,24,504
Holkar and Neemuch „	169	175,302	4,29,905	3,44,330	85,575
Khamgaon *c* „	8	2,048	6,876	7,648	—772
Amraoti „	6	2,232	22,719	14,985	7,734
Wardha Valley „	45	16,875	56,050	65,494	—9,444
Nizam's „	121	138,088	3,65,266	2,97,466	67,800
Tirhoot „	76	61,377	2,13,017	1,68,195	44,822
Punjab Northern „	103⅛	121,530	4,72,415	4,53,734	18,681
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	161	136,500	3,87,922	4,61,919	—73,997
Northern Bengal „	218	168,954	5,31,293	4,41,703	89,590
Sindia „	35½	19,945	44,872	59,235	—14,363
Dhond and Manmad *c* „	145½	16,253	71,169	92,101	—20,932
Indus Valley „	381	238,152	5,72,109	7,03,550	—1,31,441
Gackwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *d*	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *d*	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,031 1/12	12,398,933	5,08,83,131	2,82,60,532	2,26,22,599

a.—Includes 3 miles, the length of the Barh Branch of the Tirhoot Railway.
b.—Includes 13 miles of the Poradaha Section, Northern Bengal Railway.
c.—The line was re-opened for traffic on the 15th November 1878.
d.—Revenue accounts not received.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam-boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	13,73,825	17,00,265	11,265	...	1,19,054	32,04,409
South Indian	9,15,599	6,57,832	11,555	...	32,016	16,17,002
Great Indian Peninsula	31,19,938	77,54,291	23,066	...	4,89,460	1,13,86,755
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	10,90,072	15,76,491	12,215	517	56,683	27,35,978
East Indian, Main Line	47,06,788	1,12,81,998	25,004	17,933	5,85,633	1,66,17,356
„ Jubbulpore Line	5,05,889	11,32,125	1,573	...	1,55,556	17,95,143
Eastern Bengal	6,98,114	15,34,226	3,513	2,65,232	20,314	25,21,399
Oudh and Rohilkhand	8,85,202	10,45,252	5,850	...	1,86,917	21,23,251
Punjab and Delhi	16,90,907	17,12,927	9,391	...	1,75,461	35,88,686
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	3,54,427	...	3,54,427
Sind	77,756	2,33,837	1,660	...	36,703	3,49,956
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	38,791	15,812	124	...	1,291	55,518
Nalhati „	27,291	13,211	448	...	32	40,982
Rajputana „	4,21,513	8,68,959	4,824	...	23,360	13,18,656
Holkar and Neemuch „	1,80,561	2,33,964	968	...	14,412	4,29,905
Khamgaon „	1,303	4,599	...	...	974	6,876
Amraoti „	5,413	17,246	...	...	60	22,719
Wardha Valley „	11,931	43,419	260	...	440	56,050
Nizam's „	1,32,787	2,31,893	617	...	469	3,65,266
Tirhoot „	89,244	72,178	1,590	44,778	5,227	2,13,017
Punjab Northern „	2,23,139	2,35,464	1,079	...	12,733	4,72,415
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	3,14,947	66,680	1,270	...	5,025	3,87,922
Northern Bengal „	1,95,495	2,23,287	2,483	57,514	52,514	5,31,293
Sindia „	27,196	16,953	419	...	304	44,872
Dhond and Manmad „	23,350	42,951	683	...	4,185	71,169
Indus Valley „	2,29,084	3,18,543	3,489	18,061	2,932	5,72,109
Gackwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,69,86,135	3,10,33,403	1,23,376	7,58,462	19,81,755	5,08,83,131

a.—Revenue accounts not received.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Average fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Average fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Average fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Average fare.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous, including parcel, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	18·00	7,464	90,760	7·00	33,436	1,25,489	3·50	1,028,383	8,70,016	2·00	279,082	1,14,837	1,348,365	12,01,102	23	1,190	1,71,533	13,73,825	...	13,73,825
South Indian	8·00	8,486	15,230	3·00	55,596	32,276	...	...	...	2·00	2,407,817	8,29,888	2,471,899	8,77,394	2	50	38,155	9,15,599	...	9,15,599
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	16,382	2,31,043	9·00	83,457	5,20,332	4·00	230,397	5,94,078	2·50	1,833,506	12,42,477	2,163,742	25,87,930	470	6,495	5,25,621	31,20,046	108*a*	31,19,938
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	7,810	27,608	7·00	63,663	83,014	...	...	...	4·00 & 2·50	2,380,828	8,73,774	2,452,301	9,84,396	4,142	23,368	82,308	10,90,072	...	10,90,072
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	21,318	2,09,403	9·00	78,150	3,48,914	4·50	251,890	1,97,698	3·00	3,050,515	33,87,438	3,401,873	41,43,453	6,331	29,000	5,34,394	47,06,847	59*b*	47,06,788
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,345	39,588	9·00	17,672	85,890	4·50	2,209	10,906	3·00	131,130	2,82,944	153,356	4,19,328	...	...	86,564	5,05,892	3*a*	5,05,889
Eastern Bengal	12·00	12,498	24,313	6·00	25,297	22,156	4·50	202,369	1,73,760	3·00	754,214	3,89,008	994,378	6,09,237	1,315	7,196	81,681	6,98,114	...	6,98,114
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	10,622	41,231	...	...	...	2·00	1,292,489	7,50,912	1,303,111	7,92,143	...	...	93,059	8,85,202	...	8,85,202
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·69	8,181	85,932	8·98	45,156	1,77,219	4·48	9,384	18,481	2·44	1,374,646	10,14,385	1,437,367	12,96,017	...	...	3,94,890	16,90,907	...	16,90,907
Sind	14·81	861	5,236	7·37	3,354	6,221	3·63	3,205	4,355	2·39	55,160	50,341	62,580	66,153	...	...	11,603	77,756	...	77,756
Calcutta & South-Eastern (State)	18·00	190	239	9·00	1,626	856	3·24	175,441	26,908	2·54	116,442	9,804	293,699	37,807	...	...	984	38,791	...	38,791
Nalhati (State) ...	17·61	525	1,262	5·29	3,514	2,399	...	...	...	3·52	63,433	21,752	67,472	25,413	...	...	1,878	27,291	...	27,291
Rajputana „ ...	9·63	1,744	8,077	5·11	8,180	11,653	...	...	...	2·01	655,941	3,60,347	665,865	3,80,077	736	138	41,298	4,21,513	...	4,21,513
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	16·84	1,263	4,785	8·42	5,271	8,078	2·81	13,409	9,621	2·11	357,476	1,39,759	377,419	1,62,243	11	362	17,956	1,80,561	...	1,80,561
Khamgaon „ ...	18·00	126	75	9·00	276	84	4·00	446	80	2·50	9,112	975	9,960	1,214	...	...	89	1,303	...	1,303
Amraoti „ ...	18·00	558	257	9·00	1,244	316	4·00	10,057	1,260	2·50	39,291	3,102	51,150	4,935	...	...	478	5,413	...	5,413
Wardha Valley „ ...	18·00	143	350	9·00	207	233	4·00	1,237	564	2·50	33,632	9,789	35,219	10,936	...	...	995	11,931	...	11,931
Nizam's „ ...	18·00	1,112	7,142	9·00	4,226	12,306	4·00	4,617	8,850	2·50	107,078	86,989	117,933	1,15,287	...	...	17,500	1,32,787	...	1,32,787
Tirhoot „ ...	15·95	1,474	4,229	9·55	1,777	3,387	...	...	...	2·39	197,431	76,201	200,682	83,817	...	...	5,427	89,244	...	89,244
Punjab Northern „ ...	8·12	1,756	5,773	2·80	7,752	8,599	...	...	...	1·79	443,003	1,51,982	452,511	1,66,354	...	...	56,800	2,23,154	15*b*	2,23,139
Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley (State)	10·14	2,096	6,175	5·07	17,933	14,060	...	...	...	2·53	397,088	2,78,731	417,117	2,98,966	...	...	16,297	3,15,263	316*b*	3,14,947
Northern Bengal (State) ...	18·00	982	9,879	9·00	2,923	9,724	...	...	...	2·50	258,858	1,41,766	262,763	1,61,369	...	...	34,126	1,95,495	...	1,95,495
Sindia „ ...	9·63	458	890	5·11	1,422	934	...	...	...	2·01	67,379	21,983	69,259	23,807	...	...	3,389	27,196	...	27,196
Dhond and Manmad „ ...	18·00	139	647	9·00	1,303	1,824	...	...	...	2·50	23,079	18,180	24,521	20,651	...	...	2,699	23,350	...	23,350
Indus Valley „ ...	13·89	912	5,869	6·94	2,450	7,545	...	...	...	2·31	238,408	1,64,965	241,770	1,78,379	...	...	50,705	2,29,084	...	2,29,084
Dabhoi (Native State) *c* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *c*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	98,823	7,84,762	...	476,507	15,24,740	...	1,933,044	19,16,577	...	16,567,938	1,04,22,329	19,076,312	1,46,48,408	13,062	67,799	22,70,429	1,69,86,636	501	1,69,86,135

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings and overcharges. | *b*.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *c*.—Revenue Accounts not received.

No. IV.

DETAILS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	33,047,840	16,01,681	649,966	78,368	7,290	542	17,111	729	18,945	17,00,265	...	17,00,265
South Indian	13,629,772	6,38,936	22,191	1,790	498,668	14,719	...	...	2,387	6,57,832	...	6,57,832
Great Indian Peninsula	168,010,913	75,28,758	783,176	86,788	514,696	16,094	648,415	29,522	1,23,565	77,84,727	30,436*d*	77,54,291
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	27,843,953	14,66,971	169,226	14,642	611,740	19,117	20,043	1,076	74,685	15,76,491	...	15,76,491
East Indian, Main Line	214,805,005	91,24,654	5,629,317	4,59,384	661,065	13,815	61,356,906	16,61,604	22,542	1,12,81,999	1*a*	1,12,81,998
„ Jubbulpore Line	29,279,139	10,87,031	201,067	17,024	84,367	2,402	1,076,696	24,891	777	11,32,125	...	11,32,125
Eastern Bengal	20,159,778	15,03,587	39,792	3,023	100,828	2,101	612,638	22,562	2,953	15,34,226	...	15,34,226
Oudh and Rohilkhand	31,960,614	10,15,168	214,442	16,214	739,776	10,294	22,799	735	2,841	10,45,252	...	10,45,252
Punjab and Delhi	29,816,006	14,71,355	2,115,471	1,97,901	289,097	7,009	611,082	21,656	15,006	17,12,927	...	17,12,927
Sind	3,423,830	2,21,025	122,452	12,368	...	...	...	...	444	2,33,837	...	2,33,837
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	328,496	15,104	...	...	...	...	392	19	189	15,312	...	15,312
Nalhati (State)	102,890	10,646	...	...	...	...	37,482	2,282	283	13,211	...	13,211
Rajputana „	16,108,964	8,45,788	23,044	2,989	233,650	12,059	71,588	4,800	3,323	8,68,959	...	8,68,959
Holkar and Neemuch „	2,196,578	1,91,753	46,143	4,962	753,291	31,427	797	57	5,765	2,33,964	...	2,33,964
Khamgaon „	26,251	4,528	...	...	...	...	479	20	51	4,599	...	4,599
Amraoti „	59,592	16,452	98	19	...	...	4,464	506	269	17,246	...	17,246
Wardha Valley „	196,527	14,670	...	...	312	26	831,429	28,571	152	43,419	...	43,419
Nizam's „	4,425,786	2,22,787	15,726	2,280	36,904	1,354	46,520	1,586	3,386	2,31,393	...	2,31,393
Tirhoot „	1,098,581	68,082	...	...	2,380	101	67,794	3,623	372	72,178	...	72,178
Punjab Northern „	2,535,924	1,69,101	187,729	19,132	1,028,715	45,969	...	...	1,377	2,35,579	115*a*	2,35,464
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	712,524	41,779	...	...	33,874	1,034	...	...	23,923	66,736	56*a*	66,680
Northern Bengal „	2,181,324	1,94,987	33,396	3,187	240,810	8,451	160,179	7,401	9,261	2,23,287	...	2,23,287
Sindia „	52,886	6,349	9,205	1,001	150,201	8,298	10,164	783	522	16,953	...	16,953
Dhond and Manmad „	250,551	17,795	3,443	359	47,926	1,519	...	...	23,278*b*	42,951	...	42,951
Indus Valley „	4,048,281	2,13,043	949,040	82,040	611,260	11,786	...	...	11,674	3,18,543	...	3,18,543
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *c* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *c*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	606,302,005	2,76,92,030	11,214,924	10,03,471	6,646,850	2,08,117	65,596,978	18,12,423	3,47,970	3,10,64,011	30,608	3,10,33,403

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *b*.—Includes Rs. 22,574 belonging to previous half-year. | *c*.—Revenue accounts not received. | *d*.—Irrecoverable outstandings and overcharges.

No. V.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,83,188	8,06,680	2,76,222	4,07,579	2,29,740	...	63,117	24,66,526
South Indian	2,39,984	4,59,793	55,689	1,42,315	1,26,723	...	40,710	10,65,214
Great Indian Peninsula	17,98,010	24,86,764	7,04,406	10,54,674	5,60,407	...	4,34,835	70,39,096
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4,40,982	4,83,066	1,05,192	3,00,002	2,41,257	1,307	33,637	16,05,443
East Indian, Main Line	20,58,518	13,87,993	6,04,162	11,78,068	7,22,381	19,387	2,26,362	61,96,871
„ Jubbulpore Line	1,61,019	2,69,660	53,445	83,080	62,044	...	1,18,611	7,47,859
Eastern Bengal	1,55,342	2,03,542	84,383	2,37,588	1,47,097	1,48,520	11,643	9,88,115
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,01,656	4,20,704	1,29,762	2,48,519	1,88,879	...	21,133	12,10,653
Punjab and Delhi	6,52,610	6,66,272	1,07,441	3,48,590	2,14,280	...	95,421	20,84,614
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	4,15,496	...	4,15,496
Sind	1,54,537	1,03,421	14,827	43,503	43,949	...	675	3,60,912
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	10,971	13,455	3,317	5,750	8,297	...	244	42,034
Nalhati (State)	6,745	9,112	6,976	4,156	5,724	...	474	33,187
Rajputana „	1,91,382	3,65,165	58,678	1,42,645	1,34,544	...	1,738	8,94,152
Holkar & Neemuch„	79,754	1,12,003	29,936	59,543	59,795	...	3,299	3,44,330
Khamgaon „	861	2,460	408	1,088	1,576	...	1,255	7,648
Amraoti „	1,586	4,714	3,321	4,136	1,228	...	...	14,985
Wardha Valley „	23,612	15,033	7,118	10,323	10,404	...	4	65,494
Nizam's „	62,570	1,19,065	42,312	41,797	31,621	...	101	2,97,466
Tirhoot „	28,473	32,936	7,575	25,836	28,251	53,684	— 8,560	1,68,195
Punjab Northern „	86,116	1,22,103	14,495	50,752	59,390	...	1,20,878	4,53,734
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	1,84,416	1,10,853	12,915	74,341	67,244	...	12,150	4,61,919
Northern Bengal „	72,468	1,37,114	27,649	96,090	55,115	51,951	1,316	4,41,703
Sindia „	17,044	13,394	720	6,241	8,021	...	13,815	59,235
Dhond and Manmad „	11,083	25,720	518	10,571	22,062	...	22,117	92,101
Indus Valley „	1,99,785	1,93,584	34,924	84,327	1,04,760	16,572	69,598	7,03,550
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75,21,712	85,64,606	23,86,391	46,61,514	31,34,789	7,06,917	12,84,603	2,82,60,532

a.—Revenue accounts not received.

No. VI.

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

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of permanent-way and works.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,30,804	5,36,582	15,802	6,83,188	...	6,83,188
South Indian	95,379	1,41,250	5,097	2,41,726	1,742*c*	2,39,984
Great Indian Peninsula	1,96,179	15,68,662	36,425	18,01,266	3,256*a*	17,98,010
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	80,242	3,73,632	18,834	4,72,708	31,726*b*	4,40,982
East Indian, Main Line	2,56,260	20,81,425	56,999	23,94,684	3,36,166*d*	20,58,518
„ Jubbulpore Line	36,174	1,29,650	6,229	1,72,053	11,034*e*	1,61,019
Eastern Bengal	34,240	1,21,314	4,200	1,59,754	4,412*f*	1,55,342
Oudh and Rohilkhand	90,819	98,869	11,968	2,01,656	...	2,01,656
Punjab and Delhi	96,372	6,70,373	14,470	7,81,215	1,28,605*c*	6,52,610
Sind	11,681	1,41,212	1,644	1,54,537	...	1,54,537
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,153	9,085	733	10,971	...	10,971
Nalhati „	605	3,855	2,295	6,755	10*f*	6,745
Rajputana „	60,264	1,20,336	10,782	1,91,382	...	1,91,382
Holkar and Neemuch „	22,045	52,366	5,343	79,754	...	79,754
Khamgaon „	...	861	...	861	...	861
Amraoti „	...	1,586	...	1,586	...	1,586
Wardha Valley „	6,833	12,106	3,673	22,612	...	22,612
Nizam's „	...	62,570	...	62,570	...	62,570
Tirhoot „	10,506	16,256	1,711	28,473	...	28,473
Punjab Northern „	7,788	75,177	3,151	86,116	...	86,116
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	21,731	1,60,834	1,851	1,84,416	...	1,84,416
Northern Bengal „	26,500	44,956	1,012	72,468	...	72,468
Sindia „	640	16,346	58	17,044	...	17,044
Dhond and Manmad „	396	1,492	9,195	11,083	...	11,083
Indus Valley „	1,09,584	87,987	2,214	1,99,785	...	1,99,785
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *g*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *g*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,96,195	65,28,872	2,13,686	80,38,663	5,16,951	75,21,712

a.—Charged to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. | *b*.—Of this, Rs. 7,784 were transferred to Sabarmati Reserve Account, and the rest-unexpended portion of Sabarmati Reserve Account, formerly debited to Revenue, now written back. | *c*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *d*.—Of this, Rs. 10,076 were for "Gain on stores", Rs. 3,26,082 value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 7 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*.—Of this, Rs. 3 were for "Gain on stores", and Rs. 11,031 value of stores returned to stock. | *f*.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *g*.—Revenue Accounts not received.

No. VII.

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	60,358	1,56,404	3,21,768	43,872	2,24,278	...	8,06,680	...	8,06,680
South Indian	28,255	93,958	1,96,231	26,432	1,14,917	...	4,59,793	...	4,59,793
Great Indian Peninsula	1,58,009	6,44,582	10,09,473	1,49,656	5,23,160	1,884	24,86,764	...	24,86,764
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,703	94,656	2,06,399	22,699	1,09,609	...	4,83,066	...	4,83,066
East Indian, Main Line	2,21,974	4,83,516	2,17,707	1,08,996	3,20,932	77,403	14,30,528	12,535*a*	13,87,993
„ Jubbulpore Line	37,482	58,229	1,12,741	15,637	45,615	...	2,69,704	44*b*	2,69,660
Eastern Bengal	21,306	60,520	70,292	14,686	36,754	1	2,03,559	17*c*	2,03,542
Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,075	86,319	1,85,451	29,075	88,616	—7,452	4,30,084	9,380*d*	4,20,704
Punjab and Delhi	45,951	1,48,421	3,82,343	28,500	58,157	2,900	6,66,272	...	6,66,272
Sind	13,714	15,048	28,679	8,734	36,686	560	1,03,421	...	1,03,421
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,369	1,746	4,523	1,453	4,342	22	13,455	...	13,455
Nalhati „	825	960	3,263	1,332	2,732	...	9,112	...	9,112
Rajputana „	34,510	94,588	1,52,409	23,668	54,156	5,834	3,65,165	...	3,65,165
Holkar and Neemuch (State)	15,939	31,572	37,707	10,674	14,271	1,840	1,12,003	...	1,12,003
Khamgaon „	...	361	687	112	369	931	2,460	...	2,460
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,714	...	4,714
Wardha Valley „	...	...		...	...	...	15,033	...	15,033
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,065	...	1,19,065
Tirhoot „	3,174	9,969	10,773	3,411	5,609	...	32,936	...	32,936
Punjab Northern „	13,602	25,266	65,542	8,540	8,857	296	1,22,103	...	1,22,103
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	16,849	34,022	30,041	8,192	19,630	2,119	1,10,853	...	1,10,853
Northern Bengal „	18,330	37,827	52,058	21,429	7,470	...	1,37,114	...	1,37,114
Sindia „	801	3,364	6,773	1,367	1,084	5	13,394	...	13,394
Dhond and Manmad „	3,921	8,011	7,171	4,089	2,528	...	25,720	...	25,720
Indus Valley „	16,658	57,592	75,663	15,758	27,901	12	1,93,584	...	1,93,584
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *e* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *e*	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,10,805	21,46,931	31,77,694	5,48,312	17,07,673	86,355	86,16,582	51,976	85,64,606

a.—This includes Rs. 6,914, being the proportion of shunting expenses transferred to Jubbulpore line; Rs. 33,974 being credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, &c.; Rs. 473 charged to Fire Insurance Fund; and, Rs. 1,174, gain on stores. | *b*.—Of this, Rs. 33 were charged to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 11 for credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *c*.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *d*.—Cost of firewood overcharged in previous years. | *e*.—Revenue Accounts not received.

No. VIII.

DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs & Renewals of Vehicles & Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	20,934	1,97,378	57,910	...	2,76,222	...	2,76,222
South Indian	4,462	40,913	10,314	...	55,689	...	55,689
Great Indian Peninsula	41,016	5,72,936	1,01,454	...	7,15,406	14,000 *e*	7,04,406
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17,647	80,223	15,042	...	1,25,812 *d*	20,620 *a*	1,05,192
East Indian, Main Line	58,378	5,11,878	38,975	...	6,09,231	5,069 *b*	6,04,162
„ Jubbulpore Line...	4,944	42,185	6,316	...	53,445	...	53,445
Eastern Bengal	8,722	66,885	8,776	...	84,383	...	84,383
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,094	1,02,125	16,543	...	1,29,762	...	1,29,762
Punjab and Delhi	11,511	72,946	24,423	53	1,08,933	1,492 *c*	1,07,441
Sind	3,759	10,063	1,005	...	14,827	...	14,827
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,351	1,425	541	...	3,317	...	3,317
Nalhati „	824	3,204	369	2,579	6,976	...	6,976
Rajputana „	8,826	36,710	5,437	7,705	58,678	...	58,678
Holkar and Neemuch „	4,084	16,436	7,747	1 669	29,936	...	29,936
Khamgaon „	...	384	24	...	408	...	408
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	3,321	...	3,321
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	7,118	...	7,118
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	42,312	...	42,312
Tirhoot „	1,067	5,302	1,206	...	7,575	...	7,575
Punjab Northern „	1,133	9,526	3,680	156	14,495	...	14,495
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	1,816	3,167	5,479	2,453	12,915	...	12,915
Northern Bengal „	8,795	6,024	12,673	157	27,649	...	27,649
Sindia „	39	614	67	...	720	...	720
Dhond and Manmad „	...	30	488	...	518	...	518
Indus Valley „	5,040	10,795	19,089	...	34,924	...	34,924
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,15,442	17,91,139	3,37,558	14,772	24,24,572	38,181	23,86,391

a.—This Amount was transferred to Wagon Renewal Reserve Account. | *b*.—Includes Rs. 4,431, being credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, &c., Rs. 608 charged to Fire Insurance Fund and Rs. 30 Gain on stores. | *c*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *d*.—Includes Rs. 12,900 reserved in advance for renewal of 17 vehicles. | *e*.—Revenue accounts not received

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, Lighting, and General Stores.	Printing, Stationery, and Tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	72,462	1,66,329	38,900	83,338	21,786	15,323	...	9,441	4,07,579	...	4,07,579
South Indian	20,671	79,741	14,539	11,401	6,733	...	3,901	5,329	1,42,315	...	1,42,315
Great Indian Peninsula	1,18,154	4,14,542	2,84,718	1,63,225	35,540	1,665	5,077	31,753	10,54,674	...	10,54,674
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	37,043	1,62,319	18,075	37,776	14,378	7,575	10,535	12,301	3,00,002	...	3,00,002
East Indian, Main Line	1,42,586	6,88,309	1,94,920	73,569	46,311	...	...	32,532	11,78,227	159*a*	11,78,068
„ Jubbulpore Line	4,117	45,930	23,003	6,427	2,568	...	...	1,035	83,080	...	83,080
Eastern Bengal	28,365	1,62,396	20,965	17,265	6,216	...	...	2,381	2,37,588	...	2,37,588
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,155	1,38,587	33,361	21,577	14,975	400	12,318	3,146	2,48,519	...	2,48,519
Punjab and Delhi	42,056	1,49,398	53,721	64,315	25,548	4,574	...	8,978	3,48,590	...	3,48,590
Sind	5,473	24,187	6,377	4,769	2,507	...	...	190	43,503	...	43,503
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,093	2,981	714	439	421	...	...	102	5,750	...	5,750
Nalhati „	793	2,045	474	662	115	...	...	67	4,156	...	4,156
Rajputana „	24,632	66,706	18,928	19,626	7,293	...	...	5,460	1,42,645	...	1,42,645
Holkar and Neemuch „	9,137	22,331	8,992	5,705	3,658	...	8,130	1,590	59,543	...	59,543
Khamgaon „	...	567	179	47	155	...	134	6	1,088	...	1,088
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,136	...	4,136
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,323	...	10,323
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,797	...	41,797
Tirhoot „	6,837	12,403	2,658	1,144	1,114	...	...	1,680	25,836	...	25,836
Punjab Northern „	10,608	24,320	5,675	5,988	599	...	3,000	562	50,752	...	50,752
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	13,561	41,705	7,135	6,406	3,575	...	...	1,959	74,341	...	74,341
Northern Bengal „	15,632	42,381	10,157	18,758	8,023	...	...	1,139	96,090	...	96,090
Sindia „	1,255	3,123	1,020	383	...	...	...	460	6,241	...	6,241
Dhond and Manmad „	2,252	2,692	1,362	599	2,426	...	1,188	42	10,571	...	10,571
Indus Valley „	19,995	35,377	11,193	7,703	2,131	...	5,150	2,778	84,327	...	84,327
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) Native State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras—(Provincial)*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,00,877	22,88,369	7,57,066	5,51,122	2,06,082	29,537	49,433	1,22,931	46,61,673	159	46,61,514

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Revenue accounts not received.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	37,218	1,34,166	20,589	34,860	2,907	2,29,740	...	2,29,740
South Indian	25,039	72,079	...	28,389	1,216	1,26,723	...	1,26,723
Great Indian Peninsula	56,048	2,59,878	93,035	1,48,894	2,552	5,60,407	...	5,60,407
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	33,073	1,28,098	38,913	38,877	2,296	2,41,257	...	2,41,257
East Indian, Main Line	76,880	4,09,884	66,028	1,71,150	10,314	7,34,256	11,875*a*	7,22,381
„ Jubbulpore Line	5,787	28,179	7,053	21,348	430	62,797	753*b*	62,044
Eastern Bengal	26,230	75,294	17,094	24,707	3,772	1,47,097	...	1,47,097
Oudh and Rohilkhand	28,358	98,914	12,943	46,900	1,764	1,88,879	...	1,88,879
Punjab and Delhi	24,367	1,16,740	20,736	49,459	2,978	2,14,280	...	2,14,280
Indus Steam Flotilla	2,383	7,459	...	...	...	9,842	...	9,842
Sindh	2,398	19,712	5,979	5,897	129	34,115	8*c*	34,107
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	Genl. Admn. ...	4,955	430	2,512	400	8,297	...	8,297
Nalhati „	...	4,502	...	1,222	...	5,724	...	5,724
Rajputana „	15,000	75,702	16,095	27,404	343	1,34,544	...	1,34,544
Holkar and Neemuch „	5,600	39,234	7,037	6,882	1,042	59,795	...	59,795
Khamgaon „	...	1,380	42	80	74	1,576	...	1,576
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	...	1,228
Wardha Valley „	375	9,474	...	555	...	10,404	...	10,404
Nizam's „	...	22,760	5,119	3,742	...	31,621	...	31,621
Tirhoot „	4,150	17,605	...	6,425	71	28,251	...	28,251
Punjab Northern „	4,342	47,900	325	6,757	66	59,390	...	59,390
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	7,798	43,451	3,436	12,129	430	67,244	...	67,244
Northern Bengal „	2,500	42,036	...	9,061	1,518	55,115	...	55,115
Sindia „	...	3,273	15	4,733	...	8,021	...	8,021
Dhond and Manmad „	370	8,777	433	11,892	590	22,062	...	22,062
Indus Valley „	10,406	72,510	360	21,027	457	1,04,760	...	1,04,760
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,68,322	17,43,962	3,15,662	6,84,902	33,349	31,47,425	12,636	31,34,789

a.—This includes Rs. 11,800, being the proportion of amount realized from foreign Railways for Store Department expenditure for landing materials, &c., and Rs. 75 value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Proportion of amount realized from foreign Railways on account of landing materials, &c. | *c*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *d*.—Revenue Accounts not received.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1878.

RAILWAYS.	LOCOMOTIVES.		VEHICLES									
	BROAD GAUGE.	METRE GAUGE.	COACHING.		GOODS, INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS.		BRAKE-VANS.		TOTAL.			
	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	158	50	259	...	3,040	...	66	...	3,611	...	...	...
South Indian *a* ...	167	109	47	259	210	1,316	8	70	265	1,645	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	422	...	933	...	7,215	...	418	...	8,566	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	80	...	277	...	2,628	...	61	...	2,966	...	...	...
East Indian, Main Line	133	...	779	...	6,085	...	224	...	7,096	...	...	...
,, Jubbulpore Line ...	63	...	86	...	884	...	46	...	1,016	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal ...	13	...	169	...	778	...	31	...	978	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	92	...	275	...	2,228	...	57	...	2,530	...	...	...
Punjab and Delhi ...	125	...	104	...	2,174	...	68	...	2,346	...	...	...
Sind	26	...	39	...	827	...	23	...	909	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	11	...	55	...	248	...	7	...	310	...	...	...
Nalhati (State) *d*	...	6	...	10	...	18	...	1	...	29	...	...
Rajputana ,, ...	...	82	...	204	...	1,160	...	69	...	1,433	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch (State) ...	...	18	...	149	...	603	...	12	...	794	...	...
Khangaon *e* ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti *e* ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley *e* ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's *e* ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ,, ...	...	10	...	43	...	232	...	12	...	287	...	...
Punjab Northern ...	22	17	12	54	25	264	1	8	6	326	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	29	,,	,,	74	...	174	...	18	...	566	...	...
Northern Bengal (State)	36	...	...	102	...	511	...	12	...	655	...	...
Sindia ,, ...	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Dhond and Manmad (State) *e* ...	16	,,	...	...	100	...	6	...	106	...	...	...
Indus Valley ,, ...	58	...	75	...	697	...	7	...	779	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State.) *f* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *f* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,572	328	3,709	895	27,187	4,578	1,023	262	31,919	5,735	...	...

a—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes.
b.—Four hired from East Indian Railway Company.
c—On account of the conversion of the Arconum Branch to the metre gauge, the following vehicles have been thrown out of work, *viz.*, 4 locomotives, 36 carriages and 10 goods wagons.
d—4 feet gauge.
e—These lines were worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
f—Revenue accounts not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 31st MARCH 1879.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING 1878-79. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st October to 31st March.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
GANGES CANAL. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	639	32,572	56,175	Saháranpur ...	37,812	1,191	833	1,740	21,352	62,928	1·5	6·2
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	722	65,711	21,119	Muzaffarnagar ...	75,940	2,011	3,069	3,757	14,244	99,021	1·2	4·5
Meerut ...	8·90	...	969	306	90,839	51,018	Meerut ...	149,802	5,706	8,763	11,202	17,348	192,821	2·5	4·2
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	881	121,082	52,299	Bulandshahr ...	83,657	6,134	2,844	25,575	6,660	131,870	1·6	2·8
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	751	131,385	99,887	Aligarh ...	46,269	29,225	3,812	9,429	3,643	92,378	·6	3·5
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	405	109,820	73,232	Muttra ...	4,681	8,794	497	6,422	5,166	25,460	·4	2·7
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	523	132,039	83,420	Agra ...	11,054	7,985	1,870	9,324	2,804	33,037	·8	2·7
							Etah ...	15,474	11,764	1,180	6,613	729	35,760	·4	2·9
TOTAL, GANGES CANAL ...	...	...	6,104	4,227	683,448	437,150	Mainpuri ...	32,853	21,443	102	1,505	4,036	59,939	·5	2·6
							Fatehgarh ...	11,421	11,171	134	393	4,185	27,304	·5	3·3
LOWER GANGES. Kásganj ...	...	...	...	111	11,045	...	Etáwah ...	27,841	32,314	231	766	5,855	67,007	·3	3·5
Bhongaon ...	...	...	...	...	5,586	...	Cawnpore ...	29,510	49,278	1,278	12,533	3,030	95,629	·1	3·5
							Delhi ...	25	123	...	65	120	333	·9	4·0
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	882	179,026	88,232	Gurgaon ...	2,908	4,313	1,874	5,867	10,691	25,653	·8	3·5
							Dehra Dún ...	7,474	263	86	208	798	8,829	7·9	7·7
Agra Canal ...	10·	...	2,000	768	70,035	75,770	Bijnor ...	462	79	3	248	86	878	3·5	4·7
							Tarái ...	2,330	244	135	...	1,105	3,814	1·7	4·7
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	252	52,812	6,261	Bareilly ...	34,325	2,832	1,385	10,428	28	48,998	·6	4·2
							Jhánsi ...	181	30	93	211	59	574	·4	1·8
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	109	8,829	6,809	Hamírpur ...	56	845	38	31	6	976	...	2·3
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	878	1,475									
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	574	1,850	TOTAL ...	573,975	195,745	35,227	107,422	100,840	1,013,209	...	...
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	976		TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR ...	361,024	104,170	31,331	65,086	55,336	617,547	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	1,013,209	617,547	Increase ...	212,951	91,575	3,896	41,736	45,504	395,662	...	...
							Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal :—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... ... Cubic feet per second. 4,791
Cawnpore escape 256
Ditto tail 258
Etáwah escape 48
Syana escape 2
564
Balance expended 1,227

Meerut Division reports :— Rain on 14th, falling in light showers, did much good to the crops and practically put an end to the rabi irrigation.

Eastern Jumna Canal :—
Water entering canal 882
Net consumption 882

Agra Canals :—
Water entering canal 837
Do. leaving Bátá escape 12
Do. do. Kitam escape 57 69
Net consumption ... 768

Rohilkhand Canals :—
Water entering canal 252
Do. leaving do. 259

Dún Canals :—
Water entering canal 112
Do. leaving silt trap at Ambari 3
Net consumption ... 109

Executive Engineer reports :—Moderate demand for rabi crops and sugarcane sowings.

NOTE.—In the statement for February 1879, against Jhánsi Division and Grand Total in column headed "Total area of irrigation during current fasl," for the figures 646 and 9,62,971 *read* 318 and 9,63,643, respectively. Also against zila Jhánsi, in Zillawar Statement, *read* in the respective columns 34, 36, 69, 136, 11, 319, and under "Total" *read* in the same columns 5,64,912, 1,34,738, 32,761, 15,468, 84,719, 9,68,836, and against increase *read* 2,41,605, 94,769, 7,513, 50,147, 33,331, 4,30,265.

ALLAHABAD, *The 2nd May 1879.*

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	19,428	...	4,527	...	23,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	3,774	...	1,250	...	5,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	390	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	609	...	250	...	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	546	...	30	...	576	...	450	...	...	...	450	...
Juár	30,154	...	400	...	30,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	1,756	...	...	...	1,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	3,193	...	...	...	3,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59,913	...	6,847	...	66,760	...	450	...	...	...	450	...
Cotton	...	...	6,640	...	6,640	...	200	...	...	...	200	...
Oilseeds	110	...	1,900	...	2,010	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
Salts	66	...	23,282	...	23,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	12,537	...	512	...	13,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	12,792	...	23,962	...	36,754	...	...	...	4,900	...	4,900	...
Miscellaneous goods	4,690	...	10,019		14,709	...	2,875	...	550	...	3,425	...
Firewood	1,000	...	45,578	...	46,578	...	2,300	...	...	...	2,300	...
Bamboos	158	3,160	6,179	1,23,580	6,337	1,26,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	3,016	679	23,973	30,962	26,989	31,641	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber ...	507	1,014	350	700	857	1,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	94,789	4,853	1,49,242	1,55,242	2,44,031	1,60,095	5,825	...	5,550	...	11,375	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	39,426	369	2,00,488	1,71,074	2,39,914	1,71,443	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	55,363	4,484	...	...	4,117	..	5,825	...	5,550	...	11,375	...
Decrease	...	...	51,246	15,832	...	11,348	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

There was a sudden check in the upward movement of the coarser kind of food grains early in the month, owing to a fall in prices in the northern districts of the canal. Considerable shipment of wheat was made from the Cawnpore section, principally for the Hardwar fair. The total tonnage moved on canal shows a slight increase as compared with the returns for the previous months, and also for the corresponding period in 1878.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,886	9,038	...	406
Ton mileage ...	1,355,050	1,251,916	...	42,637
Value of goods Rs.	7,14,701	6,63,543	...	19,511
Number of passengers	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd May 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Year.	Bengal. Quantity. Maunds.	Bengal. Duty. Rs.	Inland Customs. Quantity. Maunds.	Inland Customs. Duty. Rs.	Madras. Quantity. Maunds.	Madras. Duty. Rs.	Bombay. Quantity. Maunds.	Bombay. Duty. Rs.	Sind. Quantity. Maunds.	Sind. Duty. Rs.	British Burma. Quantity.* Maunds.	British Burma. Duty. Rs.	Total. Quantity. Maunds.	Total. Duty. Rs.
1875-76	955,889	30,47,671	904,002	26,54,713	1,028,417	18,75,913	1,067,864	20,51,888	43,787	20,370	169,071	40,534	4,169,030	96,91,089
1876-77	994,758	31,98,258	875,045	25,75,705	943,557	17,26,661	1,152,812	22,67,469	41,479	20,117	245,982	54,396	4,253,633	98,42,606
1877-78	1,142,774	36,68,346	898,171	26,50,445	977,371	17,86,052	1,287,515	24,82,293	41,778	22,362	132,654	25,363	4,480,263	1,06,34,861
1878-79	1,234,642	38,39,326	809,164	21,92,856	851,506	21,20,705	1,189,508	29,17,510	26,999	22,737	158,711	24,452	4,270,530	1,11,17,586
1879-80	1,306,562	37,26,826	959,035	23,63,024	1,012,260	25,38,703	1,279,191	31,30,351	12,645	31,591	111,768	31,535	4,681,461	1,18,22,030
Average ...	1,126,925	34,96,085	889,083	24,87,349	962,622	20,09,607	1,195,378	25,69,902	33,338	23,435	163,637	35,256	4,370,983	1,06,21,634

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 26th June 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 1468 (Separate Revenue—Post Office), dated 27th June 1879.

Read—

Report of the Operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1877-78.

RESOLUTION.—The development of the Post Office during the year was satisfactory. The charges for carrying packets and parcels were simplified and reduced; the whole postage on re-directed covers of all kinds was remitted, and the following additional postal facilities were provided:—

(1.) Receipts for inland registered letters can now be procured for a fee of 1 anna.

(2.) The 'value-payable' system was applied to inland parcels.

(3.) Provision was made for the insurance of inland parcels and letters.

2. The number of post offices was increased by 225, of letter-boxes by 120, and of village-postmen by 363 during the year.

3. Covers carried by the Post Office increased 5·13 per cent., *viz.*, letters by 4·58 per cent., and newspapers by 11·33 per cent. Cash receipts increased about 8 per cent.

4. The total number of covers carried was 128,826,080, of which only 667,170 remained finally undisposed of in the Dead Letter Office whose operations were fairly successful.

5. The *net* revenue from the Overland Parcel Post rose to Rs. 97,277 from Rs. 78,876 in the previous year. Evidently, the convenience afforded by this branch of the Indian Post Office is appreciated.

6. The statistics of correspondence with the United Kingdom show an increase of 4 per cent. in letters, and 5 per cent. in newspapers, some of which may be due to the rates which came into force from the 1st July 1876. But the effect of the reduction of rate in attracting correspondence to the Brindisi route is not so apparent as it was in the previous year. Still, of letters despatched *from* India to the United Kingdom, the percentage carried by the Brindisi route reached 73 as against 70 in 1876-77, and of newspapers 85 as against 82.

7. The decrease of from 63 to 62 per cent. of letters despatched from the United Kingdom to India must be considered in connection with the large increase of from 55 to 63 per cent. which occurred in the previous year. It seems plain that the effect of the reduction of overland postage has been mainly to transfer correspondence to the shorter route, and perhaps very slightly to stimulate correspondence. The further reduction recently effected will probably attract a still larger proportion of the correspondence to the Brindisi route.

8. *Paragraphs* 55-58.—The financial results of the year are satisfactory, showing a net revenue of Rs. 12,16,672 in the purely postal branches, or, deducting the items enumerated in paragraph 57, an actual profit of Rs. 2,19,713. This result is attained in spite of the disbursements of 1¼ lakhs (paragraph 20) as famine allowances to postal employés, and notwithstanding the increased

net cost of the overland route owing to the reduction of the overland postage. The results for the last 8 years are as follows:—

Years.	Total receipts from all sources.	Net revenue after deducting postage due to foreign countries.	Net revenue deducting also official postage.	Expenditure.	Surplus revenue.	Deficit without official postage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	83,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796
1871-72	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932
1872-73	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427
1873-74	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889
1874-75	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706
1875-76	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910
1876-77	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895
1877-78	77,14,997	73,04,329	60,18,193	60,87,657	12,16,672	69,464

9. The table in paragraph 59 is interesting enough to extract in part:

Year.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of expenditure, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1855-56—first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1873-74—nineteenth complete year ...	328	284	184
1874-75—twentieth ditto ...	348	305	189
1875-76—twenty-first ditto ...	352	326	191
1876-77—twenty-second ditto ...	368	345	196
1877-78—twenty-third ditto ...	387	378	206

10. His Excellency in Council desires to express his cordial appreciation of the administration of the Department by Mr. Monteath, who has so long presided over it.

11. His Excellency also concurs in the encomium passed on Mr. Macfarlan's recent administration in Bengal, and regrets that his services should have been so early lost to the Department.

12. The Government of India observe with pleasure that the services of the following Officers have been thought worthy of mention with special approbation:—

In Bengal—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Barton Groves, and Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt.
In Madras—Mr. Coombs, Mr. Christian.
In Bombay—Khan Sahib Cursetji Palonji, Dinanath Babaji.
In the Punjab—Mr. Sullen.
Travelling Post Office Department—Mr. Hill and B. Thurmiah Garoo.
In British Burmah—Mr. Twemlow.
In Oudh—Mr. Antram, and Lala Raj Coomar Lal.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1877-78.

No. 33C., dated Umballa, 31st March, 1879.

From—A. M. Monteath, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* Financial Department.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1877-78.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

2. The countries belonging to the General Postal Union at the commencement of the year under report, and those which were admitted into it during the year, are enumerated below:—

Countries belonging to the General Postal Union on the 1st April 1877.	*Countries admitted to the General Postal Union during the year.*
Great Britain.	British Colonies including—
Germany.	Trinidad,
Austria.	Bermuda,
Hungary.	Jamaica,
Belgium.	Guiana,
Denmark.	Ceylon,
Egypt.	Straits Settlements,
Spain.	Labuan,
United States of America.	Mauritius,
France.	Hongkong.
Greece.	Spanish Colonies in—
Italy.	America and
Luxembourg.	Oceania.
Norway.	Dutch Colonies in—
Holland.	America and
Portugal.	Asia.
Roumania.	Portuguese Colonies in—
Russia.	Asia,
Servia.	Africa, and
Sweden.	Oceania.
Switzerland.	Danish Colonies in—
Turkey.	America.
British India.	Brazil.
French Colonies.	Japan.
	Persia.

3. The General Postal Union was formed by the Treaty of Berne, dated the 9th October 1874, and came into force on the 1st July 1875. It comprised at first, besides the countries of Europe, only Egypt and the United States of America. By a separate international arrangement made at Berne in January 1876, provision was made for the admission of British India and of certain French Colonies under special conditions as regards rates of postage, &c.; and it is under these special conditions that all the subsequent admissions have been made.

4. In view of the approaching termination of the term of years covered by the original treaty, arrangements were made, during the year under report, by the countries interested, for the preparation of a new Convention: but, as the new Convention of Paris was not signed till the 1st June 1878, and does not come into force till the 1st April 1879, the notice of it may properly be left for the report of next year.

SEA COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

5. As explained in the previous report, the communication by sea between India and Europe is a service which has always been treated as quite separate from the Indian Inland

Post, to which this report refers. All the sea postage collected by India is handed over to Great Britain; and, when this, as well as the British collections, have been deducted from the total cost of the sea service, the balance, or net cost, is made a charge in equal shares upon Great Britain and India. The amounts charged against India during recent years have been as follows:—

	Net loss on the Overland Mail Service charged against India. £	
1869-70	29,300	These sums show considerable fluctuation in the amounts actually paid in each year: the payments are made on estimate and not on fixed dates, so that a particular quarter's payment sometimes falls in one year and sometimes in another; but the accounts, when adjusted so as to shew the amounts properly belonging to each year, exhibit a net loss of £73,000 in the first year (1869-70), and a decreasing sum in the following years down to about £53,000 in 1875-76.
1870-71	132,783	
1871-72	30,724	
1872-73	61,955	
1873-74	60,000	
1874-75	46,197	
1875-76	48,000	
1876-77	62,170	The calculations of the sums properly belonging to these years have not been received from London.
1877-78	75,126	

6. The increase of the net loss in the two last years is the result of the reduction of the rates of postage which came into operation on the 1st July 1876.

7. There were only three instances of delay in the arrival of the European mails at Bombay, as shewn in the margin. Of these, two only were material, the one being a delay of about one day by the *Sumatra*, owing to a foul bottom; and the other a delay of nearly three days, owing to a late start from Suez resulting from a delay of the Southampton packet by severe weather in the Bay of Biscay and by a stoppage in the Canal. Besides these instances there was a serious delay of over three days in the arrival of the *Bokhara* from China in October, owing to an accident to the machinery.

Due date and hour for arrival at Bombay.	Actual date and hour of arrival at Bombay.	Number of hours late.		
1877.	1877.	D.	H.	M.
18th October, 6 P.M. ...	19th October, 6-58 P.M. ...	1	0	58
8th November, 6 ,, ...	8th November, 8 ,, ...	0	2	0
6th December, 6 ,, ...	9th December, 1-30 ,, ...	2	19	30

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

8. The statements of Local Steam Services given in last year's report are here repeated, no changes having taken place:—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *viâ* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.
(2). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Akyab.
(3). Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
(4). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore, and intermediate ports.
(5). Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.
(6). Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
(7). Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts.
(8). Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karáchi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
(9). Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karáchi.

Nos. 1 to 9 are under the control of the Post Office, by which a subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 per annum is paid.

(10). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

No. 10 is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being, not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

By other Agencies.

(11). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay, and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
(12). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
(13). By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, a fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.

Nos. 11 to 13 are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Post Office contributing a portion (Rs. 500 per mensem) of the subsidy for No. 12.

By other Agencies,—concluded.

(14). By Jardine, Matheson & Co. (of Hongkong), and Apcar & Co. (of Calcutta), a monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.

No subsidy for No. 14.

(15). By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, a communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad.

No. 15 is under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India: the subsidy is £300 per mensem.

The small service maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side was also continued.

9. The lines maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company, under contract with the Post Office (Nos. 1 to 9 of the statement), were performed with but few serious irregularities. Among these, the most serious were the instances mentioned in the margin, all of which were caused by severe weather in the Bay of Bengal, and the consequent difficulty of entering the Hooghly river.

Overland Mails from Akyab and Rangoon which should have reached Calcutta per *Himalaya* and *Madras* in time for homeward despatch on the 26th June 1877.
Overland Mails from Rangoon which should have reached Calcutta per *Oriental* in time for homeward despatch on the 11th September 1877.
Overland Mails from Rangoon which should have reached Calcutta per *Calcutta* in time for homeward despatch on the 7th August 1877.

CHANGES OF INLAND RATES OF POSTAGE.

10. Various measures involving changes in the inland rates of postage were carried out during the year under report, *viz.*:—

A reduction of the rates chargeable on packets of books and other articles with open ends exceeding 20 tolas in weight, the 2-anna rate being allowed to cover 40 tolas, instead of 20 tolas as before.
A reduction of the rates chargeable on parcels exceeding 40 tolas, the amount chargeable upon every additional 40 tolas being 4 annas, instead of 2 annas for every additional 10 tolas. This measure was coupled with an increase of the minimum charge from 4 annas for 20 tolas to 8 annas for 40 tolas.

With effect from 1st September 1877.

An entire abolition of the charge of re-direction postage, the measure being carried out in respect of newspapers, packets, and registered letters at the commencement of the year, and extended to all other articles (ordinary letters and parcels) towards the end of the year.

Carried out partially on 1st April 1877, and fully on 1st January 1878.

11. Of these measures, the last was the most important financially, as it involved the sacrifice of a considerable revenue; but the measure had effect only during the last three months of the year, thus leaving the larger portion of the results to be accounted for in the next report. Re-direction postage as an item of charge was often paid with a grudge, and as an item of revenue to the Department it caused considerable trouble in collection. The principles of the General Postal Union are against the charge of re-direction postage on articles passing from one country to another; and, although the rules of the Union do not apply to the internal postal system of any country, they will doubtless have a considerable indirect influence upon the internal systems of most of the countries which belong to it. The British Post Office, however, still maintains the additional charge for re-direction as respects its inland service.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL FACILITIES.

12. Several measures were also introduced during the year having for their object the provision of additional postal facilities. Among these may be mentioned the following:—

An acknowledgment for an inland registered letter taken from the addressee and forwarded to the sender on payment by the latter at the time of registration of 1 anna. — With effect from 1st August 1877.
Inland parcels allowed to be sent on the "value-payable" system ... ... 1st December 1877.
Insurance of inland parcels and letters ... ... 1st January 1878.

13. The registered letter acknowledgments have been made use of to a considerable extent by the native community. There is no departmental record of the total number of such acknowledgments; but a special enumeration in Bombay shewed an average of about 1,200 acknowledgments per mensem in the Presidency town of Bombay alone.

14. The "value-payable" system, as applied to inland parcels, though very little used in the first few months* after its introduction, has since been steadily on the increase. But this will fall more appropriately for notice in the next report.

* *Note.*—For the four months of December 1877 to March 1878 the value realised was Rs. 5,225.

15. The system of insuring inland parcels and letters obtained considerable development even in the small portion (three months) of its existence which appertained to the year under report. The insurance revenue for these three months was Rs. 3,013 for January, Rs. 4,620 for February, and Rs. 5,596 for March, against losses in three cases aggregating Rs. 2,189. It will be explained in the next report how the insurance rates, originally fixed at ½ per cent., were soon reduced to ¼ per cent., and how the revenue at the reduced rate soon equalled, and then surpassed, the figure which had been attained at the previous high rate.

MARINE POSTAL CHANGES.

16. During the year under report a considerable transfer of sorting work took place from the Marine Post Office, on board the mail steamers between Suez and Bombay, to the Railway Travelling Post Office. The gradual development of the system of sorting mails in transit by railway, and the improved working of that branch of the Department, made it possible to relieve the Marine Post Office of much of the detailed sorting of the Overland mails: and the change resulted in a net saving of about a thousand rupees monthly. This saving made it possible to carry out some further improvements of the Railway Travelling Post Office, which were much wanted.

CREATION OF A NEW POSTAL CIRCLE FOR BEHAR.

17. As the operations of the Department have extended, it has been found necessary from time to time to sub-divide the original Postal Circles. It was in this way that the Postal Circles of British Burma, Sindh, the Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, and Assam came to be separated from the parent Circles of Bengal, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces; and, in the year now under report, Behar was added to the list of Postal Circles. In cases where the new Circle comprises territory governed by a Civil Administration of its own, the Postal head is designated Chief Inspector of Post Offices, and is placed in direct subordination to this Office; but when (as in the case of Behar, and subsequently of Oudh) the territory forms part of the Civil Government of a larger Province, the Postal head is placed, as regards certain matters, in subordination to the Post Master General of that Province, and is designated Deputy Post Master General.

GENERAL REVISION OF POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT IN BENGAL.

18. During the year under report, an extensive revision of establishment was carried out in the Bengal Circle under the direction of Mr. MacFarlan, the Officiating Post Master General. The need of a thorough revision of this sort had for some time been felt; and as Mr. MacFarlan had made a most valuable revision of a like kind some years ago in Bombay, the opportunity of his presence in Bengal was taken for carrying out the object. An examination was made into the work of every office and line, and a re-distribution of establishment was then worked out. It was a work of immense labor to Mr. MacFarlan, and of great value to the Department.

THE FAMINE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

19. The famine which prevailed in Southern India during the greater part of the year under report was a continuation of a scarcity which had almost attained the dimensions of a famine in the previous year. A time of famine affects the Post Office during the actual currency of the dearth by stimulating correspondence in connection with the transport of grain, the remittance of money, &c., and by producing in some localities, and especially in the earlier stage of the dearth, an increased use of the Parcel Post for the transmission of gold and silver ornaments, &c., to the mint. This increased use of the Parcel Post was especially noticeable in Bombay in the year preceding that under report. I do not lose sight of the fact that, in a poor country like India, where even the low letter rate of ½ anna is a very large proportion (about ⅛th) of the daily wage of a laboring man, the impoverishment resulting from famine must eventually impede the growth of correspondence; but any immediate effect of this kind is compensated by the artificial stimulus above referred to.

20. Another effect of famine upon the Post Office is the increase of expenditure in the shape of famine allowances, which amounted in the year under report to about 1¼ lakhs.

INUNDATIONS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

21. Heavy floods followed upon the wake of the famine in Southern India, causing many serious breaches in the South Indian Railway, and consequent interruption of the mail service.

JOWAKI CAMPAIGN.

22. In the raids by the Jowaki section of the Afridi tribe on the border of the Kohat district, the leader was a pensioned overseer of the postal line to Kohat; and, shortly after the commencement of the raids, the Head Overseer of that line and three assistant Overseers joined the insurgents. The postal requirements of the expeditionary forces subsequently sent into the Jowaki territory met with the approval of the Military Authorities.

OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE INTERNAL WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENT.

23. There were many measures affecting the internal working of the Department which were carried out during the year under report. Reference to this work of internal revision as going on in the previous year was made in paragraph 24 of last report: and it has been carried on during the year now under report. The purely departmental character of these measures would make any attempt at detailed reference to them out of place in a report like this. One great object has been the simplification of work so as to leave room for the additional duties involved in the increase of correspondence as well as in the extension of postal facilities.

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

24. In the margin will be found an abstract from Appendix No. I, shewing the number of post-offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen (formerly termed rural messengers) at the close of the year under review, as compared with the number existing at the close of the previous year. The increase is not remarkable either for largeness or smallness. It would have been a larger one, but for the financial restriction which was brought into force in October 1877, consequent upon the increased expenditure caused by the famine.

	Number at close of 1876-77.	Number at close of 1877-78.	Increase.
Post-offices	3,852	4,107	255
Letter-boxes	5,454	5,574	120
Village postmen	1,950	2,313	363

25. The largest share of the increase belongs to the Bombay Circle, for which the returns shew 97 additional post-offices. This is mainly due to the development of postal operations in the rising province of Kattywar, in which no less than 28 of the new offices are situated. Before leaving on furlough, Mr. James, the Officiating Post Master General of Bombay, reported fully on the prospects to be looked for in connection with postal development in Kattywar, and the result was a considerable extension with thoroughly satisfactory results.

26. The Post Master General of Bengal has brought to my notice the existence of a practice in Chota Nagpore under which the village postmen deliver unpaid articles, receiving payment in grain from poor people who are unable to pay in any other form. The grain so received is converted into money by the village postmen, who themselves bear the risk of the sale.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

27. The usual statistics respecting postal lines will be found in Appendix II, of which an abstract is given on the margin. Of the total railway mileage (7,338 miles), the greater portion (6,039) is served by travelling post-offices. The increase of 400 miles of rail is due to an extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway (118 miles), to various petty extensions in the Eastern Bengal Railway, the South Indian Railway, the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, and the Wardah Valley State Railway, and to the opening of the Scindia State Railway (87 miles from Agra to Dholpur), and of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway (163 miles). Under the head of "mail-cart, horse and camel dâk," the decrease of 138 miles is the net result of decreases aggregating 608 miles, and increases aggregating 470 miles. Most of these changes had reference to arrangements for the conveyance of mails under contract by proprietors of private passenger services. Such arrangements are subject to constant fluctuation. The most important changes in respect of lines under direct management were the abolition of the Caragola and Siligori Carriage Service (Darjeeling road), consequent upon the extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the establishment of a camel post between Rajkot and Jamnagur (56 miles) in Kattywar. The net increase of 205 miles under the head of "runners and boats" is the result of numerous changes, principally in Bengal, where there was a large reduction of runners' mileage (465 miles), mainly due to the revision carried out by Mr. MacFarlan (already referred to in paragraph 18), and in Bombay, where there was a net increase of 776 miles (457 being experimental), connected, to a large extent, with the extension of postal operations in Kattywar (already referred to in paragraph 25).

Year.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horse and camel dâk.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
1876-77 ...	6,938	3,919	32,952	13,687	57,496
1877-78 ...	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963
	Increase. 400	Decrease. 138	Increase. 205	...	Increase. 467

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

28. The results of the correspondence statistics are shewn in Appendix III, of which an abstract is given in the margin. The increase of 4·58 per cent. in "letters" shews an average rate of development: and the real development is somewhat greater than that shewn, owing to the exclusion for the first time of postal service letters. The increase under the head of "newspapers" (11·33 per cent.) is larger than usual; it may possibly have arisen from increased interest in European news connected with the Russo-Turkish War. From the statistics of registered periodi-

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, Patterns and Packets.	Total.
1876-77 ...	110,051,340	9,880,679	990,661	1,619,073	122,541,753
1877-78 ...	115,089,336	10,999,758	909,962	1,827,024	128,826,080
Increase ...	5,037,996	1,119,079	.....	207,951	6,284,327
Decrease ...	.....	.....	80,699	.....	.....
Percentage of increase or decrease ...	4·58	11·33	8·15	12·84	5·13

cals (given in paragraph 32 below) it will be seen that there was an increase of 6 per cent. in the number of such periodicals; and this, with a moderate increase of the circulation of those already existing, would account for the increase of 11·33 per cent. in the total circulation. The decrease under the head of "parcels" is caused partly by a cessation during the year of the extraordinary traffic of bullion parcels from the famine districts referred to in paragraph 33 of last year's report, and partly by the exclusion from the parcel statistics of postal service parcels containing returned mail-bags, &c. The largeness of the increase under the head of "packets" is probably due to the reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on packets exceeding 20 tolas in weight, as described in a preceding paragraph (10).

29. The usual further analysis of the returns relating to *letters* is given on the margin. There is nothing in it calling for remark, save the relatively large increase in the number of registered letters caused by the grant of full registration powers to all branch post-offices, in June 1877.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1876-77	76,081,339	31,355,998	2,611,003	110,051,340
1877-78	79,563,823	32,773,919	2,746,594	115,089,336
Increase	3,481,484	1,417,921	135,591	5,037,996
Percentage of increase ...	4·58	4·52	5·19	4·58

30. *Overland Parcel Post.*—As part of the correspondence returns, it is usual to make special mention of the Overland Parcel Post. The following statement gives information in the same form as in preceding years :—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of custom duty, and sums due to the P. and O. Company.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
With United Kingdom.			lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
To India ...	27,547	38,389	5 15·27	6 1·01	58,861	73,469
From India ...	15,159	17,614	2 9·36	2 11·63	15,640	18,943
	42,706	56,003	4 12·14	5 0·22	74,501	92,412
With Continent of Europe.						
To India ...	1,025	881	7 6·11	6 14·81	2,158	1,756
From India ...	1,434	1,811	4 5·13	4 3·13	1,985	2,444
	2,459	2,692	5 9·54	5 1·43	4,143	4,200
With Ceylon.						
To India ...	11	31	2 3·72	1 14·61	.....	.....
From India ...	149	276	2 10·92	3 5·58	232	523
	160	307	2 10·43	3 3·26	232	523
With Aden.						
To India ...	.....	24	.....	1 14·16	.....	20
From India ...	.....	54	.....	3 11·81	.....	104
	.....	78	.....	3 2·69	.....	124
With Straits Settlements.						
To India ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From India ...	.....	15	.....	0 11·73	.....	18
	.....	15	.....	0 11·73	.....	18
Total ...	45,325	59,095	4 12·74	5 0·07	78,876	97,277

The parcel exchanges with the Straits and Aden were not introduced till December 1877 and February 1878, respectively, so that the results for the year under report are but small.

31. The growth of the Overland Branch of the parcel post has continued to progress rapidly. The exceptional largeness of the increase in the year under review is mainly

attributable to the reduction of the rate chargeable on outward parcels of books from 1*s.* to 6*d.* per lb., with effect from May 1877. The progress in the several years since the institution of the Overland Parcel Post is summarised below :—

	Number of parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,325
1877-78	**59,095**

The large decrease in the number of parcels sent from the continent of Europe to India is ascribed to the heavy custom duty levied on gold thread. Parcels of gold thread which were once numerous entirely disappeared, thus causing the falling off under notice.

32. *Registered Periodicals.*—It has been usual also to give separate statistical information respecting periodicals registered as eligible for the privileged rate of postage. The privileged rate of postage which belonged in time past only to registered periodicals was, from the commencement of the next official year (1st April 1878), extended to packets of books, patterns, and other articles in open ends, so that the registration of periodicals for the special privilege came to an end with the year under report. The statement given below in the usual form is therefore the last of the kind :—

Registered Periodicals in the following Postal Circles.	European.		Oriental.		European and Oriental.		Total.	
	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.
Bengal	62	**74**	85	**85**	12	**13**	159	**172**
Madras	47	**47**	26	**34**	30	**33**	103	**114**
Bombay	38	**40**	94	**95**	22	**22**	154	**157**
North-Western Provinces...	16	**22**	59	**60**	8	**6**	83	**88**
Punjab	11	**14**	43	**51**	1	**1**	55	**66**
British Burmah ...	16	**15**	5	**6**	1	...	22	**21**
Central Provinces ...	3	**3**	5	**5**	1	**1**	9	**9**
Sind	9	**8**	3	**2**	2	**2**	14	**12**
Oudh	9	**9**	21	**24**	2	**2**	32	**35**
Rajputana	1	...	5	**2**	1	**1**	7	**3**
Assam	1	**1**	4	**5**	1	...	6	**6**
Total ...	213	**233**	350	**369**	81	**81**	644	**683**

Added	142
Discontinued	103
Net Increase ...	39

The development of newspaper circulation (upwards of 11 per cent.) in the year under report has already been referred to (paragraph 28). A detailed list of the 683 periodicals in existence on the 31st March 1878 was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 8th March 1879.

33. The correspondence entered on the margin of paragraph 28 was disposed of as follows :—

Disposal of Correspondence.	Sent out for delivery.	Received back undelivered.	Balance actually delivered.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
By Post Office peons, or from the window	90,275,881	3,050,918	87,224,963
To Branch Post Offices	31,335,405	1,595,703	29,739,702
To District Post Offices	3,558,541	222,337	3,336,204
To Rural Messengers	3,656,253	174,964	3,481,289
	128,826,080	5,043,922	123,782,158
Sent to Dead Letter Offices			2,781,626
Total ...			126,563,784

Note.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

The actual delivery bears the same proportion (97 per cent.) to the total as in last year.

34. *Foreign Correspondence.*—The usual statement of foreign correspondence has been enlarged this year so as to include packets of books, &c. The figures are given below :—

Route.		Estimated aggregate number.		Proportion of correspondence by each route.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Despatched from *India* to the *United Kingdom*	*Letters.*				
	Vid Southampton ...	689,647	620,868	30	27
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,605,910	1,663,337	70	73
		Increase. 2,295,557 5 p. c.	Decrease. 2,293,205 1 p. c.		
	Newspapers.				
	Vid Southampton ...	60,596	53,272	18	15
	Vid Brindisi ...	284,588	316,384	82	85
		Decrease. 345,184 37 p. c.	Increase. 369,656 7·1 p. c.		
	Books.				
	Vid Southampton ...	.....	43,995	...	21
	Vid Brindisi ...	.....	169,395	...	79
			213,390		
Received in *India* from the *United Kingdom*	*Letters.*				
	Vid Southampton ...	836,259	940,439	37	38
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,425,982	1,511,533	63	62
		Decrease. 2,262,241 4 p. c.	Increase. 2,451,972 8·3 p. c.		
	Newspapers.				
	Vid Southampton ...	651,990	671,503	33	33
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,294,042	1,365,851	67	67
		Increase. 1,946,032 2 p. c.	Increase. 2,037,354 4·7 p. c.		
	Books.				
	Vid Southampton ...	.....	511,747	...	65
	Vid Brindisi ...	.....	279,247	...	35
			790,994		
GRAND TOTAL.	Letters ...	4,557,798 1 p. c.	Increase. 4,745,177 4 p. c.		
	Newspapers ...	2,291,216 2 p. c.	2,407,010 5 p. c.		
	Books ...	.....	1,004,384		
Despatched from *India* to *Foreign, Europe, Gibraltar, Malta,* and places east of Suez by *British Packet* ...	Letters	883,035	333,059		
	Other articles	.....	158,318		
Despatched from *India* by *French packet*	Letters	30,708	22,109		
	Other articles	.....	7,322		
Received in *India* from *Foreign, Europe, Gibraltar, Malta,* and places east of Suez by *British packet* ...	Letters	286,554	526,547		
	Other articles	.....	318,232		
Received in *India* by *French packet* ...	Letters	19,302	42,805		
	Other articles	.....	8,879		
GRAND TOTAL ...	Letters	Increase. 719,599 5·25 p. c.	Increase. 924,520 28 p. c.		
	Other articles	.....	492,751		

35. As regards correspondence with the United Kingdom (to which the first and larger part of the statement refers), there is a moderate increase of 4 per cent. in letters and 5 per cent. in newspapers; but it will be observed that the homeward mail continues to shew an increasing use of the Brindisi route, as compared with the Southampton route, the proportion sent by Brindisi having risen from 70 to 73 per cent. for letters, and from 82 to 85 per cent. for newspapers. The statistics of the outward mail give a different result, the Brindisi proportion having fallen for letters from 63 to 62 per cent., and remaining stationary for newspapers at 67 per cent.

36. As regards correspondence with other places abroad, the statistics shew a large increase of 28 per cent. These statistics are of comparatively recent origin, and may perhaps have been affected to some extent in the way of increase by a more careful inclusion of

previously omitted items; but allowing for all this, I believe that there has been a large development of this class of correspondence, owing principally to the improved conditions under which it may now be carried on under the Postal Union rates and rules.

37. *Dead Letters.*—The usual statistics of the working of Dead Letter Offices will be found in Appendix IV, of which an abstract is given below :—

		Number.		Percentage.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices		2,539,143	2,781,626		
DEDUCT.					
	1876-77. 1877-78.				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	130,701 134,596				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	523,333 607,858				
		654,034	742,454		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices		1,885,109	2,039,172	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered.	Disposed of by re-direction to addressees	88,784	197,819	4·71	9·70
	Disposed of by return to senders	1,105,064	1,174,183	58·62	57·58
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead ...		691,261	667,170	36·67	32·72

The work of Dead Letter Offices in this country has two characters: *viz.*, *firstly*, endeavouring to find out the addressees (Directories, Lists, and other available sources of information being supplied for this purpose); and, *secondly* (when the above fails), finding out the senders in view to returning to them the communications which cannot be delivered. The percentage of articles undisposable in either of these ways has again fallen, and this is an indication of increased success in the work assigned to them. Dead Letter Office work involves not merely intelligence and care but responsibility in regard to valuable enclosures. As an instance of this responsibility, it may be mentioned that in the year under report a cover containing notes for Rs. 2,500, without any address on it, and with a torn end through which the notes were visible, passed through the Bombay General Post Office to the Dead Letter Office, the valuable contents being safely returned by the latter to the sender.

38. *Postage Stamp Sales.*—The statistics of the sales of postage stamps will be found in Appendices V (ordinary stamps) and VI (service stamps). An abstract is given below :—

Ordinary Postage Stamps.		½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	Gross value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	Value of each kind of stamps sold	13,58,870	2,79,074	2,53,639	7,33,412	1,53,474	2,98,251	33,582	1,37,984	38,38,377
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	35·40	7·27	6·61	19·11	4·00	7·77	·87	3·59	100
1877-78	Value of each kind of stamps sold	13,97,862	2,94,838	2,43,507	7,39,963	3,74,066	1,79,223	63,634	1,51,275	42,61,622
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	36·42	7·68	6·34	19·28	9·74	4·67	1·66	3·94	111·02

Ordinary Postage Stamps.		9-pie labels.	½-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.	½-anna labels.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	Value of each kind of stamps sold	23,328	5,59,864	6,899	2,58,425
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·61	14·59	·18	21·43
1877-78	Value of each kind of stamps sold	22,311	7,86,352	8,591	2,70,666
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·58	20·49	·22	22·44

Service Postage Stamps.		9-pie labels.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	Gross value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	Value of each kind of stamps sold ...	1,849	49	5,95,306	1,00,568	1,25,813	1,24,011	12,05,972
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·16	16	49·36	8·34	10·43	10·28	100
1877-78	Value of each kind of stamps sold ...	891	91	6,41,483	1,11,421	1,35,132	1,25,552	12,85,145
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·07	07	53·19	9·24	11·21	10·41	106·56

39. There is nothing in the results exhibited above which calls for special remark, except the continued rapid growth of the sale of half-anna embossed envelopes. The sale of these envelopes is limited by the supply, and although the supply has for some years been increased as fast as it is possible to do so under the present contract with the English manufacturers, it has never yet been fully equal to the demand. The experience of former years showed that when embossed envelopes were offered for sale with a charge upon them over and above the value of the stamps so as to cover the cost of paper and manufacture, they had little or no attraction for the Indian public; and as it was considered very desirable to induce natives of the country to use envelopes of a proper size, shape, and texture, it was determined to offer the inducement of envelopes purchaseable at the value of the stamps borne by them. This inducement has proved to be so great that the Department has never been able as yet to offer a supply fully equal to the demand. The object which the measure had in view is being fully realized by the gradual disappearance from among native correspondence of the flimsy rolls of paper, about the size of a finger, which gave so much trouble to the sorting offices, and caused so much miscarriage from illegibility of address. Although the supply of embossed envelopes without any charge for the envelopes themselves is a practical reduction of the postage rate from six pie to about five pie, I am sure that the concession is a proper one, and that it is good policy to maintain it.

40. The proportion of revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps continues to increase slowly but steadily, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Total postage revenue	100	100	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	51·50	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87
Proportion derived from service stamps...	17·27	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POSTS.

41. The district posts of the three districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah, in the Madras Presidency, were transferred during the year under report to the management of the Imperial post, thus completing the transfer as regards the Madras Presidency, and (speaking generally) throughout India. As explained in previous reports, the district posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial post. The cost of such arrangements is defrayed in some cases by local cesses and in others by Imperial grants; the administration being in every case under the Local Government. Since 1864, endeavours have been made to introduce the local officers of the Imperial post as managers of the district posts under the orders of the Local Governments, and this object has now been attained throughout India. The administration of these district posts remains as heretofore under the control of the Local Governments, but the officers employed by them in the administration are the local officers of the Imperial post. It has taken about 14 years to bring about this change, for at first objections were raised in many quarters; but gradually the objections have disappeared in the face of the manifest improvement which took place wherever the change was introduced. The interest which the Imperial post has in these district posts is a great one, for when made available for private correspondence, they do the work of pioneers of the Imperial post. The chief demands for new Imperial offices occur in places where the correspondence has been first developed by the district posts. Wherever there is such development, the Imperial post steps in and undertakes the cost of the office, leaving the district post funds free for extension elsewhere. This has been the practical working hitherto; but difficulties are beginning to appear in some quarters in getting leave from Local Governments to spend the funds thus set free; however, I hope that proper representations will result in the avoidance of serious difficulty of this kind. The following figures respecting district posts have been compiled in the same form as in previous reports; but the information is always more or less

incomplete, owing to the accounts, &c., being under so many different authorities unconnected with this department:—

Names of Postal Circles.		Number of district post offices and village post-men receiving houses.	Number of district post district post men and postmen.	Number of miles of district post letter-boxes.	Distance in miles of district post lines.	Local cess.	Expenditure.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Articles received from the Imperial and district posts for delivery by the district post.	Articles posted in the district post for despatch to the Imperial or district post.	Articles received in the district post for delivery by the Imperial post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the district post.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Bengal ...	1876-77 ...	321	76	240	10,977	2,26,755	2,44,303	60,000	1,148,717	1,259,960	61,899	5·64
	1877-78 ...	293	Nil	238	10,983	2,63,129	2,61,204(f)	1,49,832	1,092,282	1,110,565	55,071	5·04
Madras ...	1876-77 ...	306	839	16	2,891	...	1,00,156(g)	45,000	1,038,486	410,912	64,025	6·16
	1877-78 ...	296	848	14	2,978	...	1,02,065	1,08,410	1,050,818	360,596	69,175	6·49
Bombay ...	1876-77 ...	2	530	416	107	...	89,172	89,905	933,840	264,240	51,760	5·53
	1877-78 ...	2	527	574	107	...	95,624	89,400	943,159	252,848	58,329	6·18
North-Western Provinces	1876-77 ...	357	382	29	6,291	Not shown separately.	1,50,216	60,000	905,629	811,999	70,487	7·75
	1877-78 ...	355	382	28	6,294		1,49,832	60,000	965,495	858,321	68,624	7·05
Punjab ...	1876-77 ...	26	360	45	4,504	58,610	1,12,029(e)	45,000	52,463	61,953	1,956	3·71
	1877-78 ...	23	371	46	4,548	58,500	1,09,578(e)	45,000	51,811	62,602	1,816	3·51
British Burma ...	1876-77 ...	...	4	53	955	12,650	9,201	...	24,786	10,213	1,228	4·95
	1877-78 ...	...	2	78	1,292	14,749	9,988	...	6,520	13,990	963	13·93
Central Provinces ...	1876-77 ...	63	53	49	2,213	54,686(d)	54,435	...	185,163	141,672	15,875	8·57
	1877-78 ...	38	41	53	2,147	53,184(d)	53,184	...	214,868	153,865	17,755	8·26
Oudh ...	1876-77 ...	61	248	87	906	36,000	34,999	...	333,950	225,387	30,952	9·65
	1877-78 ...	67	227	94	977	36,082	33,483	...	306,178	218,670	27,834	8·90
Rajputana ...	1876-77 ...	6	2	...	266	889	3,712	Information not available.	15,732	11,893	717	4·35
	1877-78 ...	8	10	...	144	709	4,323	3,644	14,880	14,464	1,121	7·53
Assam ...	1876-77 ...	20	7	8	719	11,993(b)	5,846	...	38,394	29,439	2,891	7·51
	1877-78 ...	22	3	10	667(c)	13,220(b)	12,061	...	42,448	40,634	2,622	7·14
Total ...	1876-77 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,678,010	3,216,855	304,121	6·39
	1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,638,459	3,096,495	332,065	6·44

(a). Exclusive of Rs. 4,125·9·6 on account of famine latta.
(b). Including Rs. 720 contributed from the District Improvement Fund in Assam.
(c). Including the annual subsidy paid from the District Dák Fund for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawani Hill Cart line in the Punjab.
(d). Including contributions from Provincial and Local Funds in the Central Provinces and Berars.
(e). The distance in rainy season amounted to 761 miles.
(f). Excluding Rs. 21,892 paid from the Imperial revenues on account of pay of village postmen and postmen attached to district post offices.

42. Postal arrangements in Native States are for the most part very bad; and I am not able for the present to anticipate any considerable improvement in places where the extension of the Imperial Post is not encouraged. The subject is no doubt important, and will, I think, become more and more important as time goes on.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Security taken from Post Office Servants.*—The operations of the Security Fund are exhibited in the following abstract:—

Receipts.	Number of Employes. First half-year.	Number of Employes. Second half-year.	Amount of Subscription. First half-year.	Amount of Subscription. Second half-year.	Amount of Subscription. Total.	Charges.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance	...	...	...	...	79,734	(a) *Pensionable.*	
Interest on ditto @ 3¾ per cent. for 1877-78...	...	...	...	...	2,990	Sums decreed against the Fund.	3,182
Credited in the Calcutta Post Office to "subscription in lieu of security" in favor of Mr. Graham, Post Master, Dacca.	...	...	...	...	11	Ratable refunds to subscribers.	193
					82,735		
(a) *Pensionable*—							
Imperial ...	5,414	5,711	5,414	5,711	11,125	Cost of establishment.	1,080
District ...	258	243	258	243	501		
Total ...	5,672	5,954	5,672	5,954	11,626	Total ...	4,455
(b) *Non-pensionable*—						(b) *Non-pensionable.*	
Imperial ...	9,616	9,810	4,808	4,905	9,713	Sums decreed against the fund.	384
District ...	3,403	3,389	1,701	1,694	3,396	Cost of establishment.	1,080
Total ...	13,019	13,199	6,509	6,599	13,109	Total ...	1,464
						Total Charges	5,919
						Balance at credit	1,01,551
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,07,470	Grand Total	1,07,470

The Fund is supported by subscriptions from officials of the pensionable (*a*) class at the rate of one rupee half-yearly, and from officials of the non-pensionable (*b*) class at half that rate. As has been explained on former occasions, the subscriptions of the former (pensionable class) are returnable on resignation or death in the proportion borne for each year by the surplus income to the total income, while those of the latter (non-pensionable class) are not returnable at all. The balance in hand divided into returnable and non-returnable is shown below:—

	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Total balance	79,734	1,01,551
Returnable portion	37,448	46,253
Non-returnable portion	42,286	55,298

44. This Fund was commenced in April 1873 to meet a great want. Private Guarantee Associations demanded rates of *premia* which the subordinates of the Department found it difficult to pay; and when the European Assurance Guarantee Society, from which numerous Postal officers had obtained security, collapsed, the opportunity was taken of establishing a departmental system. The relief to Postal subordinates in the reduced amount of subscriptions was immense, and even with the low rates the balance of the Fund has gone on steadily increasing from year to year.

45. In the year under report an important class of liabilities commenced, owing to the introduction of the insurance system. It was owing to the prospect of a greater measure of liability on this account that the Fund has been maintained at the present rates of subscription; and it may perhaps be able to bear the liabilities so accruing without any large amount

of help from the insurance income. There were no payments from the Fund on account of insured articles in the year under review, although there were three cases of the loss of insured parcels, aggregating Rs. 2,189 in value, which were made the subject of compensation in the next year. It will be convenient to restrict the yearly remarks under this head to compensation payments made in the year under review; and I shall not therefore refer to these cases at greater length on this occasion.

46. *Complaints from the public.*—There were 5,339 complaints made by the public in the year under review, as compared with 5,407 in the previous year. Of these, 1,316 were acknowledged to be well founded, as compared with 1,203 in the previous year. The following analysis of complaints relating to articles of value in the two last years shows that, though the aggregate number in the year under report was smaller, the number proved against the officials of the department was larger :—

	Ordinary letters.		Registered letters.		Parcels.		Total.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through fault of Postal officials	147	153	150	144	160	105	457	402
II.—Cases in which the Postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	144	150	87	95	45	72	276	317
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	661	578	31	28	52	108	744	714
TOTAL ...	952	881	268	267	257	285	1,477	1,433

One of the most important cases of complaint related to the abstraction of the contents of a registered letter posted in Bombay containing notes of the value of Rs. 15,000. It was proved, however, that the abstraction was effected (and that in a very ingenious way) by the servant of the sender before the letter was registered. The servant was tried and convicted.

47. *Convictions and departmental punishments.*—An abstract of the number of legal convictions and departmental punishments (detailed in Appendix VIII) is given below :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Number of legal convictions	139	171
Number of cases punished departmentally	81	95
TOTAL ...	220	266

Perhaps the most important conviction was that relating to a theft of a parcel mail-bag containing property of the value of Rs. 9,558, shortly after leaving the Bangalore office. The Post Master General of Madras gives the following description of it:—"It was effected by collusion between the banghy clerk and one of the runners. As the runner left the office on his way to the railway station, distant one mile, he pitched the bag containing the banghy into a vehicle previously stationed in a convenient corner, and ran on. It was a dark evening, and he ran for half a mile, and then, lagging behind, called out that he was being attacked. When the other runners got back, he asserted that the robbers had knocked him down, and had gone off with the bag. The Bangalore police gave great attention to this case, and it was through their unremitting efforts that it was brought to light and punished."

POSTAL CIRCLES.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.	British territory	Foreign territory	Total.
Bengal	1	0	1	8	0	8
Madras	1	1	2	11	2	13
Bombay	5	2	7	2	10	12
North-Western Provinces ...	7	0	7	8	1	9
Punjab	0	0	0	2	0	2
Central Provinces ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
Oudh	1	0	1	2	0	2
Rajputana	0	0	0	1	3	4
Assam	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL ...	12	4	16	34	18	52

48. *Highway robberies.*—An abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin. The very large increase in the number of such robberies is due mainly to the prevalence of famine. The increase in number as compared with the previous year is 36, of which half belongs to Madras and Bombay, where the scarcity was most severely felt. There had been a gradual, but marked, decrease of crime of this sort in the previous five years, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
1871-72 ...	24	12	36
1872-73 ...	13	12	25
1873-74 ...	21	11	32
1874-75 ...	19	6	25
1875-76 ...	14	12	26
1876-77 ...	12	4	16
1877-78 ...	**34**	**18**	**52**

49. The localities in which the highway robberies took place are shown in the following statement :—

Names of Postal Circles.	BRITISH TERRITORY.			FOREIGN TERRITORY.		
	Names of districts.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.
BENGAL ...	24-Pergunnas ...	2	...			
	Backerganj ...	1	...			
	Gya ...	4	...			
	Monghyr ...	1	...			
MADRAS ...	Salem ...	2	...	Mysore ...	2	...
	Nilgiri ...	1	1	Pondicherry ...	...	1
	Cuddapah ...	1	...			
	Kurnul ...	2	...			
	North Arcot ...	2	...			
	Nellore ...	2	...			
	Bellary ...	1	...			
BOMBAY ...	Ahmedabad ...	2	...	Kattywar ...	6	2
				Bhaunagar ...	2	...
				Jetpur ...	1	...
				Baroda ...	1	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Aligarh ...	1	1	Gwalior ...	1	1
	Ghazipur ...	1	...			
	Muzuffarnagar ...	1	...			
	Agra ...	1	...			
	Meerut ...	2	...			
	Bijnour ...	1	...			
	Allahabad ...	...	1			
	Bulandshahr ...	1	1			
PUNJAB ...	Umballa ...	1	...			
	Rohtak ...	1	...			
	Peshawar ...	...	1			
CENTRAL PROVINCES	.....	...	...	Nizam's Territory ...	1	...
ASSAM ...	.....	...	...	Semi-independent ...	1	...
OUDH ...	Partabgarh ...	1	...			
	Fyzabad ...	1	...			
RAJPUTANA ...	Ajmere ...	1	...	Meywar ...	1	1
				Marwar ...	1	...
				Bikanir ...	1	...
				Banswara ...	...	2
				Kotah ...	...	1
	Total ...	34	5	Total ...	18	8

Total (British) 34, besides 5 attacks. Total (Foreign) 18, besides 8 attacks.

50. Of the 8 cases of robbery in Bengal, there were none involving loss of life. Convictions were obtained in 4; and in every case the greater part of the plundered property was recovered. The Madras cases (13 robberies and 2 attacks) were not very serious. In only one instance (one of those in the Mysore territory) was life lost, the runner who was attacked dying subsequently of his wound. Convictions were obtained in 5 cases; and of the whole property stolen, the greater part was recovered. In the Bombay cases (12 robberies and 2 attacks) there was only 1 in Kattywar involving loss of life. In only 2 instances were convictions obtained; but none of them were serious as regards the amount plundered, the mails being in most cases left by the robbers after searching for valuables, of which but little was found. In the cases in the North-Western Provinces (9 robberies and 4 attacks) there was no loss of life. Convictions were obtained in 6 cases; and in only 3 cases was the plundered property of appreciable value. The only other Postal Circle at all prominent in respect of highway robberies is Rajputana; and considering the great distress which prevailed among a population containing so many lawless characters, the Political authorities are of opinion that the smallness of the number (4 robberies and 4 attacks) is very satisfactory. In none of the Rajputana cases was a conviction obtained.

Postal Officials.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.
Inspectors	197	197
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters	3,554	3,770
Clerks	2,736	3,097
Postmen and other Servants	5,841	6,477
Road Establishment	13,175	13,121
Village Postmen	1,950	2,313
TOTAL ...	27,453	28,975

51. The numerical strength of the establishment in the several Postal Circles is shown in Appendix IX. The abstract on the margin includes all grades below that of Post Master General, Deputy Post Master General or Chief Inspector.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

52. The number of Government Carrying Agency offices for goods (36) remained the same as in the preceding year, one office (Bahawalpur) having been closed, and another (Dholpur) opened. The road transit by means of carts gave place to railway transit between Agra and Dholpur, consequent upon the opening of the Railway between those places; and the road line between Mooltan and Bahawalpur was abolished for a like cause. The Government Carrying Agency service at the close of the year under review consisted of a line from Calcutta to Jhelum by railway and onwards by bullock train to Peshawar; with principal branches to Fatehgarh (bullock train), Gwalior (partly rail and partly bullock train), Moradabad (rail), Landour (bullock train), Simla (bullock train), Ferozepore (bullock train), Mooltan (rail), Sialkot (bullock train), and Murree (bullock train).

53. The passenger services on mail cart lines were reduced by the abolition of the Darjeeling line and Bahawalpur line, consequent upon the extension of the Railway system in those directions. They comprised at the close of the year under review the Van Dâk lines from Jhelum to Peshawar (with branches to Murree, Sialkot, and Kohat), and from Amritsar to Pathankot; also lines from Umballa to Kalka and Bareilly to Ranibagh. The last-mentioned line has, however, no special provision for passengers, the accommodation offered being merely a seat on the mail cart, when available.

54. The financial results of these Non-Postal branches will be found under the next section.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

55. There is a still further improvement of financial results this year, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

Review of financial results.

	1876-77.	1877-78.
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts, including sale of service postage stamps ...	66,88,656	73,04,329
Ditto excluding ditto ditto ...	54,81,772	60,18,193
Disbursements	57,87,667	60,87,657
Net revenue, including sale of service postage stamps ...	9,00,989	12,16,672
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Government Carrying Agency, commonly called the Government Bullock Train.		
Receipts	7,91,813	7,13,046
Disbursements	6,09,163*	6,03,017*
Surplus ...	1,82,650	1,10,029
Punjab Van Dâk.		
Receipts	2,39,544	2,29,863
Disbursements	2,30,799	2,00,227
Surplus ...	8,745	29,636
Passenger services on mail cart lines.		
Receipts	1,03,183	86,421
Disbursements	1,03,183	86,421
Contract subsidies to local steamers employed to a large extent on general and military considerations, but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience.		
Disbursements	7,12,000	7,08,515
* {Purely Bullock Train ...	6,07,746	6,01,587
{Postal charges debited to Bullock Train ...	1,417	1,430
TOTAL ...	6,09,163	6,03,017

Briefly stated, the results for the last two years are as follows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ...	9,00,989	12,16,672
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ...	1,82,650	1,10,029
A net surplus in Punjab Military Van Dâk of ...	8,745	29,636
TOTAL ...	10,92,384	13,56,337

56. But, in order to get a full view of the financial results, certain other items of charge have to be taken into account; and I have again endeavoured to make this estimate still more accurate than formerly. The change to which I refer consists in a more accurate calculation of the cost of the "Railway free service." This matter has recently been made the subject of careful examination with the view of settling the basis of actual payment to be made for postal services in the case of State Railways; and I am now for the first time in a position to offer an estimate having the character of approximate accuracy. The calculation is based on the railway statistics showing the actual cost per vehicle for each mile run; and from this is deducted the amount actually paid, the remainder being shown as the estimated cost of the service rendered free. The statistics of actual mileage run by postal vehicles in the year under review are imperfect, owing to the absence of any exact record on the subject; and in this and some other minor respects the present estimate is faulty, but I give it as an undoubtedly better estimate than the former one.

57. The list of items so chargeable against the Post Office, with the estimate under each head as made out in last report for the preceding year and in the report for the year under review, is given on the margin.

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery ...	35,203	25,816
Railway free service (estimated cost)	2,40,000	3,66,000
English stores	98,983	1,78,612
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press ...	42,806	48,609
Rent of Government buildings	2,01,169	2,07,000
Estimated Postal share of Local Marine subsidies	2,03,854	2,03,854
Gratuities	2,169	2,595
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	895	16,191
Pensions granted during the year, aggregating in annual value Rs. 8,652, capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase (8,652 × 10·165 =) Rs. 87,917 ...	5,42,808	87,947
TOTAL	9,70,827	11,36,624

Taking the total net revenue (as given in paragraph 55) at Rs. 13,56,337, and deducting the total of the items now under reference, we find a net profit of Rs. 2,19,713 for the year under review.

58. In reviewing the corresponding portion of my last report, the Government noticed the absence of information about the basis on which the departmental share of the liability for Local Marine subsidies was estimated; and I take this opportunity of explaining it. The lines served by the contract vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company are divided for the purpose of this estimate into those in which the Post Office has a predominating interest and those in which it has merely a subordinate interest. The whole cost of the former lines (having a predominating Postal interest) is set down as a Postal charge, and the cost of the latter lines (having only a subordinate Postal interest) is thrown entirely out of the departmental estimate. On this principle the sum chargeable to the Post Office is calculated as shown in the margin. When the Bombay and Karachi line first commenced to carry a portion of the heavy mails, a reduction was made in the cost of the land line to the extent of Rs. 25,768; and this saving was accordingly added to the sum before calculated, making a total of Rs. 2,03,854. The complete abolition of the land line in the year following that now under report will result in a further alteration of the estimated Postal share by transferring the Karachi and Bombay sea-line to the list of lines in which the Post Office has a predominating interest.

	Miles run per annum.	
For all the contract lines	955,168	
For lines in which the Post Office has a predominating interest, *viz.*—		
Calcutta to Akyab and back ...	234,624	
,, Rangoon ,, ...		
,, Moulmein ,, ...		
Madras to Rangoon ,, ...		
955,168 : 234,624 : : Rs. 7,25,000 (whole subsidy) : (Postal share)		178,086

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

Year	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of expenditure, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1855-56—first complete year of new rates ...	100	100	100
1867-68—thirteenth complete year ...	207	237	161
1868-69—fourteenth ditto ...	228	258	182
1869-70—fifteenth ditto ...	233	246	190
1870-71—sixteenth ditto ...	257	235	175
1871-72—seventeenth ditto ...	269	272	173
1872-73—eighteenth ditto ...	279	279	177
1873-74—nineteenth ditto ...	328	284	184
1874-75—twentieth ditto ...	318	305	189
1875-76—twenty-first ditto ...	362	326	191
1876-77—twenty-second ditto ...	368	345	196
1877-78—twenty third ditto ...	387	378	206

59. I give as usual on the margin the usual comparison of correspondence, revenue and expenditure, from the year 1855-56 onwards; that year being selected as the first complete year after the introduction of the low rates of postage under the Postal Act of 1854.

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

60. I have already referred (paragraph 18) to the important revision of Postal establishments carried out by Mr. MacFarlan, Officiating Post Master General of Bengal; and I feel that special thanks are due to him on this account, for not only was the work laborious, but it required and received at his hands the exercise of great discrimination and judgment. Mr. MacFarlan has since retired from the service; and it may not be out of place for me to record here the value which has been set upon his services. His first connection with the Department was in the beginning of 1871, when he acted for about four years as Post Master General of the Bombay Circle. For his work in Bombay he received the special acknowledgment of the Government of India. He then took furlough, but, as a special case, was appointed (while on furlough) to the substantive office of Post Master General of Madras. On his return to India, in April 1877, he was appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, in which office he remained till his retirement from the service, in December 1878. The loss of his services is a real loss to the Department.

61. I would also mention Mr. Turton Smith, of the Punjab Police, whose temporary connection with the Department, as Assistant Director General, ended shortly after the close of the year under report. Mr. Turton Smith's energies were devoted with much success to the prosecution of crime in the Department, as well as among gangs of thieves and forgers who made the Post Office a sphere for their operations.

62. From among the many subordinate officers mentioned by the several Post Masters General, I can refer here only to a selected number. In *Bengal*, the Post Master General mentions Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Barton Groves, and Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt, as Inspectors who rendered special help to him in the revision of establishments. In *Madras* are mentioned Mr. Coombs, Inspector, for general efficiency in the administration of his division; and, among Post Masters, Mr. Christian, for a particularly well-ordered office. In *Bombay*, the Post Master General mentions Khan Sahib Cursetji Palonji, one of the oldest and best Inspectors in the Department, as having done some good service during the year; and Dinanath Babaji, the Superintendent of the Postal Printing Press at Bombay, whose efficient management made the office a model of good workmanship, combined with economy. In the *Punjab*, the Post Master General refers to a number of officers, both Inspectors and Post Masters, among whom I mention particularly Mr. Sullen, Post Master of Lahore, who was shortly after selected to fill the place of Officiating Superintendent of the Punjab Van Dâk. In the *Travelling Post Office* are mentioned especially Mr. Hill, Superintendent, and B. Thurmiah Garoo, Sub-Inspector, for good service during the Madras floods. In *British Burma* the first on the Chief Inspector's list is Mr. Twemlow, who has for a long series of years satisfactorily controlled the Post Office at Moulmein. In *Oudh*, Mr. Antram, the Post Master of Lucknow, is mentioned as having introduced several useful reforms; and Lala Raj Coomar Lal, Sub-Inspector, for special care and success in the prosecution of an important case.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1877-78, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1877.			Opened or entertained in 1877-78.			Closed or discontinued in 1877-78.			Balance on the 31st March 1878.			Total of 1877-78.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal ...	1,018	2,949	801	(b) 138	(d) 269	(c) 111	87	218	30	1,069	3,000	882	1,156	3,218	912	87 Increase.	218 Decrease.	51 Increase.
Madras ...	615	469	183	28	56	27	23	50	5	620	475	205	673	525	210	23 ,,	50 Increase.	18 ,,
Bombay ...	541	910	328	108	406	174	97	318	17	552	998	485	649	1,316	502	13 ,,	318 ,,	98 ,,
North-Western Provinces	518	213	17	17	31	3	20	17	...	515	227	20	535	244	20	17 ,,	17 Decrease.	3 ,,
Punjab ...	514	419	310	8	12	34	5	5	...	517	426	344	522	431	344	5 ,,	5 Increase.	33 ,,
British Burma ...	23	7	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	27	7	2	28	12	2	5 ,,	5 Decrease.	1 Decrease.
Central Provinces ...	219	314	119	27	...	26	...	...	...	246	314	145	246	314	145	26 ,,	26 Increase.	26 Increase.
Sind ...	78	47	50	2	...	1	...	...	...	80	47	51	80	47	61	1 ,,	...	1 ,,
Oudh ...	115	79	...	3	15	(e) 124	...	...	...	118	94	124	118	94	124	3 ,,	6 Increase.	121 ,,
Rajputana ...	85	14	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	85	14	33	85	14	33	1 Decrease.	...	4 Decrease.
Assam ...	96	33	108	11	... 8	31	1	(d) 3	(c) 14	107	41	139	107	41	139	4 ,,	5 Increase.	17 Increase.
Total ...	3,352	5,454	1,950	347	802	532	232	611	76	3,467	5,617	2,482	4,199	6,256	2,482	255 Increase.	120 Increase.	363 Increase.

(a) Including 76 excess shown in the Statement for 1876-77.
(b) Including 14 Post Offices transferred to Bengal from Assam.
(c) Including 10 Village Postmen transferred to Bengal from Assam.
(d) Including 2 letter boxes transferred to Bengal from Assam.
(e) Including 116 Village Postmen who perform the combined duties of clearing letter boxes and delivering letters in villages not shown under the head Village Postmen in previous years' returns.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-Cart, Horses, Camel-Dâk, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Names of Circles.	Railway.		Under Local Control.		Under Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office.		Runners or Boats.		Sea.		Total.	
					Served by Mail Guards.		Served by Travelling Post Office.					
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal ...	169	131	63	59	620	793	6,295	5,830	2,900	2,900	10,364	9,828
Madras ...	...	...	319	232	1,117	1,237	c 6,435	6,445	3,064	3,064	c 11,070	10,978
Bombay ...	... 75	... 75	185	... 86	1,345	1,530	5,702	6,478	3,234	3,234	11,486	12,259
North-Western Provinces	50	...	51	13	889	958	3,359	3,312	...	...	4,713	4,655
Punjab ...	...	...	231	... 49	437	647	2,366	2,272	...	...	a 4,130	4,294
British Burma ...	... 163	...	... 49	...	... 263	...	1,527	1,527	2,293	2,293	3,893	4,056
Central Provinces ...	... 33	60	... 21	81	522	462	2,270	2,495	2,813	2,813	b 3,918	3,066
Sind ...	109	109	...	241	149	149	925	907	2,196	2,196	b 3,918	3,900
Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	939	...	...	1,575	1,585
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709	1,680	...	...	2,099	2,070
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,435	1,272	...	...	1,435	1,272
Total ...	436	538	1,160	761	5,342	6,039	32,962	33,157	13,687	13,687	†57,496	57,963

* See note *c*.
† See notes *a* and *b*.
‡ See notes *a*, *b* and *c*.

a 207 Miles double shown, once under Mail-cart and again under Van, have been deducted.
b 197 ditto ditto ditto Camel ditto Horses ditto
c 470 ditto ditto ditto Runners ditto Bangy-bardars ditto.
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APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels, received for delivery in the Post Sind, Oudh, Rajputana, and Assam Postal

Names of Postal Circles.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.	
	Detail covers.	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
To Post Office Peons and from the Window.	Letters paid ...	10,476,749	11,065,496	11,005,298	12,111,300	8,851,798	10,805,434	6,951,295	7,851,776	5,975,676	6,678,013
	,, unpaid ...	5,262,595	5,199,451	2,124,430	2,166,901	2,599,766	2,395,521	3,749,201	3,650,782	1,894,923	1,925,167
	,, Service privileged...	2,694,169	985,501	954,631	3,442	699,652	183	1,226,765	638,073	1,164,531	614,817
	,, registered ...	735,736	725,047	350,114	374,100	131,999	139,899	266,528	282,172	146,755	168,030
	Papers	1,650,817	1,827,763	1,399,853	1,576,695	1,025,076	1,160,647	1,289,623	1,337,335	1,281,261	1,250,985
	Packets	282,146	288,037	262,799	302,600	211,570	227,239	160,131	208,989	206,408	229,898
	Parcels	207,815	155,516	107,076	89,894	116,488	94,900	138,622	106,814	110,256	75,425
To Branch Post Offices.	Letters paid ...	1,965,994	2,549,577	2,795,196	3,040,476	4,645,929	5,523,676	1,131,578	1,416,435	1,156,998	1,525,387
	,, unpaid ...	2,096,665	2,729,548	853,918	812,125	2,234,295	2,487,396	1,517,136	1,897,166	984,092	1,132,908
	,, Service privileged...	243,924	165,684	152,022	339	196,526	652	423,009	296,093	254,640	194,467
	,, registered ...	173,036	204,738	102,382	104,051	181,484	193,555	58,974	56,418	27,609	30,269
	Papers	201,819	313,848	354,806	357,961	454,868	571,329	98,967	146,209	199,238	246,584
	Packets	15,695	27,062	52,924	62,284	116,878	122,483	30,555	36,083	37,151	42,392
	Parcels	24,559	35,118	21,118	22,056	21,170	21,483	33,215	59,548	14,861	23,594
To District Post Offices.	Letters paid ...	350,166	328,526	489,728	517,257	5,162	3,597	279,851	299,065	17,494	20,831
	,, unpaid ...	607,751	563,978	307,720	296,928	912	1,408	516,188	513,372	15,408	18,719
	,, Service privileged...	154,629	97,768	8,212	104	234	..	118,756	107,127	8,447	14,105
	,, registered ...	25,159	20,596	25,550	31,859	...	..	10,272	10,611	496	470
	Papers	35,952	40,255	119,981	115,575	417	261	24,585	26,359	1,799	2,868
	Packets	4,406	4,041	5,553	6,439	182	52	10,324	9,333	652	522
	Parcels	3,885	3,024	1,929	2,581	...	26	7,665	11,210	234	260
To Rural Messengers.	Letters paid ...	458,709	482,895	205,521	235,451	415,187	501,668	11,759	10,141	91,250	108,848
	,, unpaid ...	778,440	641,410	161,537	140,265	511,339	484,407	30,920	30,477	139,039	125,429
	,, Service privileged...	76,103	41,088	627	104	2,816	..	104	26	4,823	6,387
	,, registered ...	49,849	46,303	8,238	8,760	14,652	19,110	418	208	3,233	3,986
	Papers	23,725	29,278	42,861	32,824	36,683	44,035	2,059	2,086	8,943	9,725
	Packets	2,477	2,295	1,435	2,607	2,764	2,685	52	78	574	913
	Parcels	5,970	7,195	808	808	2,060	2,191	104	287	652	1,122
	Total ...	28,608,931	28,581,038	21,919,267	22,415,876	22,389,907	24,803,837	18,088,956	19,004,273	13,747,464	14,452,071
	ABSTRACT.										
	Letters paid ...	13,251,609	14,426,494	14,495,743	15,904,484	13,918,076	16,834,375	8,374,483	9,577,417	7,241,418	8,333,079
	,, unpaid ...	8,745,451	9,134,387	3,450,605	3,416,219	5,256,312	5,368,732	5,813,745	6,091,797	3,033,462	3,202,223
	,, Service privileged...	3,168,825	1,290,041	1,115,492	3,989	899,228	835	1,768,631	1,041,319	1,432,441	829,776
	,, registered ...	983,780	996,681	486,284	518,770	328,135	352,564	336,192	349,409	178,094	202,705
	Total ...	26,149,665	25,847,606	19,548,124	19,843,462	20,401,751	22,556,506	16,293,054	17,059,942	11,885,415	12,567,783
	Papers	1,912,313	2,211,144	1,917,501	2,083,055	1,547,041	1,776,272	1,415,234	1,511,989	1,491,261	1,510,162
	Packets	304,724	321,435	322,711	374,020	331,894	352,459	201,062	254,483	244,785	278,725
	Parcels	242,229	200,853	130,931	115,339	139,718	118,600	179,606	177,859	126,003	100,401
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,608,931	28,581,038	21,919,267	22,415,876	22,389,907	24,803,837	18,088,956	19,004,273	13,747,464	14,452,071
	Deduct number of letters returned undelivered ...	773,670	862,677	821,406	864,555	1,047,002	1,071,040	708,386	801,644	413,785	449,132
	Net actually delivered ...	27,835,261	27,718,361	21,097,861	21,551,321	21,342,905	23,732,797	17,380,570	18,202,629	13,328,679	14,002,939
	Add number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office	673,203	683,477	216,827	229,027	441,153	531,508	551,704	650,207	252,994	231,144
	Total ...	28,508,464	28,401,838	21,314,688	21,780,348	21,784,058	24,264,305	17,932,274	18,852,836	13,581,673	14,234,083

No. III.

Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Circles, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
405,480	649,544	2,695,804	2,582,844	2,229,680	2,413,845	774,243	847,087	1,113,198	1,149,046	629,234	584,548	50,508,455	**56,738,933**
305,765	532,666	980,390	948,609	397,296	448,736	348,445	328,918	629,260	621,074	280,920	248,253	18,482,991	**18,466,078**
20,779	6,231	280,685	117,764	104,447	...	212,873	39,159	132,547	29,070	124,960	34,832	7,616,039	**2,469,072**
14,335	23,229	50,813	52,743	45,716	48,254	24,533	27,818	30,295	30,529	26,593	24,429	1,821,417	**1,896,280**
207,578	318,983	298,075	335,122	249,192	293,000	191,364	191,495	141,151	152,727	195,458	185,577	7,929,468	**8,630,329**
12,358	22,161	57,931	72,817	36,721	37,824	34,441	33,606	12,593	14,104	17,990	17,232	1,295,088	**1,454,597**
9,568	14,053	29,122	23,360	15,649	5,114	28,965	10,454	21,796	24,899	11,993	10,193	795,350	**620,622**
3,884	13,140	522,550	651,525	129,132	285,534	452,157	573,989	270,882	494,471	264,025	315,751	13,388,325	**16,389,961**
2,046	6,623	420,011	528,468	29,670	58,869	702,026	748,980	177,729	273,437	209,249	233,470	9,227,137	**10,908,990**
208	182	88,695	58,426	10,377	...	63,484	24,090	23,673	12,175	27,766	9,855	1,484,324	**761,963**
78	365	20,544	24,638	2,842	3,181	40,098	42,105	4,380	6,883	12,697	12,983	624,124	**679,186**
2,744	7,091	53,682	59,964	17,416	33,163	91,902	102,175	10,064	18,328	120,398	157,158	1,605,904	**2,013,810**
143	1,017	18,250	17,337	1,173	4,302	9,281	14,939	1,486	2,033	5,527	7,300	289,063	**337,232**
85	313	4,171	6,544	234	1,512	30,738	55,037	6,465	12,957	4,354	6,101	160,970	**244,263**
7,958	3,363	38,846	41,245	...	...	48,676	63,093	61,268	48,232	14,469	15,591	1,313,618	**1,340,800**
3,694	4,537	49,197	50,918	...	...	115,653	128,402	36,709	42,940	17,259	18,927	1,670,491	**1,640,129**
300	313	15,903	15,513	...	...	13,870	4,432	10,420	1,789	3,259	3,128	334,039	**244,289**
156	104	1,590	1,930	...	...	4,354	4,719	938	965	547	496	69,062	**71,750**
6,120	5,057	3,728	5,136	...	...	5,788	7,405	1,747	2,164	4,562	4,902	204,679	**209,982**
1,329	234	2,138	2,842	...	...	548	1,121	182	78	156	130	25,470	**24,792**
215	78	391	364	...	...	4,275	7,900	736	1,095	52	261	19,376	**26,799**
365	1,147	38,482	53,785	46,094	44,947	24,768	33,215	65,778	53,237	39,967	43,904	1,397,871	**1,566,[illegible]**
104	652	88,487	105,016	62,806	57,983	80,482	70,623	66,143	49,327	53,032	53,133	1,975,379	**1,758,[illegible]**
20	...	3,937	3,833	234	...	2,034	1,017	573	52	391	2,060	91,668	**54,567**
13	26	5,005	7,612	5,188	4,823	5,110	4,406	1,591	1,434	3,103	2,790	96,400	**99,405**
183	756	5,761	7,978	7,847	7,535	2,268	3,129	521	313	9,777	7,978	140,628	**145,637**
13	78	1,069	701	625	156	52	522	78	26	313	339	9,452	**10,403**
...	...	260	182	261	209	3,546	5,188	626	600	678	496	14,965	**18,278**
1,005,527	1,611,943	5,175,517	5,777,219	3,388,599	3,758,987	3,315,974	3,375,024	2,822,832	3,043,995	2,078,779	2,001,817	122,541,753	**128,826,080**
417,687	667,194	2,695,682	3,320,399	2,404,906	2,744,326	1,299,844	1,517,384	1,511,126	1,744,986	947,695	959,794	66,558,269	**76,038,932**
311,609	544,178	1,538,085	1,633,011	459,772	565,588	1,246,606	1,276,923	909,841	986,778	560,510	553,783	31,355,998	**32,773,919**
21,313	6,726	389,220	195,536	115,058	...	292,261	68,698	167,222	43,096	156,376	49,875	9,526,070	**3,529,891**
14,582	23,721	77,952	86,923	51,745	56,258	74,095	79,018	37,204	39,811	42,940	40,698	2,611,008	**2,746,594**
765,191	1,242,122	4,700,939	5,244,869	3,001,481	3,366,172	2,912,806	2,942,053	2,625,393	2,814,671	1,707,521	1,604,150	110,051,340	**115,089,[illegible]**
216,623	331,887	361,246	408,200	274,455	333,698	291,322	304,204	153,483	173,532	330,195	355,615	9,880,679	**10,999,[illegible]**
13,343	23,490	79,388	93,700	38,519	42,282	44,322	50,188	14,339	16,241	23,986	25,001	1,619,073	**1,827,[illegible]**
9,868	14,444	33,944	30,450	14,144	16,835	67,524	78,579	29,617	39,551	17,077	17,051	900,661	**909,961**
1,005,527	1,611,943	5,175,517	5,777,219	3,388,599	3,758,987	3,315,974	3,375,024	2,822,832	3,043,995	2,078,779	2,001,817	122,541,753	128,826,080
66,797	46,016	297,266	357,413	179,272	189,214	179,137	191,547	124,960	137,501	73,730	73,183	4,630,411	**5,043,922**
938,730	1,565,927	4,878,251	5,419,806	3,209,327	3,569,773	3,136,837	3,183,477	2,697,872	2,906,494	2,005,049	1,928,634	117,851,342	**123,782,158**
5,836	8,140	116,512	124,497	35,245	39,866	145,063	159,475	87,288	91,325	13,218	32,960	2,532,143	**2,781,620**
944,566	1,574,067	4,994,763	5,544,303	3,244,572	3,609,639	3,281,900	3,342,952	2,785,160	2,997,819	2,018,267	1,961,594	120,390,485	**126,563,778**

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Travelling Post Office Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay,

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpur.		Karachi.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	84,033	94,317	26,226	26,783	58,068	69,496	131,483	137,074	54,120	48,110	37,058	40,862	10,255	**12,445**
	Papers	11,210	7,081	3,330	1,940	3,886	2,468	10,414	7,784	7,192	3,867	1,191	582	941	**644**
	Packets	39	759	103	53	261	252	222	572	381	628	33	109	44	**46**
	Parcels	127	183	52	95	89	120	246	422	98	129	51	54	22	**15**
	Total	96,329	102,370	29,711	28,871	62,844	72,336	142,365	145,852	62,091	52,734	38,333	41,607	11,265	**13,150**
By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Letters	12,057	12,545	8,516	8,152	22,651	41,551	25,736	24,167	8,165	8,769	5,203	4,475	83	**1,234**
	Papers	441	1,027	1,030	349	1,850	3,990	1,525	1,039	1,200	911	209	81	14	**6**
	Packets	43	102	164	40	1,984	99	42	144	74	204	12	47	...	**3**
	Parcels	28	24	32	27	9	3	36	60	40	33	9	12	...	...
	Total	12,569	13,698	9,742	8,568	26,494	45,643	27,339	25,410	9,479	9,917	5,433	4,615	97	**1,243**
By return to their senders.	Letters	336,739	343,900	64,494	80,627	162,255	179,655	247,767	272,549	123,192	125,640	56,833	61,032	21,795	**24,181**
	Papers	17,540	8,154	4,963	2,414	36,561	30,140	6,559	3,808	13,547	8,273	679	742	723	**457**
	Packets	807	2,174	322	387	432	1,438	103	214	100	259	5	17	19	**60**
	Parcels	449	692	153	216	238	425	337	417	171	238	77	111	7	**18**
	Total	355,685	354,920	69,872	83,644	199,489	211,658	254,766	276,988	137,013	134,410	57,594	61,902	22,544	**24,716**
Articles undistributable and deposited as dead.	Letters	204,778	207,090	103,771	94,335	152,157	157,395	126,901	110,886	43,415	33,792	14,388	15,653	1,251	**699**
	Papers	3,182	4,820	3,534	3,605	46	36	162	114	872	200	959	578	56	**24**
	Packets	537	403	160	128	27	31	148	156	90	46	1	129	13	**15**
	Parcels	123	176	37	46	96	87	23	15	34	45	4	13	19	**19**
	Total	208,620	212,489	107,502	98,114	152,326	157,549	127,234	111,171	44,411	34,083	15,352	16,373	1,339	**757**
GRAND TOTAL ...		673,203	683,477	216,827	219,197	441,153	487,186	551,704	559,421	252,994	231,144	116,512	124,497	35,245	**39,866**
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable	Letters	48,707	44,326	2,793	2,717	14,918	18,301	32,282	36,715	9,151	8,246	7,240	8,081	610	**888**
	Papers	35	34	23	34	23	2	60	67	38	10	2	...	5	...
	Packets	...	13	2	8	...	1	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Parcels	17	22	3	8	4	2	8	5	12	5	5	6	1	**1**
	Total	48,759	44,395	2,821	2,767	14,945	18,306	32,350	36,798	9,205	8,262	7,247	8,087	616	**889**

No. IV.

Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Karachi, Lucknow, Abu, and Rangoon, and by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, as well as the and Allahabad, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Enquiry Offices.								Total.			
						Shillong.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.					
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
37,911	40,021	30,821	31,993	122	320	6,510	25,121	...	2,448	...	27,238	...	17,167	478,427	573,425	...	...
2,135	994	1,785	1,286	6	2	652	1,032	...	212	...	776	...	1,220	42,745	29,888	...	...
23	111	47	58	...	1	11	238	...	17	...	...	...	34	1,104	2,878	...	...
314	495	41	73	...	...	17	46	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,057	1,667	...	...
40,383	41,621	32,694	33,410	128	323	7,190	26,437	...	2,677	...	28,014	...	18,456	523,333	607,858	20·61	21·85
1,509	1,959	1,715	3,408	464	154	3,189	5,919	...	6,997	...	15,691	...	65,203	89,288	200,224	...	...
128	133	46	85	13	6	234	380	...	144	...	617	...	6,754	6,690	15,522	...	...
2	46	3	7	...	...	41	213	...	12	...	...	...	339	2,365	1,256	...	...
3	11	1	8	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	34	162	223	...	...
1,642	2,149	1,765	3,508	477	160	3,468	6,523	...	7,153	...	16,308	...	72,330	98,505	217,225	4·88	9·99
78,919	85,119	44,490	46,069	4,840	6,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138,983	1,225,543	...	...
2,399	2,584	569	143	185	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,561	56,915	...	...
26	69	27	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,931	4,625	...	...
65	82	67	86	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	2,290	...	...
79,301	87,854	45,153	46,304	4,827	6,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,226,044	1,289,373	60·82	59·32
23,642	27,799	7,641	8,084	393	630	2,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630,889	656,363	...	...
88	33	25	12	11	46	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,044	9,468	...	...
4	13	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	928	...	...
3	6	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	411	...	...
23,737	27,851	7,676	8,103	404	680	2,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691,261	667,170	34·30	30·69
145,063	159,475	87,288	91,325	5,836	8,140	13,318	32,960	...	9,830	...	44,322	...	90,786	2,539,143	2,781,626	...	...
6,439	6,742	7,074	6,934	272	240	908	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,396	134,319	...	...
49	15	2	1	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	181	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	42	...	...
1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...
6,497	6,760	7,079	6,937	272	240	916	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,701	134,596	9·86	8·93

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Names of Postal Circles.	9-Pie Labels.	½-Anna Envelopes.	1-Anna Envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	6-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	12-Anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	40,433	4,842,080	21,504	10,062,128	1,627,625	599,784	940,817	292,177	120,144	25,724	52,348	11,22,179 0 0	35,027 0 0
Madras	59,399	4,067,075	36,607	9,976,812	792,021	374,479	500,265	142,351	36,482	6,750	17,879	7,59,885 0 0	23,404 0 0
Bombay	71,957	4,283,074	14,792	11,818,968	727,952	381,227	414,629	220,127	78,716	37,657	58,640	9,13,082 0 0	27,970 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	118,080	4,372,479	20,502	4,773,231	481,927	166,217	387,422	95,412	40,968	1,526	2,718	5,00,499 0 0	15,465 0 0
Punjab	111,100	4,200,712	22,712	2,901,342	401,985	131,322	275,540	96,002	34,312	754	3,179	3,95,836 0 0	12,172 0 0
British Burma	10,873	107,254	4,825	651,829	172,155	67,459	79,291	59,357	20,050	9,487	12,348	1,15,294 0 0	3,464 0 0
Central Provinces ...	13,185	1,409,288	3,311	1,507,486	115,432	58,148	119,151	19,073	6,873	253	242	1,47,266 0 0	4,524 0 0
Sind	14,122	497,152	5,760	1,011,009	97,023	51,977	54,219	25,648	7,659	1,819	2,717	91,797 0 0	2,801 0 0
Oudh	32,320	415,184	1,680	853,902	101,935	31,273	49,915	15,366	3,434	215	630	72,331 0 0	2,216 0 0
Rajputana	4,504	606,288	1,246	392,685	43,888	23,937	42,946	6,317	7,078	558	206	54,511 0 0	1,662 0 0
Assam	2	362,671	4,512	782,176	156,367	62,236	95,657	25,679	2,730	72	368	88,942 0 0	2,751 0 0
Total of 1877-78 ...	**475,975**	**25,163,257**	**137,451**	**44,731,571**	**4,717,410**	**1,948,059**	**2,959,852**	**997,509**	**358,446**	**84,845**	**151,275**	**(a) 42,61,622 0 0**	**1,31,456 0 0**
Total of 1876-77 ...	497,666	17,915,653	110,383	43,483,820	4,465,184	2,029,112	2,933,650	409,265	596,502	44,776	137,984	38,38,377 0 0	1,18,270 0 0

(a) This figure is Rs. 7,358 in excess of that which appears as the total of ordinary Stamp sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix V is prepared from returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department.

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Names of Postal Circles.	9-Pie Labels.	½-Anna Labels.	1-Anna Labels	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	...	1,080,281	1,718,099	152,698	118,281	53,678	2,16,637 0 0
Madras	...	2,342,339	1,730,637	145,169	73,018	41,042	2,38,285 0 0
Bombay	17,160	1,528,793	2,090,853	163,943	97,696	41,414	2,44,881 0 0
North-Western Provinces	...	1,382,687	1,444,684	154,421	71,154	25,985	1,83,585 0 0
Punjab	...	744,605	1,814,810	166,380	115,450	66,087	2,19,398 0 0
British Burma	...	116,827	136,280	8,623	3,682	1,601	14,967 0 0
Central Provinces	...	481,511	479,758	41,658	21,955	9,935	60,697 0 0
Sind	1,844	562,827	339,528	23,955	13,409	4,730	47,607 0 0
Oudh	...	259,112	254,745	23,216	12,358	2,856	31,438 0 0
Rajputana	...	42,900	69,208	2,802	4,007	730	7,383 0 0
Assam	...	119,397	185,133	8,503	9,518	3,046	20,267 0 0
Total of 1877-78 ...	19,004	8,661,312	10,263,735	891,368	540,528	251,104	(a)12,85,145 0 0
Total of 1876-77 ...	39,442	8,269,608	9,524,891	804,545	503,253	248,022	12,05,972 0 0

(a) This figure is Rs. 991 less than that which appears as the total of Service Stamp Sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix VI is prepared from returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department.

H

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.									ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.										ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.									
	PAID.					UNPAID.				PAID.					UNPAID.					PAID.					UNPAID.				
	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed packets.		Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed packets.	
Bengal ...	16,267	622,746	1,401	2,800	1,980	44	446,343	37	661	24,175	489,025	35,971	3,337	3,172	154	553,415	109	1,147		513	5,119	728	59	23	8	48,584	16	21	
Madras ...	33,409	580,384	74,421	1,182	3,963	540	356,135	101	683	2,886	215,301	11,861	220	1,022	168	129,003	17	118		3,318	14,792	929	28	77	60	48,901	60	10	
Bombay ...	15,264	363,553	34,776	1,699	1,967	84	525,383	45	388	27	118,278	13	13	197	...	134,320	...	...		2,171	7,729	567	15	22	23	47,773	16	13	
N.-W. Provinces ...	10,423	438,834	24,156	9,233	10,750	26	470,141	36	1,896	2,970	457,107	3,224	2,025	7,888	...	383,252	16	1,839		495	8,579	577	235	72	12	57,978	11	65	
Punjab ...	307	35,593	1,858	222	417	...	13,338	4	72	263	49,139	620	68	420	...	12,053	10	29		9	296	27	3	1	...	1,479	...	1	
British Burma ...	108	4,682	153	31	111	...	1,422	1	12	191	4,991	4,665	72	232	...	3,726	36	77		12	14	9	...	...	...	843	30	...	
Central Provinces	4,889	92,183	6,724	368	2,334	3	108,280	2	85	1,851	87,914	224	414	1,296	6	62,045	5	107		482	2,288	140	7	22	...	14,812	3	1	
Oudh ...	7,619	93,535	8,678	10,594	1,105	9	183,517	20	1,101	1,240	60,717	216	1,100	777	...	154,092	...	528		302	3,292	277	321	41	2	23,552	6	41	
Rajputana ...	60	10,504	177	22	121	...	3,551	...	19	114	10,088	231	28	79	...	4,319	...	21		13	211	42	...	1	...	854	...	...	
Assam ...	713	20,698	4,401	86	144	1	16,280	5	120	651	24,397	475	193	122	2	14,766	1	27		32	521	163	1	2	...	2,310	...	3	
Total of 1877-78	89,059	2,262,712	156,745	26,237	22,902	707	2,124,390	251	5,040	34,371	1,516,957	57,500	7,470	15,205	330	1,450,991	194	3,893		7,347	42,841	3,459	669	261	105	247,086	142	155	
TOTAL OF 1876-77	98,641	2,015,620	212,396	18,295	18,844	1,541	2,303,673	4,288	4,743	31,548	1,747,463	33,231	7,545	12,106	517	1,380,281	515	3,652		6,339	40,022	3,454	462	214	491	252,083	853	203	

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.		TOTAL.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal ...	43	...	43
Madras ...	28	3	31
Bombay ...	23	44	67
North-Western Provinces ...	32	11	43
Punjab ...	16	9	25
British Burma ...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	11	...	11
Sind ...	...	5	5
Oudh ...	7	7	14
Rajputana ...	9	1	10
Assam ...	2	15	17
Total of 1877-78 ...	171	95	266
TOTAL OF 1876-77 ...	139	81	220

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1877 *and* 1878.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N.-W. PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		BRITISH BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		SIND.		OUDH.		RAJPUTANA.		ASSAM.		TOTAL.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78	1876-77.	1877-78.
Director General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General ...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General, Deputy Post Masters General, and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master General ...	1	2	1	1	1	1	(c) 2	(c) 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	13
Inspectors of Post Offices, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors ...	58	45	(a) 32	35	(b) 17	16	43	49	21	24	1	1	7	7	3	3	8	9	3	4	4	4	197	197
Post Masters, including Deputy and Sub-Post Masters ...	952	1,059	554	582	459	517	497	510	518	519	14	18	180	212	71	74	113	116	82	81	84	82	3,554	3,770
Clerks (English and Vernacular) ...	654	886	474	464	496	534	438	479	344	357	31	35	104	102	46	49	81	93	35	72	33	26	2,736	3,097
Village Postmen ...	801	852	183	201	328	426	17	20	310	343	2	1	119	145	50	51	...	121	32	28	108	125	1,950	2,313
Postmen and other Servants ...	1,601	2,226	944	951	814	863	1,249	1,288	406	405	64	74	236	243	99	107	265	144	130	137	33	39	5,841	6,477
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, and others	2,992	2,977	2,575	2,642	1,567	1,725	1,422	1,385	1,750	1,483	7	7	811	867	256	261	297	281	648	642	650	851	13,175	13,121
TOTAL ...	7,093	8,051	4,763	4,876	3,682	4,082	3,668	3,733	3,350	3,132	120	137	1,458	1,577	526	546	765	765	931	965	1,113	1,128	27,469	28,992

(a).—Including 1 Superintendent and 2 Sub-Inspectors of the Travelling Post Office,
(b).— Do. 2 do. and 1 do. do. do,
(c).— Do. Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	5,62,100	5,94,065	31,965	...
Madras	2,29,158	2,37,089	7,931	...
Bombay	3,60,006	3,73,116	13,110	...
North-Western Provinces ...	4,02,830	4,05,145	2,315	...
Punjab	2,57,434	2,50,061	...	7,373
British Burma	43,340	46,154	2,814	...
Central Provinces	95,100	99,955	4,855	...
Sind	29,931	32,727	2,796	...
Oudh	81,986	84,195	2,209	...
Rajputana	73,035	76,926	3,891	...
Assam	45,984	45,515	...	469
Total ...	21,80,904	22,44,948	71,886	7,842
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,97,083	11,26,965	1,29,882	...
Madras	7,10,576	7,59,892	49,316	...
Bombay	8,22,149	9,15,443	93,294	...
North-Western Provinces ...	4,53,582	5,00,471	46,889	...
Punjab	3,57,067	3,96,023	38,956	...
British Burma	1,04,425	1,15,314	10,889	...
Central Provinces	1,19,970	1,47,722	27,752	...
Sind	78,984	87,949	8,965	...
Oudh	67,446	72,331	4,885	...
Rajputana	45,001	54,772	9,771	...
Assam	75,207	77,382	2,175	...
Total ...	38,31,490	42,54,264	4,22,774	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps.	1,18,202	1,31,354	13,152	...
Net amount ...	37,13,288	41,22,910	4,09,622	...
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,16,884	2,19,452	2,568	...
Madras	2,13,257	2,38,258	25,001	...
Bombay	2,32,009	2,46,750	14,741	...
North-Western Provinces ...	1,69,560	1,83,616	14,056	...
Punjab	2,03,261	2,18,800	15,539	...
British Burma	15,386	14,992	...	394
Central Provinces	57,874	60,904	3,030	...
Sind	42,239	47,185	4,946	...
Oudh	31,874	31,438	...	436
Rajputana	5,781	6,943	1,162	...
Assam	18,759	17,798	...	961
Total ...	12,06,884	12,86,136	81,043	1,791

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,468	3,195	...	273
Madras	1,369	488	...	881
Bombay	1,80,638	1,69,318	...	11,320
Total ...	1,85,475	1,73,001	...	12,474
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	5,017 / (w) 2,606 / (s) 26 / ...	11,319 / (w) 2,580 / (s) 18 / (v) 1,455	7,723	...
Madras	1,517 / (w) 853 / ...	3,089 / (w) 984 / (v) 630	2,333	...
Bombay	11,886 / (w) 2,354 / (s) 10 / ...	22,649 / (w) 2,374 / (s) 3 / (v) 573	11,349	...
North-Western Provinces ...	3,498 / (w) 264 / (s) 3 / ...	2,783 / (w) 252 / (s) 5 / (v) 1,506	781	...
Punjab	3,962 / (w) 132 / (s) 2 / ...	2,901 / (w) 128 / (s) 3 / (v) 1,398	334	...
British Burma	359 / (w) 804 / ...	470 / (w) 792 / (v) 386	485	...
Central Provinces	1,863 / (w) 289 / ... / ...	893 / (w) 109 / (s) 4 / (v) 375	....	771
Sind	288 / (w) 144 / ...	340 / (w) 144 / (v) 80	132	...
Oudh	526 / (w) 12 / ... / ...	560 / (w) 12 / (s) 2 / (v) 99	135	...
Rajputana	174 / (w) 36 / ... / ...	292 / (w) 24 / (s) 1 / (v) 58	165	...
Assam	149 / (w) 408 / (s) 1	249 / (w) 865 / (v) 598	1,154	...
Total ...	(a) 37,183	61,003	24,591	771

(a) Including sale-proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage-money in Dāk boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guide.		Passage-money in Dāk boats.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	177	343	689	778
Madras	103	228	...	...
Bombay	213	200	8,126	9,623
North-Western Provinces	146	233	...	...
Punjab	138	293	...	...
British Burma	76	116	238	329
Central Provinces	31	58	...	...
Sind	19	50	...	...
Oudh	34	50	...	...
Rajputana	2	15	...	...
Assam	50	72	...	...
Total ...	1,079	1,636	9,053	10,730

(w) Value payable parcels. (w) Sale-proceeds of window-delivery tickets. (s) Sale-proceeds of service books.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,87,184	19,59,049	1,71,865	...
Madras	11,56,730	12,40,430	83,700	...
Bombay	16,09,052	17,30,226	1,21,174	...
North-Western Provinces ...	10,29,737	10,93,778	64,041	...
Punjab	8,21,858	8,69,314	47,156	...
British Burma	1,64,314	1,78,108	13,794	...
Central Provinces	2,75,096	3,09,962	34,866	...
Sind	1,51,586	1,68,425	16,839	...
Oudh	1,81,844	1,88,637	6,793	...
Rajputana	1,24,027	1,39,016	14,989	...
Assam	1,40,508	1,42,407	1,899	...
TOTAL ...	74,41,936	80,19,352	5,77,416	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps.	1,18,202	1,31,354	13,152	...
NET AMOUNT ...	73,23,734	78,87,998	5,64,264	...
Deduct Amount credited to the London Post Office—				
Bengal	1,78,954	1,71,139	...	7,815
Madras	28,863	14,545	...	14,318
Bombay	4,27,261	3,97,985	...	29,276
TOTAL ...	6,35,078	5,83,669	...	51,409
Net Amount.				
Bengal	16,08,230	17,87,910	1,79,680	...
Madras	11,27,867	12,25,885	98,018	...
Bombay	11,81,791	13,32,241	1,50,450	...
North-Western Provinces ...	10,29,737	10,93,778	64,041	...
Punjab	8,21,858	8,69,314	47,456	...
British Burma	1,64,314	1,78,108	13,794	...
Central Provinces	2,75,096	3,09,962	34,866	...
Sind	1,51,586	1,68,425	16,839	...
Oudh	1,81,844	1,88,637	6,793	...
Rajputana	1,24,027	1,39,016	14,989	...
Assam	1,40,508	1,42,407	1,899	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,06,858	74,35,683	6,28,825	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps.	1,18,202	1,31,354	13,152	...
NET AMOUNT ...	66,88,656	73,04,329	6,15,673	...

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	95,686	87,572	...	8,114
North-Western Provinces ...	1,14,891	97,350	...	17,541
Punjab	5,81,214	5,28,124	...	53,090
Central Provinces	22	...	...	22
TOTAL ...	7,91,813	7,13,046	...	78,767
Military Van Dák.				
Punjab	2,39,544	2,29,863	...	9,681
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	30,602	24,418	...	6,184
North-Western Provinces ...	2,096	1,143	...	953
Punjab	70,485	60,860	...	9,625
TOTAL ...	1,03,183	86,421	...	16,762
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,26,288	1,11,990	...	14,298
North-Western Provinces ...	1,16,987	98,493	...	18,494
Punjab	8,91,243	8,18,847	...	72,396
Central Provinces	22	...	...	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,34,540	10,29,330	...	1,05,210

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement showing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of the Post Office...	63,862	67,721	3,859	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	(*p*) 14,125	14,820	695	...
Bengal	76,530	78,817	2,287	...
Madras	9,96,135	10,31,413	35,278	...
Bombay	6,98,288	7,31,536	33,248	...
North-Western Provinces ...	8,15,499	8,46,612	31,113	...
Punjab	7,04,829	7,15,486	10,657	...
British Burma	4,50,202	4,46,888	...	3,314
Central Provinces	82,670	93,251	10,581	...
Sind	2,09,434	2,10,688	1,254	...
Oudh	91,594	97,596	6,002	...
Rajputana	1,08,402	1,17,184	8,782	...
Assam	1,15,731	1,14,120	...	1,611
	1,45,021	1,43,115	...	1,906
Total ...	45,72,322	47,09,247	1,43,756	6,831
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director General of the Post Office...	9,038	13,275	4,237	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	6,215	4,587	...	1,658
Bengal	1,34,045	(*p*) 1,586		
	(*a*) 1,678	(*a*) 2,530		
	(*f*) 40,086	1,57,417	26,232	...
	...	(*f*) 40,508		
Madras	80,008	(*a*) 103		
	(*a*) 54	(*v*) 329		
	(*b*) 12,386	82,020		
	...	(*b*) 64,161	54,315	...
	...	(*h*) 150		
Bombay	1,49,177	(*a*) 281		
	(*a*) 93	(*h*) 12,042		
	(*h*) 9,456	1,69,136		
	(*b*) 1,228	(*b*) 60,142	83,036	...
	...	(*c*) 1,389		
North-Western Provinces ...	1,35,642	(*a*) 123		
	98	1,33,774		
	...	(*c*) 1,265	...	578
Punjab	60,892	(*f*) 10,190		
	(*a*) 19	71,958		
	(*f*) 10,171	(*a*) 12	11,357	...
	(*c*) 99	(*c*) 378		
British Burma	7,994	10,654		
	(*a*) 38	(*v*) 6	2,628	...
Central Provinces	19,590	(*b*) 135		
	(*a*) 2	18,333	...	1,124
Sind	6,460			
	(*a*) 9	9,454	2,985	...
Oudh	18,337	16,970		
	(*a*) 17	(*a*) 7	...	1,377
Rajputana	8,907	19,239		
	...	(*a*) 4	10,336	...

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—continued.				
Assam	15,027 (*a*) —3 (*d*) —5	16,377	1,358	...
Total ...	*7,26,788	*9,18,535	1,96,484	4,737
Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	56,937	43,882	...	13,055
Madras	12,409	...	...	12,409
Bombay	1,30,188	92,313	...	37,875
North-Western Provinces ...	45,379	54,147	8,768	...
Punjab	1,19,743	1,47,087	27,344	...
British Burma	840	860	20	...
Central Provinces	13,629	13,549	...	80
Sind	83,468	85,461	1,993	...
Oudh	6,409	6,006	...	403
Rajputana	—250	147	397	...
Assam	...	36	36	...
Total ...	4,68,752	4,43,488	38,558	63,822
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	7	27	20	...
Madras	310	257	...	53
Bombay	506	679	173	...
British Burma	57	60	3	...
Sind	2	...	...	2
Total ...	882	1,023	196	55
Construction and Repairs of Buildings.				
Bengal	13,274	9,352	...	3,922
Madras	406	277	...	129
Bombay	579	627	48	...
North-Western Provinces ...	1,590	630	...	960
Punjab	575	2,070	1,495	...
British Burma	5	59	54	...
Central Provinces	830	656	...	174
Sind	579	688	109	...
Oudh	118	366	248	...
Rajputana	...	5	5	...
Assam	967	634	...	333
Total ...	18,923	15,364	1,959	5,518

(*a*) On account of law charges.
(*f*) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(*p*) Assistant Director General.
(*h*) Special train.
(*c*) Camp of Exercise.
(*d*) Duffla Expedition.
(*b*) Famine charges.
(*v*) Value payable parcels.

* Including Printing Establishment :—

	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Bengal	508	474
Madras	1,281	1,382
Bombay	14,224	14,101
North-Western Provinces ...	30,987	28,740
Punjab	23,661	23,806
British Burma	82	10
Central Provinces ...	858	988
Sind	969	877
Oudh	3,824	2,752
Rajputana	2,900	6,499
Total ...	85,344	79,629

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total of Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Director General of the Post Office...	87,025	95,816	8,791	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	82,775	83,404	629	...
Bengal	12,42,162	12,86,715	44,553	...
Madras	8,03,861	8,78,833	74,972	...
Bombay	11,06,726	11,83,221	76,495	...
North-Western Provinces ...	8,87,538	9,05,425	17,887	...
Punjab	6,41,701	6,78,583	36,882	...
British Burma	91,604	1,04,890	13,286	...
Central Provinces	2,43,485	2,43,361	...	124
Sind	1,82,112	1,93,199	11,087	...
Oudh	1,33,283	1,40,533	7,250	...
Rajputana	1,24,388	1,33,515	9,127	...
Assam	1,61,007	1,60,162	...	845
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,87,667	60,87,657	3,00,959	969
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,02,531	1,03,170	639	...
North-Western Provinces ...	94,497	66,278	...	28,219
Punjab	4,12,055	4,32,078	20,023	...
Oudh	80	1,491	1,411	...
TOTAL ...	*6,09,163	*6,03,017	22,073	28,219
Military Van Dák.				
Punjab	2,30,799	2,00,227	...	30,572
TOTAL ...	2,30,799	2,00,227	...	30,572
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	30,602	24,418	...	6,184
North-Western Provinces ...	2,096	1,143	...	953
Punjab	70,485	60,860	...	9,625
TOTAL ...	1,03,183	86,421	...	16,762

* Purely Bullock Train ... ... Rs. 6,07,746 Rs. 6,01,587
Postal charges debitable to Bullock Train 1,417 1,430
TOTAL ... 6,09,163 6,03,017

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	7,12,000	7,08,515	...	3,485
TOTAL ...	7,12,000	7,08,515	...	3,485
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	8,45,133	8,36,103	...	9,030
North-Western Provinces ...	96,593	67,421	...	29,172
Punjab	7,13,339	6,93,165	...	20,174
Oudh	80	1,491	1,411	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,55,145	15,98,180	1,411	58,376

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	21,80,904	**22,44,948**	Salaries and Establishment	45,72,322	47,09,247
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	37,13,288	**41,22,910**	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	7,26,788	9,18,535
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	12,06,884	**12,86,136**	Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) ...	4,68,752	4,43,488
Due by the London Post Office	1,85,475	**1,73,001**	Bounty-money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of mails ...	882	1,023
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, Sale of Waste Papers, &c.)	37,183	**61,003**	Construction and repairs of buildings	18,923	15,364
Total ...	73,23,734	**78,87,998**	Total ...	57,87,667	60,87,657
Deduct—Amount due to the London Post Office	6,35,078	**5,83,669**			
	66,88,656	**73,04,329**			
II.—Non-Postal Branches.			II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	7,91,813	**7,13,046**	Bullock Train	6,00,163	6,03,017
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,39,544	**2,29,863**	Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,30,799	2,00,227
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,03,183	**86,421**	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,03,183	86,421
			Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company...	7,12,000	7,08,515
Total ...	11,34,540	**10,29,330**	Total ...	16,55,145	15,98,180

APPENDIX No. XII.

APPENDIX

No. XII.

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue of the Post Office Department in India, from 1853-54 *to* 1877-78.

[NOTE. The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

Year.	Postage Revenue People.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deducting postage due to foreign offices.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	Postal Receptacles open at the end of each year.	
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post offices.	Letter-boxes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,492	24,37,203	20,82,121	3,88,717	...	...	...
1854-55 (estimated) ...	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	615	...
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753	...
1856-57	8,70,610	18,02,006	9,94,034	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	770	...
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,62,843	10,176	18,43,034	...	810	...
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,49,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835	...
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852	...
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	880	...
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942	...
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011	...
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,516	14,13,110	35,558	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,015	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091	...
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,715	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191	...
1865-66	24,46,105	50,98,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	5,29,357	...	1,538	...
1866-67 (11 months) ...	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,488	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,05,013	40,20,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738	...
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205	...
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,076	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,197	...	2,580	...
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,620	1,422
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736	1,608
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,032	...	2,884	1,885
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006	3,299
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178	3,554
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408	3,838
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,661	4,447
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852	5,454
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	61,003	77,14,997	73,04,329	60,18,193	60,87,657	12,16,672	69,464	29·33	4,107	5,574

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.
Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, and newspapers, &c.) from that year on to 1872-73; after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolahs (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.
Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

Year.	Postal Lines.					Total Number of Articles received for delivery.					Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Office.		European Letters.			Indian share of loss upon subsidized line, P. & O. Co.'s, of outward mail after deduction of sea postage receipts.
	Village postmen.	Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camel disks, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
						Three digits omitted in these five columns.										
	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
1853-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	92	19,473						
1854-55 (estimated) ...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	29,618						
1855-56	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	33,286						
1856-57	No information available for this year.						33,963	3,772	492	173	38,302						
1857-58	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,458	5,272	533	177	43,441						
1858-59	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	52,938						
1859-60	...	711	5,861	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	269	48,733						
1860-61	...	1,046	5,749	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	202	48,490						
1861-62	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	47,459						
1862-63	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,559	556	341	49,702						
1863-64	...	2,473	5,156	33,903	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	586	340	52,482						
1864-65	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	56,968						
1865-66	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	60,913						
1866-67 (11 months) ...	...	3,656	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	59,849						
1867-68	...	3,894	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,578	62,567	5,411	651	525	69,154						
1868-69	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	75,987						
1869-70	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	29,300
1870-71	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	894	1,127	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,783
1871-72	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,499	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	30,726
1872-73	...	5,568	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	51,333
1873-74	...	5,788	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	109,235	1,035,440	·94	548	...	...	48,102
1874-75	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	702	1,608	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	46,407
1875-76	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,032	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	119,470	781,487	·66	639	...	...	48,000
1876-77	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	122,541	691,261	·56	644	2,678,592 (a)	2,548,795 (a)	62,170
1877-78	2,313	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,069	10,999	909	1,627	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	75,126

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on Column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.
Columns 26 and 27.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.
Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72.
Columns 29.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.
Columns 21 to 25.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.
(a). Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

MARINE SURVEYS—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Charts when the ship is navigating the locality to which it refers.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 17.]

INDIA—WEST COAST;

RATNAGIRI, RAJAPUR BAY, AND VIZIADURG.*

THE following information, resulting from recent surveys on the west coast of India, has been furnished by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Surveys.

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation in* 1879, 1° 0′ *E.*]

RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI.—The old Mahratta fortress of Ratnagiri which bears about N. ½ W. 6 miles from Paos point, covers a large high headland of laterite rock connected by a narrow sandy neck with the main land. When viewed from a distance seaward this bold and conspicuous headland appears insulated, and its summit nearly level; the south end (300 feet in height) is, however, the highest part of the headland. The northern part (separated from the southern and highest part by a valley) has a perfectly flat top 200 feet above the sea; the whole being enclosed within massive stone walls forming a separate inner fortress. The whole of the eastern side, which is very steep, is surmounted by a stone line of fortifications with bastions of great strength and solidity. The sea-face of the headland is composed of perpendicular cliffs of considerable height at the north and south points, but of less elevation between. On both these sides the fortress is apparently inaccessible. The north side forms a small Bay (Kila-ka-Bunder), evidently once the landing place. Strong fortifications extend round the head of this bay and join the upper defences completely enclosing the whole headland. Native craft (pattimars) engaged in the coasting trade during the fine season anchor here, but the water is too shallow to admit of even small vessels finding shelter during the south-west monsoon.

Light.—On the south bastion of the fort in latitude 16° 59′ 10″N., longitude 73° 15′ 50″E., 308 feet above high water, is a small *white* masonry tower 22 feet in height, from which is exhibited a *fixed red* light of the 6th order visible (from N. by W. ½ W. round through north and east to S. ¼ W.) in clear weather from a distance of from 8 to 10 miles.

RATNAGIRI BAY, on the south side of Ratnagiri headland, is about 2 miles long and 1 mile deep. About a mile to the eastward of the fort is a river capable of receiving small vessels over its bar at high water, but though extending some distance inland it is shallow, and is only navigable for very small native craft at high water. At about a mile up the river are banks of sand and silt, from which an apparently inexhaustible supply of dead shells is obtained and made into lime. The shore of Ratnagiri bay between the fort and the river is low and is fringed with cocoanut palms, behind which are fields and gardens adjoining the native town. The European station is on the north side of the entrance, on the brow of a flat ridge of hills elevated about 150 feet above the sea; it consists of the Adślut, or court-house, Collector's kutcherry, hospital, police lines and jail, leper hospital, and the residences and offices of the various officials belonging to the Ratnagiri taluka. The native town or bazar is immediately below the brow of the same hill, and contains a considerable number of houses. The population of Ratnagiri was about 10,660 in 1877, of whom 46 were Europeans. The shore south of the river for half a mile consists of a low sandy flat, on which are a few patches of palms. The southern shore of the bay is steep and rocky, and the coast thence southward forms in low flat ridges of nearly equal height, terminating in cliffs and huge boulders.

The principal export is grain, the value of the exports for the year 1877-78 amounting to Rs. 1,32,223, and of imports to Rs. 6,05,675. During the fine season (N. E. monsoon) vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company call weekly, and there is also at that time daily communication with the coast ports by small steamers. During the S. W. monsoon the mail steamers call at Kalbadavi bay to land passengers and goods. There is a good road (under construction) from Kalbadavi bay to Ratnagiri, and other improvements are being carried out in connection with the new road to the Deccan *vid* the Amba Ghaut, which will shortly be opened.

* This information supersedes that given at pages 115 to 119 of the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, and affects Taylor's Sailing Directory, vol. i, pp. 388 to 390, and the following Indian Marine Survey charts, Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavi bays, No. 1190, and Rajapur bay and Viziadurg with adjacent coast, No. 1191;—also British Admiralty charts Nos. 739, 2736 and 2737.

The landing place in Ratnagiri bay during the N. E. monsoon is at the custom house about half a mile from a small round tower at the foot of the headland, under the fort, but when landing a good look-out must be kept for rocks, as extensive reefs project from the shore in a westerly direction, and isolated patches nearly awash at low-water lie scattered about: as these are nearly all covered with kelp and long seaweed, the sea does not always break on them. During the westerly breezes,—which sometimes set in during the fine season, and occasionally last three days,—a heavy swell rolls up to this landing-place, and landing there becomes hazardous. In the S. W. monsoon there is a very heavy surf in the bay, and landing here is then generally impossible. It is not safe to enter the river in a boat except at high water, when, if the sea on the bar does not break, large native craft can enter the river.

Reef.—At the south extremity of the bay is a reef of rocks (Brum Mudle) above water, about half a mile from the shore, with a shoal bank of from 2 to 3 fathoms rocky ground extending to the westward, the outer edge of which (5 fathoms) bears south from the light-house. A vessel coming from the southward should give this foul ground a wide berth, as there is a depth of 7 fathoms close to it.

Tides.—It is high water at full and change of the moon at Ratnagiri at 10h. 52m.; ordinary *mean* springs rise 6 feet, neaps 4½ feet.*

It is said that, when the south-west monsoon is in full force, there is at low water, in the day-time, half a fathom more water than during the fine season in all the bays along this part of the coast.†

Mirya Donghur is a high headland of bare laterite rock lighter in colour than the surrounding land, and appearing like an island when seen from northward or southward. Its sea-face, which is very steep, is covered with large boulders of laterite and terminates near the water's edge in cliffs of varying height. Its highest part (Mirya peak), on which there is an old flagstaff, is 475 feet above the sea.

MIRYA BAY is formed between Miyet point (the south-west point of this headland) and the headland on which Ratnagiri fort is situated; it is 1½ miles long and 1 mile deep, and has depths over it of from 4 to 5 fathoms to within a quarter of a mile of the beach.

The shore of Mirya bay is composed of a narrow sandy strip of land in no part more than 2½ cables across. It is covered with cocoanut palms and fronted by a ridge of sandhills from 20 to 30 feet above high water. It connects the headland of Mirya with the mainland, and behind it is an extensive flat of mud and sand, thickly overgrown in many places with mangroves and covered at high-water spring-tides, through which a narrow creek (Sirgaum creek) winds up to the native part of the town of Ratnagiri. The entrance to this creek is on the north side of Mirya headland, where it joins a large inlet (Kalbadavi river), which extends some considerable distance inland, and at the entrance to which, on the north side, are the village and temples of Kalbadavi. Large native craft come up the Sirgaum creek at high water, and lie off a bunder near the native part of the town of Ratnagiri, where they unload or load their cargoes.

Mudle Shoal.—In the northern part of the bay 7 cables S. E. ¾ E. from Miyet point (the south-west point of Mirya headland) is a rock on which at low water, when the sea breaks heavily on it, there is only a depth of 5 feet; shoal water extends for 1½ cables from the rock in all directions, but there is a depth of 6 fathoms at 2 cables distance.

The bay on the south side of Mirya Donghur affords shelter for small vessels from north-west winds, in 3 or 4 fathoms mud and sand; but the above sunken rock must be avoided, and there are other rocky patches lying close to the cliffs. There is no anchorage in this bay during the south-west monsoon, as a heavy sea rolls in and breaks in from 2 to 3 fathoms water.

KALBADAVI BAY.—On the north side of Mirya Donghur headland, between it and Karni point, 2¼ miles distant, is Kalbadavi bay, in the south-east corner of which there is sheltered anchorage from south-west winds, in 5 fathoms mud, off the entrance to Kalbadavi river, whence the Sirgaum creek before mentioned runs up to Ratnagiri. During the Indian Mutiny, 1857, advantage was taken of the shelter afforded here to land troops during the south-west monsoon, the water at that season being quite smooth and landing easy.

Winds.—During the north-east monsoon, from November to April (the fine season on this coast), land and sea breezes prevail throughout with more or less strength. In November the sea breeze, which sets in about 1 or 2 P.M., is well to the westward, and blows at times fresh, lasting until about sunset. The land breeze is also frequently strong, and blows strongest at about 2 A.M. The mornings are calm, and the sea smooth. The same weather is experienced in December, January, and February; but the sea breeze draws more to the north-west and sets in earlier. Towards the end of February, or beginning of March, strong winds from the north-west, known locally as "north-westers," set in with squalls and rain, and last sometimes for a week or ten days. The weather at that time is boisterous and the sea rough. April is an uncertain month, the prevailing wind being from the north-west, and it frequently blows hard from that quarter, with intervals of calm and occasional dust-storms from the eastward. May is often a fine but uncertain month, and the weather is generally calm. The rains commence about the middle of June, with the wind from the westward, and until the middle

* The diurnal inequality in the heights of high-water amounts to 2 feet, and in those of low-water to as much as 4 feet, with the moon's declination at its greatest. The rise at spring tides of a P.M. tide between September and March (not inclusive) and of an A. M. tide between March and September is 8 feet 4 inches; of an A.M. tide between September and March and of a P.M. tide between March and September the rise at springs is 7 feet 5 inches. In March and September the A.M. and P.M. tides are alike in height. The corresponding rise of neap-tides at these periods is respectively 4 feet 11 inches and 6 feet 3 inches above the datum to which the soundings on the chart are referred.

† Lieutenant Montriou, I. N., 1844.

of July the wind is seldom to the south of west. After that date, it veers between S.W. and W.S.W., and sometimes west, and blows in violent gusts. The sea at this time is very high all along the coast, until the middle of August, when the weather moderates; but it still continues to blow hard at intervals, and there is frequently, after a short period of tolerably fine weather, recurrence of bad weather, continuing well into September. The rainfall is very uncertain, and varies between 50 and 150 inches. September and October are tolerably fine months, but the weather is uncertain. The average maximum temperature is about 88° and the minimum 74.°

VIZIADURG.

VIZIADURG (Viziadroog) harbour is a bay 1½ mile wide (north and south) and a little over 1 mile in depth (east and west) at the entrance to the Wagotna river; about 12 miles north of Deoghur and 25 miles south of Ratnagiri. On the west side of the entrance to the river is the old fort of Viziadroog, or Geriah, one of the strongest of the ancient fortresses strengthened by Sivaji and held by Angria, the celebrated pirate chief. The point or neck of rocky land, on which the fort is built, with the land to the west-ward, forms the south side of the bay, and is 100 feet above the sea; conspicuous in the fort is the old flag-staff 70 feet in height, and 170 feet above the sea. The land on the south and south-west hides the fort from vessels coming from the south.

The fortress, which is of considerable extent, consists of an inner and outer line of fortifications, protected by heavy bastions, and the walls have been of very great strength; but it has long been neglected and the work of decay is going on through the slow, but sure, agency of the trees and creepers which have taken root in the interstices of the walls, and the interior is overrun with jungle, though there are several large habitable buildings and good wells; the sea has made several breaches in the outer wall on the west side of the fort, near the wells.

THE WAGOTNA RIVER is navigable at high water as far as Wagotna (at the foot of the Phunda ghaut) by vessels drawing 7 feet; at Wagotna there is a stone jetty at which the native craft unload or load. Canoes can go up to Kariputtan more than 20 miles from the entrance.

The Wagotna river has no bar, and at its entrance between Viziadurg fort and the high cliffs to the north-east (on which is an old Mahratta battery)—where it is 6 cables wide—there are depths of from 20 to 24 feet at low water, but inside it rapidly shoals, and 2½ cables further in the depth at low water is only from 12 to 13 feet.

A tongue of sand, on which the depths vary from 12 feet at its extreme, to 8 feet further in, extends from the middle of the river at its entrance, up as far as opposite an old dock, nearly 2 miles up the river on the western shore, where it joins the eastern shore in a shoal bank, on which is only a few feet at low water.

The deep channel, which is only 1½ cable broad, lies close to the left bank (western shore), and there is not room for a large vessel to swing except at high water spring tides; the depths in the channel vary from 14 and 15 feet at the entrance to 22 and 29 feet further in.

The left bank of the river near the fort is steep, and the cliff slopes are bare of vegetation except near the fort, where there are a few large trees. The table-land south of the village of Viziadurg is of bare laterite rock without vegetation except in the rainy season. A good road runs from Viziadurg to Wagotna and into the Deccan, *viâ* the Phunda Ghaut, but is little used. The village of Viziadurg is very small and the houses poorly built; the inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, and there is very little land in the immediate vicinity under cultivation.

The land on the right bank of the Wagotna, south of the fort, is of much less elevation, and there is more land under cultivation. The land immediately bordering on the river is covered with a low thorny scrub, which it is difficult to penetrate.

The old dock before mentioned was built by Angria. It is excavated out of the rock, and is said to have been capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons, but it is now nearly choked up with mud; the stone face and entrance, however, are still to be seen. The bottom is of clay and sand.

Anchorage.—In the fine season vessels may anchor anywhere in the harbour, the best position being in 3½ fathoms, mud and clay, at low water, with the extremes of the fort bearing from W.S.W. to S.W. Further in than this position, the water shoals quickly, but vessels of less than 12 feet draught can enter the river at any time and lie in perfectly smooth water a cable from the shore abreast the landing place. A long ship should be moored head and stern, with the best bower to ebb, which in the freshets runs at the rate of nearly 4 knots an hour.

The harbour is accessible and capable of affording perfect shelter to vessels during the south-west monsoon, in the height of which steamers of the Indian navy conveyed troops there during the Indian Mutiny.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, of the moon at 10 hours 37 minutes; mean springs rise 6 feet 9 inches, neaps 4 feet 10 inches.*

* There is a large diurnal inequality in the heights of both high and low waters; in the former it amounts to about 2 feet, and in the latter to 4 feet with the moon's declination at its greatest. Between September and March the P. M. tides at springs are the highest and the tide then rises (about 36 hours after full or change) to 8 feet 4 inches above the following low water (which is the lowest during the above period) or low water of ordinary spring tides. The A. M. high water at this time rises only to 7 feet 5 inches above this datum. (*See note* on Chart, No. 1191, Rajapur bay and Viziadurg, published by Marine Survey Department).

At neaps during the above period the A M. low waters are the lowest and the rise of a P. M. tide is 6 feet 3 inches and of an A. M. tide 4 feet 11 inches.

From March to September the reverse occurs, that is, the high tides at springs are A. M. tides, &c.

RAJAPUR BAY.

RAJAPUR BAY, 3 miles north of Viziadurg, and about 22 miles south of Ratnagiri, is about three-quarters of a mile broad at its entrance between perpendicular cliffs of laterite, and a mile in depth (east and west). It is broken up into several small coves and inlets, the largest of which, Tulsunda cove, on the south side of this bay, is accessible to small vessels when overtaken by a south-west gale. The bay affords shelter from the "north-westers" which blow during the fine season, but with westerly winds there is a heavy short swell in the bay, which makes it a not very safe anchorage; at that time the north side of the bay should be resorted to. Rajapur river, which enters the bay in the north-east corner, flows past the town of Rajapur, a place of considerable importance, 15 miles from its mouth; coasting vessels, however, cannot go up so far. There is only 7 or 8 feet water on the bar at low water, but further in are depths of from 15 to 24 feet abreast the large village of Jaitapur, which is situated just inside on the left bank of the river. A short distance inside the entrance on the north side is the old fortress of Essent Ghur, now in ruins and overrun by trees and jungle. There is a small Mahomedan village on the east side of the fort.

In a small sandy cove on the north side of the bay is a well of good water and a rest-house in not very good repair. The cove is resorted to by native craft requiring water. Immediately above, on the ridge, is a stone octagonal-shaped tower.

The coast between Viziadurg and Rajapur bay is composed of cliffs about 70 feet high, faced by huge masses of laterite, which have been dislodged by the continued action of the sea during the south-west monsoons; it is deeply indented in many places, and is quite clear of dangers at a quarter of a mile from it.

Light.—Close to the edge of the cliff on the south point of Rajapur bay (Wagapur point) there is a small white masonry tower 21 feet in height, from which is exhibited during the north-east monsoon only (10th September to 10th June) a *fixed white* light of the *sixth* order, 99 feet above sea, visible in clear weather from a distance of 9 miles. This is generally called Jaitapur light.

Holi, or three-tree hill, a round sloping mount 285 feet high, distant about 2 miles E.S.E. from Musargagi or north Rajapur point, is a conspicuous feature near Rajapur bay, for the table-land of the Konkan, faced with steep cliffs everywhere, presents almost the same appearance from seaward and of about an equal height.

Ambolghur bay is a shallow indentation in the coast immediately north of Rajapur bay. Both Ambolghur and Rajapur form really one large bay between Ambolghur point and Wagapur point (on which Jaitapur light-house stands), Musargagi point, which separates them, lying more than half a mile east of these points. At the head of Ambolghur bay is a large stretch of sandy beach, backed by low flat ridges of laterite. In the southern part of the bay is a valley where there are the remains of extensive salt works now abandoned. In the northern corner is the small village of Ambolghur.

Ambolghur reef, an extensive shoal patch, upon which the sea breaks generally, except at high water, and a part of which, composed of masses of rock, dries at low-water spring-tides, lies 1½ mile north of Jaitapur light-house, and half a mile S.S.W. ¾ W. of Ambolghur point. Vessels should not shoal under 8 fathoms near this reef, although the neighbouring coast is safe to approach within 6 fathoms. The octagonal tower on Rajapur north point, in line with Holi hill, leads on to the shoalest part of Ambolghur reef, and the same hill, in line, or a little open south of the same point, leads to the southward of the reef in 7 fathoms.

Buoy.—A black buoy is placed (during the N.E. monsoon only) in 7 fathoms, low water, 1½ cable from the south-west edge of the reef; and 4 cables from the patch which dries. From the buoy the light on Wagapur point bears S. by E. ½ E., distant 1½ mile.

Ambolghur point is a small table-land faced with cliffs, and joined to the main by a sandy isthmus. A sandy beach extends northward nearly 3 miles to the town and little backwater of Yetia; thence to Poranghur is rocky table-land, except at the mouth of Muchkundi river.

Tides.—It is high water, at full and change of the moon, in Rajapur bay at 10 hours 45 minutes; ordinary (mean) springs rise 6 feet 5 inches; neaps rise 4 feet 5 inches.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
Calcutta, 4th June 1879.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th JUNE 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are favourable. The rainfall in Mysore has been slight during the week; sowings are in active progress and the outlook is satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency showers have fallen in Guzerat and there has been good general rain elsewhere; in Bombay heavy monsoon weather is reported; there is a great deal of cholera in Sind, and some in part of Guzerat, Tanna and Nasik. In the Central Provinces sufficient rain has fallen in seven districts and there have been slight showers in others; sowings are being pushed on in all districts except Bhandara, where the rainfall has been inadequate for their commencement; prices are steady. Sowings of cotton and *tur* are going on in Berar. The reports from Central India and Rajputana shew that more or less rain has fallen everywhere and that prospects are good. Rain continues to fall in nearly all the districts of Bengal; in Central and Eastern Bengal slight damage has been caused by excessive rain and floods, but otherwise the state of things is favourable; there has now been fair rain in Behar and matters have greatly improved; in parts of Mozufferpore the rain has been too heavy for ploughing and sowing, while in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions and in places in the Patna and Presidency divisions more rain is still required; cholera continues to be severe in four districts. In Assam the reaping of *asu* has begun and land is being ploughed for *sali dhan;* the rain in Sylhet has again been heavy and the rice crops have been injured by floods. Good rain has fallen throughout British Burma and ploughing is general; cattle-disease continues and is reported to be rinderpest in Bassein. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general rain and *kharif* sowings have commenced. Rain has also fallen in several districts of the Punjab but there has been none in Hissar where it is wanted; the agricultural condition of the province is favourable.

It is satisfactory to note that the prospect of good general rain referred to last week has now been realised almost everywhere and that there is reason to hope that the monsoon has been fairly established.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 21st)	1·81 (average of 10 stations); *nil* Vissanapett; no report from 2 stations.	Rice 10·76, *cholum* 13·64, *raggi* 17·28, *cumboo* 13·21; 48 inches of water over anicut; *cumboo, dál*, green gram, *raggi* and *gingelly* sown.
Kurnool („ „)	1·02 (average of 8 stations).	Rice 11·01, *cholum* 15·31, *raggi* 19·72, *cumboo* 16·97; season favourable; agricultural operations going on steadily; yellow *cholum, sajja* and *arcka* are being sown on red soil; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·27 (average of 8 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·7, *cholum* 14·96, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 30 to 60 inches of water; wet and dry crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of the Tanjore and Puttukottai taluks; harvest general, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·93 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 9·34, *cholum* 15·72, *raggi* 16·05, *cumboo* 15·43.
Malabar („ „)	3·15 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 9·82, *raggi* 17·25; prices slightly fallen in Ponani, risen in Kotayam and Wynaad, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient for first crop cultivation; transplanting commenced in two taluks; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects favourable.
Bombay (June 25th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·14 at Kotri; ·07 at Tatta.	River at Kotri on 22nd 10 feet 10 inches, against 15½ feet on same date last year; crabs injuring rice seedlings in Shahbandar taluka; 559 cases of cholera, 333 deaths.
Hyderabad ...	Slight in 5 talukas	Total cases of cholera 1,662, deaths 1,146; river rising fast.
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	Weather not extremely sultry, clouds about hills; floods damaged Karyastail Norwa canal; water-supply in Begari canal low, desert canal fair; 121 cases of cholera, 46 fatal; two cases of small-pox in Jacobabad, one in Kashmor; cow-pox among cattle, few deaths.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	·83	Total rainfall ·89; lands being prepared for cultivation; slight cholera about.
Panch Mahâls ...	Occasional showers; but not regular monsoon.	
Kaira ...	·25; slight in some talukas.	Total rainfall ·41; general health good.
Surat ...	1·23	Total rainfall 1·44; more rain wanted; sowing commenced; one death from cholera in city.
Broach ...	·15	Fields being prepared for monsoon crops; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Throughout district, maximum 5·34, minimum ·65.	Sowing operations progressing; public health good.
Násik ...	Abundant	Prospects good in all talukas; cholera in Malegaon and Manmád.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	8·64	Total rainfall 17·77; transplantation of crops commenced; cholera in 2 talukas.
Colába (June 23rd)	4·44 at Alibág	Total rainfall 14·97; more rain wanted; weather warm; public health good; cattle-disease in Mahád taluka; sowing operations continue.
Ratnágiri („ 17th)	4·13	Total rainfall 18·83; rice sowing completed; *nagli, wari* and *harie* sowing progressing; deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 2·45 at Bhimthari, minimum ·24 at Mawal.	
Ahmednagar ...	·08, fall general; maximum 2·85 at Newasa, minimum ·64 at Karjat.	Sowing progressing in 7 talukas; public health good.
Sholapur ...	General	*Kharif* sowing progressing; rats in Madha damaging young crops; condition of poor not good.
Satara ...	·45; maximum 2 at Mán, minimum ·05 at Jauli.	Total rainfall 2·87; more rain required.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Throughout district; maximum 2·74 at Bijápur, minimum ·78 at Sindgi.	More rain wanted; sowing continues; slight fever.
Belgaum ...	General	Prospects good; sufficient rain in Sampgaon, wanted in Parasgad; devastation by rats in Gokák; sowing continues.
Dharwar ...	Average ·45	Ague and guinea-worm prevalent in 6 talukas; sowing of early crops progressing; young crops devoured by rats in some parts of Karajgi taluka.
Kanara ...	7·16; heavy in talukas	Total rainfall 41·48; sowing continues; rice plants healthy.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	4·76	Weather close; sowing operations commenced; fever, diarrhœa, and cholera in some places.
Baroda ...	1·65	Land being sown; public health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—River rising in Sind; showers in Guzerat; good rain general in Konkan, the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; heavy monsoon weather in Bombay; cholera continues in Sind, slightly in Guzerat, Tanna, and Nasik.
Bengal—**(April 25th)**		
Chittagong ...	·95	
Noakholly ...	9·77	General health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	12·19	
Hill Tipperah ...	5·47	
Backergunge ...	6·72	Public health satisfactory.
Furreedpore ...	1·70	General health good.
Dacca ...	·77	
Tipperah ...	1·50	
Mymensingh ...	10·82	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·45	Cholera still in Baraset and suburbs.
Jessore ...	7·45	Public health good.
Nuddea ...	2·28	Public health generally good, a few cases of cholera and small-pox in Meherpore.
Moorshedabad ...	1·70	
Pubna ...	4·64	Public health fair.
Raishahye ...	3·86	A few cases of cholera still reported.
Bogra ...	6·97	Public health fairly good.
Maldah ...	8·12	Health fair.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	
Rungpore ...	8·38	Small-pox abated a little, a few cases of cholera in Bagdogra and Kurigram sub-divisions.
Cooch Behar ...	13·82	Public health fairly good.
Jalpáiguri ...	4·05	
Darjeeling ...	4·32	
Midnapore ...	1·32	Great mortality from cholera at Dinapore and Ghattal; small-pox slightly decreasing.
Howrah ...	1·76	
Hooghly ...	·37	
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	One hundred and forty-one fatal cases of cholera in Raneegunge, a few cases of cholera also in Bood-bood; general health otherwise good.
Bankoora ...	·37	
Beerbhoom ...	·79	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·76	
Bhágalpur ...	2·41	
Monghyr ...	2·94	
Purneah ...	1·50	
Durbhunga ...	4·52	Cholera decreasing.
Mozufferpore ...	7·79	
Sarun ...	·32	Cholera epidemic in Chupra town and in places in interior.
Chumparun ...	3·02	
Patna ...	2·38	Cholera and small-pox still in places.
Gya ...	·48	Cholera in a few villages.
Shahabad ...	4·03	
Hazáribágh ...	·92	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	·69	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	1·65	Much bowel complaint owing to scarcity of drinking water; cholera dying out in Purulia native town.
Singhbhoom ...	3·15	Cholera still raging in Chybassa, since 10th 246 seizures and 202 deaths, cholera also epidemic in Seraikeyla, but sporadic in other parts of district.
Balasore ...	1·67	Six hundred and forty-one deaths from cholera during week ending 19th.
Cuttack ...	2·06	
Pooree ...	·80	A few cases of cholera still reported.
		General Remarks.—In Central and Eastern Bengal prospects generally favourable save where a little damage has been done by excessive rain and floods; fair rain has at last fallen in Behar and greatly improved prospects; in parts of Mozufferpore rain too heavy for ploughing and sowing, in Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions and in places in Patna and Presidency divisions more rain wanted; in Hooghly jute crop suffered much from late drought; cholera still severe in Balasore, Midnapore, Singbhoom and Raneegunge.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (June 24th)	1·20 rain fell at Gangapur on 20th; ·3 at Chandauli on 22nd; and on 23rd ·1 at Chandauli and ·7 at Benares.	
Allahabad („ „)	Average of 1·3 since 1st June all over district; heaviest in Dadba and trans-Jumna.	Ploughing commenced in parts; health good.
Jhánsi („ 25th)	·3 on 23rd	Prices falling.
Agra („ 24th)	...	Rains have apparently set in, though not heavily; ploughing has begun in all the tahsils; a few cases of cholera still occurring
Bareilly („ 25th)	...	Monsoon seems to have begun, but the reported rainfall is irregular and nowhere great; ploughing going on in many places; condition of people fair.
Kumaun („ 23rd)	Heavy rain all over the district.	
Sitapur („ 25th)	·2 on 20th; ·1 on 23rd	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·25	Ploughing general; sowings commenced.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	·2 on 20th and 2·3 on 22nd at Sadr, and 1·75 at Kunda on latter date.	Ploughing commenced; weather cool; atmosphere humid and moist; sky cloudy.
Lucknow („ 25th)	4·3 since last Wednesday to 10 A M.	Prospects good.
Meerut („ 25th)	Rainfall pretty general, but not heavy.	Cloudy and sultry; wind easterly; ploughing commenced; cholera diminishing; fever still prevalent; cheapest wheat 17¼, barley 21, gram 17½ seers.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen all over the province; the monsoon seems to have begun; cholera disappearing; *kharif* sowings commenced; health of people fair.
Punjab—(June 24th)—		
Delhi ...	7·6	Prices falling; prospects fair; health good.
Hissar ...	...	Weather sultry; rain required for *kharif*; prices slightly fluctuate; cholera diminished; health generally good.
Umballa ...	3·1	*Kharif* sowings commenced; cholera prevalent.
Jullundur ...	2·1	Prices steady; cholera prevalent; health otherwise good.
Amritsar ...	1·5	Prices steady; health fair.
Ferozepore ...	·4	Cholera prevalent.
Siálkot ...	3·5	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·75	*Kharif* prospects good; cholera continues.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* being sown; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* gathered; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; prospects fair; cholera diminishing; health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(June 21st)		
Nimár ...	3·97	Sowings commenced; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	1·53	Sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	·30	Cloudy; close; sowings commenced; slight cholera; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	·30	Sowing progressing; cholera slight; prices steady.
Nágpur (June 25th)	1·9	Cloudy; close; sowings continue; cholera slight.
Chánda ...	3·16	Ploughing, manuring and sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; cholera in 2 tahsils; prices falling.
Chhindwara ...	·27	Sowings progressing; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Kharif* sowings progressing; prices stationary.
Bhandara ...	·24	Cloudy; close; ploughing continues; more rain wanted for sowings; cholera abating; small-pox still prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	2·90	Cloudy; hot; sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continue.
Bálaghát ...	·86	Cloudy; hot; sowings progressing; small-pox and cholera continue; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·68	Sowings progressing; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor (June 25th)	2·61	Showery; sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	1·20	Sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	1·71	Sowing being pushed on; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Raipur ...	1·92	Close; *kharif* sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox abating; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (June 21st)	·85	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing and sowings continue; small-pox and cholera decreasing; slight cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; close; good rain in 7 districts, slight in others; sowings being pushed on in all districts except Bhandara, where rain is insufficient to commence sowings; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices steady.
British Burma—(June 25th)		
Arakan Division ...	6·0 in Akyab ...	Total rainfall 44·0; public health continues good; ploughing commenced; weather favourable; 37 deaths from cattle-disease in Koladan township.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	2·75	Total rainfall 27·41; one fatal case of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district good; rain-fall propitious; ploughing commenced and prospects so far encouraging; slight cattle-disease in Pegu sub-division.
Henzada ...	2·03	Total rainfall 13·71; public health generally good; 2 deaths from small-pox; ploughing progressing; 115 deaths from cattle-disease in Kyoonpaw, 39 in Dhambae, 192 in Kubaing.
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received; total rainfall up to 14th June 12·32.
Bassein ...	1·72	Total rainfall 17·36; public health good; 200 deaths from cattle-disease in Bassein township, 241 in Thaboung from 1st to 18th June, 15 in Konyna Circle and 8 in Myoungmya from 9th to 17th June.
Tharrawaddy ...	2·12	Total rainfall 17·47; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Leppadan; ploughing commenced.
Prome ...	1·6	Total rainfall 6·14; slight small-pox in Prome, otherwise health good.
Thayetmyo ...	2·07	Total rainfall 6·11; general health normal.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	2·34	Total rainfall 39·59; public health good; sowing and ploughing continue; more rain wanted; 38 deaths from cattle-disease in Amherst, 81 in Gyne Salween.
Shwegyeen ...	2·57	Total rainfall 23·90; public health normal.
Toungoo ...	2·90	Total rainfall 12·70; public health good.
Salween ...	...	Ploughing commenced and progressing favourably.
Tavoy (May 31st)	9·3	Total rainfall 33·5; public health good.
„ (June 7th)	12·4	Total rainfall 45·9; ploughing commenced; 66 deaths from cattle-disease up to the 4th June.
Mergui (May 31st)	10·75	Public health good; cattle healthy.
„ (June 7th)	5·96	Total rainfall 48·99; public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; cattle-disease continues, reported to be rinderpest in Bassein; ploughing general.
Assam (June 25th)—		
Gauháti ...	·92	Weather seasonable; reaping of *asu* commenced; ploughing land for *sali dhan*.
Sylhet ...	9·94	Damage to rice crops by flood; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg (June 25th)—	·37 at Bangalore; slight rain in the districts.	Sowing actively progressing; prospects of season favourable; fever slightly prevalent, otherwise public health generally good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 25th)	1·24	Sowing of cotton and *tur* going on.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India (June 25th)—		
Indore ...	3·07	
Mánpur ...	·15	Rain falling favourably; health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	·92	
Neemuch ...	2·28	Public health good; agricultural operations commenced.
Agar ...	1·38	Health good.
Sirdarpore ...	1·68	General sowing of *mukha* will now commence.
Sutna ...	2·24	Cool and cloudy; cholera abating.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report.
Nowgong ...	.....	
Goona ...	3·39	
Morar ...	1·75	Ploughing beginning; prospects very good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 25th)	1·40	Cloudy; showery.
Serohi („ 22nd)	·20	Tanks fairly full; wells good; health fair; at times very hot; clouds.
Marwar („ 21st)	1·0	Sufficient water in wells and tanks; health prospects good; ploughing commenced; prices falling.
Meywar („ 20th)	·40	Tanks, wells and health good; ploughing rain crops general; sultry; heavy showers reported in district.
Harowtee („ 21st)	·04 in Deoli; good rainfall in neighbourhood on 20th instant.	Health good; cloudy and sultry.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	Occasional showers; heavy rain reported yesterday between Jhallawar and Kotah.	Cloudy; health good.
Ajmere („ 25th)	Heavy general rain, about 6·0.	Many tanks full; cholera apparently ceased.
Jeypore ...	Rain general throughout districts; 3·5 at Jeypore.	Ploughing and sowing progressing; prospects encouraging; health good.
Bhurtpur ...	Slight rain on 21st and 22nd.	Health good; rates stationary; cool and cloudy.
Ulwur ...	Average in 8 tahsils ·35.	Ploughing general; cloudy; health improving.
Nepal (June 17th)—	3·68	Agricultural prospects fair.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th May 1878.	For week ending 10th May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 11th May 1878.	Total from 1st January to 10th May 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,13,325	8,21,589	1,43,95,931	1,54,14,177	10,18,246	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	70,037	1,00,037	14,32,774	17,97,155	3,64,381	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,618	57,916	14,83,338	11,90,041	...	2,93,297
7th June 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,15,098	95,662	17,09,742	21,07,824	3,98,082	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,35,773	1,67,979	37,75,886	42,82,882	5,06,996	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,08,424	1,25,337	24,72,134	22,08,772	...	2,63,362
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,987	69,630	11,17,418	10,91,734	...	25,684
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,51,258	6,48,373	1,31,82,084	1,19,84,735	...	11,97,349
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,59,847	2,00,243	31,49,579	34,65,808	3,16,229	...
	TOTAL ...	19,72,367	22,86,716	4,27,18,886	4,35,43,128	8,24,242	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,986	2,745	53,338	51,408	...	1,930
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,638	1,752	39,023	33,450	...	5,573
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,297	74,191	11,19,153	16,11,343	4,92,190	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,459	18,605	3,23,177	3,03,165	...	20,012
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,548	1,877	37,613	27,198	...	10,415
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,801	2,552	54,462	39,326	...	15,136
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,111	2,304	60,025	47,105	...	12,920
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,719	11,865	3,24,657	2,48,425	...	76,232
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,793	9,918	1,64,273	1,82,392	18,119	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,275	46,585	3,31,277	6,56,258	3,24,981	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,105	7,166	55,918	1,18,392	62,474	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	28,532	23,111	4,45,018	4,29,110	...	15,908
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	16,279	43,756	2,48,864	4,06,018	1,57,154	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,465	2,011	(*a*)35,730	42,695	6,965	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	6,925	15,098	(*b*)34,989	2,28,021	1,93,032	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	72,133	...	9,65,723	9,65,723	...
	TOTAL ...	1,78,933	3,35,669	33,27,517	53,90,029	20,62,512	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,51,300	26,22,385	4,60,46,403	4,89,33,157	28,86,754	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,08,86,648	2,69,13,236	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,51,59,755	2,20,19,921	...	31,39,834

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 11th May 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 11th May 1878.

No. XX of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		18th May 1878.	17th May 1879.	to 18th May 1878.	to 17th May 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,59,625	8,37,090	1,51,55,556	1,62,51,267	10,95,711	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	73,046	1,06,842	15,05,820	19,03,997	3,98,177	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	61,607	56,411	15,44,945	12,46,452	...	2,98,493
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,25,165	99,235	18,34,907	22,07,059	3,72,152	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,36,340	2,22,000	39,12,226	45,04,882	5,92,656	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,19,640	1,45,639	25,91,774	23,54,411	...	2,37,363
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,574	61,016	11,80,992	11,52,750	...	28,242
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,59,428	6,79,395	1,37,41,512	1,26,64,130	...	10,77,382
Ditto. ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,53,858	1,88,539	33,03,437	36,54,347	3,50,910	...
	Total ...	20,52,283	23,96,167	4,47,71,169	4,59,39,295	11,68,126	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,255	2,191	55,593	53,599	...	1,994
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,495	1,793	40,518	35,243	...	5,275
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,846	80,715	11,81,999	16,92,058	5,10,059	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,297	18,601	3,38,474	3,21,766	...	16,708
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,493	1,297	39,106	28,495	...	10,611
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,840	2,142	56,302	41,468	...	14,834
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,403	3,730	62,428	50,835	...	11,593
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,921	15,053	3,38,578	2,63,478	...	75,100
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,122	9,667	1,72,395	1,92,059	19,664	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	16,327	28,555	3,47,604	6,84,813	3,37,209	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,718	6,277	58,636	1,24,669	66,033	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	25,756	21,015	4,70,774	4,50,125	...	20,649
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	18,933	18,264	2,67,797	4,24,282	1,56,485	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,472	1,721	(a) 38,202	44,416	6,214	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	9,125	15,004	(b) 44,114	2,43,025	1,98,911	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	1,37,725	...	11,03,448	11,03,448	...
	Total ...	1,85,003	3,63,750	35,12,520	57,53,779	22,41,259	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,37,286	27,59,917	4,82,83,689	5,16,93,074	34,09,385	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,19,01,481	2,84,31,191	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,63,82,208	2,32,61,883	...	31,20,325

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 18th May 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 18th May 1878.

No. XXI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		25th May 1878.	24th May 1879.	to 25th May 1878.	to 24th May 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,78,683	8,10,922	1,59,34,239	1,70,62,189	11,27,950	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	68,932	1,08,179	15,74,752	20,12,176	4,37,424	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,129	67,932	16,11,074	13,14,384	...	2,96,690
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,08,804	1,09,757	19,43,711	23,16,816	3,73,105	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,36,341	2,04,800	40,48,567	47,09,682	6,61,115	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,27,423	1,07,216	27,19,197	24,61,627	...	2,57,570
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,238	68,059	12,41,230	12,20,809	...	20,421
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,73,189	6,26,187	1,43,14,701	1,32,90,317	...	10,24,384
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,50,873	1,88,780	34,54,310	38,43,127	3,88,817	...
	Total ...	20,70,612	22,91,832	4,68,41,781	4,82,31,127	13,89,346	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,158	2,303	57,751	55,902	...	1,849
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,336	1,670	41,854	36,913	...	4,941
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	66,561	67,925	12,48,560	17,59,983	5,11,423	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,660	20,671	3,50,134	3,42,437	...	7,697
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,750	1,078	40,856	29,573	...	11,283
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,315	1,692	58,617	43,160	...	15,457
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,314	4,014	64,742	54,849	...	9,893
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,742	14,248	3,52,320	2,77,726	...	74,594
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,857	9,963	1,81,252	2,02,022	20,770	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,470	31,232	3,63,074	7,16,045	3,52,971	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,311	7,631	60,947	1,32,300	71,353	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	19,015	19,765	4,89,789	4,69,890	...	19,899
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,046	20,475	2,87,843	4,44,757	1,56,914	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,764	1,866	(a)39,966	46,282	6,316	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	10,915	12,424	(b)55,029	2,55,449	2,00,420	...
7th June1879	Indus Valley ...	...	26,626	...	11,30,074	11,30,074	...
	Total ...	1,80,214	2,43,583	36,92,734	59,97,362	23,04,628	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,50,826	25,35,415	5,05,34,515	5,42,28,489	36,93,974	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,29,22,456	2,98,25,669	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,76,12,059	2,44,02,820	...	32,09,239

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 25th May 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 26th May 1878.

No. XXII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		1st June 1878.	31st May 1879.	to 1st June 1878.	to 31st May 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,38,215	8,04,736	1,66,72,454	1,78,66,925	11,94,471	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	65,582	97,637	16,40,334	21,09,813	4,69,479	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,595	72,565	16,68,669	13,86,949	...	2,81,720
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,05,813	1,00,754	20,49,524	24,17,570	3,68,046	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,20,388	1,85,300	41,68,955	48,94,982	7,26,027	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,31,465	1,19,642	28,50,662	25,81,269	...	2,69,393
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,471	81,031	13,11,701	13,01,840	...	9,861
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,22,770	5,93,134	1,48,37,471	1,38,83,451	...	9,54,020
Ditto „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,52,147	1,83,885	36,06,457	40,27,012	4,20,555	...
	Total ...	19,64,446	22,38,684	4,88,06,227	5,04,69,811	16,63,584	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,747	3,786	60,498	59,688	...	810
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,432	2,323	43,286	*39,236	...	4,050
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	65,740	68,091	13,14,300	18,28,074	5,13,774	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,278	20,134	3,65,412	3,62,571	...	2,841
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,307	857	42,163	30,430	...	11,733
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,932	1,098	60,549	44,258	...	16,291
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,246	(*a*)...	66,988	(*b*)54,849	...	12,139
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,259	12,811	3,65,579	2,90,537	...	75,042
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,493	9,498	1,89,745	2,11,520	21,775	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,386	33,583	3,77,460	7,49,628	3,72,168	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,441	7,184	64,388	1,39,484	75,096	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,353	17,814	5,07,142	4,87,704	...	19,438
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,199	19,630	3,09,042	4,64,387	1,55,345	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,346	1,688	(*c*)41,312	47,970	6,658	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad...	9,056	2,000	(*d*)64,085	2,58,349	1,94,264	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	26,498	...	11,56,572	11,56,572	...
	Total ...	1,79,215	2,27,893	38,71,949	62,25,257	23,53,308	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,43,661	24,66,579	5,26,78,176	5,66,95,068	40,16,892	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,38,94,821	3,11,82,287	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,87,83,355	2,55,12,781	...	32,70,574

(*a*)—Return not received.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 24th May 1879.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 1st June 1878.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st MARCH 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Area in acres.	Rainfall. Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Average.	During month.	Acres.	Remarks.
Western Jumna Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·42	3073·60	611·75	...	...	Gurdáspur	149,576	Wheat ...	3·02	2·10	9,284	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal head was 17,178 cubic feet per second, of which 2693 cubic feet per second were lost at the various escapes. There is an increase of 24,184 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year; of this 13,000 acres are due to irrigation on the newly opened Kasur and Sobraon Branches.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·71		696·61	...	...	Amritsar	3,886	Barley ...	0·72	1·03	77,136	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·36		378·99	...	...	Lahore	3,753	Mixed grains ...	0·92	2·24	109,436	
								47,661	Miscellaneous ...				
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·60	1087·35	...	...	.....	195,856	.....	...	...	195,856	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	1294·23	...	...	.....	171,375	.....	...	...	171,375	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·17	2,546	231	Kurries, bullies, &c., 9,071 mds. fuel, and 83,163 mds. timber.	267,655 Kurries, bullies, &c., 9,071 mds. fuel, and 83,163 mds. timber.	Umballa	127,352	Wheat ...	1·46	1·50	3,004	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal was 1,709 cubic feet per second; of this, 10 cubic feet per second were lost at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The decrease of 55,781 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is reported by the Superintending Engineer to be due to the great sickness and mortality which attended late into December 1878, and prevented the cultivators from getting their crops sown.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·39		518			Karnál	4,091	Barley ...	1·05	0·57	47,195	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·28		696			Delhi	26,662	Mixed grains ...	0·20	0·90	43,986	
Do. Lulla Head	8·80	7·41		245			Rohtak	26,301	Miscellaneous ...	0·54	1·20	35,684	
							Hissár	...	.....	0·70	0·30	28,713	
							Jind	...	.....	...	...	23,986	
							Bikaner	...	.....	...	...	95	
							Kalsia State	...	.....	...	...	1,743	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	1,690	...	267,655	.....	184,406	.....	...	...	184,406	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2·546·95	...	251,106	.....	270,187	.....	...	...	270,187	
Indus Valley Division. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	18,000	.....	...	...	18,000	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	30,000	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	...	30,000	
Indus Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	153,000		0·39	0·78	153,000	
							Dera Ghazi Khán	71,500		0·547	1·1	71,500	
										0·18	1·57		
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	272,500	.....	...	...	272,500	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	244,400	.....	...	...	244,400	
Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	1,799	Wheat ...	...	...	2,242	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	162	Barley ...	0·3	0·5	196	
								471	Mixed grains ...				
								6	Miscellaneous ...				
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,438	.....	...	...	2,438	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	560	.....	...	...	560	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	380,262	.....	...	...	380,262	
Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	441,562	.....	...	...	441,562	

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

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian

	East Indian.				Eastern Bengal, including steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.	
	Main Line.		Jubbulpore Line.							
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
FIRST QUARTER.										
Total earnings £	a 924,261	a 960,718	84,193	116,451	106,427	84,336	111,765	145,882	254,977	265,711
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	221	224	158	171	548	547	676	676
Average receipts per week ... £	71,097	73,901	6,476	8,958	8,187	6,487	8,597	11,222	19,614	20,439
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	55·5	57·7	28·9	40·0	51·8	37·9	15·7	20·5	29·0	30·2

	Holkar (State).		Khandesh (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State)		Tirhoot (State).	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
FIRST QUARTER.												
Total earnings £	23,370	21,493	2,529	1,671	3,897	2,430	4,200	2,990	21,570	16,736	11,183	13,016
Mean mileage open ... No.	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	45	121	121	81	82
Average receipts per week ... £	1,798	1,653	194	129	300	187	323	230	1,659	1,287	860	1,001
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	20·9	19·2	24·2	16·1	50·0	31·2	7·2	5·1	13·7	10·6	10·6	12·2

a Includes steamer earnings.
b Total receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878.
c Total receipts from 15th to 31st March 1878.

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

WAY.

Railways for the 1st Quarters of 1878 and 1879.

Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State).	
1879.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
161,665	143,879	75,073	70,263	834,365	744,805	205,572	213,299	3,829	3,499	2,898	2,398	77,684	112,448
858	858	607	611	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27	396	428
12,436	11,068	5,775	5,405	64,182	57,293	15,829	16,408	295	269	223	184	5,976	8,659
14·5	12·9	9·5	8·8	50·6	45·2	35·7	36·9	10·5	9·6	8·3	6·8	15·1	20·2

Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia (State.)		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).		TOTAL.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878	1879.	1878	1879.	1878.	1879.
22,151	43,195	4,233	8,310	29,347	30,625	13,635	27,047	b 1,879	2,862	c 589	13,416	...	64,467	2,981,492	3,111,947
103	103	37	85	163	161	164	219	35	35	50	145	...	508	7,413	8,166
1,704	3,323	326	639	2,257	2,356	1,049	2,081	162	220	243	1,032	...	4,959	229,346	239,381
16·5	32·3	8·8	7·5	13·8	14·6	6·4	9·5	4·6	6·3	4·9	7·1	...	9·8	30·9	29·3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HALF-YEARLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877 & 1878.

	Demands. Balance for previous half-year.	Demands. For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Same period of previous year. Collections.
Toltage.						
Private Boats	304	9,827	9,531	600	9,632	8,831
Government Boats		722	722	...	393	393
Rafts		803	803	...	4,209	4,209
Carrying operations.						
Boating.		3,626	3,626	...	1,484	1,484
Fines		7	7	...	30	30
Ground-rent		105	105	...	231	231
Total ...	304	15,090	14,791	600	15,982	15,181

Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Corresponding period of previous half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Tonnage. 1878.	Tonnage. 1877.	Ton mileage. 1878.	Ton mileage. 1877.	Value of Goods. 1878.	Value of Goods. 1877.	No. of Passengers. 1878.	No. of Passengers. 1877.
Grains	6,858	1,83,864	1,90,722	12,129	4,18,253	4,30,382								
Cotton	114	3,257	3,371	47	19,064	19,111								
Oilseeds ...	3,139	60,811	63,950	2,101	19,515	21,616								
Salts ...	1,785	1,73,966	1,75,751	55	98,039	98,094								
Metals ...	15,992	659	16,651	50,335	7,872	58,207								
Miscellaneous goods ...	17,933	26,445	44,378	9,517	29,560	39,167								
Building materials ...	38,180	55,153	93,633	1,16,183	1,10,831	2,27,017	31023	46987	4,469,498	6,963,310	20,84,719	22,81,687	50	121
Firewood ...	3,350	1,17,220	1,20,570	725	1,34,440	1,35,165								
Bamboos ...	2,509	74,378	76,887	997	1,35,200	1,36,197								
Timber ...	2,921	47,594	50,518	13,932	89,222	1,03,154								
Miscellaneous timber ...	523	652	1,175	223	358	581								
Total ...	93,607	7,43,999	8,37,606	2,06,274	10,02,357	12,08,631								

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ERRATA.

In Traffic Statement for April 1878, published in page 958 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1878: against Ganges Canal, Timber, *for* 28,580 in Column No. (Down) *read* 28,480, and *for* 28,881 in Column No. (Total Up and Down *read* 28,781. Against Grand Total in above columns, *for* 297,176 *read* 297,076 and *for* 301,063 *read* 300,963. Against "Decrease" in the same columns *for* 240,705 *read* 240,805, and *for* 238,035 *read* 238,135.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1879-80, UP TO 30th APRIL 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during 1878-79. Depth in Canal at regulating guage in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	9·31	740	512	16,185	2,225
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	6·69	700	775	26,960	9,689
Meerut ...	8·30	7·51	969	515	30,870	20,688
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·44	972	1,061	26,636	29,250
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·05	994	1,031	30,135	28,409
Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·30	988	492	26,442	28,653
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·00	771	555	30,979	38,446
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,941	188,207	157,360
Lower Ganges. Kásganj ...	...	3·02	...	123	2,455	...
Bhongaon ...	...	1·07	...	171	1,354	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	925	42,903	23,915
Agra Canal ...	10·	...	2,000	687	4,318	4,588
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	80	7,216	545
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	101	1,058	927
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	85	...
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	10	96
Hamirpur ...	...	...	...	...	300	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	247,906	187,431

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st to 30th April 1879.	Rain-fall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	15,357	134	114	15	250	64	817	16,751	...	·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	32,185	335	196	7	403	126	674	33,926	...	·5
Meerut ...	57,425	4,420	49	13	948	162	751	63,768	·1	·6
Bulandshahr ...	7,958	20,384	1	3	837	44	518	29,745	...	·1
Aligarh ...	1,012	19,129	6	...	702	12	452	21,313	...	0·5
Muttra ...	1,098	682	...	64	23	5	263	2,135	...	·1
Agra ...	1,566	3,367	...	17	37	...	480	5,467	...	·2
Etah ...	1,688	4,155	13	7	1,214	...	513	7,590	...	·1
Mainpuri ...	3,350	9,229	...	7	947	3	452	13,988	...	·2
Fetehgarh ...	1,961	5,040	3	...	406	3	246	7,659	...	·2
Etáwah ...	3,704	15,257	...	...	93	...	470	19,524	...	·09
Cawnpore ...	4,524	12,080	16	...	12	...	521	17,153	...	·1
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2
Gurgaon ...	165	2	...	11	3	...	37	218	...	·1
Dehra Dún ...	691	...	111	...	22	...	234	1,058	·3	1·1
Bijnor ...	47	...	34	4	...	...	...	85	·1	·5
Taraí ...	349	...	24	...	...	...	...	373	...	·3
Bareilly ...	6,715	54	63	...	...	...	11	6,843	...	·4
Jhánsi ...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	·1
Hamirpur ...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	·08
Total ...	139,801	94,268	930	148	5,901	419	6,439	247,906	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	82,219	96,584	286	119	3,836	309	4,078	187,431	...	...
Increase ...	57,582	...	644	29	2,065	110	2,361	60,475	...	...
Decrease ...	...	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal:—Mean volume of water passing through Solání aqueduct	5,554
Cawnpore escape 127	
Ditto tail 231	
Jani escape 207	
Anupshahr branch escape 48	
	613
Balance expended ...	4,941
Eastern Jumna Canal:—	
Water entering canal	934
Leaving	9
Net consumption ...	925
Agra Canals:—	
Water entering canal	806
Do. leaving Bata escape 76	
Do. do. Kitam do. 43	119
Net consumption. ...	687
Rohilkhand Canals:—	
Water entering canal	165
Do. leaving do.	85
Net consumption ...	80
Dún Canals:—	
Water entering canal	102
Do. leaving silt trap at Ambari ...	1
Net consumption ...	101
Lower Ganges:—	
Mean volume passing into Canal at Narora ...	990
Narora escapes 376*	
Kasganj rajbaha escapes 20	
Tatarpur escapes 300	696
Balance expended ...	294

Canal re-opened on 8th April. Water entered Kashganj Division on 10th.

Note.—In the Statement for March 1879, against Bijnor Canals and Grand Total in column headed "total area of irrigation during current fasl," *for* the figures 873 and 1,013,209 *read* 1,196 and 1,013,527 respec ively. Also against zila Bijnor in zilawar statement, *read* in the respective columns 677, 220, 17,280, 2, 1,196; and under "total" *read* in the same columns 574,190, 195,886, 35,241, 107,454, 100,756, 1,013,527; and against Increase *read* 213,166, 91,716, 3,910, 41,768, 45,420, 395,980.

Allahabad, [illegible] 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,977	...	11,426	...	13,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	1,109	...	240	...	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	286	...	64	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	219	...	140	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	984	...	326	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	320	...	2,656	...	2,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	...	...	560	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,895	...	15,662	...	20,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	10,266	...	10,266	...	...	...	60	...	60	...
Oilseeds	200	...	28,552	...	28,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts	297	...	19,338	...	19,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	8,954	...	790	...	9,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials ...	15,794	...	15,329	...	31,123	...	3,900	...	...	...	3,900	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	2,355	...	5,382	...	7,737	...	16	...	3,882	...	3,898	...
Firewood	...	...	25,050	...	25,050	...	...	...	17,076	...	17,076	...
Bamboos	792	15,840	20,703	414,060	21,495	429,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	1,402	731	12,406	16,481	13,808	17,212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber ...	400	800	145	290	545	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	35,089	17,371	153,623	430,831	188,712	448,202	3,916	...	21,018	...	21,931	...
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	22,389	3,887	150,710	297,076	173,099	300,963	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	12,700	13,484	2,913	133,755	15,613	147,239	3,916	...	21,018	...	21,934	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

There is a slight falling off in the grain traffic as compared with the returns for April 1878. None of present season's crop of wheat has yet come into the market.
Cotton and oilseeds show a heavy increase over last year's return, while the salt carried is less by 27,122 maunds.
The total tonnage moved during the month is 578 tons in excess of that carried for the same period last year.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos ...	6,411	6,989	...	890
Ton mileage ...	1,121,925	890,296	...	66,634
Value of goods, Rs.	5,13,874	557,985	...	13,993
Number of passengers	49	9,761	*Nil.*	

Allahabad,
The 23rd May 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 734 AND 735 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH JULY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras.	North Arcot ...	6 13	6 13	5 14	...	...	...	9 5	11 3	6 8	11 5	12 3	7 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	9 2	17 14	19 11	9 11	16 11	19 11	11 13	186 10	186 10	186 10	10 10	12 5	11 5	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **JUNE** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the nine months, October 1878 to June 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	35,339	8,22,419	297	7,521	22,079	4,12,507	134	3,750	...	...	...	...	24,664	7,05,599	...	...	...	...	82,523	19,51,796
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, June 1879	35,349	8,22,419	297	7,521	22,079	4,12,507	134	3,750	...	...	...	...	24,664	7,05,599	...	...	...	...	82,523	19,51,796
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.	308,516	83,60,497	35,952	8,57,320	34,148	6,87,617	7,216	1,58,059	...	...	...	...	168,612	47,70,400	...	8	310	6,364	614,754	1,48,39,965
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	4,676	1,23,578	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	31,021	8,74,156	...	...	82	2,069	35,813	10,00,478
	1876-77 ...	148,700	31,10,145	9,095	1,99,702	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	111,608	31,69,250	...	...	16	146	273,303	68,73,031
	1875-76 ...	51,234	10,51,890	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	212,978	60,81,485	854	20,874	12	176	265,209	71,57,754
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	167,061	48,75,857	22,620	6,58,640	126,034	38,77,274	43,509	12,93,970	...	...	...	...	6,421	1,91,368	...	...	...	...	365,645	1,08,97,109
	Kurrachee	276	6,510	...	...	350	8,500	850	24,300	...	...	...	...	366	11,000	...	...	...	...	1,842	50,310
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, June 1879	167,337	48,82,367	22,620	6,58,640	126,384	38,85,774	44,359	13,18,270	...	...	...	...	6,787	2,02,368	...	...	...	...	367,487	1,09,47,419
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.	880,401	2,44,12,521	275,711	79,66,014	397,188	1,16,14,706	236,449	81,10,975	1,641	50,000	...	...	29,112	8,16,037	...	...	136,367	37,90,190	2,010,369	5,67,60,763
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	971,172	2,67,27,809	334,888	94,88,568	397,239	1,12,77,276	395,255	1,12,41,167	49,412	12,88,125	...	...	48,489	14,44,387	...	...	205,808	59,19,475	2,402,263	6,73,86,907
	1876-77 ...	1,905,241	3,72,94,773	390,611	1,05,82,522	630,950	1,80,76,287	280,383	75,39,710	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	87,605	24,41,101	...	...	188,204	50,21,921	2,976,258	8,18,27,092
	1875-76 ...	1,853,138	4,67,27,859	326,945	86,49,084	455,963	1,17,15,601	222,686	58,36,631	80,052	20,84,630	...	...	166,850	45,21,918	...	...	116,057	32,16,649	3,221,081	8,26,52,372

MADRAS.	Madras		13,725	3,75,552	1,864	48,336	4,420	1,15,861	134	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,113	5,46,349
	Cocanada		6,579	1,58,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,579	1,58,670
	Tuticorin		24,905	6,88,866	5,518	1,48,950	2,344	56,190	7,328	1,98,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,095	10,92,213
	Other Ports		1,629	36,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629	36,480
	Total, June 1879		46,838	12,59,568	7,382	1,97,286	6,764	1,72,351	7,462	2,04,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,416	18,33,312
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.		172,836	43,92,736	19,435	5,00,488	18,319	4,62,286	17,827	4,36,443	...	...	1	21	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	...	229,077	58,09,366
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	1877-78 ...	70,630	16,53,031	804	19,020	17,008	3,94,640	8,996	2,15,178	...	...	3,753	93,034	10,226	2,36,689	...	...	...	...	...	111,617	26,14,592
		1876-77 ...	65,774	14,78,316	1,206	27,600	14,440	3,06,486	5,839	1,35,239	...	...	8,558	2,08,869	10,348	2,37,985	...	...	...	...	...	106,165	23,94,495
		1875-76 ...	272,894	60,85,482	16,024	3,71,665	43,433	9,17,263	18,137	3,69,330	...	...	1,998	45,193	36,707	8,32,739	...	...	...	...	...	389,193	86,21,672
BRITISH BURMA.	Rangoon		4,670	94,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2,738	10,714	2,36,173	...	...	...	15,521	3,33,702
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, June 1879		4,670	94,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2,738	10,714	2,36,173	...	...	...	15,521	3,33,702
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.		29,776	5,91,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	92,032	32,079	6,58,998	635	10,930	67,235	13,53,467
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	1877-78 ...	36,610	7,14,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,836	74,121	41,212	8,35,752	...	...	82,658	16,24,329
		1876-77 ...	72,384	13,36,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,241	3,52,090	3,036	53,013	94,661	17,42,072
		1875-76 ...	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,440	12,45,780	...	...	...	...	64,179	13,10,501
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, June 1879		254,194	70,59,145	30,299	8,63,447	155,227	44,70,632	51,955	15,26,627	...	...	...	...	31,588	9,10,705	10,714	2,36,173	...	...	533,977	1,50,66,729
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.		1,461,529	3,77,57,552	334,098	93,23,502	449,655	1,27,64,609	311,492	87,05,477	1,641	50,000	1	21	203,135	56,95,901	32,072	6,59,006	137,312	55,07,493	2,021,435	7,87,63,561
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	1877-78 ...	1,083,288	2,92,18,675	335,692	95,07,688	414,262	1,16,72,062	404,251	1,14,59,345	49,412	12,88,125	3,782	93,562	94,572	26,29,353	41,212	8,35,752	205,890	59,21,544	2,632,351	7,26,26,006
		1876-77 ...	1,652,099	4,25,20,206	400,912	1,08,09,824	648,872	1,84,66,563	286,624	76,83,947	33,264	8,71,775	8,558	2,08,869	209,561	58,48,336	19,241	3,52,090	101,256	50,75,080	3,450,387	9,28,36,690
		1875-76 ...	2,181,665	5,39,30,052	343,033	89,22,306	499,388	1,26,32,364	240,290	62,07,633	80,052	20,84,630	1,998	45,193	416,535	1,14,36,142	61,294	12,66,654	116,069	32,16,825	3,939,662	9,97,42,299

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects continue fair, but rain is still much required in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. Slight rain has fallen throughout Mysore except Kolar, where it is much wanted; prospects are improving. In the Bombay Presidency the rainfall of the week was scanty, but prospects are as yet fair, though not so good as they were a short time ago; cholera continues in the districts from which it was reported last week, and is still severe in Sind. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, ample in eight districts, but slight in the others; more rain is needed; sowings have been completed in some districts and are well advanced in others; prospects continue favourable and prices are steady. Rain is much needed in Berar; in some taluks crops are being damaged by small insects resembling locusts. In Central India good rain has fallen in Nowgong, Bhopal and Sutna; in other places there has been little rain; more is required. There has been slight rain here and there in Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. Throughout Bengal rain has fallen; in the Northern and Eastern Districts and in Behar there has been too much and a break would be welcome, but more is required in parts of the Burdwan Division and in the Singhbhoom District; the early rice is not expected to be good, but the late rice promises well. Cholera still prevails in many districts, but has decreased in Balasore. In Assam there has been good rain; prospects of both early and late rice are satisfactory. Heavy rain has fallen throughout Burma; cattle disease continues in the Pegu Division and is severe in the Bassein and Henzada Districts; it has abated in Tenasserim. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain has been abundant and general; fine weather would now do good, as there are complaints of the wet interrupting ploughings, and, in the Allahabad District, rotting the seed. In the Punjab the Hissar Division and the Lahore District would benefit by more rain; agricultural prospects are generally encouraging. Cholera still prevails in some places.

The reports from Western and parts of Southern India are not so favourable as they were last week; the insufficiency of rain, which, at the date of the previous returns, was confined, in the Bombay Presidency, to a few localities is now widely felt. In Northern and Eastern India prospects are satisfactory, though in some parts there has been too much wet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 12th)	Average rainfall 3 stations ·10; others *nil*.	Rice 11·99, *cholum* 14·03, *raggi* 18·16, *cumboo* 13·08; 87 inches water over anicut; early dry crops doing fairly; *sazza giddajonna* damaged by rats in parts of Bapatla and Palnad taluks; *sazza* and maize sown late in Bezwada taluks affected by small locusts; sowing continues; more rain wanted.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall 5 stations ·63.	Rice 11·31, *raggi* 20·45, *cholum* 15·26, *cumboo* 16·99; crops failing in Cumbum, Nandikotkar and Pattikonda for want of rain; cultivation progressing in Markapur and Servail portions of Koilkuntla and Nandial; elsewhere checked; fodder and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 11 stations ·72; no report from one station; Tanjore *nil*.	Rice 9·88, *cholum* 14·57, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 24 to 87 inches water; crops wet and dry in good condition, excellent in parts of Puttukottai taluk; harvest of gingelly and chillies, outturn ⅝ths to ¾th.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 6 stations ·41.	Rice 9·39, *cholum* 15·52, *raggi* 15·28, *cumboo* 15·28.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 14 stations 5·65.	Rice 9·89, *raggi* 17·50; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, Wynaad and Ponani, risen in Cherakal, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop; cultivation and pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; rain still much wanted in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly.
Bombay (July 16th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Total rainfall from 1st January at Manora 2·23, Tatta 1·61, Jerruck 2·40, Keti Bandar 1·12, Sehwan ·36, Kurrachee ·97, Kotri 2·34, Tháno Bula Khán 2·54, Mirpur Batoro 1·42, Dádu 1·5, Johi ·35, Mánjhand 2·13, Sákro 1·75, Ghorabári 1·28, Belo 2·73, Sháhbandar ·70, Mugalbhin ·90; river at Kotri on 13th 16 feet 10 inches – last year on same date 17·25; small-pox at Bubak; locusts in Sehwan; cotton attacked in 2 dehs in Ghorabari in danger from overflow of Ochito; cholera cases 1,474, deaths 856.
Shikárpur ...	.....	River 13 feet 8 inches against 15 feet 1 inch on same date last year; cholera in 6, small-pox and cattle disease in 11 talukas; locusts visited 3 talukas and slightly injured cotton plants in Rohri taluka.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River steady; locusts in 4 talukas; total cholera cases 2,046, deaths 1,363; weather pleasant.
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	Weather cooler, nights pleasant; water-supply in irrigation canals satisfactory; locusts appeared on 13th, no damage; prices of food-grains steady; public health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Sowing operations progressing; slight cholera about.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Break continues; sowing nearly completed.
Kaira ...	...	Some damage done in 4 talukas by caterpillars; 8 cases of cholera in Nariád, 2 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Sowing almost completed; public health good.
Surat ...	·31	Total rainfall 13·98; more rain wanted; sowing nearly finished; in Bulsar 7 cases of cholera, 2 deaths; in Jálalpur 16 cases, 12 deaths.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain badly wanted; 2 deaths from cholera in Dhulia and 6 in Erandol; fever prevailing in places.
Násik ...	*Nil*	More rain wanted in northern talukas; *bajri* sowing progressing.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·64	Total rainfall 40·76; more rain wanted for transplantation of crops; cholera continues in 2 talukas.
Colába (July 14th)	·17	Total rainfall 28·13; public health good; cattle-disease increasing in Mahád taluka; transplantation of rice continues in Roha and Mahád talukas, but suspended in Alibág, Pen and Múngaon talukas for want of rain.
Ratnágiri („ 8th)	5·44	Total rainfall 39·47; rain insufficient for transplantation of rice; rice plants in good condition.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum ·39 at Máwal, minimum ·01 at Sirur.	More rain wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain at Nagar and Shrigonda.	More rain wanted for young crops; sowing progressing in all talukas; cholera in Sangamner and Kopargaon, 9 deaths.
Sholapur ...	...	Rain urgently wanted; sowing generally stopped; young crops withering; rats damaging young crops in 6 talukas; fever prevails in Sholapur and Málsirás; condition of poor bad.
Satara ...	·34; maximum ·94 in Páttan, minimum ·05 in Khánápur.	Total rainfall 14·45; crops generally improved by fair weather; slight injury by rats in Tásgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·48 at Muddebihál; ·32 at Badami; ·30 at Hungund; 38 at Bagewari.	More rain urgently wanted; sowing retarded for its want; season for *kharif* sowing almost over; rats damaging young crops and seed land being prepared for *rabi* sowing; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	Slight rain, except in Bidi.	General prospects good; rain wanted in Athni; rats infesting Chikori.
Dharwar ...	Average ·20	*Jowari* sowing progressing slowly through fear of rats, damage from which continues; fever and ulcers prevalent.
Kanara ...	1·37 at Karwar; maximum 6·61 at Honawar; minimum 1·19 at Yellapur.	Total rainfall 61·19; transplanting continues on coast; sugarcane thriving; cattle-disease in Honore.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	...	Crops promising; fever and diarrhœa; cholera in some places.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and prospects and health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects as yet fair, but rain is much wanted throughout the presidency; cholera continues in Sind and slightly in Guzerat, Tanna, Nasik, Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts.
Bengal (16th July)—		
Chittagong ...	12·77	
Noakholly ...	7·4	Cases of small-pox and cholera.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	4·69	Fever still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	3·17	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	2·72	Public health good.
Furreedpore ...	3·94	Public health good.
Dacca ...	7·23	
Mymensingh ...	8·82	
Tipperah ...	13·20	
24-Pergunnahs ...	3·16	Fever in Busseerhat; public health generally good.
Jessore ...	6·45	Health good.
Nuddea ...	3·15	
Moorshedabad ...	...	Return not received.
Pubna ...	2·94	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	10·01	
Bogra ...	8·11	
Dinagepore ...	...	Return not received.
Rungpore ...	12·56	
Cooch Behar ...	4·11	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	14·95	Cholera and small-pox afresh in Patgram.
Darjeeling ...	23·60	
Midnapore ...	2·54	Cholera still prevalent in Ghatal and Tumlook.
Howrah ...	·63	Heavy rain after report.
Hooghly ...	2·71	
Burdwan ...	2·0	General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bankoora ...	·68	
Beerbhoom ...	1·07	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6·08	
Bhágalpur ...	4·24	
Monghyr ...	7·20	Cholera still continues severe at Jamalpore.
Purneah ...	7·32	
Maldah ...	8·46	
Durbhunga ...	8·19	
Mozufferpore ...	6·53	Cholera still severe in Seetamarhee sub-division and some thanas of Mozufferpore sub-division.
Sarun ...	2·48	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	10·81	Cholera still prevalent.
Patna ...	3·82	
Gya ...	3·03	Several cholera cases.
Shahabad ...	4·22	
Hazáribágh ...	5·08	Cholera still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	5·26	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	2·31	Cholera abating.
Singhbhoom ...	3·02	Cholera again increasing.
Balasore ...	3·15	Cholera decreased, 432 deaths during week ending 10th instant.
Cuttack ...	1·05	
Pooree ...	1·56	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week, more still wanted in parts of Burdwan Division and in Singhbhoom; excessive rain in Northern and Eastern Bengal and in Behar, a break required; early rice not expected to be good, having at first generally suffered from drought and latterly in places damaged by excessive rain; present prospects of late rice generally very good; cholera still prevalent in many places, has decreased in Balasore.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 15th)	3·2 in Benares, 4·4 in Chandauli, 5·7 in Gangapur.	Sowings in progress; prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	4·2 (average of week)	Since 1st June 1·36; general complaints of excessive rain rotting seed and preventing sowings; health good.
Jhansie („ 17th)	1·4	Field works in progress; prices beginning to fall.
Agra („ 15th)	·7 (average of week)	Ploughing and sowing progressing; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 16th)	7·0 (average of week)	A break much wanted; health of people good.
Meerut („ „)	3·1 in Meerut; rain general.	Weather now clearing; health improved; cheapest wheat, gram, bajra 17, barley 22, jowar 23 seers.
Kumaun („ 14th)	...	Heavy rain during week, sunshine wanted; cholera still about, but abating.
Lucknow („ 16th)	10·4	Two days' break; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	2·9 (at Sadr), 5·4 (at Patti), 6·8 (at Kunda).	A break is greatly wanted or the *kharif* sowings will be retarded.
Sitapur („ 16th)	6·1	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	11·3 (average of week)	Sowings and ploughings interrupted by constant rain.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain, a break much wanted; health good.
Punjab (July 15th)—		
Delhi ...	2·3	Prospects favourable; health improved; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Rain wanted; agricultural prospects just now not favourable except in certain parts of Rohtak; cholera has ceased; general health good.
Umballa ...	2·5	*Kharif* sowing in progress; cholera less prevalent.
Jullundur ...	1·0	Crops thriving; prices have risen slightly; health good.
Amritsar ...	·3	Prospects favourable; prices steady; cholera still about.
Ferozepore ...	·6	Prospects favourable; cholera prevails throughout district.
Lahore ...	·1	Crops average but more rain wanted; health generally good, but cholera on increase.
Siálkot ...	2·2	Prospects favourable.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera continues.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·9	Prospects and health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 16th)	0·1	Break enabled cultivators to complete sowings; rain now wanted; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	·07	Rain wanted; small-pox continues; one case cholera.
Betúl ...	1·45	Sowings completed; prospects favourable as yet; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	·17	Sowings progressing; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Chánda ...	·10	Sowings stopped in places for want of rain; bani cotton and pulses being sown; cholera increasing and small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Chhindwara ...	2·28	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	·63	Weeding in progress; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Bhandara (July 15th)	·47	Rice sowings completed, that of *jowar* in progress; prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·05	Sowings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Bálaghát ...	1·96	Rice transplantation commenced, but more rain required; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	1·32	Cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; rain wanted; sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Damoh ...	3·73	More rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·09	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices fallen.
Sambalpur (July 11th)	8·40	Prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue; cattle disease in places.
Bilaspur („ 12th)	1·88	Sowings vigorously pushed on; prospects good; cholera and small-pox decreasing.
Raipur ...	2·83	Sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy; hot; good rain fallen in 8 districts, slight in others where more is required; sowings completed in some and well forward in others; prospects favourable as yet; prices steady.
British Burma— (July 16th)		
Arakan Division ...	20·0 in Akyab ...	Total rainfall 106·0; a few cases of cholera reported in Rathaidoung township, Cheduba and Myinbin, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 townships; ploughing progressing; prospects favourable.
Kyoukphyoo ...	20·0	Total rainfall 84·0.
Sandoway ...	...	No report.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	6·54 for week ending 5th July; 6·07 for week ending 12th July.	Total rainfall 37·04 for week ending 5th July; total for week ending 12th July 43·11; 5 fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; rainfall of district in excess of last year; rain heavy and continuous; no overplus in southern portion of district, where agricultural operations are progressing favourably; excessive rainfall in Pegu up to 48·0 inches, causing disastrous floods in part of that Division; serious loss may result if this continues; public health fair; slight small-pox in Hpoungling; cattle-disease slight.
Thonkwa (June 28th)	6·80	Total rainfall 26·49; small-pox in Yandoon, no deaths reported; cattle-disease in Pantanaw, 58 deaths, Shoayloung 110, Donabyoo 39, Yandoon 7, Thonkwa 7, Phyapoon 15.
„ („ 5th)	9·41	Total rainfall 29·90; small-pox still prevalent in Yandoon, otherwise health good; cattle-disease in Pantanaw, 88 deaths; in Donabyoo 122, Yandoon 17, Phyapoon 18.
Bassein ...	6·77	Total rainfall 35·76; public health indifferent; fevers prevalent; 1,028 deaths from cattle disease in Theegwin township from 11th June to 3rd July; 110 in Thaboung from 30th June to 7th July; 63 in Bassein from 5th to 12th July.
Henzada ...	7·20	Total rainfall 32·65; public health good; one death from small-pox in Dhambee; 487 deaths from cattle-disease in 14 circles, increased in Laydeckaukhla, Natmaw and Dhambee, ceased east of Irrawady, none north of Okpho; transplanting of paddy plants progressing.
Tharrawaddy ...	7·86	Total rainfall 37·91; public health good; cattle-disease in three circles; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	1·46	Total rainfall 12·84; small-pox in Prome and Mahathaman; one case of cholera in Prome.
Thayetmyo ...	1·79	Total rainfall 13·74; general health normal; cholera in cantonments, 16 deaths in Thayetmyo town.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	9·08	Total rainfall 75·17; cattle-disease decreasing, 8 deaths in Hlinebwai, 6 in Thatone; ploughing continues; crop prospects good; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	11·47	Total rainfall 52·51; public health in town fair; fever prevalent in district; ploughing progressing; sowing commenced in certain parts.
Toungoo ...	4·69	Total rainfall 25·87; public health good; agricultural prospects good; no cattle-disease.
Tavoy ...	...	No report.
Mergui ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; cattle disease continues in Pegu, but has abated in Tenasserim; transplanting paddy commenced; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 16th)	3·21	Weather seasonable; reaping of *aus* nearly finished; transplanting *sali dhan* progressing.
Sylhet („ „)	11·79	River rising but cannot do much harm; *sali* ploughing progressing favouraoly; *aus* being cut; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (July 16th)—	·16 at Bangalore; slight rain in other districts except Kolar.	Want of rain at Kolar much felt; prospects of season improving; public health generally good; fever still continues in some parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 16th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; rain much needed; in some taluks, the young crops are being damaged by a small insect like a locust.
Central India (July 16th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil.*	
Rutlam ...		
Ágar ...		
Mánpur ...		
Morar ...	·61	Health good throughout Malwa; rain is needed.
Bhopal ...	1·02	
Nowgong ...	3·11	
Sirdarpore ...	·07	
Sutna ...	1·58	
Neemuch ...	*Nil.*	
Goona ...		
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 16th)	·08	High winds; cloudy.
Serohi („ 13th)	...	Tanks fairly full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool high winds.
Marwar („ 12th)	...	Tanks half full; health good; sowing in progress; prospects good.
Bickaneer („ 8th)	Slight rainfall in villages.	Sowing progressing where sufficient rain fell; health fair; tanks and wells good; slight rise in prices.
Meywar („ 11th)	...	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good; seasonable.
Harowtee („ 12th)	...	Health good; strong drying westerly breeze; more rain wanted; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Ajmere („ 16th)	...	High south-west winds; hazy, sometimes cloudy; prices show slight upward tendency; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Strong westerly winds; health good.
Bhurtpur („ 15th)	...	Health good; sowing almost finished; cloudy.
Ulwar ...	Slight rain here and there.	
Nepal (July 8th)—	6·195	Total rainfall 24·035; total average for 7 years 56·0; rice is being rapidly transplanted; the Indian-corn needs sun to ripen.

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Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st Jan to		Total Increase in 1879.	Total [illegible]
		8th June 1878.	7th June 1879.	to 8th June 1878.	to 7th [illegible] 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,02,306	7,27,974	1,72,74,760	1,86,27,716	13,52,956	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	59,309	88,955	16,99,643	22,01,556	5,01,913	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	59,435	68,820	17,28,104	14,57,492	...	2,70,612
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,35,720	89,931	22,85,244	25,10,517	2,25,273	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,10,449	1,69,650	42,79,404	50,39,650	7,60,246	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,29,317	1,47,475	29,79,979	28,49,706	...	1,30,273
21st June 1879	South Indian ...	69,581	81,091	13,81,282	13,84,103	2,821	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	5,10,787	5,35,017	1,53,48,258	1,44,18,468	...	9,29,790
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,54,547	1,97,997	37,61,004	42,25,009	4,64,005	...
	TOTAL ...	18,31,451	21,06,910	5,07,37,678	5,27,14,217	19,76,539	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,266	2,541	62,764	62,230	...	534
First 12 days of July 1879	Nalhati ...	1,595	2,046	44,881	41,657	...	3,224
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	73,406	65,309	13,87,706	18,97,726	5,10,020	[illegible]
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,807	21,293	3,76,219	3,83,308	7,089	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,409	612	43,572	31,275	...	12,297
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,879	1,028	62,428	45,250	...	17,178
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,865	3,988	68,853	62,488	...	6,365
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,312	12,979	3,80,891	3,11,766	...	69,125
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	9,990	9,074	1,99,735	2,20,992	21,257	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,368	39,340	3,91,828	7,53,325	3,61,497	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	2,244	7,962	66,632	1,46,737	80,105	...
First 5 days of July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,594	18,187	5,23,736	5,05,775	...	17,961
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,883	20,370	3,26,925	4,93,009	1,66,084	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,461	1,964	(*a*)42,773	49,779	7,006	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	3,900	(*b*)64,085	2,74,136	2,10,051	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	74,317	...	12,36,454	12,36,454	...
	TOTAL ...	1,71,079	2,84,863	40,43,028	65,15,907	24,72,879	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,02,530	23,91,773	5,47,80,706	5,92,30,124	44,49,418	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,48,48,528	3,25,76,568	...	[illegible]
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,99,32,178	2,66,53,556	...	32,78,622

(*a*) Total receipts from 10th January to 8th June 1878.
(*b*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXIV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		15th June 1878.	14th June 1879.	to 15th June 1878.	to 14th June 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,29,178	7,01,789	1,79,03,938	1,93,29,505	14,25,567	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	62,718	81,753	17,62,361	22,83,309	5,20,948	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	66,474	61,272	17,94,578	15,18,764	...	2,75,814
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	94,608	77,334	23,79,852	25,87,851	2,07,999	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,19,169	2,15,900	43,98,573	52,55,550	8,56,977	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,33,707	1,52,128	31,13,686	30,01,834	...	1,11,852
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	75,989	73,589	14,57,271	14,57,692	421	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	4,78,677	4,56,394	1,58,26,935	1,48,74,862	...	9,52,073
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,38,953	1,53,577	38,99,957	43,78,586	4,78,629	...
	TOTAL ...	17,99,473	19,73,736	5,25,37,151	5,46,87,953	21,50,802	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,318	2,233	65,082	64,463	...	619
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	2,580	1,722	47,461	43,379	...	4,082
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	69,681	73,797	14,57,387	19,71,523	5,14,136	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,601	18,977	3,89,820	4,02,285	12,465	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,016	772	44,588	32,047	...	12,541
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,445	1,014	63,873	46,264	...	17,609
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,754	3,359	70,607	65,847	...	4,760
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,097	14,402	3,94,988	3,26,168	...	68,820
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	10,098	8,750	2,00,833	2,20,742	19,909	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,410	30,438	4,05,238	7,83,758	3,78,520	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	2,109	7,396	68,741	1,54,133	85,392	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,470	16,789	5,41,206	5,22,564	...	18,642
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,391	23,055	3,49,316	5,16,064	1 66,748	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,574	1,676	(a) 44,347	51,455	7,108	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,721	(b) 64,085	2,76,857	2,12,772	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	56,998	...	12,93,452	12,93,452	...
	TOTAL ...	1,73,544	2,64,094	42,16,572	67,80,001	25,63,429	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,73,017	22,37,830	5,67,53,723	6,14,67,954	47,14,231	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,57,43,489	3,38,07,375	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,10,10,234	2,76,60,579	...	33,49,655

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 15th June 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		22nd June 1878.	21st June 1879.	to 22nd June 1878.	to 21st June 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,48,687	6,41,312	1,85,52,625	1,99,70,817	14,18,192	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	56,662	62,351	18,19,023	23,45,660	5,26,637	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	58,898	61,386	18,53,476	15,80,150	...	2,73,326
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	85,588	72,800	24,65,440	26,60,651	1,95,211	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,10,247	2,20,200	45,08,820	54,75,750	9,66,930	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,27,047	1,32,234	32,40,733	31,34,068	...	1,06,665
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	73,158	69,632	15,30,429	15,27,324	...	3,105
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	4,09,386	4,34,937	1,62,36,321	1,53,09,799	...	9,26,522
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,16,802	1,29,288	40,16,759	45,07,874	4,91,115	...
	TOTAL ...	16,86,475	18,24,140	5,42,23,626	5,65,12,093	22,88,467	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,436	4,044	69,518	68,507	...	1,011
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	1,783	2,205	49,244	45,584	...	3,660
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	76,826	72,260	15,34,213	20,43,783	5,09,570	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,424	20,591	4,00,244	4,22,876	22,632	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	813	526	45,401	32,573	...	12,828
itto ...	Amraoti ...	1,359	953	65,232	47,217	...	18,015
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,692	3,661	72,299	69,508	...	2,791
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,827	14,249	4,08,815	3,40,417	...	68,398
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	7,519	6,715	2,17,352	2,36,457	19,105	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,545	46,157	4,17,783	8,29,915	4,12,132	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	1,739	7,357	70,480	1,61,490	91,010	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,411	14,891	5,57,617	5,37,455	...	20,162
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,245	22,858	3,76,561	5,38,922	1,62,361	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,741	1,767	(a) 46,088	53,222	7,134	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,967	(b) 64,085	2,79,824	2,15,739	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	60,754	...	13,54,206	13,54,206	...
	TOTAL ...	1,78,360	2,81,955	43,94,932	70,61,956	26,67,024	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,64,835	21,06,095	5,86,18,558	6,35,74,049	49,55,491	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,65,89,378	3,49,65,727	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,20,29,180	2,86,08,322	...	34,20,858

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 22nd June 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXVI OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 29th June 1878.	For week ending 28th June 1879.	Total from 1st January to 29th June 1878.	Total from 1st January to 28th June 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,17,138	5,89,713	1,91,70,063	2,05,60,530	13,90,467	
Ditto ...	,, Jubbulpore	65,476	78,614	18,84,499	24,24,274	5,39,775	
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	68,003	79,322	19,21,479	16,59,472	...	2,62,007
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	91,055	54,125	25,59,495	27,14,776	1,55,281	..
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,01,317	1,33,600	46,10,137	56,09,350	9,99,213	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,32,980	1,29,543	33,73,713	32,63,611	...	1,10,102
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	65,292	(c)	15,95,721	(d)15,27,324	...	68,397
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	6,49,019	2,88,779	1,68,85,340	1,55,98,578	...	12,86,762
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	82,575	84,624	40,99,334	45,92,498	4,93,161	..
	TOTAL ...	18,76,155	14,38,320	5,60,99,781	5,79,50,413	18,50,632	
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,766	3,176	72,284	71,683	...	601
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	1,496	1,859	50,740	47,443	....	3,297
12th July 1879	Rajputana ..	85,892	78,138	16,20,105	21,21,921	5,01,816	
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,055	27,657	4,17,299	4,50,533	33,234	
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	705	391	46,106	32,964	...	13,142
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	867	697	66,099	47,914	...	18,185
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,313	3,983	73,612	73,491	...	121
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,467	12,789	4,23,282	3,53,206	...	70,076
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ..	7,698	5,972	2,25,050	2,42,429	17,379	...
Ditto .	Punjab Northern ...	12,121	25,606	4,29,904	8,55,521	4,25,617	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	3,954	8,908	74,434	1,70,398	95,964	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,733	14,286	5,73,350	5,51,741	..	21,609
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,570	18,859	3,91,131	5,57,781	1,66,650	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,838	2,063	(a)47,926	55,285	7,359	..
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad	.	2,141	(b)64,085	2,81,965	2,17,880	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	35,418	...	13,89,624	13,89,624	..
	TOTAL ...	1,80,475	2,41,943	45,75,407	73,03,899	27,28,492	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,56,630	16,80,263	6,06,75,188	6,52,54,312	45,79,124	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,75,22,065	3,58,89,872	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,31,53,123	2,93,64,440	...	37,88,683

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 29th June 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st June 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80, UP TO 31st MAY 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Zila.	Acres.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	REMARKS.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	4·9	4·1	3073·60	943·82	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	7,072	Cotton ...	14,419	0·97	0·3	There is an increase of 1,615 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There is a falling off in cotton, but an increase in all other items. The supply entering the head was 2372·13 cubic feet per second; of this 1772 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes, leaving 235·41 cubic feet per second as utilized.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·1		862·11	...	...	Amritsar ...	17,130	Rice ...	1,927	1·14	0·3	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·8		548·48	...	...	Lahore ...	21,508	Sugarcane ...	8,896	1·26	0·1	
									Others ...	20,468			
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	2354·41	...	...	.....	45,710	.....	45,710	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1346·13	...	...	.....	44,092	.....	44,092	...	...	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·79	2546·00	507	Kurries, bullies, &c., and 596 mds. of firewood.	147,126	Umballa ...	648	Cotton ...	15,936	0·92	0·26	The water in the Jumna was low throughout the month, the freshes being all the average. The average discharge at Dadupur during the month was 2,156 cubic feet per second; of this 31 cubic feet per second passed out at the Bhuda Khera Escape, leaving 2,125 cubic feet per second as the average consumption. There is an increase of 15,296 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase is principally in sugarcane and cotton.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·25	2546·00	738			Karnál ...	10,698	Rice ...	77	1·51	0·05	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·00		624			Delhi ...	23,990	Sugarcane ...	46,950	1·20	...	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·86		256			Rohtak ...	18,412	Others ...	5,467	0·50	...	
							Hissár ...	10,306	.....	...	0·77	0·20	
							Jind ...	3,753	.....	...	...	...	
							Bikaner ...	...	.....	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State ...	266	.....	...	...	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2546·00	2125	...	147,125	.....	68,473	.....	68,473	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	1858·35	...	62,941	.....	53,267	.....	63,267	...	...	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	...	Cotton ...	892	...	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	3,232	Rice ...	100	7·2	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	3,390	Sugarcane ...	120	3·94	...	
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	6,622	Others ...	5,510	0·58	...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6,622	.....	6,622	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	145,429	.....	145,429	...	...	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	Cotton ...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	Rice ...	...	1·20	...	
									Sugarcane ...	...			
									Others ...	...			
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	114,183	.....	114,183	...	...	The total increase on the Perennial Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is 16,524 acres.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	97,359	.....	97,359	...	...	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1877-78.

Nos. 193-207 I, dated Simla, the 16th July 1879.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 397A. of the 24th March 1879, and its enclosures, being the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1877-78, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The report exhibits a success in irrigation administration well deserving of the commendation passed on it by the Lieutenant-Governor. The results on the Agra Canal are especially satisfactory. Hitherto they have largely exceeded the forecast made previously to the work coming into operation which was at the time considered by many as too sanguine.

2. The total area irrigated from these canals during 1877-78 was 1,461,428 acres. The gross revenue, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 45,95,701; the working expenses to Rs. 14,39,843; and the net revenue to Rs. 31,55,858, yielding 7·26 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation (Rs. 4,34,64,619). Excluding indirect revenue, the returns were at the rate of 4·95 per cent. on the same capital outlay.

3. In Table A of the Chief Engineer's report (paragraph 1) the total capital debit is entered as Rs. 5,67,34,008. This sum includes the amount expended on the abandoned Eastern Ganges Canal which, under the orders conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 3731. of the 22nd October 1878, should have been removed from the capital account of the North-Western Provinces Canals. The corrected amount is Rs. 5,64,49,768.

4. The accumulated interest charges of works in operation were reduced during the year by Rs. 10,87,014, and at the end of the year stood at Rs. 80,78,541, according to the statements compiled in the Accountant General's Office, after taking credit for the indirect revenue ascertained to be due to the operation of the canals.

5. A significant fact bearing on the effect of the canals in a year of drought is noted in the Lieutenant-Governor's review. It is stated that in the Meerut Division, where irrigation has been most largely developed, relief-works and poor-houses were not required, though the rainfall in that locality was not less deficient than it was elsewhere. It is believed, however, that some relief-works were carried on in all the districts of the division, though comparatively small.

6. The investigations regarding the loss of water between the canal-head and the fields are evidently being carried out carefully and vigorously. The question is one of extreme importance in the administration of irrigation works.

7. The report was received by the Government of India more than four months after it was due. Efforts to ensure punctuality in its submission should continue to be made.

8. In the Resolution by the Government of India passing orders on the report for the previous year, 1876-77, attention was drawn to the increase in demands outstanding. The present report shows that so far from any improvement having taken place, there is a large increase in the percentage of outstanding balances to demands. Careful enquiry into the causes that have led to this is required.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the report and Resolution by the Local Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance; and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 138 A., dated Allahabad, the 6th February 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Read—

Officiating Chief Engineer's Review of the Revenue Report for 1877-78.

His Honor is pleased to express satisfaction at the results of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the year under review.

2. If the benefit conferred by the canals of the province is great in an ordinary year, in a year of drought it is all but incalculable. While on the one hand canals enable the agricultural population to follow its ordinary pursuits, on the other they provide the means of raising and watering the food crops needful for its wants. In a country unprovided with canals not only is the distress from want of food great, but that distress is aggravated by the want of employment.

3. Though no one district of the province was more favored than another in the amount of rain it received in 1877, yet the failure of the monsoon was least felt in the Meerut Division, the division in which the canal-irrigated area bears a high ratio to the cultivated area. Relief-works and poor-houses in the Meerut Division were conspicuous by their absence.

4. The results of the year's operations show that the net direct income is Rs. 4·95 per cent. on the capital of canals in operation, or nearly half per cent. more than the interest charges, while the net direct and indirect income is Rs. 7·26 per cent., or 2¾ per cent. more than the interest charges on the entire capital embarked in the province. The irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces not only pay the interest charges on the capital sunk in them, but in addition return an income of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs per annum.

5. The rapid development of the Agra Canal is highly satisfactory. In the fourth year of its existence the canal has returned an income of Rs. 3·09 per cent. on its capital.

6. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be called to the outstanding balances which have risen from Rs. 31,588 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,62,186 in 1877-78.

7. His Honor is gratified to find that the remarks made in last year's review anent the loss of water between the canal head and the field is attracting attention. The solution of the problem now only needs time.

8. As observed by the Officiating Chief Engineer, Sir George Couper is of opinion that better testimony of the loyal exertions of the officers of the Irrigation Department or of the benefits conferred by the canals than that afforded by the statistical tables that accompany the Chief Engineer's report, is not only not needed, but cannot be procured. To each and all of the officers of the department, but especially to Mr. Clinton Anderson, who was at the head of it during the whole of this trying year, His Honor's thanks are due, and are herewith tendered for their acceptance.

CLINTON C. ANDERSON,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.W.P., P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 17th July, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to district cesses and rural police in British Burma.

He said that he should perhaps best explain the necessity for the proposed legislation if he briefly described to the Council the circumstances and conditions of the rural police in Burma, and the demand which was made upon the Government to effect some improvement in them. He would advert at a later stage of the measure, if the Council accorded him permission to introduce the Bill, to the powers which should be taken to provide the funds necessary to carry out that object, which, from his own experience and in the opinion of all the authorities who had been consulted, appeared to be a very necessary measure of reform.

The regular establishment of police in British Burma was modelled very much upon the system which obtained in other Provinces, and the proposed Bill, if it became law, would not affect the regular police. It would affect and apply only to the rural police—an institution which we found in existence when we succeeded to the territories which now constituted the Province of British Burma, and which, owing to more urgent demands, and consequent expenditure of money, in other directions, had remained to this day, he was inclined to think, very much in the position in which we had found it. That system recognized a headman of every village analogous to the police patel in Bombay, and a headman of a circle of villages analogous, he was told, to the police officials of circles in other parts of India; and upon those officials had devolved, amid a multiplicity of other functions, civil and revenue, the duty of giving information and assistance in all matters relating to police requirements. He might explain that the village formed the unit of civil administration in Burma, and to those officials—to the headman of the village and the headman of the circle—had attached a kind of official status, as in other Government appointments in Burma, which, in the absence of

anything like a large landed aristocracy or a hereditary nobility, had carried with it a social rank and superiority always recognized and highly prized. Till recent years, therefore, the position of headman of a village having general supervision of the affairs of the village and that of headman of a circle, embracing, possibly, ten or twenty villages, were appointments which had always been very greatly coveted, and which, notwithstanding the smallness of the direct emoluments received from Government, it had always been found easy to fill. Gradually, however, the growth and prosperity of the Province, bringing with it an increase of population, larger revenues and wider fields for employment in every direction, had tended to show not only to the officers of the Administration but to those men themselves that the labours now required of them were very imperfectly remunerated by the small salaries—if they could be called 'salaries' —which Government offered to them. He might explain that, now-a-days, Burma received that particular kind of attention which, represented by Circulars and Resolutions of the Government of India, imposed upon the officers of the administration there much larger work in different directions than formerly. Requisitions from which Burma had before been exempt are now made upon it, as in other Provinces and Administrations. Burma, an eminently prosperous Province, and growing in population as fast as good order and security and natural laws would allow, was called upon now to register its births, deaths and marriages, and not only to say when a man died, but the particular disease of which he died; as well as to furnish information in connection with sanitation, meteorological statistics and numerous other subjects of more or less importance. He (MR. THOMPSON) certainly always felt, when he was in Burma,—and he had no doubt the present Chief Commissioner felt it more acutely—that the agency for the collection of all this information was very imperfect; and there was no reason to doubt that the agent himself upon whom we relied for such information from rural and distant places, unaccustomed to returns of this kind, found, notwithstanding the privileges of his status and position, that life was not worth having at the price which we offered him for the discharge of those duties. This was the less to be wondered at when we realised that the actual extent of the remuneration which the village headman received from Government was his exemption from the capitation tax, which was never more than Rs. 5 in the year; and that the headman of a circle, having larger jurisdiction, was in the enjoyment of a salary which did not exceed more than Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month. It was not therefore matter for surprise that we found the Chief Commissioner complaining that, in consequence of the smallness of the pay accorded to these men and the variety of the labour exacted from them, when vacancies arose there was great difficulty now-a-days in filling them; and he was certain that Burma administration would suffer if its village official constitution was imperilled in any way. If, however, in general matters of administration the pressure which those demands exerted was heavy, when it came to the question of police work and criminal administration it took a form which was obviously inconvenient and dangerous. With the increase of population there had been a great increase of serious crime; and if in earlier days a village headman, depending upon his isolation and his distance from any control, reported what he liked and omitted to report what he did not like, the result was that no one was any the wiser; but at the present time better administration had brought with it a more direct supervision of the proceedings of those officials; it subjected them to a closer inspection, more frequent questionings, and a spirit of enquiry which he supposed any man on Rs. 5 a year would resent as an intrusion upon his freedom. In the meantime, the progress of organized crime in British Burma formed a marked feature in the administration reports of that Province. It was not an easy country, even with the best of agencies, to administer in the Police Department, from its wide area, its scattered population, the difficulties of communication, the dense jungles which extended over its vast uncultivated tracts, and the hills which afforded shelter and harbourage to those who were inclined to criminal propensities. He had seen it stated, as illustrative of the easy condition of the ordinary Burmese villager, that he was in no sense a slave to the soil. After he had paid in his light revenue, he, with others of the agricultural population, often found

employment and profit from the large inland fisheries, forests and the numerous other occupations which a small labour market afforded them; but he was afraid, when that was all told, there was yet a wicked residuum which, from its natural aptitude in such things and as much from an inherent love of adventure as from the desire for unlawful gain, committed itself to cattle-lifting and other offences against property. The reports received from the Chief Commissioner showed that there was a great prevalence of crime and very small means of adequately repressing it. As a matter of statistics, he might mention that, while in British Burma, which had really no rural police, or hardly any that might be called by that name, the average proportion of police to area was one man to fourteen square miles and one man to every 428 of the population. If in other provinces the proportion of police is one to 1,300 or 1,400, it must be remembered that the area of police jurisdiction in Burma was much larger, with very tedious and difficult roads to traverse. In Burma there are 7 reported offences per thousand of the population; in other provinces the average is under 3 per thousand. In Burma about 5 per thousand of the population are yearly convicted and sent to jail for crime; in other provinces the proportion is from 1 to 2 per thousand. Apart from those facts, he should say that Burma had a very extensive frontier to guard, and that, in one direction especially, it was a constant source of anxiety and trouble. The efforts of the regular police had not been wanting to control those difficulties; and he was glad to find that his opinion was supported by Mr. Aitchison as to their devotion to duty and their unsparing exertions. There was, however, no proper co-operation between them and the village police; and this arose chiefly from the want of organisation of the village police, its inadequate pay and the indefinite character of its jurisdiction and duties. The Chief Commissioner had, therefore, after consultation with experienced officers, Native and European, submitted a scheme to us for the remedy of those defects, and the assistance of the legislature was now asked to carry his proposals into effect.

Liberal concessions had been made to British Burma by recent financial arrangements with regard to its provincial revenue, and this would put the Chief Commissioner in a much better position to meet the wants of the Province and to overcome the difficulties which arose from an imperfect rural police. But outside that, powers would have to be taken for providing, by an enlargement of the local cesses, funds which would be applied to the improvement of the pay and position of the rural police. He would reserve for a future occasion the explanation of the course which legislation should take, and the means to be adopted for raising those funds.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in the Dekkhan. He said:—

"In availing myself of the leave granted me at the meeting of the Council on the 5th ultimo to introduce a measure designed to afford relief to the indebted population of our Dekkhan districts, I fear it is indispensable that I should tax the patience of my hearers by treating the subject at considerable length. A careful analysis of the condition of the raiyats, and an investigation of the cause of that condition, seem to be a preliminary indispensable to a just appraisement of each of the numerous provisions comprised in the contemplated legislation.

"The 'Dekkhan riots' began in May 1875. They extended to thirty-three villages in the districts of Puna and Ahmadnagar, and many more were threatened; but order was restored within a month's time. Symptoms of the bad terms subsisting between the raiyat and the money-lender had not been wanting in past years. Whenever, as from time to time happened, the turbulent and predatory aboriginal hillmen—Bhíls, Rámusís or Kolís—rose, they made money-lenders their victims, partly from personal motives, and partly to propitiate the population generally. Not a year passed without isolated murders

by exasperated debtors. But in 1875 the uneasiness became general in the Dekkhan. An individual case set fire to the long-laid train. The villagers began by combining to refuse supplies, water and service to the money-lenders, but soon proceeded to actual outrage. The singular character of the proceedings proclaimed at once their cause and their importance. Setting aside isolated cases of personal violence and plunder, the movement was simply an organised, and temperately but determinedly conducted, effort, directed to the definite object of obtaining and destroying the bonds, decrees and account-books of the money-lenders. No persons except the latter were molested. The mobs were composed of respectable members of the community, not *bádmashes*, and were often led or encouraged by the headmen of the village. On attaining their object, they dispersed as rapidly and quietly as they had come together. The eventual cessation of the riots was due, not merely to the prompt action of the police and the military, but to the assurances of the civil authorities that complaints should be enquired into and proved grievances redressed. The latter pledge it remains for this Council to redeem.

"The riots have been followed by investigations in various forms. A Special Commission, in the first place, was without delay appointed by the Bombay Government. It was composed of two European officers, Messrs. Richey and Izon, of the Revenue and Judicial branches of the service, Mr. Shambuprasád, a distinguished Native administrator, and a civilian from the North-Western Provinces (first Mr. Auckland Colvin, now employed in Egypt, and afterwards Mr. Carpenter). Their report, in five volumes and above 1,500 pages, is a very able survey of the difficulty in all its aspects. Besides this, the riots gave a special direction in Bombay to the enquiries into the working of the Civil Courts then going on throughout India in connection with the amended Civil Procedure Code under the consideration of this Council, which eventually became law as Act X of 1877; and a judicial officer, Mr. William Wedderburn, was deputed to report on the subject. Further, other circumstances led in 1878 to the condition of the peasantry in the four districts of the Dekkhan being subjected to a close investigation, in which the most experienced officers of the Bombay Presidency took part, and which is summed up in a Minute by Sir Richard Temple dated October 29th, 1878. The Famine Commission also this year obtained a good deal of valuable evidence, to which they have been so good as to allow me free access. Finally, the question has been very ably and instructively discussed by the Press, both in India and in England. It would be impossible for me, on an occasion like the present, to summarize all these enquiries, or to state separately the opinions of all the principal authorities. I can only lay before the Council what seem to myself, by the light of this mass of evidence and of my own knowledge and general experience, to be the condition of the people in the disturbed area and the causes which have operated to produce it, and then explain the measures by which the Executive Government propose that relief should be afforded.

II.

"The Central Dekkhan, which is the locality principally distressed, though unfortunately not the only one, and to which the present Bill is intended to apply, consists of four 'districts' or executive collector's charges, namely, Puna, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur and Satara. The three first named became British territory in A.D. 1819-21, but Satara not till A.D. 1849. Their area is 21,000 square miles, and their population three-and-a-half millions; that is to say, the population of Scotland, located in two-thirds of its space. Mountains and forests occupy much of the country, so that the actually cultivated area gives about six acres per head of the agricultural population. The State is the landlord; the tenure *raiyatwári* on the Bombay system of permanent occupancy, with revision of assessment every thirty years. The peasant-proprietors themselves cultivate about three-fourths of their land and sublet the remainder. The assessment or rent they pay to the Government is at average rates of from seven annas (10½*d.*) to twelve annas (1*s.* 6*d.*) per acre, which is equivalent on fairly good land to from an eighth to a sixteenth of the gross produce, and on the poor soils to much less.

"The proportion and extent of indebtedness are not easy to ascertain. In one batch of twelve villages tested by the Commission of 1875, one-third of the peasant-proprietors were found to be very heavily embarrassed; and of these, two-thirds were petty landholders, paying assessments of only twenty rupees (£2) per annum and under. Their debts came to eighteen times the average assessment, and two-thirds of this were secured by mortgage of the land. In another batch of seventeen villages in Ahmadnagar, forty-three per cent. of the proprietors were deeply in debt, the debts averaging fifteen times the assessment, but reaching forty-five times in individual cases. Only one-third of the debts appeared to be secured by mortgage, but one-eighth of the land had already been actually transferred to the money-lenders; and with regard to much of the remainder, the raiyats were virtually mere tenants-at-will of their creditors. The Collector was of opinion that, throughout the whole district, three-fifths of the people were so involved that, in ordinary course, it was impossible for them ever to get free. Upon this and much other evidence, I must confess myself unable to share optimist views of the condition of the people. Supposing only one-third of the proprietors to be irretrievably involved, is a ruined, despairing and embittered population of above a million souls beneath special consideration? The proportion seems to me, however, to have been nearer one-half than one-third, and to be, moreover, constantly increasing. Finally, it must not be forgotten that the statistics of the Commission, which I have been quoting, are now four years old. Since then, the terrible famine of 1876-77 and the subsequent indifferent seasons have passed over the land, and cannot but have left deep traces behind. True, as it is, that the peasant-proprietary struggled nobly and long to maintain themselves and their dependents without State relief, and vast as was the amount of accumulated savings, in gold and silver ornaments and the like, which they were found to possess, we must not forget that those savings were revealed by their passage to the mint, and that their dissipation must have left at the mercy of the money-lender thousands who were never so before. We may admire the honest pride and fortitude which the peasantry, as a body, displayed throughout their long-protracted trial; but we cannot ignore the obvious effects on their condition.

"Granted, however, that a large proportion of the population are deeply involved, we may well enquire whether such a condition is abnormal. It has been said, and in one sense with truth, that 'poverty and debt were the familiar heritage of the raiyats before the advent of the British rule.' Our records of the country when first acquired tell of indebtedness extending largely among the population. The raiyats, it is said, 'though usually frugal and provident,' were in many cases 'living in dependence on the saukár (or money-lender), delivering to him their produce and drawing upon him for necessaries'; and this condition is mainly attributed to the Marátha system of levying heavy contributions from bankers, to whom the revenues of villages were assigned in repayment, and of collecting the State dues generally through the agency of such capitalists, who recovered in kind what they paid in cash. Indebtedness thus arising mainly from a vicious system of collecting the land-revenue paid by all, necessarily extended to a large proportion of the population. But the amount of individual debt appears to have usually been moderate—necessarily so, it may be added, because the security and means of recovery were small, since land was not sold for debts, and little or no assistance in recovering them was given by the State. Very much the same condition of affairs is shown by ample testimony to exist now, to a greater or less degree, in the Native States of India. I have myself noted it in those of Western India, with many of which I have had considerable official experience. The reply to our enquiry, then, is that, as compared with former times and with Native States, indebtedness now in the Dekkhan extends to smaller numbers, but is heavier in individual incidence, followed by consequences infinitely more serious, and decidedly abnormal.

"Some may feel inclined to question whether, after all, there is any real harm in the present state of things. The institution of private property in land is essential, it will be said, to the well-being and progress of every civilized community, to the encouragement of industry and the accumulation of capital. But it is indispensable that such property should be in the hands of those who

by their capital, intelligence and industry are qualified to turn it to the best account. If this condition be not fulfilled, but the land be held by a class who, through their ignorance, improvidence and want of energy, have burdened their heritage with debt which can never be repaid, and thus have deprived themselves of all incentive to labour and all interest in its results, then the only remedy is to promote rather than to obstruct a gradual restoration of healthier conditions of society by the bankruptcy and eviction of the incapable. True as such principles undoubtedly are in modern European populations, considerable caution is necessary in applying them to the ill-studied and little-understood problems of Oriental life. Assuming hastily a similarity of premises, we are apt to jump to familiar conclusions, and to inaugurate action wholly inapplicable and pernicious. Much of the difficulty in the present instance arises from such inconsiderate interference in the past. When we overturn by an Act of the Legislature institutions which popular consent has maintained for above a score of centuries, we sometimes forget that we are not the bearers of a political revelation from Heaven.

"In the present instance there seem grave reasons for doubting whether the premises upon which a policy of *laissez faire* is based are sound. If the present condition of the Dekkhan raiyats is caused by inherent moral and physical defects, unfitting them for peasant-proprietorship; if they encumber the land to the exclusion of a class of intelligent, enterprising and energetic capitalists, and if the land is such that capital in large single sums can alone effect its improvement, then, indeed, we must perhaps sit down and sit out the process of gradual transfer of the rights of property from the one class to the other, merely softening, if need be, the fall of the sufferers. But consideration will show that no such circumstances exist in the Dekkhan. The Marátha kunbí is not the defective and useless creature postulated. No such material composed the armies of Sivají and his successors, which defeated the Mogals, overran half India, and founded an empire of which the remnants still flourish around us. As a soldier, the Marátha in olden days was as enterprising as he was hardy, equally able to 'bide a buffet' and to strike a blow. At present, he furnishes material perhaps second to none in India for the purposes of modern war. All representations of him as thriftless, enervated and puny are incorrect. As a peasant-proprietor, he is no unfavourable specimen of the class. Mr. Chaplin and our other early authorities give him credit for many sterling qualities. He is still represented by the Commission as 'a simple, well-disposed peasant, contented with the scantiest clothing and hardest fare,' not without 'masculine qualities' and 'a stubborn endurance,' though still mostly uneducated, and consequently without a broad range of intelligence. Of course improvidence and slovenly cultivation may be detected in individuals or particular localities. But we must not expect too much. Under British rule, the kunbí has undoubtedly progressed as fast as adverse circumstances allowed. He works his fields to the best of his lights, and in the dry season travels far in search of day-labour, or with his cart on hire. During the late famine he displayed resources equally creditable to his thrift and his good-feeling. His embarrassed condition seems to be rather his misfortune than his fault, induced by the calamities of the last century, the obligation of ancestral debt, the burden of the land-revenue demand—formerly in amount and latterly in imposition—and the facilities for extortion conferred by our laws upon his creditors.

"On the other hand, those into whose hands the land is now observed to be passing are not yearning for it in order to improve it by their intelligence, enterprise and capital. With solitary exceptions, the transferees are the professional money-lenders, who have no wish even to hold the status of landed proprietors, much less to invest their capital in comparatively unprofitable agricultural experiments. Often too they are aliens, who return home after a time. So far from eagerly getting the land formally transferred to their own names, they show general reluctance to do so. They prefer to keep the raiyat on his land, and extract all they can from him: the punctual discharge of their advances is the last thing they desire. As Mr. Auckland Colvin says,—

'the position is that of a man recorded as occupier of his holding, and responsible for the payment of revenue assessed on it, but virtually reduced by pressure of debt to a tenant-at-will, holding at a rack-rent from, and sweated by, his Marwari creditor. It is in that

creditor's power to eject him any day by putting in force any one of the decrees he has against him; and if allowed to hold on, it is only on condition of paying over to his creditor all the produce of his land not absolutely necessary for next year's seed-grain or for the support of life. * * He has nothing to hope for, but lives in daily fear of the final catastrophe. Under a so-called ryôtwari settlement it is gradually coming to this, that the ryot is the tenant, and the Marwari is the proprietor. * * The proprietor is irresponsible; the tenant unprotected. It promises to become, not a ryotwari, but a Marwari settlement.'

Such conditions deprive the transfer of land from distressed to monied classes of all the glamour with which political economy would surround it. They show that the noble gift of property in land, made by the British Government to the peasantry for their sole benefit, is passing, contrary to their intentions and in frustration of their objects, to a class unfitted to possess it. As observed as early as 1852 by Sir George Wingate, the great author of the gift,—

'it was never contemplated that the measures intended to secure these benefits for the class of landholders should transfer their dearest rights and the possessions that had descended to them from their forefathers to a class of usurious money-lenders, and degrade the former to the position of labourers or of tenants cultivating their former lands at the will of the latter.'

In short, the second of the premises on which a policy of *laissez faire* would rest is as unsound as the first. In the words of Mr. Pedder, a gentleman who has long made a special study of this subject, and whose talents have lately led to his transfer from the Bombay Civil Service to a high position at the India Office,—

'it cannot be too clearly understood that only in the dream of a visionary will the English agricultural system of large landlords, capitalist farmers of large farms, and peasant-labourers for wage, ever be substituted for the *petite culture* of India. Happen what will, each ryot will till his petty holding; but he may be, as we have made him in Bombay, its proprietor; he may be, as in the North-West, a member of a proprietary cultivating community; he may be, as in Rajpootana, the customary tenant of an hereditary lord; or he may be, as I fear he is becoming, the prædial serf of a money-lender.'

"Only one of the three premises mentioned above remains—that the land is such that capital in large single sums can alone effect its improvement. That is exactly what it is not. There are indeed certain localities, limited in number, where irrigation projects may alter the character of the produce and counteract seasons of drought. But these are far too extensive for individual enterprise. They must be undertaken by joint stock companies or Government, and the latter has them in hand. But the great proportion of the cultivated area is such that the most it is capable of can be made out of it either by mere careful tillage and economy of stable manure, or by petty improvements, such as, for instance, digging a well, banking-up a stream or watershed at certain seasons, making a supply-channel from a neighbouring canal or river, or altering the level or inclination of a field—by action, in short, of exactly the kind which the peasant-proprietor, standing on his own land, fully realizing its capabilities, and feeling pride and pleasure as well as utility in developing them to meet the growing needs of himself and his children, is at once the most competent and the most likely to apply. That he has so improved his estate since it came into his hands when he could, despite all the adverse circumstances by which he has been met, is proved by the increase in wells and the reclamation of unassessed waste within holdings during the last thirty years. Whether he shall pursue these inclinations freely, or continue, as at present, thwarted and checkmated at every turn, it now mainly rests with us to decide.

"To the question, therefore, whether there is, after all, much harm in the present state of things, we must, perforce, answer that the harm is of the greatest. To a peasantry such as I have described, expropriation means discouragement, despair and exasperation. To the money-lending class, it means the acquisition of what they are unfitted to use and do not particularly desire to have, of what yields them at best a precarious profit, not exceeding that which reasonable rates of interest, combined with easy recovery, would produce, but wrung forth with trouble, anxiety, expense, popular execration, and even personal danger. To society, it means the discouragement of labour in extracting wealth from the soil, the application of capital in disadvantageous and comparatively unproductive channels, and the fomentation of disorder and outrage. As reported

to the Bombay Government in 1858 by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the Revenue Commissioner,—

'the question is one of vital importance both to Government and the people. Even the passive society of the East cannot bear so great a burden without making from time to time convulsive efforts to shake it off. These efforts must increase in frequency and strength, unless the legislature seriously takes up the evil and applies the knife to it.'

III.

"Assuming, then, that indebtedness to an unusual and extreme extent is the condition of a large proportion of the people in the British Dekkhan, we must enter into a critical examination of its probable causes before we can hope to apply an effective remedy. These causes are numerous, and complicated both in themselves and in their action and reaction upon each other. They may be conveniently classed as 'normal' and 'special.'

"The normal causes are those which may be found at work, more or less, at all times, and some in all parts of India, others only in certain localities. First of these stands *poverty*. It is obvious that where there is a peasant-proprietary, though the stimulus to individual exertion is considerable, and in India the Hindú joint-family system tends to prevent minute subdivision, the individual capital cannot be great, and misfortunes comparatively small will throw even a thrifty and industrious person into the hands of the money-lender for temporary loans. Besides this, the kunbí of our Dekkhan labours under the special disadvantage of a soil mostly indifferent, and a rainfall so precarious, that he hardly gets a full crop once in three years. Finally, the obligation to pay a father's debts, laid by Hindú law upon a son without any equitable restrictions, imposes a burden oppressive at all times, and too often aggravated by fraud in the creditor and ignorance in the debtor. The Commission, in fact, go so far as to term ancestral debt the 'chief cause' of the raiyat's embarrassments. Next to poverty comes *ignorance*, which renders the unlettered peasant unable to read, and often to understand, the documents and accounts in which he is vitally concerned, or to state and substantiate in a Civil Court a good defence when he has one, and thus makes him a tempting subject for every kind of roguery. *Social observances*, such as marriage, birth and funeral expenses, also swell the roll of obligations; but, being connected with religion, they are to a great extent unavoidable. If occasionally excessive in prosperity, they are reduced in bad times. The Commission consider that in amount they are generally not larger than the raiyat's income, if otherwise only fairly taxed, would justify, and that undue prominence has been given to them as a cause of his ruin. *Improvidence* must be admitted to contribute its share to the catastrophe; but it consists, as the Commission remark, 'rather in the short-sighted improvidence of an ignorant class, ready to relieve present necessity by discounting future income on any terms, and unable to realize the consequences of obligations foolishly contracted, than in an extravagant expenditure and misapplication of income.' To this may be added an honest and confiding, rather than vigilant, temperament. A soil yielding but one crop, and therefore the whole year's income at one period, a climate so capricious as to preclude at seed-time any safe estimate of what the harvest, if there be one, will be worth, and prices varying above cent. per cent., as they twice have done in this century, might well derange the calculations, and produce the bankruptcy, even of sober men of business.

"Besides these normal causes conducive to indebtedness, there exists a long array of special ones, some general in their operation, others peculiar to the Bombay Presidency or the Dekkhan alone. These I propose to notice in four groups—namely, those increasing credit, diminishing ability to repay, proceeding from the revenue system, and comprised in the term 'arming of the money-lender.'

"*Increased credit* obviously flowed primarily from our establishment of a settled government, and the consequent immunity of the raiyat from being plundered and murdered by hostile armies, or drawn from his fields, perhaps killed in battle, on his own side, as also from the grosser forms of private crime. A like effect followed our land-settlements. The meaning of the phrase

'land-revenue' varies greatly in different parts of India. In Bombay the State is the landlord, entitled to the entire rent—that is, to the whole net produce or surplus after deducting the cost of cultivation and of the subsistence of the peasant and his family. The State has no intermediary or landlord to think of, to whom a certain proportion of the rent must be left. It may relinquish to the peasant-cultivator as much or as little of the rent as it chooses. The Native governments preceding us relinquished but little, and the cultivator was rack-rented. Hence, even a small debt pressed heavily, and complaints of indebtedness were general when we acquired the country. Gradually we reduced our land-revenue demands, producing immediate relief and recovery of agriculture, until by the revenue survey system, founded by Goldsmid and Wingate in 1838-40, and gradually extended throughout the Presidency, we levy, says Mr. Pedder, only one-half, *at most*, of the net produce or rent, thus leaving the cultivator a liberal margin upon which to borrow and repay. But we went further than this. Under the Native government a cultivator could not, according to custom, be ejected as long as he paid the revenue demand; but that demand was so high that his right of occupancy was worth little or nothing, and was, besides, mostly not recognized as saleable. The land was not his to sell, being deemed the property of the State. Under our settlement, however, 'this right of conditional occupancy' (to quote Bombay Act I of 1865) 'is declared to be a saleable and transferable property.' Though the land is still termed 'Government land,' the occupant has acquired a tenant-right far wider than that of Ireland, and has virtually become proprietor, while the Government retains only a rent charge, variable once in thirty years, within certain prescribed limits. The right of property thus granted acquired simultaneously a considerable value through the reduction of the revenue demand and its invariability for thirty years. The gift, intended to enrich the raiyat, increased his credit along with his means, thus exposing him to the loss, not only of the extra share of net produce bestowed, but of the land from which a livelihood had hitherto been secure.

"Fast upon these additions to solvency and credit came days of brilliant but ephemeral prosperity. Commencing with 1850, railways, roads, bridges and other public works poured millions into labourers' hands, while a series of good seasons gave the best encouragement to agriculture, and brought almost every available acre under the plough. Then came the American war, raising to almost fabulous rates the prices of cotton and other produce. These circumstances had a double effect: many raiyats paid off, or greatly reduced, their debts: many more, both of these and others, increased their expenses, and some even borrowed largely, upon the strength of increased incomes which they supposed would last for ever: all learned a higher standard of comfort and new wants, which they could not relinquish with readiness equal to the subsequent rapid contraction of their means. A further expansion of the raiyat's credit was induced by greater facility in obtaining loans, owing to two reasons. The arming of the money-lender, to which I shall presently allude, rendered frauds and legal recovery of advances easier. Also, the general prosperity increased the capital of money-lenders for investment and the number of persons competing in the business. Money was lent recklessly, on unsound credit; money was lent designedly to secure the unwary raiyat as a bond-slave for ever.

"*Diminished ability to repay* arose partly from greater pressure on the land by the population, which had grown 45 per cent. in the thirty years ending with 1875. The proportion of 167 souls per square mile becomes extremely heavy after making allowance for mountains, forests, &c., and for the defects of the cultivable soil and the climate. But even the cultivable area cannot be, on an average, as productive as in former days. When only a half of it was cultivated, the best soils were chosen, fallows were readily allowed; the waste land and forests supported cattle freely; the stable manure was sufficient. Now all is reversed. The waste land has disappeared; the cattle and manure are insufficient in proportion; the jungles have become reserved forests; the poor soils reduce the average; and the general result is a lower yield per head for subsistence or repayment of debt. Again, the raiyat's solvency was reduced by a great fall in prices after the close of the American war. Between 1836 and 1866 prices

rose from fifty-six to eighteen *seers* per rupee: between 1866 and 1874 they fell again to fifty *seers*. With the various causes of low prices; with questions such as those of the effect of levying revenue in money instead of in kind; of the sufficiency of the circulating medium, or of the action of the so-called 'Indian tribute,' I am not now concerned; for our present purpose, to note the fact of the fall is sufficient. A series of bad seasons has, likewise, supervened. Finally, the effect of an absence of stimulus to exertion in lessening ability to repay must not be overlooked. Where the raiyat is hopelessly involved, and all produce goes to the creditor, a bare subsistence being given back, what inducement can there be to add to the latter's gains? The raiyat pays off less; his debt on paper increases, and what more? He thinks it 'as well to be hung for a sheep as for a lamb.'

"*To our revenue system* must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat. Time would fail me were I to attempt to enter here into the elaborate question of the pressure of the land-revenue demand, nor does my subject require that I should do so. The Commission's report and the other enquiries to which I have referred contain the fullest information on the subject. Suffice it to say that it is amply proved that the riots had no immediate connection with the revision of assessment, which was neither imposed nor contemplated in many of the localities where they occurred. Still less can the general indebtedness of the raiyat be ascribed to the weight of the assessment, whether unrevised or revised, since the proportion of the net produce taken is low in itself; very low for *a landlord* to take; far lower than that prevailing in 'alienated' British villages and adjacent foreign States. I am here of course speaking broadly, irrespective of individual instances of over-assessment, which in so vast an undertaking may not improbably have occurred. But it seems likely that indebtedness arising mainly from other causes, normal or special, may have been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two to five years, the raiyat would have time to readjust his expenses to his means instead of being taken by surprise, and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realizes on his produce, instead of falling sometimes too early and sometimes too late, and so the land-revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery, might be avoided. Some debt, too, may be caused by the fear of eviction—a mode of recovering the revenue for which a substitute is much needed. Moreover, though the system of taking revenue in kind, besides involving the injustice of assessment on the gross produce instead of the net, is so open to fraud, when adopted on a large scale, as to be impracticable, its object might be attained, in localities subject to drought, by such suspension of the revenue demand as to spread over three or four years, according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period. Finally, in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay settlements. And, above all, whatever relief is deemed reasonable should be granted in time.

"*The arming of the money-lender* is a general term which I shall apply to the process of increasing in numberless ways the legal power of creditor over debtor, which has been synonymous with the elaboration of our Indian law procedure. In our early judicial dealings with our newly-acquired possessions in the Bombay Presidency, we combined as far as possible the Native model in form with European common sense and equity in practice; but gradually the system was made more regular and rigid. Mountstuart Elphinstone's Code of 1827, however, still contained much of the old leaven, such as arbitration courts, usury law, and a long limitation for suits. Only gradually did creditors perceive and work up to the advantages the law had given them. At first the debtors complained of usurious interest only. From 1843 to 1850 the Court's influence became rapidly more apparent. Attachments, and the extortion of new bonds with a premium for forbearance, increased. From 1850 to

1858 credit and frauds much expanded. Numerous public officers pointed out the mischief which was going on; none foresaw more clearly than Sir George Wingate how the benefit of his settlement was being turned into wrong channels, or pleaded more earnestly, though in vain, for prompt and effective remedies. While affairs were in this state, the legislature stepped in to aggravate the evil. In 1859 the period of limitation for suits was reduced and the first Civil Procedure Code was passed, followed by the Stamp Act in 1860.

"The condition then consummated, which has lasted with but slight variation for about twenty years, may be thus briefly summarized as it appears in the Dekkhan. The procedure is highly elaborate and technical; the penalties for contravention of it severe, and litigation dangerous without the guidance of a pleader, whose services are costly and interests often at variance with those of his client. The procedure is the same for a debt of Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000, except in the rare instances where Small Cause Courts are established. Stamp and court expenses have nearly doubled. Arbitration has been gradually shouldered out, partly by the superior prestige of the Courts, partly by the stamp-duties, partly by its disadvantages for the money-lender. Suits may be heard *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and are found to be so, in the four Dekkhan districts, in above half of the cases. Great weight is attached by the Courts to bonds, and they are therefore largely, almost exclusively, depended on. However fraudulent, extortionate or in excess of consideration a bond may be, the burden of proof lies on the debtor, and in practice his defence is generally hopeless. Payments on a decree made by the debtor out of court were (till 1877) ignored, and were therefore obtained, wherever possible, by the fraudulent creditor. The reduction of the limitation period for bonded debts from twelve to six and in some cases three years, and for simple money debts from six to three years, respectively, has subjected the debtor to compound interest, frequent suits, extra costs and a vast increase of his liabilities. The power of obtaining arrest and imprisonment gives the creditor the means of extorting almost any terms for his forbearance in exercising it. Of all the weapons he has obtained, this has been proved to be the most misused. The power of sale in execution extended, till 1877, to *everything* the debtor possessed: since then certain bare necessaries have alone been exempted. Land remains saleable, whether ancestral or acquired, subject to certain provisions for saving it analogous to an *elegit*, which have hitherto proved inoperative, but are now being amended. Of all sales it is a characteristic that the property, through technical difficulties, constantly goes for a mere song, and the creditor is the purchaser. Decrees were, till 1877, interminable, and the Commission found numbers to be of twenty years' standing. Now they may be executed for twelve years. A sub-judge mentions one executed *nine* times. If the persecuted debtor turned towards the law of insolvency, he, till quite recently, found it little more than a name. Until actually arrested or in jail, he could not resort to it at all; and whether, after doing so, he escaped its pitfalls and two years' imprisonment or not, his subsequently acquired property and earnings were liable (unless his debt was under Rs. 100 and the judge chose to discharge him) until the last pice due, with interest, had been repaid. Finally, the increase of work entailed delay, with loss of time and money, in the disposal of cases, while financial reasons led to reduction in the numbers of the Courts, and consequently to their greater remoteness from the raiyat's home. And all this is the more important, in that a vast increase of litigation has followed the new law, so that in 1876 there were 37,128 suits, and in 1878 (after the famine) 27,577, disposed of in our four districts alone.

"The tendency of the change of relations thus gradually brought about by the law will be seen to have been all one way—in favour of the party possessing the most intelligence and money. Even of old, the superiority of the money-lender over the raiyat was considerable, though the former had little power of compulsion; but by the law this superiority has been infinitely increased. The likening of the contest between them to one 'between a child and a giant' is no figure of speech; yet the law presumes them both to be equal! That the superiority is fully and often fraudulently availed of is proved by the vast increase of litigation just mentioned; by the evidence of judicial and revenue

officers and of numberless debtors; by the scrutiny of accounts by the Commission, and by the use in 1874 of some 150,000 warrants as threats only. The general result is that through these undue powers the raiyat is enslaved by a vast amount of debt, which has been much enhanced by our legal system, and in part was never incurred by him at all. In concluding this sketch, it seems scarcely necessary for me to add that the law, and not the Judges, are to blame. Some of the most valuable proofs of the defects of the former are derived from judicial officers, Native as well as European; and I fully agree with Mr. Auckland Colvin that it is 'very much to the credit of the subordinate judicial administration that it has expressed itself so clearly as to the position which it is compelled to occupy.'

IV.

"Having thus enumerated the various causes of the raiyat's indebtedness, I will briefly classify them according to the possibility or expediency of remedial measures. As causes regarding which little or no special action is practicable we may put down all normal ones. Ignorance, improvidence and extravagant ceremonial or social expenditure can never be eradicated from the world, either in the Dekkhan or elsewhere, though time, experience and education may reduce their strength. An agricultural population everywhere is comparatively ignorant; they are found so even in England under a compulsory educational system, much more in India, where compulsion cannot be thought of. But village-schools are exceptionally numerous and efficient in the Bombay Presidency; cultivators' children form 21 per cent. of the pupils, and we may hope for gradual improvement in this respect. Comparative poverty must continue the lot of a peasant-proprietary whose soil is poor and climate capricious. Periodical absorption of savings by famine can, at least, be only diminished in degree by palliatives of partial applicability, such as forest conservancy, railways and irrigation, which, under Sir Richard Temple's vigorous administration, are being promoted as rapidly as means allow. Prices must take their course.

"As causes regarding which interference is undesirable may be mentioned the increased credit due to orderly government, property in land and competition of money-lenders, and the lessened ability to repay arising from the diminution of waste land for fallows and grazing by the extension of cultivation and forest reserves. The raising of the land-assessment to the level of Native States in order to stimulate exertion, and the lowering of it so as to pay private debts at the expense of the community in general, are equally out of the question.

"Respecting the remaining causes, action, either executive or legislative, seems open to us. *Executively*, some little might probably be done to relieve pressure of population by favouring emigration to other districts. Then, though the idea of Government agricultural banks appears to me to be unsound in theory and unworkable in practice, the opening of local loans in small amounts, as in France, might offer to bankers an alternative for indiscriminate lending on usury, and to cultivators an investment preferable to ornaments. The system of advances by Government for land-improvement, also, might be simplified. Again, relief might be afforded by modifying, in the directions I have already indicated, the mode in which our land-revenue demand is imposed and levied. Stamp and process fees and batta seem also capable of revision. Finally, there are exchange and cognate financial questions. But I must not dilate upon these executive remedies, which are beyond the sphere of this Council. I have touched on them merely in order to show that I am not so simple as to suppose that all the raiyat's difficulties will be removed by the passing of the Bill before us. *Legislatively*, what we can do, what is proved by overwhelming evidence to be the thing required, what we undoubtedly ought to do, promptly and effectively, is to restore, as far as may be, the rude balance between debtor and creditor, which has been disturbed by our own legal institutions. We may take back many of the weapons inconsiderately placed in the money-lender's hand and shown to have been misused; we may check the undue credit arising from unjustifiable facilities for recovery; we may increase ability to repay by removing discouragements to industry; we

may obey the long-neglected proverbial mandate to hear both parties; we may substitute for the blind and ruthless operation of legal machinery the intelligent dispensation of justice between man and man.

V.

"As introductory to a fuller definition of the principles upon which our proposed measure should rest and to a detailed explanation of the Bill itself, it may be instructive to survey, briefly, the relations of debtor and creditor as they were found on the introduction of British rule and as they may now be seen subsisting in some of the best administered Native States. For the former period I can quote no better sketch than that given in the despatch of the Secretary of State dated December 26th, 1878, which has recently become public:—

'Under Native Governments, it seems no assistance was, ordinarily, afforded by the State to a creditor for the recovery of his debts. No Court of justice was open to him, and he was left to his own devices to extort what was due, Government winking at very forcible measures that were occasionally employed. The result was not so bad as might have been expected. It speaks well for the national character that contracts were rarely repudiated. And the Commissioners observe that in these proceedings honesty was the best policy for the raiyat and caution was a necessity to the money-lender.'

"In order to state correctly the present practice in Native States, I have made special enquiries in four cases. As to Haidarábád, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has favoured me, through the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, with a valuable memorandum and summary of regulations. From Bhaunagar, a large State in Káthiáwár, which was, till lately, under joint-administrators, English and Native, during the minority of the Thákur, and of which a graphic account by Sir David Wedderburn appeared last year in the *Fortnightly Review*, I obtained a note through Mr. Percival. The system in Morvi, another Káthiáwár State, is described in communications from the administrator, Mr. Shambuprasád, who was a member of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. About Baroda full information is forthcoming in the administration reports of Sir T. Madava Ráo and the letters of some private Native friends I have there. In all these States civil suits for debt are comparatively rare. The limitation period, where there is any definitely laid down, is twelve and six years. The Hindú rule of *dam-dupat*, or disallowance of interest at any time in excess of the principal, is observed in Baroda, Bhaunagar and Morvi. In Haidarábád usurious interest is summarily cut down to a reasonable rate. Imprisonment for debt is not allowed in Morvi, nor, apparently, in Bhaunagar. In Baroda it is forbidden altogether during the cultivating seasons, and very sparingly used at other times. In Haidarábád it is reserved for cases of contumacy and fraud. As to the sale of a raiyat's land and house for debt, both are exempt in Bhaunagar, and the former (if not both) in Morvi. In Haidarábád the sale of either is said to be resorted to in extreme cases only. In Baroda only such portion is saleable as may be in excess of what is indispensable for the residence and support of the raiyat and his family, and sales are not favoured by the Courts. The sale of moveables is also under characteristic restrictions. In Baroda the raiyat's implements and cattle necessary for cultivation, cooking utensils and clothes indispensable for daily use, 'the ornaments which a married woman must have on her person as long as her husband is alive' (even if not hers, but her husband's), and two months' corn for the raiyat and his family are all exempt. In Bhaunagar only agricultural stock and implements in excess of what is necessary for cultivation, as also the produce, may be sold; and in Morvi the rule seems much the same. In Haidarábád the reservations embrace cattle and implements necessary for agriculture, seed-grain for the next season, grain for subsistence for six months, and necessary apparel and cooking utensils. In all the States the fixing of instalments is common, and, whatever may be the standard rules promulgated through a desire to imitate our judicial institutions and to obtain credit for well-organized government, a summary inquiry into the facts of the case, with scrutiny of accounts, and a more or less rough-and-ready adaptation of the creditor's demands to the debtor's means, appear to be the practice. This practice, being supported by

popular opinion, is probably less affected in individual cases by corruption, partiality or oppression than might on general grounds be expected. Having held for many years intimate relations, official and otherwise, with Native States, which in Bombay form one-third of the Presidency, I can say with confidence that, making due allowance for the growing mischievous tendency to copy the British system blindly, the picture just presented is, on the whole, fairly typical of them all.

"This picture may, at first sight, seem to exhibit conditions under which either the raiyat can get no credit or the money-lender no returns. As a matter of fact, however, neither result occurs, because all the parties concerned—debtors, creditors and rulers—thoroughly understand the limits to their several action which are essential to their several ends. No doubt the raiyat has in many cases a hand-to-mouth sort of existence; but even this is endurable, combined with immunity from eviction. I have come upon a passage in Sir T. Madava Ráo's Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1875-76 so ably describing the position that I must ask leave to quote it at length:—

'Sales must not be made so rigorous as to crush or impair industrial energy or to induce its emigration. The Civil Courts have to be specially careful in regard to the last-mentioned point, which mainly concerns the raiyats. These have frequent dealings with the saukárs, whose exacting tendencies are well known. The Civil Court should take up such a position between the raiyat and the saukár as freely to allow benefits to pass, but effectually to arrest mutual injuries. The raiyat here can never, as a rule, altogether dispense with the services of the saukár; for the seasons are not so regular nor are the means of irrigation so extensive as to ensure equability or constancy of production. Again, the land-tax is in most cases fixed, and absorbs a considerable proportion of the produce; and, again, the prices of produce fluctuate, changing the incidence of the tax on the produce from year to year. In other words, while the outturn of the land is necessarily varying, the raiyat has to pay a fixed and considerable tax, which must come from the land. In other words, again, the exchequer has to draw a constant and continuous stream out of a fitful supply. The saukár by his interposition meets the mechanical necessity of the problem. He is the receiver of the fitful supply, and enables the raiyat to pay the sarkár equably. He often performs another useful function, namely, he enables the raiyat also to draw from that fitful supply an equable subsistence for himself and family. It is thus to him that both sarkár and raiyat are indebted for equalizing to each their annual receipts from a fluctuating source. He, therefore, fulfils very beneficial duties, and deserves to be conserved as an almost indispensable part of the rural organization. At the same time, we are bound to see that he does not override the interests of the raiyats. Let the Civil Courts enable the saukár to recover his just claims from the raiyats. But the Courts should not permit the saukár to press the raiyats to the point of crushing. This point should be well defined and ever kept in view. No process of the Courts should, without the concurrence of the revenue-officers of the sarkár, deprive the raiyat of his land, of his agricultural cattle and implements to the extent necessary for the cultivation of that land, of his cottage, and of food and raiment according to the necessity of himself and family. These should be left to the raiyat, and, as a general rule, placed beyond the grasp of the saukár. It should be understood that the first demand on the produce of the land is that on account of the sarkár tax; the next is that on account of the subsistence of the raiyat and his family; and the last is that on account of the debt due to the saukár. The surplus which may be forthcoming in good seasons after meeting the first two demands may be made available to the saukár for the recovery of his advances made to or for the raiyat in bad seasons. This being understood, the saukár will easily limit his advances to the prospects of such recurring surplus, and will not go beyond. This principle of adjustment may be expected to work well and to the advantage of all the parties concerned, provided that the land-tax is not so excessive as to trench upon the subsistence of the raiyat and the remuneration of the saukár in an average year. As a rule, the principle is not novel in Native States, and has been long in operation, more or less. Our new Civil Courts should recognize and respect it, and by no means set it aside. After what I have stated, I need hardly say that our Courts should not imprison the raiyat on account of debts due to the saukár and consign industrious hands to idleness, unless where the debtor may be fairly presumed to possess the means of payment and to withhold payment from a refractory spirit.'

The *Quarterly Review*, in an able and interesting sketch of the Dekkhan published last April, further truly describes the useful functions of the money-lender in relation to both the State and Society:—

'The village-banker is essential to the social system of the country. At once the purchaser of rural produce and the local agent of the central mercantile firms, alike the village shopkeeper and money-lender, he enables the peasantry to derive full benefit from a good season, and to moderate the recurring disasters of drought and flood. Without his aid the rent would not be realized. His functions in normal times are most important, but in the abnormal times of famine they are indispensable. Then the banker and shopkeeper is

stimulated to double activity in both capacities. He advances from his stores food, seed, stock, and even money to the peasantry, who can offer nothing but their credit in return. By relieving the better classes of the community he lessens the pressure on the public purse. But he does more than this. * * * Experience has proved the advantage of leaving the transport and distribution of food-supplies to private trade. * * It is the saukár who spans the gulf which separates want from plenty, and fulfils the functions of distribution which no State agency can perform.'

"The problem before us is how to keep the money-lender in his place, to encourage and support him in all useful functions, but to restrain him, as he is restrained in Native States, from becoming the enemy and oppressor of the poor? The leading principles of our new measure then should be to give both sides fair play, instead of setting the two classes by the ears; to diminish the risks of fraud in borrowing and extortion in repaying; to diminish the risks of loss in lending and excessive delay in recovery; to obliterate any stigma resting on our judicial institutions. We must foster due credit, check that which is undue, and allow free scope to all civilizing processes and healthy relations between capital and labour. We must hold the raiyat responsible in our Courts for what he has really borrowed, not for what he has not, and make him repay by his own exertions all that he reasonably can repay, not set him free, by sudden, one-sided or 'heroic' remedies, to enter on a fresh career of indebtedness. In short, we must see the parties as they really are, in a condition of Oriental, not of European, civilization, and deal with them by the Indian experience of success in past generations and failure in the present, rather than by the intrusion *per saltum* of alien institutions which are in their own land the result of centuries of experience under totally different conditions.

"I will now endeavour to set forth, as clearly and fully as time and the occasion permit, the principal provisions of the Bill I am introducing, premising that, as the latter is intended to supplement, modify and dovetail into the Civil Procedure Code, and it therefore in some parts presents to the unskilled reader a confused and imperfect aspect, I shall discard its arrangement, and endeavour to express in plain English the effect which its provisions (coupled with the Code) are intended to produce.

"The first object aimed at is to establish precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other, and so keep them on good terms and out of court, as far as possible. The Commission thus enumerate the chief frauds which are practised:—

By creditors: (1) forging bonds; (2) withholding the consideration mentioned in bond; (3) obtaining new bonds in satisfaction of old bonds and of decrees and nevertheless enforcing the latter; (4) not giving credit for payments; (5) refusing to explain or wrongly representing their accounts to debtors.

By debtors: (6) tendering in evidence false receipts and false evidence of alleged payments; (7) pleading that bonds are false when they are really genuine.

"Chapter VIII of the Bill is intended to meet the first three and the last-mentioned kinds of fraud. It provides that every instrument to which an agriculturist is a party shall be written by or under the superintendence of a village-registrar, executed in his presence, and attested by him; that the registrar shall give a copy of it to the party not entitled to the original, and shall both endorse on the original whether transfer of consideration took place before him or not and mark for future identification any instrument which such original supersedes. The reasonableness of such a measure is evidenced by the provisions for notaries in France and most other European countries, and by the penalty in England on unauthorized persons practising as conveyancers. Instruments not so executed will be invalid. By these means every raiyat should at least know what he signs, and both parties should receive due protection. Chapter IX, directed against the remaining three kinds of fraud, provides, under a penalty, for the grant to raiyats on demand of written receipts, annual statements of their account, and pass-books, and for the latter being written up from time to time and attested by the money-lender. These two chapters are based on recommendations of the Commission. Certain provisions of both of them may to some eyes appear too minute to be satisfactorily workable. But due allowance must be made for the existence of a raiyatwárí settlement; for the detailed regulations which the position of Government as

a landlord necessitates, and for the intimate personal relations with the people resulting from residence of revenue-officers (who will supervise the working of these chapters) in camp for six or seven months of every year. For instance, the granting of receipts for revenue payments and furnishing every raiyat with a copy of his account have in Bombay been provided for by law since the commencement of British rule, and the calling raiyats in person by thousands and testing the pass-books or receipts given to them by the Government books is there one of the most ordinary and useful duties of an assistant or deputy collector.

"The next step contemplated is that, whenever serious misunderstanding unfortunately arises between money-lender and raiyat, either party should be able to resort to a friendly non-judicial authority bound to use his best offices to reconcile the two, and that no litigation should be commenced without a certificate from the Conciliator (as the authority constituted by chapter VI will be termed) that his endeavours in this behalf have failed. Such Courts of Conciliation were advocated by Sir John Strachey just twenty years ago, and by Mr. Cust in 1870 in the *Calcutta Review*. On the present occasion, their success in France was brought forward last year by Sir Erskine Perry, in some Notes which have been published in India; and the subject is suggested for consideration in the Secretary of State's despatch already referred to. For details of the French system, derived from personal observation during a residence in France, I am much indebted to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. The proposed Conciliators will so far differ from the French *Juges de Paix*, that they will not have, in addition to conciliatory functions, a petty judicial jurisdiction (up to 100 francs = Rs. 50), nor will they be able to compel the attendance of the defendant before them; but they will, in consequence, be unable to exercise undue pressure, which in India might perhaps under some circumstances be apprehended.

"Closely connected with the subject of conciliation is that of Panchâyats, or arbitration by non-official persons or bodies, such as the Puna Arbitration Court, and of incorporating such arbitration, with more or less assistance and control, into our judicial system. The question is a difficult one in some aspects. All that I am now able to say is that it is under careful consideration, and that any provisions which may be decided on can be inserted hereafter in the Bill when passing through the Select Committee of this Council.

"Supposing that, notwithstanding all the preceding precautions, the dispute unfortunately develops into litigation, the Bill next endeavours to place the Courts of law within easier distance from the homes of the people, and to make them more absolute, less technical, less dilatory and less expensive. I may here mention that, out of 4,650 villages in our four districts, only 29 per cent. are now within ten miles of their Courts; 35 per cent. are from ten to twenty miles off; 24 per cent. from twenty to thirty miles; and 12 per cent. between thirty and sixty miles—distances which, in the absence of railways, represent a considerable inconvenience and loss of time to those obliged to attend. In pursuance of the objects just named, chapter V empowers the Local Government to appoint any Patel of a village whom it deems competent to be village-munsif for his own village, or, if desired, for other villages also within a radius of two miles. The munsif's jurisdiction will be limited to suits for money not exceeding ten rupees, and will generally follow the model of the Madras village-munsif's system, constituted under Madras Regulation IV of 1816, except that the munsif will not have, as there, a further jurisdiction, by consent of parties, extending up to Rs. 100. The munsif's decision will be final, except in case of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct proved before the special Judge, to whom I will presently refer. This Madras system is well worthy of attention. It is a remarkable fact that these munsifs dispose of nearly one-fourth of the whole civil litigation of the Presidency. In other words, some 45,000 suits, for which the people in Bombay might be dragged to our regular Courts, with all their attendant delay, cost and harshness, are in Madras quietly disposed of at the people's own homes without any one of these evils. Nearly the whole of these suits are for sums not exceeding Rs. 20, and nearly half for Rs. 5 and under; but the returns do not show how many of them are for Rs. 10 and under, and therefore tried without the consent of both parties. It has been surmised that many of the disputes here dignified by the name of 'suits' are so petty, that in Bombay they are never brought to a regular Court at all; but the general statistics do not bear this out, as in the Bombay Mufassal in 1877 there were 144,412 suits to a population of 15½ millions, while in Madras there were only 190,290 to above 31 millions. Again, I understand from Mr. Carmichael, Member of Council at Madras, who has kindly given me much information, that the bulk of them are not between usurers and raiyats. But the fact remains that a very inferior agency can dispose successfully, without appeal, of suits not lower in value, though differing somewhat in nature, from those with which we have to deal. Although, however, village-munsifs may thus be a fairly efficient institution in Madras, where they are a survival of ancient times, and where society is still in a comparatively simple state, it would be impossible at the present day to constitute them by law throughout all villages or village-circles in our Dekkhan districts. The people are now too independent, too active-minded, too irreverent to accept implicitly the decision of village seniors as such, or, as a Native newspaper puts it, 'in the present times of freedom and liberty, when even children do not obey their parents, the village headmen have no authority and influence.' Even if we in Bombay could successfully impose on our hard-worked and ill-paid Patels this, to them, novel function, there is the further difficulty in their case that the bulk of our petty suits are brought by money-lenders, with whom the Patel would too often be, by want of education or by absolute interest, unqualified to cope. Our advanced conditions postulate a more skilled judicature, better Judges, and, consequently, fewer of them; and these the Government must in the main provide. At the same time, there can be no harm in taking advantage of the present opportunity to empower the Government to invest with petty jurisdiction up to Rs. 10 any village Patels whom it may here and there find to be qualified by education and character. We may hope that the number of such will gradually increase.

"Next above these new Munsif's Courts come the existing Courts of subordinate Judges, who are all trained officers, divided into two classes, with proportionate powers, and receiving salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem. These Courts it is proposed to strengthen in two ways. Their number will be increased from 24 to 36, thus diminishing their local jurisdictions and the distances to them from the people's homes; but this, being an executive measure, needs not to be provided for in the Bill. Their powers will, moreover, be considerably increased. By chapter II of the Bill all subordinate Judges in the four districts will be invested with what are termed small-cause-court powers, but enlarged so as to include mortgage-cases of the class in which agriculturists are so commonly involved. And by chapter IV they will all receive jurisdiction in insolvency. The question of how far the summary jurisdiction, not open to appeal, which the small-cause-court model implies, might safely be entrusted to the two classes of subordinate Judge has received careful consideration in connection with the opinion of the Secretary of State in paragraph 33 of the despatch: 'I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' It is considered that such jurisdiction may be conferred on the first class subordinate Judges up to the full limit allowed in the Mufassal Small-Cause-Courts Act, namely, Rs. 500 (£40), and on the second class subordinate Judges up to Rs. 100 (£8) absolutely, and up to Rs. 500 by consent of the parties (on the analogy of the higher jurisdiction of village-munsifs in Madras). But three special safeguards are proposed in chapter VII. *Firstly, inspection.*—A special Judge will be appointed to inspect, supervise and control the proceedings of the subordinate Judges, munsifs and conciliators under the Act in all the four districts, and see its new principles and policy effectively carried out. The special Judge will be aided, in each pair of the four districts, by a special assistant Judge or subordinate Judge, who will during the greater part of the year be engaged in travelling about, inspecting and supervising all subordinate Courts. In Bombay the collector and his assistants similarly move about, inspecting

and controlling the revenue and magisterial administration, mixing with the people, and, in particular, examining the civil work done by mámlatdárs. Long experience has proved that the system produces excellent results. *Secondly, revision.*—The power of revision vested in the High Court by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure is extended, on the analogy of section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to the special Judge, who will be enabled to call for and examine the record of any case and correct failures of justice, as also similarly to deal with cases called for and referred to him by his assistants just mentioned. The powers of the High Court under the same section will remain intact. *Thirdly, sitting 'in banco.'*—The special Judge and the assistants with his authorization are enabled to stay the proceedings in any case pending in a subordinate Court, and to sit with the Judge as a Bench to try it. The power of withdrawing a case and trying it himself, or transferring it to another Court, which the district Judge possesses under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will also be exercised by the special Judge, and by his assistants with his authorization. These provisions will enable important cases to be tried by superior officers or a Bench, and promote that exercise by such officers of their personal example and that enlargement of their practical experience which are thought so desirable by the Secretary of State.

"In concluding this part of the subject, I should explain that the amended jurisdiction will, for convenience' sake, supersede altogether that under the Mufassal Small-Cause-Courts Act, and thus litigants who are not agriculturists will in money cases obtain throughout the four districts the special advantages designed for the latter. Also, no special provision is made for subordinate Judges moving about and sitting at different places, because they can be required to do so under the existing law.

"The procedure followed by the Courts under their new jurisdiction will be pretty nearly that of Small-Cause-Courts, which again differs but little, except as to recording evidence at length, from that of the Code of Civil Procedure. One exception, however, is so important as to require special mention. The Commission pointed out that the proportion of cases decided in Bombay *ex parte*, or in the absence of the defendant, vastly exceeded that in any other part of India. In the four districts the proportion ranged in 1876 from 60 to 74 per cent., and last year from 57 to 66 per cent. This has been ascribed to a variety of causes, of which the chief probably are ignorance of the raiyat that he has a defence, want of means to pay a pleader, conviction that the Court, for want of time or other reasons, will not go into the merits of his case or look behind the bond, fear of irritating his creditor by a defence or fraudulent non-service of summons. The various provisions of the present Bill, however, completely alter the position. The obligation laid on the Court of going into the whole merits of the case, and behind the bond if necessary, to which I shall presently allude, will remove the first three of the above causes of backwardness on the raiyat's part, and will probably lead to his more frequent voluntary appearance. But that obligation can scarcely ever be successfully performed in his absence and without his help; and it is therefore considered indispensable to make it incumbent on the Court ordinarily to exercise in all cases of a defendant's non-appearance the power of compelling him to attend now vested in it by the Code for exceptional use. Compulsory attendance will meet the other two causes of absence above mentioned. Any hardship which it might be supposed to involve will be more than balanced by the consequent better hearing of the case, and will, moreover, be much lessened by the proposed bringing of the Court nearer to the debtor's home.

"Closely connected with the question of procedure is that of how far effect should be given to the suggestion of the Secretary of State that possibly it would be desirable to exclude professional pleaders from the 'Courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up to a limited amount' which he desires. Upon this point we have two precedents. The French Code excludes all skilled advocacy from the Courts of the *Juges de Paix*, whether in conciliation or trial of suits, in the following most stringent terms:—

'Aucuns avoués, greffiers, huissiers et ci-devant hommes de loi ou procureurs ne pourront representer les parties aux bureaux de paix.'

The Madras Regulation for village-munsifs excludes professionals, but allows the deputation of a relative, servant or dependent—so that, for instance, a saukár could send his *gumáshta*, and a raiyat could send or bring with him a clever son or nephew, educated in a Government school. It may be true that where a case, involving even a moderate amount, is intricate, owing to mortgages or other exceptional circumstances, a competent pleader may be of much use both to the parties and the Court. On the other hand, it must be admitted that a pleader is a weapon at the command of the rich alone (one subordinate Judge even states that a pleader who often took raiyats' cases would lose his best customers); that in simple suits a pleader can often add nothing of value to what is in evidence, but only wastes time and introduces confusion; and that the presence of pleaders pre-disposes some Judges to decide on what counsel put before them instead of going independently into the merits. Upon a balance of such considerations, the draft Bill follows the Madras law in excluding pleaders, but admitting non-professionals, in all cases before a village-munsif or conciliator. It also attempts to check the unnecessary employment of pleaders in higher Courts, by excluding pleaders' fees from the costs awarded in cases before a subordinate Judge not exceeding Rs. 100, unless the Court certifies that professional assistance was necessary to the proper conduct of the case. The appointment of a pleader by the Court in cases where the debtor needs counsel but cannot obtain it is also provided for. This has been suggested in several quarters, and seems reasonable.

"I must here venture to express my regret that a material simplification of the civil procedure with a view to saving delay and expense has not been found to be feasible. I see from official returns that in the Bombay Presidency in 1877 the average duration of uncontested suits was 132 days, and of contested suits 272. It is no doubt true that the intricacy of a suit has no necessary connection with the amount in issue, and that a mortgage for Rs. 50 may present the same features as one for Rs. 5,000; and it may be argued with much show of reason that a Procedure Code should provide for all possible circumstances, and be of general application. At the same time, looking to the fact that, out of about fourteen hundred thousand civil suits of all kinds disposed of annually by the Courts of all grades in British India, some twelve hundred thousand, or 85 per cent., are for sums under Rs. 100 (£8), and six hundred and thirty thousand, or 44 per cent., for sums less than Rs. 20, I cannot but feel, and I think the people feel too, that our Civil Procedure Code, with its six hundred and fifty sections and all that they involve, is in minor cases a burden almost too heavy to be borne. I trust the day may come when not only Dekkhan raiyats but all India will obtain some relief in this respect.

"Having thus noticed the proposed reorganization of the Courts, I proceed to explain some important changes contemplated in the substantive law which they administer. These group themselves round two main heads,—the definition of a debtor's liability, and the mode and extent of its enforcement.

"A Court proceeding to determine the amount of a debtor's liability is met *in limine* (in our four districts at any rate) by the undeniable fact that, as Mr. Pedder expresses it, 'the passing of a bond by a Native of India is often of no more value as proof of a debt he thereby acknowledges than the confession by a man under torture of the crime he is charged with.' The Commission urge two points,—that the money-lenders have learned, through our system, to use and rely upon bonds almost exclusively, and that their bonds are mostly no correct representation of actual transactions. In close connection with this difficulty about bonds is that of usurious and of compound interest, whether only levied in the account, or also provided for in the bond. That the money-lenders do obtain bonds on false pretences; enter in them sums larger than agreed upon; deduct extortionate premiums; give no receipts for payments and then deny them; credit produce at fraudulent prices; retain liquidated bonds and sue on them; use threats and warrants of imprisonment to extort fresh bonds for sums not advanced; charge interest unstipulated for, over-calculated, or in contravention of Hindú law, and commit a score of other rogueries—these are facts proved by evidence so overwhelming that I scarcely know whose to quote out of the five volumes composing the Report of the Commission. Hence

arises the question whether, as the Secretary of State expresses it, 'the Courts should be obliged to enter into the merits of every money-claim, whether secured by bond or not, and should award only such sums, whether for principal or interest, as they deemed just, and should in no case give compound interest, or a larger amount of interest than the principal sum.'

"The answer in the affirmative has been maintained, in various quarters of not inconsiderable authority, to be in accordance with sound general principles of equity. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in a note on the execution-sale of land dated April 28th, 1874, when alluding to some remarks by 'a man like Sir John Strachey, who treats the subject with equal sobriety and ability,' continues:—

'From my point of view, I say that, if what he has said, or the major part of it, be now true, it can only be met by a large increase of correctional power over contracts to be vested in judicial tribunals and strengthened by a usury law. In our own country the Courts of Equity invented laws for the protection, not only of persons of weak character and immature age, but of expectant heirs, of reversioners—in fact, of all persons placed under temptation to make improvident bargains. When they came across the usury laws, they made them subject to the more sweeping law created by themselves, and moulded them so as to produce fairly reasonable, though not very legal, results. They laid hold of mortgages under which the mortgagee became absolute owner if the debt were not paid by a certain day, and declared that the parties did not mean what they had said, but that, notwithstanding the absolute forfeiture, there remained an equity of redemption in the mortgagor. * * * I do believe that sensible Judges, armed with a large power of moulding improvident bargains, and strengthened by a usury law in the background, may administer more than a trifling palliative.'

Sir George Wingate wrote thus in 1852:—

'It remains to be shown how it is that the creditor in our Provinces has acquired a degree of power over his debtor which is wholly unknown in Native States. This power, it is clear to me, has been conferred by our laws, which enable the creditor to obtain a decree against a debtor for whatever may be written in his bond, and enforcement of that decree by the attachment and sale of whatever property, moveable or immoveable, his debtor may possess or acquire. * * * The first remedy I have to suggest is as follows. * * The enactment of a law to permit the Court to decree in all cases, on equitable consideration, whatever rate of interest it may deem proper, but that in no case shall the total amount of interest exceed the principal; and that the Court shall also in all cases be at liberty to fix the amount of the principal on equitable considerations with reference to the amount which it may consider to have been actually received by the debtor, and irrespective of the sum entered in the bond or acknowledgment of the debt.'

Mr. Pedder says:—

'A bond should not be considered sufficient proof of a debt unless its antecedents will bear the light, and show that the consideration for which it was passed was a fair as well as an actual one. * * * *

'It appears to me that some limitation of the rate of interest and some restriction on grossly unfair stipulations in contracts, as contrary to justice and public policy, are practicable and expedient.'

From 'The Land and the Law,' a well-known pamphlet by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, of the Bombay High Court, I take the following excerpts:—

'If, on the one hand, therefore, the State must needs lend its aid to the creditor as an essential condition of material progress, it must, on the other hand, assign bounds and conditions to this aid, without which it will probably become an instrument of social and political mischief. Particular classes in England supposed to be specially subject to imposition or unfair usage—as seamen and miners—are protected against disadvantageous bargains. The truth is recognized and acted on that there is no real equality, even of the roughest kind, between them and their employers. Still less can such an equality be assumed with safety in a community split up into sections, divided by the impassable barriers of caste and hereditary occupations. The extremes of astuteness and gullibility are thus fostered and brought into contact. * * At an earlier stage, borrowing at interest in England, as elsewhere, was generally an appeal of helplessness to avarice. * * * There are few who will deny that the India we have to deal with is much more like that earlier England than the England of today. * * * In the case of all obligations for a principal of not more than Rs. 500, the Courts should have full power to treat any interest in excess of nine per cent. as simply penal, and to cut it down to such rate as should, under the circumstances, seem just. * * * Compound interest should be disallowed, consistent as it is with sound commercial principles, in order to make it a disadvantage to creditors to leave obligations unsettled until the debtors are involved beyond redemption.'

"But upon this subject not only opinion but precedent are forthcoming. Of the manner in which our Government, a few years ago, deemed it necessary

to protect the raiyat we have a striking instance in a clause (still unrepealed) of the Bombay Regulation V of 1827. It runs thus:—

'*Clause* 2.—And in the case of a cultivator of the soil, sued upon a written acknowledgment executed at a place which was not at the time of such execution under British jurisdiction, if the circumstances are such as to convince the Court that the creditor might reasonably be expected to possess other proof of the amount besides such written acknowledgment (the consideration received for the same being contested), then the said writing shall not be held conclusive as to the amount, whether the defendant prove a deficiency in the consideration or not, but the Court shall pass a decree for only such amount as the claimant may otherwise prove to be due.'

The law which preceded it, Regulation I of 1823, was even more explicit:

'*Section* 36.—Whenever a cultivator of the soil is sued upon an acknowledgment in writing executed by him before the territory where it was executed came into the possession of the British Government, it shall be competent for him to plead that he did not receive a full consideration for the same, whereupon the plaintiff shall be required to prove his debt in the same manner as if no acknowledgment had been executed; and such sum only as in the circumstances of the case is just and equitable shall be allowed in the decree.'

The wisdom of our early legislators in thus dealing with the facts around them was greater than their foresight, which led them to hope that with the planting of the British flag and the establishment of 'a regular system for administering justice' the causes would pass away by which 'cultivators were easily induced to grant written obligations for larger sums than were due.'

"What the Bombay Government of Sir Richard Temple have from the first substantially advocated, and what we really need, is something approaching to a restoration of this early law, together with power to cut down unreasonable interest. The Court should set itself to do substantial justice in every case which came before it, instead of being satisfied with the letter of a bond or the bald assertions of either party, and it should of its own motion make such inquiry as it found necessary to this end. On the one hand, a simple denial of consideration should not throw the burden of proof on the plaintiff, but, on the other, if the circumstances were such that he ought to have clear accounts and evidence and he failed to produce them voluntarily or on the Court's requisition, the Court would draw its own conclusions against him accordingly. If he did not come into Court with clean hands, he would be entitled to little consideration. The Court should not go farther in any case or against either side than sufficed to get at the truth of the matter, and to give an equitable decision. There appears no reason to fear that such an exercise of its discretion by the Court would be either unfair to the creditor or demoralizing to the debtor. The objections to usury-laws are well-known and so cogent that only special circumstances can justify special legislation. Even a maximum legal rate of interest, however, had this advantage that, as Mr. West says, 'it set up a standard, and gave fixity to men's vague ideas of what might reasonably be asked for the use of money in those numerous cases in which the loan partook but slightly of the character of a true mercantile transaction.' Where the rate of interest is regulated by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, interference is indefensible, unless, as in the case of interest after decree, the security be changed. But where, as Sir John Strachey has said, 'the conditions depend more upon the degree of simplicity in the borrower and of rapacity in the lender than on anything else,' no such respect need be paid to them—the less so that with Hindús we have the support of the law of *dám-dupat*, and that the security will be greatly increased by the provisions for recovery to be mentioned shortly. It has been urged, and with some truth, that there is nothing in the present law to prevent such enquiry and doing of substantial justice; that certain rulings of the Bombay and other High Courts are suggestive of this course and support *dám-dupat*, and that the provisions of the Contract Act as to undue influence are very wide. But, however this may be, the practice of the lower Courts is usually different, and there are good reasons to fear that, unless their duty in this respect be clearly expressed in the law, ignorance of rulings, press of work, indolence or a desire to get through cases rapidly will, as hitherto, tend to prevent its performance. It may be pointed out, finally, that Lord Cranbrook, besides confirming the sanction given by Lord

Salisbury to the introduction of the Bombay draft Bill containing provisions on the principle above referred to, appears to look with approval on 'extending the powers of Judges to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.' In accordance with this view the first four sections of chapter III have been framed, and will apply to all determination of the debts of agriculturists which may take place under the Act. The history and merits of disputed or doubtful cases will be enquired into, and an account will be taken in a certain way if the Court considers the agreement not fair and equitable. Whether these sections express intelligibly, or will secure effectively, the action needed seems doubtful; but they can perhaps be improved in select committee. Regarding this safeguard and those of registration and accounts already explained, I should perhaps observe that any ingenious person can imagine methods by which debtor and creditor in collusion may evade them. But the same may be said of many other most beneficial enactments. We can only help those who will help themselves; and I believe a large proportion of our Dekkhan peasantry will take heart of grace to do so.

"A second important question affecting the determination of the amount of the debtor's liability is that of the period of limitation. The old law of Bombay (Regulation V, 1827, sections 3 and 4) fixed twelve years in the case of debts supported by a bond, and six years in the case of debts not so supported, as the periods within which civil suits for recovery must be brought respectively. By Act XIV of 1859 these periods were reduced to six and three years respectively, with the further restriction that a debt supported by written contract was to come under the three years' period, unless it was registered. This is the present law, Acts IX of 1871 and XV of 1877 having made no material change. There is an almost universal consensus of opinion that, as the Commission say, 'the reduction in the periods of limitation has been the cause of considerable hardship to the debtor.' Under the old law, the debtor was rarely sued or called upon to renew the bond till near the expiration of the twelve years, and then he was, at most, sued under the provision of *dám-dupat* for twice the principal sum lent. But under the law since 1859 the creditor is forced within every three years either to sue the debtor, or to obtain from him a fresh bond for principal and any accumulated interest. In practice, he does so nearly every two years, in order to make sure of not missing the period through any accident or default. To show the difference between the two laws: Rupees 100 at 9 per cent. become Rs. 208 in 12 years; but if the bond be renewed triennially, the amount is raised to Rs. 260. At the higher rates which are but too common the effect is more startling. Rupees 100 at 25 per cent. become Rs. 400 in twelve years; but renewals every two years produce a total of Rs. 1,139! That these results are actually enforced in practice is amply proved by the evidence taken by the Commission, from which Mr. Pedder (in an interesting article in *The Nineteenth Century* for September 1877) gives a few illustrations. In short, the debtor thus suffers the cost of writing and stamping a new bond; is charged compound interest instead of simple; often has to bear the expenses of a suit, and, finally, is frequently obliged also to submit to a large nominal increase of the principal, as the price of the creditor's forbearing to sell him entirely up, or to have him arrested and imprisoned. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to quote numerous authorities at length to prove these general results. The collective opinion of the Commission has been stated. Mr. Auckland Colvin summarizes the evils, and favours a change. Mr. Shambuprasád has treated the subject with much minuteness, and strongly urges the restoration of the old Bombay law. Revenue and judicial officers, both Native and European, take the same view in their letters to the Commission. Mr. Pedder has been quoted already. Mr. Wedderburn, in a report specially called for by the Bombay Government, advocates a twelve and six years' limit; and it has, I observe, been adopted as desirable at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Puna held not long ago. The Collector of Puna gave evidence to the same effect before the Famine Commission.

"The only plea which has, as far as I am aware, been advanced in favour of the three-years' period is that it obliges the making up of accounts at short intervals, thus enabling the raiyat to know how he stands, and preventing his being deeply involved without his knowledge. This objection had, undoubtedly, very considerable weight at the time it was made. Whether the benefit of a short account, thus secured by a three-years' limitation, outweighed the evils of a new bond, compound interest, &c., which it entailed, is a point upon which there may well be difference of opinion. But the whole aspect of the question seems to be changed by the provisions in chapter IX of the Bill regarding receipts and statements of account. Taken in connection with section 17, which enables any agriculturist to sue for an account, and to get a declaration of the amount really due to him under all the new and searching provisions of the Act, it would appear that the object of short accounts will now be attained, and perhaps more efficiently than it ever could have been by the indirect expedient of a limitation-law. Under these circumstances, it is proposed to restore, by section 72, the old Bombay law.

"I now proceed to the second head—the mode and extent of enforcement of equitably determined liability. In the execution of a decree by sale of moveables, the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor and his wife and children, his implements of husbandry, and such cattle as the Court may deem necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist, are now protected by the amended Code of 1877, so it has not been thought necessary to go further. As to execution against the person by arrest and imprisonment, I rejoice to state that it is now considered expedient to abolish it altogether. Imprisonment will still be inflicted as a punishment for fraud detected on insolvency; but that is a totally different thing. The maintenance of imprisonment for debt, as found in the Indian law, is equally indefensible in principle and in practice. As to principle, the Dekkhan Riots Commission make clear that point, utilizing the opinions of John Stuart Mill. Their appendices teem with evidence in detail as to the extortion and wrong of which the warrant of arrest becomes in practice the engine. Unacknowledged payments, fresh bonds for sums unadvanced, life-long slavery and even female dishonour may all be obtained—the first three constantly, by the mere production of the warrant of arrest without enforcement. They say, for instance, that in 1874 'it would seem probable that somewhere about 150,000 warrants had been used as threats only.' The outcry against imprisonment from officers well qualified to judge of it has been uniform and persistent. Its abolition is unanimously recommended by the Dekkhan Riots Commission. Mr. Pedder and Miss Nightingale have in *The Nineteenth Century* brought the evils it causes prominently before the British public. Sir Erskine Perry gives its abolition his 'unqualified approval' in a note dated December 1st, 1877. Judicial officers and pleaders take the same view as the Executive. Were it even defensible in theory, which we have seen that it is not, the abuses to which, in a country like Western India at least, it is proved to lead in practice afford sufficient ground for its condemnation in the districts to which the Bill is to apply. The case has already been once laid, though less perfectly and authoritatively than at present, before the Governor General's Council in the debates on the Civil Procedure Bill. The representations I then made had the warm concurrence of Sir Edward Bayley and the learned Advocate General for Bengal (Mr. Paul). The discussions in select committee as well as in council showed that the objections to the measure related less to its principle than to the other arrangements, such as an effective insolvency-law and a speedy recovery of *bond fide* debts, by which it ought to be accompanied. These the Select Committee and the Council could not see their way to, owing to the insufficiency of the judicial machinery in the Mufassal; and the matter may be held to have been deferred rather than negatived. But the present Bill provides all these necessary accompaniments for the districts to which it is to apply. Imprisonment was, at best, a barbarous device to meet the case of a debtor's concealing his property or refusing to give it up. Under the draft Bill, it will be quite unnecessary for these purposes and reserved for cases of flagrant fraud or dishonesty in insolvents. In this altered position I trust that no hesitation will now be felt by the Council in abolishing a system which has been proved to be grossly abused as an engine of extortion, and is in opposition to the legislation of the civilized world.

"The case of execution of a decree by sale of immoveable property remains for notice. The problem of whether such sales should be enforced—one of the most difficult by which Indian administration is beset—is entirely the creation of British rule. Although the later Hindú law permitted the sale of land 'on proof of necessity' and Muhammadan law placed no bar to it whatever, the general feeling of the country against alienation of ancestral lands, coupled with the trifling value of the right of occupancy and the political objections to expropriation felt under a Native Government, to which I have already alluded in my sketch of the system of Native States, appear to have co-operated to prevent sales to any noticeable extent. But under our judicial system 'the sale of land registered in the collector's books is' (as observed by Lord Stanley in a despatch of January 25th, 1859) 'the most ready way of enforcing a judgment: it gives the least trouble to both the creditor and the Court, and holds out every inducement to both to resort to that mode of satisfying the decree in preference to any other, even in the most trifling cases.' The Code provides, indeed, an alternative to sale of the nature of an *elegit*, or temporary alienation, by allowing the land to be placed under the management of the collector for a term of years, not exceeding twenty, whenever there is reason to believe that the liability can be thereby cleared off. But the sections enacted in 1859 were not efficient for the purpose in view, and therefore little acted on. Those substituted in 1877 accidentally became almost unintelligible, and we are now amending them. Practically, therefore, sale has hitherto stood in the Code unfettered. The extent to which this judicial system has been allowed to play varies remarkably in different parts of India. In Lower Bengal a zamíndárí and certain subordinate tenures are freely saleable, but the tenure of an occupancy-raiyat is not; and the local legislature are just now considering whether transfer shall be allowed, provided the purchaser be a brother-raiyat and not a money-lender. Saleability in execution will, of course, follow power to transfer. In the Panjáb hereditary or joint-acquired land cannot be sold in execution without the sanction of the Chief Court, or other land without that of the Commissioner. In the Central Provinces and Oudh ancestral property cannot be so sold without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, or self-acquired property without that of the Commissioner. In Ajmer all sale is absolutely prohibited. In the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay sales are unrestricted. The position of the question as I have just described it is generally admitted to be unsatisfactory. In a correspondence originated by the despatch of Lord Stanley already quoted, carried on through the last twenty years, and now here embodied in some four hundred pages of print, the question of a remedy has been discussed by the most able administrators throughout India. The alternatives of making land by law absolutely unsaleable for debt; of enabling proprietors to make it so by voluntary trusts or entails; of limiting sale (as in some Native States) to any surplus unnecessary for the subsistence of the proprietor and his family; of replacing sale in execution by usufructuary mortgages for the debtor's life or a maximum term of years; of restricting sales to specifically pledged land; and of confining the power of sale to the chief Court of a district—all these have found powerful and zealous advocates. In favour of restriction generally, it is urged that to a community whom a variety of circumstances combine to constrain or tempt into debt, the addition of the land to the security they can offer is no advantage whatever, but the reverse. It merely amounts to a permission to live on capital, instead of living on income, anticipated perhaps, but still only income. The process of living on capital is but a short one, all the world over. Abolish the whole land-revenue to-morrow, and the process would merely be somewhat prolonged. The inevitable end must come at last, but its concomitants of eviction and penury will, where the evil is wide-spread, lead to large charitable relief in famine—perhaps eventually to a poor-law—and are also, in parts of India at least, politically dangerous. But the conclusion of this Council when passing the Civil Procedure Code, as explained most fully by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in a remarkable speech on March 28th, 1877, was that, though special measures might be admissible in particular localities, the plan of temporary alienation through the collector for a term of years, whenever the property would be ultimately

saved thereby, being in accordance with the past course of legislation regarding land in England and not inequitable, deserved a fair trial; and that, before going further, an attempt should be made to give life to the intentions of the legislators of 1859, which have to a great extent failed of effect.

"My object in this statement of the position of the land question, which I fear may be deemed a digression, is to account for the absence in the Bill of any attempt at a final comprehensive settlement of it, and at the same time to show the connection and admissibility of the two limited measures which are proposed. Section 23 exempts the land of agriculturists from attachment and sale unless it has been specifically pledged. The equity of thus restricting a creditor's security has able champions in the general correspondence already referred to. But in Bombay the question is mainly one of fact, whether the existing debt can be held to have been, on the whole, contracted in view of the security of unpledged land. Keeping in mind the large proportion of such debt which the Commission found to be ancestral, the recent date (1865) of the legalization of transfers of occupancy, the known reluctance of the raiyats to pledge their land, and other considerations, the first local authorities have decided that it cannot. I must confess to some misgivings as to how the exemption may work in practice. The money-lender may everywhere make the execution of a bond, laying on the land all his existing unsecured advances, an indispensable condition of further accommodation. At the same time, the exemption rests as to the past upon a perfectly intelligible and reasonable basis, while as to the future, the proposed village-registration will at least ensure that every raiyat when he pledges his land shall understand what he is doing, and insolvency will open to him a loophole of escape when unreasonably pressed by an extortionate creditor, if he prefers that alternative. The second measure, also contained in section 23, is the grant of power to the Court, when passing a decree or subsequently, to direct the collector to pay off the amount by managing for not more than seven years any land not specifically pledged, after deducting a modicum sufficient for the support of the debtor and those of his family dependent on him. This course, which is only a new application of the principle of temporary alienation, will add greatly to the creditor's security, while diminishing the worry and expense to both himself and the debtor; but I reserve further exposition for the Insolvency-chapter, where analogous provisions occur.

"While thus contemplating the continued recovery of debts from moveables and land, however, policy no less than justice demands that the last refuge of an effective insolvency-law should be provided for the debtor. Such a law is really the bottom of the whole matter. Compared with what we mean to compel a man to *pay*, the question of what we shall hold him to owe sinks into insignificance. The need for it has been generally admitted for a long series of years, and has led to various legislative efforts and measures. Sir George Wingate in 1852 advocated strongly 'the enactment of a simple and equitable insolvent-law to enable a debtor hopelessly involved to free himself from all his liabilities within a limited period'; and so recently as December 23rd, 1877, he wrote thus: 'Of all the remedies proposed, I estimate the Insolvency Act as of the highest importance, and as likely to prove the most efficacious.' Sir Bartle Frere in 1853, when Commissioner in Sindh, issued Rules which worked well, but were superseded in 1861 by the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. William Frere, Member of Council at Bombay, introduced into the Legislative Council there in 1863 a Bill based on these Rules and the Insolvent Act of the Presidency-town (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21), but applicable to the whole Presidency. It was carefully matured in select committee, but was eventually withdrawn in 1867 for a variety of reasons, of which the expediency of awaiting the result of contemplated legislation in England was one of the chief. Sir James Stephen in 1870 introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General an Insolvency Bill applicable to all India. It was taken almost entirely from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869; and on circulation to the Local Governments was generally held to be too complicated and unsuited to the circumstances of the Indian Mufassal. In 1872 Mr. (now the Hon'ble Justice) West, Judge of the Sadr Court in Sindh, proposed a

Bill with the essential features of the original Rules of that Province; but the matter was not proceeded with. The measure generally is also advocated in his well-known pamphlet 'The Land and the Law.' In 1872, also, the Panjáb made a material step in advance in the Laws Act then passed.

"Upon the acknowledged harshness of the Indian law of insolvency as it stood up to 1877 I need not enlarge. The new Code of that year, together with the amending Bill, which will, I hope, be passed at our next sitting, have so far relaxed it, that a debtor arrested or imprisoned, or whose property has been attached, may by application obtain a general inquiry into his affairs, a declaration of insolvency, and a release if in jail (with immunity from subsequent arrest for the scheduled debts) on *boná fide* surrender of all his property. A judgment-creditor also may apply for such declaration. A final discharge may also be granted by the Court at its discretion where the debts do not exceed Rs. 200, and is in any case acquired on payment of one-third of the scheduled debts, if the assets do not produce more, or after the lapse of twelve years. The law is still, however, most defective. Application may not be made by a debtor until process has issued against him; arrest is retained and imprisonment, though for a shorter period; *all* property, except the moveables exempt from sale in execution, must be surrendered; the debtor may be summarily imprisoned for a year, 'at the instance of any creditor,' for concealment or bad faith, while no such penalty awaits the creditor; and in some cases the debtor's future earnings will be unreasonably burdened, while in others the creditor will not get what might fairly be recovered for him. Finally, the whole becomes a farce through the restriction that the Court may not grant a declaration unless it 'is satisfied' that the debtor 'has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts,' as if persons able to pay in full were the usual customers of the money-lender!

"The fact is that insolvency-law for the Indian Mufassal made an altogether false start. In England fraud by the debtor is the chief danger, and even the legislation of 1869 has failed through his ingenuity; in India fraud by the creditor has almost solely to be guarded against. In England insolvency is presumably a man's fault; in India it is presumably only his misfortune. In England embarrassment ordinarily arises from gross extravagance or reckless trading; in India one or more bad seasons, the loss of a bullock or two, or the religious necessity of marrying a child, are its most frequent origin: extortion and fraud by creditors help its onward course. Yet in England insolvency has hitherto been treated more leniently than in India. Misfortune has here been made a crime, for which even life-long slavery might not atone. Surely, we must divest ourselves of much confusion of ideas. Whether a man *is* insolvent or not is a mere question of fact, quite unconnected with the enquiry how he came to be so. How much he *can* repay, without being made a useless or dangerous member of society, is a mere matter of calculation, into which the moral aspects of his past conduct cannot enter. To such enquiries ideas of revenge and punishment are altogether irrelevant. Imprisonment is only appropriate for concealment, contumacy and other forms of fraud. To declare an agriculturist insolvent when he is so; to set a reasonable time before him during which he shall work himself free and reserve the means therefor; and eventually to start him afresh with the lesson of experience, seem more sensible than to lock him up for a time while his family are starving, and then turn him adrift a beggar. To the creditor certainly the former course will be the more profitable, as also to Society.

"In accordance with these principles, the Bill, in the first place, provides (section 20) for the numberless petty cases in which the means of the debtor, the claims against him and his partial or total inability to satisfy them come before the Court in the course of the suit or application for execution. Where this is so, it is far shorter, simpler and less troublesome to all parties to empower the Court at once to settle the matter than to let it go on through the perfectly useless, but costly and vexatious, forms of taking out execution, and applying for declaration of insolvency. Where the case is quite simple, the Court will therefore release the debtor from any balance which it is satisfied he cannot pay. When there are several creditors or other complications and the

amount exceeds Rs. 50, it may at once direct the taking of insolvency-proceedings. Again, where such proceedings are instituted, either so or on the application of either debtor or creditor, ascertained insolvency will be at once admitted, and the Court will proceed to turn the available assets to the best advantage. To avoid the frequently ruinous loss through selling moveables by auction, the Court may hand over articles at a valuation made by assessors. As to immoveable property, any portion specifically pledged for a scheduled debt may be let rent-free for a premium for a term not exceeding twenty years, instead of being sold, if the debt can thereby be cleared off. Portions unpledged may be handed over for a term not exceeding seven years to the collector, who will assign to the insolvent sufficient to maintain himself and those of his family dependent on him and lease the remainder for the benefit of the creditors. In practice, the lessee will probably sometimes be a creditor, but more often the insolvent himself under due security. If the debts cannot be fully paid off by these measures, the insolvent will be discharged from the balance. The proposal which has been made that the fixed period should be subject to the life of the insolvent has been rejected as too unfavourable to the creditor. The limit of seven years has been fixed after careful consideration of the various proposals relating to temporary alienation contained in the land-sale correspondence already spoken of. If a man's debts are so heavy that he cannot clear them off in this time, it is better that he should get a discharge for the balance, than that he should drag on as a slave without hope of freedom or stimulus to exertion.

VII.

"Reviewing the Bill broadly, it may fairly be said to secure, to an extent not hitherto attempted, (1) precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other; (2) interposition of friendly conciliation between disputants, previous to litigation; (3) approximation of the Courts to the homes of the people; (4) some small simplification of procedure and diminution of the expense and technicalities arising from legal practitioners; (5) equitable jurisdiction to reduce all exorbitant, fictitious and fraudulent claims; (6) finality of judicial decisions, subject to adequate safeguards; (7) prompt and unfailing enforcement, through the collector when necessary, of all adjudicated claims of reasonable amount; (8) discharge of the debtor from such claims, or balance of them, as, after all reasonable enforcement for a long period, could not be fully realized except by demoralization or life-long bondage.

"Such a result, while falling not short in favour of either debtor or creditor of what is fairly commensurate with the nature of the case, the analogy of law in other countries, the rules of pecuniary need and supply, and the strictest equity, goes no farther in reform than the political necessity of a prompt and effective remedy for the social disorders of the Dekkhan appears imperatively to demand.

"If I am asked what I think will probably be the effects of the measure and how far I expect it to be successful, I must reply that, although I cannot undertake to answer for all the detailed provisions of a Bill which is the outcome of revision at more hands and authorities than one, I think that it cannot but be most beneficial, and that it will to a great extent meet the needs of the Dekkhan, provided it be supplemented by executive action in the directions already indicated. Of course, no one expects from it the abolition of indebtedness for all time. The raiyats are 'depressed and crushed by a variety of concurrent causes.' With only one class of these, though, perhaps, the largest, does the Bill profess to deal, but in a way which may reasonably be rewarded with success. At least, it gives effective help to every raiyat who is disposed to help himself. The reorganization of the Courts is favourable to all parties. The relations of debtor and creditor are adjusted on fundamental principles, equitable as between the two, and essential to the cohesion of society. A man should pay what he really owes, and no more; but his creditor should not be allowed to use the State for the purpose of beggaring and enslaving him. On the other hand, we cannot justly and reasonably legislate for the

summary relief of the debtor from unjust and extortionate claims, unless we also give to the creditor full and effective aid in obtaining all that is fairly due to him and reasonably recoverable. A creditor's difficulties when he has got his decree should be reduced to a minimum. If we make the decree a just one, it should be effectively enforceable. Without ample provision on this principle, the destruction of the raiyat's credit or his bondage to secret and extortionate agreements must ensue, and all our well-intentioned interference will do harm instead of good. With such provision, the measure will not injure the raiyat's legitimate credit, but improve it. Against all prognostications to the contrary, I set the actual facts observable in Native States. The raiyats there get all the credit that is good for them. I have no faith in the virtues of unlimited 'tick.' Borrowing, and lending with a view to securing permanent enslavement, will no doubt be checked; and so much the better. *Boná fide* debts should be more easily recovered, and more reasonable interest would thus be profitable. Finally, a legitimate mode, more practicable than any yet suggested, will be provided for gradually clearing off the mass of existing debt which now weighs upon the people and stops all improvement, while the great institution of a peasant-proprietary, which is at once essentially Indian and considered in Europe the best form of tenure for a free people, will not be destroyed.

"In conclusion, I have only to urge upon the Council that, while the deliberation and care with which this question has been brought to maturity are a sufficient guarantee for the suitability of the Bill now introduced, the period which has elapsed since the raiyats first expressed discontent by outrage, the famine which has intervened, and the continued evidences of popular distress, render it desirable that the measure should be passed into law at the earliest practicable date."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said:—"Before the Bill goes to the Select Committee, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations with regard to the principles upon which the proposed legislation is based. These observations I have handed to my friend Mr. Fitzpatrick, who, with Your Excellency's permission, will read them to the Council."

Mr. Fitzpatrick then read the Hon'ble Member's remarks as follows:—

"My Lord,—I agree with the Hon'ble Member in his motion that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. But before the Bill goes to the Committee, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations with regard to the principles upon which the proposed legislation is based.

"It may be accepted as an indisputable principle that special laws should only be introduced to meet special cases. The disturbances in the Dekkhan which have given rise to this Bill revealed the existence of considerable distress among the agricultural classes. The causes appear to have been the following. Owing to the large exportation of cotton during the American war, the prices both of that article and of all agricultural produce greatly increased. This increase led to an increase in the expenditure and in the credit of agriculturists. It also appeared to justify an increase in the Government revenue, which was accordingly imposed in some of the districts, and, as it appears, unequally. When the demand for Indian cotton fell off, the prices of all agricultural produce fell; and the fund out of which the agriculturists had to meet the increased revenue, and the debts which they had contracted, became insufficient for that purpose. Credit could no longer be procured; and the raiyats, whether instigated by disloyal persons or of their own motion, commenced to attack and plunder the houses of money-lenders, and especially of the class of Márwáris, who, being strangers, were particularly obnoxious to them. It does not appear from the evidence of the rioters taken by the Commission that these men complained of the action of the civil Courts.

Many of them asserted that they were not in debt, and others that they had not been sued for their debts; but, seeing that the object of the rioters was not only plunder but the recovery of bonds, it seems manifest that there had been a refusal of credit, and, in all probability, threats of proceedings in Court for the recovery of outstanding debts. It also appears that, by reason of a scanty and uncertain rainfall, the productive powers of the districts are usually uncertain, and have for some years been abnormally small.

"My Lord, no doubt a case has been made out for the application of special measures of relief, and I fully admit that that relief should take the form of a law providing facilities for the release of debtors from debts which they can have no hope of discharging, and which, while they remain subject to them, deprive them of the ordinary motives for exertion—the attainment of something more than bare livelihood.

"But, My Lord, while it is desirable to give greater facilities to the raiyats of the Dekkhan, whose ruin has been accomplished by unforeseen circumstances, to free themselves from debts which paralyse their industry, care must be taken that the remedies are such as will not deter the people from having recourse to them, nor impair the credit which is ordinarily given to agriculturists, and without which they would be unable to meet the demand for revenue, or to sustain themselves from harvest to harvest.

"The requirements of the present Bill as to registration appear to me so onerous, that they will operate to deter persons from committing their transactions to writing. Registration affords a very doubtful proof of the payment of money. It is a common experience in this country that money paid in the presence of the registration-officer is in part or wholly returned when the parties leave the presence of the registrar. It is rarely denied that a transaction has taken place; but if a dispute arises, it is as to the amount received.

"The portion of the Bill which relates to conciliation also deserves serious consideration. The Bill provides for the appointment of Conciliators, who, having invited the parties to attend, are to use their best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement. Now, the matter on which the parties are supposed to be at variance is not a mere dispute arising out of domestic or friendly relations, in which the impartiality of a stranger or the influence of a neighbour can be hopefully introduced, to persuade the parties to make mutual concessions; and, therefore, I am not hopeful that this provision will be of practical use. No doubt, a revenue-officer or a police-officer could bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims; but I need hardly express my conviction that the Government of India would altogether discountenance the exercise of any such influence; and I have no doubt the Council, in order to avoid even the apprehension of its exercise, will see fit to introduce a provision in the Bill prohibiting the appointment as Conciliator of any officer exercising revenue or police functions.

"On the other hand, the attendance before the Conciliator will put the parties to considerable inconvenience. The Conciliator can only 'invite' them to attend; and if the defendant does not attend, the Conciliator may adjourn the case for an indefinite time and as often as he pleases. A claimant may have to waste any number of days to obtain relief in the most trifling case; and there is no provision to secure him compensation.

"My Lord, in my judgment there is more reason to expect that a creditor will abate his claims when the parties are brought face to face in a public Court of justice than at a private sitting held by a Conciliator; but if it is resolved that an experiment be made, at least provisions should be introduced to secure the appointment of Conciliators to whom all parties can resort with equal confidence, and to restrict adjournments.

"My Lord, I now come to the provisions relating to the procedure in the civil Courts; and before I offer any remarks upon them, I must defend my countrymen from some imputations which have been, I think unfairly, cast on them and received as true without sufficient enquiry. It is said they are prone to litigation. In those provinces in which I have acquired experience I have

found no facts to warrant this conclusion. Looking to the numbers of the population and their innumerable transactions resulting in credit, the number of suits for the recovery of debt will compare not unfavourably with the statistics of any other civilized country. Creditors rarely sue their debtors unless a dispute has arisen, or unless they desire, by obtaining a decree, to secure an advantage over other creditors. Nor is it true, as has been frequently asserted, that the village money-lender generally desires to acquire the land of his debtor. He looks for the return of his money principally to the crop raised by the labour of his debtor, and takes a mortgage to prevent the debtor's making away with the crop or defeating his claim in favour of another money-lender. In the hands of the money-lender, who cannot himself cultivate, the land is worth only the rent a tenant could give for it.

"Again, in the large majority of cases the claims brought are just, and the defendants do not seek to evade them by unjust defences. I do not mean to say that there are not in this country, as elsewhere, extortionate usurers and persons who advance false claims in Courts of justice, and also debtors who have recourse to fraud to defeat just claims; but I believe—and I have seen no proof to the contrary—that the civil Courts have, in the ordinary course of their procedure, not failed in this country more than elsewhere to detect fraud and defeat its intended consequences. In fact, our acquaintance with such frauds is derived chiefly from the investigations of Courts of civil justice.

"I would also observe that in this country, where opportunities for small investments rarely present themselves except in the shape of loans on the security of land, there is a large number of persons who are not professional money-lenders, but who invest their savings in such securities, and almost universally charge no higher interest than the usual rate in the market. The first deviation from the ordinary procedure which I find in the Bill is the compulsory enforcement of the attendance of the defendant. My Lord, if I am right in supposing that in the majority of cases the claim is just, it follows that in the majority of cases in which the defendant does not appear it is, because he knows the complaint is just, and does not desire to lose the labour of several days, possibly at a critical season for his crop, and incur the expense of going to and from, and attending the Court. It would perhaps be sufficient to require the Court to exercise the power it already possesses, of enforcing the attendance of the defendant only in those cases in which, on looking into the account, it sees reason to believe the claim is fraudulent or extortionate. The rule prescribed in the Bill appears to me calculated to injure rather than benefit the majority of defendants.

"The provisions of the Bill which direct the Court to go into the history of the case from the commencement of the transactions, I think, also require modification. They may involve an enquiry imposing on a Court many days' labour and affording it no certain conclusions. It is scarcely reasonable to expect either of the parties to produce reliable evidence of petty money transactions extending over a number of years and commencing, it may be, a quarter of a century ago, especially seeing that the limitation-law has encouraged them to believe that such evidence would not be required of them. I therefore think some definite and not too remote period should be prescribed for such enquiries. So also a definite limit of time should be prescribed for re-opening statements and settlements of accounts. Some debts which will come before the Courts will be the result of transactions commenced and settled before the lifetime of either party to the suit. The consequence of imposing on the Courts a duty they cannot possibly discharge would be to encourage them to evade it.

"My Lord, I think it right to point out that the provisions of section 12, requiring the Court to search for a defence 'on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence' (whatever that expression may mean) 'or otherwise,' are calculated to encourage defendants to set up false defences and to support them with false evidence; and for this reason they call for very serious consideration. Nor can I give my consent to the provisions of section 15, forcing an arbitration on parties, whether they consent to it or not. Competent and impartial arbitrators are rarely to be found in villages; and it is one of the acknowledged privileges of British citizenship that for the vindication of right recourse may be had to Judges of whose competency and impartiality their selection by the State is a guarantee.

"My Lord, I am also unable to agree with the principle upon which section 16 of the Bill is based. The provisions of that section appear to me to be contrary to Hindú law as administered on this side of India and to general equity. If a Hindú dies leaving assets, then *whoever* takes his assets, in whatever degree he may be related to the deceased, and even if he be a stranger, is liable to satisfy the debts of the deceased to the extent of the assets, and, where such debts bear interest, with interest. This rule is common to the English and Muhammadan as well as to the Hindú law. The Hindú law does, indeed, impose a moral obligation on the descendants of a deceased person to pay his debts, and, when the descendants are related to the deceased in the first degree, with interest; but this obligation, which has not the force of law, is not enforced by the Courts on this side of India, and ought, I think, in no case to be enforced, to the injury of *bonâ fide* creditors of the descendants of the deceased.

"In section 20, which provides that a debtor, owing less than fifty rupees, who is unable wholly to pay the debt should be discharged on payment of a portion, it appears to me necessary to specify what portion he is to pay—whether it be so much as he is able or a percentage: but this point will, no doubt, receive the attention of the Committee.

"The provisions of the Bill tending to prevent the employment of vakíls appear to me to be of very doubtful expediency. Having exercised judicial functions for many years, I am bound to say the Courts receive considerable assistance from vakíls, and that the more ignorant the suitor is, the less probability is there he will be able to explain his case in the confusion he experiences in a Court of justice as well as he can to his adviser outside the Court. I would prefer to see provision made for the employment of Government pleaders to appear on behalf of debtors in all cases, rather than discountenance the employment of pleaders at all.

"With regard to appeals, which are entirely prohibited in the Bill, I admit that they entail evils, in that they prolong litigation and increase expense; but it seems to me better to experience these evils than the greater evil of imperfect justice. Cases triable by the Courts of Small Causes ordinarily present very simple issues and do not call for the intervention of a superior Court; but questions relating to land are far more complicated, and involve frequently questions on which the law is not well settled. I can see no reason why appeals should in these cases be refused in the Dekkhan when they are allowed elsewhere. Revision is, at the best, an imperfect substitute for the right of appeal.

"For similar reasons, I consider the expediency of introducing special rules of limitation, proposed in the Bill, open to serious doubt. If it is desirable in the interest of the debtor to extend the period of limitation for the recovery of debts, the benefit should be given to agriculturists everywhere, and, indeed, to debtors of all classes.

"The provisions of the amended Code of Civil Procedure relating to insolvency will afford sensible relief—and relief that was needed—to agricultural and other debtors in all parts of the country. The insolvency provisions in the present Bill go beyond the general law. I am not prepared to dissent from them on that account; for the circumstances have been shown to justify special remedies. But the provision respecting the delivery of property in lieu of cash is anomalous. It will not, I think, be acceptable to either party, nor does it appear called for.

"With regard to section 35 of the Bill, I have only to observe that I can see no reason why a fraudulent insolvent in the Dekkhan should be exposed to less penalties than a fraudulent debtor elsewhere.

"My Lord, there is one more point to which I wish to invite the Council's attention. Admitting, as I do, that the exigencies of the case require special legislation, I entertain a serious doubt whether the rules framed in the Bill should be enacted more than as a temporary measure. Perhaps, the requirements of the case would be sufficiently met if the operation of the proposed

law is limited to a certain number of years. Some of the most important provisions of the Bill relating to interest strongly resemble the laws against usury which for many years were prevalent in this country. I had some share in administering them. They were found ineffective; they encouraged fraud; they operated as a hardship upon the borrower; and as such were repealed both in England and in this country. The revival of any rules of law which limit the rate of interest or empower Courts to interfere in the terms of private contract cannot be regarded by me as other than a retrograde step—a step which, if justified by extreme emergency, should, at any rate, not be allowed permanently to affect the law, even in a small portion of the country.

"My Lord, I have ventured to offer these criticisms, not in any way pledging myself to oppose any of the provisions of the Bill, in whatever shape they may eventually come before the Council, but with a view to invite the attention of the Select Committee before which the Bill will be laid to those provisions of which the expediency appears to me to be doubtful. So far as the Bill tends to relieve the Dekkhan raiyats from their present embarrassments it will have my cordial support. The acerbity of feeling occasioned to creditors by the discharge of their debtors will be sensibly mitigated if the just ascertainment of their claims be secured to them. But should the provisions of the Bill go to deprive them of this privilege, and so far as such provisions tend to hinder the ordinary transactions of the people and render the recovery of debts incurred hereafter uncertain, I should be reluctant to support it.

"My Lord, I should indeed be grieved if, from what I have said, it should be understood I am not cognisant of the difficulties and hardships under which the agricultural classes of India labour. I have for many years felt a deep sympathy with the raiyat, and should look upon it as a great piece of good fortune to take part in the passing of any measures which would relieve him from the miseries which indebtedness brings upon him. But at the same time I am convinced that no law can be framed which will do away with the necessity of borrowing, or, so long as the recovery of loans is uncertain and fraught with difficulty, put a stop to exorbitant rates of interest. An experience of thirty-five years, during which I had the honour of serving as a judicial officer of the Government, induces me to say that all rules which aim at regulating the rate of interest on private loans or which place difficulties in the way of their recovery, far from relieving, are injurious to the borrower, whose necessities compel him to evade the law by secret and collusive agreements of which the terms are more onerous because they cannot be enforced. The condition of the Indian raiyats not only in the Dekkhan, but in other parts of India, fully deserves consideration at the hands of the Government: perhaps in their pecuniary difficulties may be traced some of the causes which make famine so severe and oft-recurring a calamity. The question is undoubtedly momentous; and Your Excellency's administration is to be congratulated upon having undertaken its solution. But, My Lord, the solution, in my humble opinion, lies not in conferring anomalous privileges of protection against the demands of the money-lender, not in placing difficulties in the way of borrowing money, not in making the recovery of judgment-debts dilatory or uncertain—but in providing the agriculturists of India with facilities for borrowing money on moderate interest, and in making the recovery of such loans speedy and certain."

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that, whilst he readily admitted that a case had been made out for the application of some remedy, through special legislation, for the evils shown to exist in the heretofore subsisting relations between the agriculturists and the money-lenders in the Dekkhan districts, he thought the Bill before the Council aimed at a much greater interference with those relations, and a more extensive variation of the ordinary law of the country than was necessary or justifiable; and he felt bound to record his dissent to those provisions of the Bill which in his opinion came within this designation. He considered the sections relating to the establishment of village Courts for the trial of petty cases and a system of village registration of contracts between the agriculturists and the money-lending classes, as well as the enforcement of the

delivery of receipts and statements of account, as likely to prove efficacious in the removal of many of the evils now complained of. He would not object to the enactment of the conciliatory clauses of the Bill by way of experiment, though he apprehended that their effect for good or for evil would depend entirely on the character of the agency selected for the discharge of the functions of a conciliator.

If the powers conferred by the Bill were to be vested in officers trained in that school of thought which had devised some of the provisions of the Bill to which he would advert presently, the results to be anticipated could be hardly otherwise than unsatisfactory; they might be exceedingly mischievous.

The proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt had his concurrence as a measure which, if found to work satisfactorily in a limited area, might be advantageously extended at some future period to all India; and he was free to admit also that the proposed alteration of the law of limitation in regard to the recovery of debts (though personally he had doubts as to its advantage) had for its recommendation the support of the most competent authorities on such a question. He would have had no great objection to the disallowance of appeals if the unqualified power of revision to be substituted therefor were vested in the ordinary superior Courts; but he distrusted the action of a special revising agency such as was to be created under the Bill, which might be constituted so as to operate as a mere machine for carrying out the ruling policy of the day towards the classes affected by the proposed legislation.

He thought that the provisions of section twenty, which gave a discretionary power to the Court to absolve any debtor, after the partial satisfaction of a decree or claim, from his remaining liability to his creditor without any of the safeguards which belonged to the ordinary insolvency procedure, were unjust to the creditor, and wholly uncalled-for in the circumstances of the case.

His greatest objection, however, was to the provisions of chapter IV of the Bill, which contained a special insolvency procedure for the benefit of the indebted agriculturist. In the first place, it was proposed in section twenty-seven to virtually declare that no amount of falsehood or dishonesty on the part of the raiyat-debtor should deprive him of the advantages of an adjudication of bankruptcy if, as a matter of fact, he was found to be in insolvent circumstances. He would ask what tenable ground there could be for enacting that misrepresentation and fraud on the part of a Dekkhan agriculturist should not be attended with the same disabling and punitory consequences which would be the result of such conduct on the part of any other person. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill had argued that, for an insolvency procedure to be efficient, the only question to be considered was whether a person seeking its benefits was in insolvent circumstances, and that, if he was, he was entitled to obtain the relief sought for; he (MR. COCKERELL) regarded such an argument as wholly fallacious; an insolvency law was intended for the relief of honest debtors; hence, when it appeared on the face of a case that a person applying for a declaration of insolvency had been guilty of misrepresentation and dishonesty in regard to the matter of his application, he was most justly and properly thereby debarred from obtaining benefits and privileges to which from the nature of the case he was not entitled.

The next provision on which he had to comment was contained in section thirty. That provision was no less remarkable for its excessive unfairness than for the originality of its conception. After the moveable property of an insolvent had passed into the hands of a Receiver, the Court was to be allowed to interfere for the purpose of prohibiting its sale and to force its acceptance on an unwilling creditor, at a valuation made under no sort of responsibility, and consequently wholly unreliable, in liquidation or part liquidation of his claim against the insolvent.

The property so thrust upon the creditor might be wholly unacceptable quite apart from any question of a fair valuation; it might be a village pig, and the unfortunate creditor might have a conscientious objection to have anything to do with the unclean animal! It might be said, perhaps, that he was

putting an extreme case; but it was a case that might well occur under the operation of the proposed section.

The provisions in section thirty-four of the Bill, which was designed to give an absolute release from all further liability for existing debt to an insolvent debtor whose available assets had been distributed amongst his creditors, had been conceived in the same spirit, *i.e.*, it was intended thereby to make a special concession to the insolvent agriculturist at the expense of his creditors which nothing in the circumstances of the case in any way justified, and this, moreover, at a time when, through the passing of the Bill for amending the Code of Civil Procedure, the general law of the country would be made as favourable to the insolvent-debtor in this direction as was reasonable, having regard to the just claims of the creditor to impartial consideration. The Hon'ble Mover had said in the course of his remarks that a man *ought* to pay what was *justly* due from him, but no more. He (MR. COCKERELL) did not understand how the proposed enactment of section thirty-four of the Bill could be reconciled with that sentiment; for the effect of the general provisions of this Bill, if passed into law, would be so to scrutinize and cut down the money-lender's claims against the agriculturist that the residuum found to be due from him must surely come within the category of just debts, and leave the insolvent-debtor with no title to obtain any greater immunity from liability to meet them than was enjoyed by other insolvent debtors throughout the Empire.

He now came to the provisions which in his judgment evinced, perhaps, the greatest disregard of all equitable principles; he referred to section thirty-five which limited the power of Subordinate Judges to inflict punishment for offences under section 359 of the Civil Procedure Code to a sentence of three months' imprisonment in certain cases and one month in others—the punishment allowed in such cases by the said Code extending to one year's imprisonment. This section was so worded as to make it appear at first sight that the provision just described was a mere matter of jurisdiction; but then, even in that view, there would appear to be something anomalous in curtailing the jurisdiction which would be exercised by Subordinate Judges vested with the powers of Insolvent Courts outside of the Dekkhan in the case of the Judges upon whom as regards other matters unusually large powers were to be conferred by this Bill. But when section twenty-five, which required all insolvency cases to be disposed of by these Subordinate Judges exclusively, came to be considered in connection with this section (thirty-five), it was clearly the intention of the framer of the Bill to reduce the maximum penalty which could be imposed for offences under section 359 of the Code from one year to three months' imprisonment in some cases and only one month's imprisonment in others. Now, he (MR. COCKERELL) entirely concurred in what had fallen from the last speaker on the subject of this provision of the Bill, and he would ask why the punishment to be awarded for rascality of the kind dealt with in section 359 of the Code should be appraised by a different standard when the acts evincing such rascality were committed by indebted agriculturists? He (MR. COCKERELL) could not too strongly deprecate such class-distinction in the punishment of criminal offences as was contemplated by this section of the Bill.

The provisions of this chapter (IV) on which he had been commenting were mildly described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as constituting a "procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of the Civil Code"; and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had endeavoured in his remarks to defend them as quite consistent with the exigencies of the case. The Hon'ble Member's explanation had in no degree shaken his (MR. COCKERELL'S) conviction as to the monstrously inequitable character of these provisions, which he would describe as marked by a degree of partiality and one-sidedness which he believed to be without precedent in the annals of Indian legislation. He wished to be understood, however, in these remarks as not opposing the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee; but he had thought it right to state his views thus plainly in the hope that the provisions of the Bill on which he had specially commented would undergo such pruning and purging by the Select Committee to which it would be referred that the Indian Statute-book would not be tarnished by the admission to its pages of enactments conceived in a spirit

diametrically opposed to that sense of fairness and strict impartiality in dealing with the interests of all parties affected by it which had heretofore characterized the legislation of this Empire.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he did not wish to criticize in detail any of the provisions of this Bill, but he thought that the circumstances which had led to its being introduced were of such general prevalence throughout India that the mode in which they were to be treated in the Dekkhan might possibly form a precedent for their treatment in other parts of the country. He was not acquainted with the state of the revenue administration in Bombay, but he knew in the Panjáb there were many agriculturists and land-proprietors whose condition was very much the same as that described in the speech of the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill; there were parts of the country in the Panjáb, as doubtless there were in every Presidency, where the rainfall was uncertain and the crops precarious; yet in all those districts the Government had introduced its revenue system, which obliged the peasant-proprietor who had engaged for the revenue to pay a fixed sum at fixed times as Government revenue, and the Government had imposed the most stringent conditions with regard to the realization of its own demands. It seemed to him that too little attention had been paid to this cause, which must in a great degree have contributed, if it did not entirely originate, the difficulties of the Dekkhan raiyats in the part of the country to which this Bill was to be made applicable. The peasant-proprietor who had become indebted to a banker was still obliged to satisfy the Government demand in cash: to procure that cash he had again to resort to the money-lender, and, as the Government demand came upon him at the usual season of the year with regular recurrence, he was obliged to resort again and again to the money-lender in order to procure the cash wherewith to meet it. The Government in this Bill proposed to take very stringent measures to protect the raiyat from the demands of the money-lender; but the provisions of the Revenue-law for the realization of the Government demand had apparently been in no way altered. Every one knew the great stringency of those regulations, and it seemed to him unreasonable that, while we upheld them for the realization of our own revenue, we should make such alterations in the ordinary law in regard to private contracts. He thought it would have been more satisfactory if, before introducing this Bill, we had been told what measures the Bombay Government proposed to take in order to lighten the burden which the payment of the Government revenue demand imposed upon the peasant proprietor. He thought it desirable that, at the same time as measures of relief were afforded to the raiyat from his private creditor, the Government, which appeared as a public creditor of the raiyat, should also take measures to in some way lighten the pressure of its own demand—not perhaps by reduction of assessment, but by taking that assessment in some other way which would not impose upon the raiyat the burden of meeting all the risks of a scanty rainfall and a precarious crop, but would leave those risks on the Government itself, and relieve the peasant-proprietor, who had shown himself unfit to meet them. He thought there was considerable danger in altering the ordinary law of contract in the manner now proposed in this Bill in the case of agriculturists, unless Government itself took measures to relieve the burden which it had itself imposed upon them.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said:—"I shall vote for referring this Bill to a Select Committee, and I do not intend, either now or hereafter, to oppose it, so far as it carries out the express orders of the Secretary of State, that is to say, so far as it requires the Courts to enter into the merits of all money-claims by saukárs against Dekkhan raiyats, and forbids them to compel a raiyat to pay a saukár compound interest, or an amount of interest exceeding the principal sum lent; so far as it provides that the principle of the Presidency-towns Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21) shall be extended to the Dekkhan raiyats; that their land shall not be sold in execution, unless specially pledged by a bond duly registered; that the number of Courts with small-cause jurisdiction shall be increased, so that there

shall be at least one within reach of every raiyat's home; and that Courts of Conciliation shall be established.

"Those instructions have been accepted by the Government of India in its executive capacity, and I am not now going to raise any question as to the necessity or propriety of such acceptance. I may, however, remark that the Bill, so far as it requires the Courts to enter into the merits of money-claims, is simply declaratory of the existing law: so far as it provides a special law of insolvency, it is, to my mind, rendered unnecessary by the great extension which the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure has recently given to chapter XX of the Code—an extension of which the Secretary of State was not, and is not, fully aware; and, so far as it provides for multiplying Courts with small-cause jurisdiction, all that is really needed may be done by executive orders under section 3 of Act XI of 1865 and section 28 of Act XIV of 1869.

"The remarks with which I shall venture to trouble the Council have reference merely to the additions which the Bombay Government and the Hon'ble Mover have thought fit to make to the simple scheme recommended by the Secretary of State. It seems to me that, in framing a measure of which the policy is, to say the least, questionable, we should not go an inch beyond the instructions which the Indian Executive is bound to obey; and that we should all, whether we are ordinary Members or Additional Members of this Council, regard with the utmost jealousy accretions as to which the authors of the Bill have wilfully abstained from consulting the Bombay High Court Judges and other persons of judicial experience.

"The first of these accretions to which I shall call your attention is section 73:—

'No appeal shall lie from any decision or order in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act.'

"The effect of this section, coupled with section 3, will probably be the reverse of what is intended. It shuts out from appeal the decisions in almost all mortgage-suits. The object of doing so is, of course, to relieve indebted raiyats from expense and prolonged litigation. But, first, I am informed by Mr. Justice West that in the Bombay Presidency the Courts of first instance, in dealing with these suits, usually apply the harsh letter of the law in favour of the creditor. Relief is got from the higher Courts, in which modifications favourable to the raiyat are much more frequent than those in favour of the saukár. And, secondly, the useful power which the Appellate Court now possesses under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure of confirming the decision of the lower Court without sending or serving notice has in most cases rendered the cost of an appeal quite insignificant. The result of this part of the Bill will therefore be, on the whole, to place the indebted raiyat in a worse pecuniary position than he is in at present. As to cutting off all appeals in order to shorten litigation, the remedy will be worse than the disease. Let us remember that, in the absence of an appellate Court, the Judges of first instance will have no one (as Bentham says) 'to stand in awe of.' The errors arising from corruption, incapacity, laziness, precipitation, ignorance and love of arbitrary power, which are certain to be committed in these difficult land-suits, especially where the Judges are inexperienced and unaided by a Bar, will remain uncorrected and cause hardship and discontent. The barring of an appeal in cases of the small-cause type (suits for debts, damages or moveables not exceeding Rs. 500 in amount or value) may be justified, because, as a rule, those cases are simple and easy, and practically it is better, on the whole, for the community that in such cases the decision should be rapid than that it should be careful and correct. But mortgage-cases sometimes involve the investigation of difficult questions as to title, priorities, marshalling securities, contribution and rights of maintenance, and always the taking of complicated accounts. A Judge who does all this rapidly will simply scamp his work; and the power of calling for and revising his imperfect

records will, as I shall show, be a very inadequate substitute for an appeal—a remedy which, wherever wrong has been done, the appellant's interest urges him to apply.

"The effect of abolishing appeals should also be considered in connection with the rule as to *res judicata* (Code of Civil Procedure, section 13). It seems to me that great hardship may sometimes be caused by regarding (as we must, if the Bill is passed in its present form) the uncontrolled judgments of these subordinate Courts as conclusive on questions of title to land. We may, of course, insert a clause declaring that, for the purpose of section 13 of the Code, no Court trying a suit under this Bill shall be deemed, as regards the title to immoveable property in respect of which the suit is brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction. But, then, suitors would be exposed to the harassment of repeated litigation, which the rule as to *res judicata* has been framed to prevent.

"The power given by section 54 to the Special Judge to call for and examine the records of suits tried by Subordinate Judges is intended as a substitute for appeals. But, first, the records of cases tried by second class Subordinate Judges at Rs. 150 a month will, it is safe to say, generally be defective; and the Bill (section 11) expressly provides that in the bulk of cases (those of which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10 in amount or value) there need not be even a memorandum of the evidence. Under the Bill, therefore, the revising Judge will constantly have to exercise his jurisdiction on imperfect materials.

Secondly, the revising Judge, no matter how carefully he is selected and how highly he is paid, will be greatly inferior in learning, ability and experience to the Judges of the High Court, who now form the ultimate Court of appeal in the Presidency. The result will be that rights will be established all over the Dekkhan, founded on the Judge's crotchets and erroneous ideas of law, and the greatest confusion and hardship will result when these rights are upset (as they are sure, at last, to be) by the High Court or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"Thirdly, those records, if, as I suppose, they resemble the Bengálí *nathis*, will be masses of ill-written documents in a Native character and language which, it is safe to say, no revising Judge will have time or skill to decipher and translate. The business of revision will therefore practically be placed in the hands of the sarishtadárs, who are notoriously open to the saukárs' bribes; and here, again, the Bill will work to the injury rather than the benefit of the raiyat.

"Another mode in which it seems to me certain that the provisions of the Bill will be used to injure the raiyat is suggested by sections 45 and 46. Those sections provide that when the parties to a case before a Conciliator (who is intended to represent in India the French *Juge de Paix*) come to an agreement finally disposing of the matter, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed, and that the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides. The Bill then proceeds thus:—

'The Court which receives the agreement shall order it to be filed; *and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.*'

"It requires no power of divination to say how this provision will work. The saukár will say to the raiyat, who, we are told, is generally weak and apathetic: 'I will lend you the Rs. 50 for which you ask; you need not give me a mortgage, and you will thus not have to pay the Sarkár anything for stamps or registration-fees. We can arrange the matter thus. I shall apply to the Conciliator 'to effect an amicable settlement' between us, and you will come with me before him and agree to pay me Rs. 100 three months hence.' The wretched raiyat will have to do so, and the saukár, chuckling at the ease with which he twists a foolish law to his own advantage, will see the agreement taking effect as if it were a decree 'from which no appeal lies.'

"Chapter VIII, which requires all money-obligations executed by raiyats to be written by or before village registrars, also seems to me a specimen of

blundering benevolence. The chief result of this well-meant attempt to ensure the authenticity of documents will, I am certain, be to discourage the use of written agreements, and to force *oral* contracts on persons who would otherwise have expressed themselves in writing. I need hardly say that this is impolitic and contrary to one of the wisest aims of our recent legislation. If the scheme succeeds, it will also add greatly to the cost of all loans, such cost falling finally on the raiyats, who cannot pay their revenue without occasionally borrowing. But wherever saukárs are concerned the scheme is, I think, pretty sure to fail. The saukár will give up mortgages and written instruments altogether. He will say to the raiyat: 'I will lend you money at 60 per cent.; but mind, if you do not repay me on the day fixed, I shall never lend to you again, nor will any of my brother-saukárs.' The raiyat will borrow on the terms proposed, and his last state will be worse than his first.

"Section 69 declares that, in awarding costs in suits before Subordinate Judges in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 100 in amount or value, nothing shall be allowed, unless the Court is of opinion that professional assistance was necessary. This, I fear, will practically exclude pleaders from appearing in most of the difficult mortgage-cases cognizable by Subordinate Judges. Now, on this point I have only to say that the experience of India and of every other country in the world proves that an honest, learned and independent Bar is of the greatest advantage to the Judge in the trial of complicated cases. And if the Bombay pleaders are, as a rule, honest, learned and independent (as to which, not having the needful local knowledge, I offer no opinion), the exclusion of them will be a public calamity as well as an unmerited slur on an honourable profession. It may be true that some of them are dishonest and ignorant; but the arbitrary exclusion of the whole body from their proper functions will deprive the peccant members of all chance of improvement, render them discontented and dangerous, and compel them to earn their livelihood by all kinds of dishonourable practices. To draw the line at Rs. 100 or any other amount is absurd; for the difficulty of a mortgage-case does not vary directly as the amount involved. To give the Subordinate Judge power (as is done by section 69) to refuse any pleader's fees will obviously tend to excite suspicions of favouritism, whenever the Judge grants those fees, and to destroy that independence of the Bar which, for the sake of the Bench as well as the suitors, a wise Government ought to encourage. Lastly, if, as is probably the case, the legal profession in the Bombay Presidency is as influential as it is elsewhere, to make this powerful body of men bitterly hostile to the Bill seems to me the most certain mode of ensuring the failure of the experiment which it has been framed to try.

"The provisions which I have hitherto noticed are, in my opinion, unwise; but those to which I shall now ask the attention of the Council are grossly unjust and (if I may use the expression in India) unconstitutional. Both section 20 and section 49 are retrospective in their operation. They relate to decrees passed *before* the proposed Act will come into force, and the former section at least seriously interferes with the vested rights of the holders of such decrees. Section 20, paragraph 1, runs as follows:—

'When a decree has been passed, *whether before or after this Act comes into force*, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of *a portion of the same, and grant him a discharge from such* [sic] *balance*.'

Under this section, therefore, if a man (whether he be a saukár or not) has before the first of October, 1879, obtained a decree against a raiyat for Rs. 49, the Court, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against the raiyat, that he is unable to pay more than Rs. 48, but that he is quite able to pay that amount, may direct him to pay only *one* anna, and grant him a discharge from the balance. Surely such a provision was never before proposed for the consideration of a legislature! Section 49 declares that no application for execution of a decree passed before the proposed Act comes into force 'to which any agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed is a party' shall be entertained by

any Civil Court unless the decree-holder produces a certificate under section 48. When the judgment-debtor refuses (as he often will) to appear before the Conciliator, the decree-holder cannot execute his decree until the expiration of that incalculable space of time which the Bill describes as 'such period as the Conciliator thinks reasonable.' Section 30 is also retrospective. It runs as follows:—

'Whenever any moveable property of an insolvent is liable to be sold by a receiver under section 356 of the said Code, the Court may direct that it shall not be so sold, and may, after recording the opinions of two Assessors appointed by the Court in this behalf, determine the value of such property and direct the receiver to transfer it to any of the scheduled creditors who may be entitled to receive in the distribution under the said section 356 an amount equal to or greater than the value so determined; *and such creditor shall accept such property in full or partial liquidation (as the case may be) of the amount to which he is so entitled.*'

A creditor who before the first of October, 1879, has contracted to be paid in money may be compelled, under this wonderful section, to receive payment of his debt in old brass pots, or worn-out bullocks, or village-pigs, or anything else which he does not want and which he may be unable to sell. I believe that the Hon'ble Mover is the sole author of this section—at least I can find nothing about it in the letter from the Bombay Government. Remedial statutes may be retrospective when they only go to confirm rights already existing and add to the means of enforcing existing obligations. But sections like these, that disturb absolute vested rights against which there is no equity, are founded on unconstitutional principles, and I, for one, will never be a party to passing them into law."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"At this late hour I will detain the Council by a very few remarks. This Bill, which has been placed in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope by the Executive Government in consideration of his experience in the districts now in question and of the attention which he has given to the subject, is in a great measure based on a draft Bill which was sent up to the Government of India by the Bombay Government, and in the preparation of which Mr. Hope's aid and advice were made available. I have no doubt that, if the Bill had emanated entirely from the Executive Government of India, it would have assumed in some matters of detail a very different shape. There are several provisions in the Bill with which I, for one, am unable to agree; but, as regards the general scope of the Bill, apart from those particular provisions, I feel bound to say that I consider that a sufficient case has been made out for special legislation, and that I approve of certain leading principles which the Bill embodies. On the other hand, I think that there is great force in many of the remarks which my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes has made regarding the section which bars appeals in cases of claims founded on mortgages. I personally entertain very little doubt that, when the Bill has undergone that examination and sifting which it will undergo at the hands of the High Court of Bombay and of other judicial authorities, and when it has been examined and revised by the Select Committee, that section will, if it does not entirely disappear, be very materially modified. In all that Mr. Stokes has said on the subject of those provisions of the Bill which provide for supervision and inspection in lieu of appeals I entirely concur. I may also say that I agree with my hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell in thinking that several of the insolvency provisions are exceedingly questionable. My impression is that it will be found that the insolvency-law which we hope to see enacted in the course of a few days in the Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure will be found sufficient for the particular districts which are dealt with in the project of law now before us, as well as for the rest of India. However, I think it was only right that, looking to the circumstances under which the Bill has been framed, we should send it forth for criticism and examination, not exactly in the shape in which we, looking at the question from our point of view and not from the local point of view, might be disposed to regard it, but that we should pay very great deference to the suggestions made by the Local Government, and afford every opportunity for those suggestions being examined and criticised in the Presidency to which the Bill refers.

"There are one or two points in connection with the address which was delivered by the Mover of the Bill on which I should wish to say a few words.

The full and exhaustive, and, I am bound to say, very interesting and suggestive, address to which we have listened this morning shows that the Hon'ble Member has exhausted every source of information which was available to him. It shows that he has carefully studied the Report of the Commission which has led to this project of law, and the correspondence which during a long series of years has passed on the particular subject to which this project of law refers, and on other subjects cognate to it. Naturally, in the Hon'ble Member's address a great deal was taken from the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. From that report he was able to adduce a great deal of evidence in support of the views which he individually entertains. But it struck me that on one or two points on which, as I read the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission, the opinions expressed by the members of that Commission seemed to differ from those entertained by the Hon'ble Member, he failed to give us the benefit of the observations which are to be found in the Commission's Report.

"I do not think that the tone in which the Hon'ble Member expressed himself with regard to the character of the saukárs in the Dekkhan districts is by any means fully supported by the text of the Commission's Report. The Hon'ble Member used the expression 'usurious money-lenders.' He said many other things which, as his address was read rapidly, I cannot repeat *verbatim*, but which gave me the impression that he regards the money-lenders of the Dekkhan districts as a class, with scarcely an exception, of usurious and rapacious men—a class of men who make enormous and extravagant profits at the expense of the ignorant raiyat, and a class against whom it is desirable that the Government should direct very stringent legislation.

"Now, it seems to me that this is not the view held by the members of the Commission. On the contrary, I find it expressly stated, in the 85th paragraph of their report, that 'on the whole there is no reason to believe that the saukárs dealing with the agricultural classes make higher profits than are warranted by the nature of their business, which is always precarious and unpopular—occasionally, as we have seen, dangerous.' There are other passages in the report on which I cannot lay my hand at this moment which convey to my mind a similar impression; and I think it would be wrong that this Bill should go forth to the public or to the people of the districts which it will affect with the impression that the Government of India entertain in regard to this particular class of the community—a class more or less intelligent, which is really very useful, and the existence of which in the circumstances of the country is an absolute necessity—views such as those which appear to be entertained by the Mover of the Bill. I have no doubt that among this class, as among other classes of money-lenders in other parts of the world, there are many black sheep, and that here, as elsewhere, there are instances of gross extortion and rapacity; but I do not for a moment believe that the case is nearly so bad—that the class, as a class, is so extortionate and such a curse to society—as might be inferred from some of the expressions used in the Hon'ble Member's address; such expressions, for instance, as that 'money is lent designedly to render the raiyat a bond slave'; or that 'fraud by the creditor is, in India, the only thing to be guarded against.'

"On another point it appears to me that the remarks of the Hon'ble Member are not borne out by the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. I refer to the alleged technicality of the procedure of our Courts. Nor do I think that those remarks are borne out by the actual facts of the case.

"In the 116th paragraph of the Report of the Commission I find it stated that 'upon these and similar statements the first remark we have to make is that it is a mistake to suppose that Courts in India are bound only to administer law in the strict sense in which the term is here used. They are distinctly Courts 'of equity and good conscience' as well as of law. Secondly, it is certain that the laws of this country, as, for instance, the Contract Act, the Evidence Act and the Civil Procedure Code, are as little open to the charge of technicality as any laws can possibly be.'

"I listened with great attention and with great interest to the speech of our hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Native Member of this Council, and the only Native Member present. One of the observations made by him

which particularly struck me, was that in which he expressed his opinion as to the expediency of prohibiting in this Bill the appointment of revenue or police officers as Conciliators. I agree in every word which the Hon'ble Member said on this point; and I trust that in this respect the Bill will be amended by the Select Committee. On the other hand, I do not agree in all that the Hon'ble Member said in regard to the Limitation-law. The alteration of the Limitation-law for these districts, and I should think for the country generally, in the direction in which it is proposed to alter it in this Bill seems to me to rest on very substantial grounds.

"There was one remark made by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes at the commencement of his speech in regard to the scope of the Bill, with reference to the instructions which we have received from the Secretary of State, with which, if I understood him correctly, I am unable to concur. I do not conceive that this Government is either positively bound to enact every provision which was recommended in the despatch of the Secretary of State, or that it is debarred from going beyond those provisions, if, on full consideration, it appears to us that the main object which the Secretary of State had in view will be advanced by our enacting additional provisions which were not contemplated by him. Everything that the Secretary of State has written on the subject of this Bill, as well as on all other subjects, whether relating to executive or legislative matters, is entitled to the most careful and respectful attention of the Council of the Governor General. But it does not appear to me that in such a case as this, or indeed in any case, the Government of India is precluded from deviating from the letter of those instructions; or, at all events, from urging their reconsideration, if such a course should be deemed necessary. I conceive that it is quite open to us, if any of the provisions recommended by the Secretary of State to be inserted in a project of law appear to us to be either inexpedient or impracticable or inadequate, to make such alterations or additions as we deem to be required.

"It only remains for me to advert to the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—remarks for which I think the Government and this Council are very much indebted to His Honour—because it is very desirable that it should be known to the public generally, and to the community which will be affected by this Bill, that the question raised by the Lieutenant-Governor has not been overlooked by the Government of India; that, on the contrary, the view which is entertained by the Government of India on that particular question is, I may say, entirely in accordance with the opinion expressed by Mr. Egerton. With the permission of your Lordship, I will read the concluding paragraph of the letter which was addressed to the Government of Bombay previous to the preparation of the draft Bill, which, as I have said, formed the basis of the Bill now before the Council. After making various observations, which form the subject of fifteen paragraphs of the letter, in regard to the general scope and tenour of the projected legislation, the Government of India expressed themselves as follows on the particular point to which the Lieutenant-Governor alluded:—

'There is one point, however, which, although it may positively not involve legislation, appears to the Governor General in Council to demand further consideration from the Bombay Government, namely, *the possibility of adapting the assessment of the land-revenue to the variations in the season*. This question is discussed in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Government letter of the 6th April, 1877. The Governor General in Council fully agrees in the view that, in ordinary cases and where the land-revenue is moderate, it would not be good, either for the raiyats or for the public treasury, that the land-revenue demand should fluctuate. But the system which is best for districts enjoying an ordinarily regular rainfall may not be the best for the arid tract of the Central Dekkhan, where (it is said that) a good rainfall comes only once in three years. In view of the very great fall of prices and the vicissitudes of season in the Dekkhan during the last few years, it would be desirable that the present Government of Bombay should consider whether the recent (1873—75) revisions of the revenue have given sufficient relief from an assessment which was based, in part, on an unduly high estimate of the normal value of field produce in the Dekkhan. And, further, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to consider whether in these four districts, or in parts of them, it would not be wise to have *a varying scale of revenue* demand to be applied in unfavourable seasons, whereby the normal assessment might be reduced by a certain percentage over an entire district, or division of a district, in the event of a failure of rain or other cause of serious damage to the crops.'

"These instructions expressly refer only to the four districts included in the scope of this Bill; but I quite agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that they are instructions which are probably very applicable to many other districts, not only in Bombay, but in other Provinces in other parts of the Empire. And I may mention that at this moment, and for some time past, the expediency of applying such a system to another district in another part of India—I refer to the district of Jhánsi—is, and has been, under the consideration of the Executive Government."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT here adjourned the debate to the following day, and the remainder of the business was proceeded with.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872. He said that the eighth section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 empowered a Magistrate, when any person was charged with having committed an offence abroad, to issue a warrant of arrest in anticipation of a request being made for extradition by the State within whose limits the offence had been committed. Sections 19 and 20 of Act VII of 1854 contained similar provisions; but they were omitted in Act XI of 1872, the present Extradition Act, which consolidated and amended the existing law on the subject. It was, he believed, supposed by the framers of that Act that the matter was sufficiently provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 157. But that section seemed limited to the case of offenders whom some Court in British India would have jurisdiction to try, and would therefore not cover the case of a foreigner who had committed an offence at some place beyond the limits of British India. Section 194 of the Code was equally inapplicable. Certain recent cases in which subjects of the Nizam had stolen bullocks and committed other offences in the Nizam's territory, and then taken refuge in British India, had shown that some such provisions as those of Act VII of 1854, sections 19 and 20, were still required to prevent failures of justice. The present Bill, which had been prepared to meet this want, practically re-enacted, with certain unimportant modifications, what was the law in India up to the year 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871. He said that section 3 of the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, prohibited the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta from raising money on the security of their funds and the property vested in them, except in the manner provided by that Act; and, as the prohibition was imposed by an Act of the Governor General in Council, it was one from which the local legislature could not relieve those bodies. This had been found to lead to some inconvenience. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were exempted from the prohibition in question; and there appeared to be no reason why the Commissioners or Trustees of the Ports of Calcutta and Bombay, and any similar body which might hereafter be created at Madras, should not likewise be relieved from it. The main object of the present Bill was to provide such relief; but the opportunity had been taken to re-enact the Local Public Works Loan Act with a view to removing certain difficulties of construction which had presented themselves in the working of it and to making the Act express in clearer terms what was understood to have been the intention of its framers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill and read the clause exempting from its provisions the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and any similar body that might hereafter be created at Madras.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The matter was one of much urgency, as the Bombay Government and legislature desired to confer borrowing powers at once on the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and this could not be legally done unless and until the present Bill was passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th July, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 17th July, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 10th July, 1879, was adjourned to Thursday, the 17th July, 1879.

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

The Council assembled at Government House on Friday, the 18th July, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"My Lord, in the very few remarks which I wish to offer on the resumption of this important debate I have

no desire to question the propriety of the free and impartial criticisms which have passed upon many details of the Bill before the Council, but would prefer to confine myself to the general aspects of the measure; because I think, from the tendency of many of the observations which we heard yesterday, it would seem as if we were losing sight of the main principles which we wish to maintain, and of the causes which have led to the interference of the Government in a matter which, if special reasons did not exist, it would have been right to leave to the ordinary laws and procedure of our Civil Courts. For my own part, I take no exception to the severity of those criticisms; for I think when a case of such grave and far-reaching importance, and one which has occupied the attention of Government for many years, comes before the Legislature of the Supreme Government, it is necessary and desirable, and not incompatible with an earnest desire for an effective solution of long-standing and serious difficulties, that there should be the most unqualified freedom of debate. I think it right to express this opinion very decidedly, because, obviously, we are not dealing with a sudden emergency of the immediate past, nor with a question in which unanimity of opinion has always existed as to the relief to be afforded, but one the magnitude of which has claimed the close attention of successive administrators in the single Presidency affected by the Bill, and for the remedy of which innumerable proposals have been put forward by the most experienced officers upon whom it has devolved to consider the matter. In confirmation of this view, I would refer the Council to the single page at the beginning of the second volume of the Commission's Report, from which it will be seen that this complicated question of the Dekkhan raiyats' indebtedness and troubles has since 1843-44 been continuously before the Local Government; and in the *précis* of correspondence on the remedial measures from time to time under notice, we find the recommendations of the Bombay Government in 1844; suggestions by the Chief Justice in 1863; proposals by Captain Wingate in 1852; by Mr. Fraser Tytler in 1859; by the Hon'ble Mr. West's pamphlet in 1872, and by Mr. Pedder's report about the same year. Even of these it is said that the summary covers but a fractional part of the recommendations with which the Bombay records abound.

"With such facts before us, it is inconceivable, in the first place, that any single measure, and that referring chiefly to the procedure of the Courts, should provide the complete cure of evils of such great intensity and arising from such a vast variety and combination of causes; and, secondly, it is impossible that, constituted as this Council is and representing the different experiences of different parts of the Indian Empire, even that single measure, framed on exceptional lines for a special object and to be tentatively applied, should not elicit a diversity of opinion on many of its details. For myself, therefore, I may say that, while I listened with the greatest interest to the speeches of Hon'ble Members objecting to detached provisions of the Bill, and value their contributions so far as they demand a careful scrutiny of the impugned sections, I maintain still the necessity which is imposed upon us as the Government of the country to support the leading principles on which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would propose to legislate. At this stage—the second reading, if I may so call it, of the Bill—it would have been open to any Member, as I understand the rules, to attack the principles of the measure and to oppose its reference to a Select Committee. I am glad that no such course has been taken. It seems to me that, having regard to the time and labour which preceded its introduction—to the urgent request of the Local Government for such a law—and to the correspondence which has passed with the Secretary of State, it would have been unreasonable to have done so. And if in some of its features it still appears open to objection, I would remind the Council that the Bill has still to go to the Bombay Government for reconsideration, with a request that it may be submitted to the learned Judges of the High Court of that Presidency, and that, when their views upon the measure have been received (and I have no doubt their attention will be directed to all the points of difference which this discussion has brought out), it has afterwards to undergo a detailed revision by the Select Committee here. There is thus ample security that no hurried or imperfect project of law will issue from this Council.

"I take it that the general view in which we may regard the position of the question, so far as this Bill is concerned, is that, upon the evidence adduced by the Commission, which gives no uncertain sound in the matter, the districts of the Dekkhan, with an impoverished and ignorant population, are suffering from our having imported into them laws and institutions suited only to an advanced and educated community; and that, where the people are not educated and not prepared for an elaborate and technical procedure in the administration of the law, we are bound to introduce for their benefit some simpler form for the adjustment of their numerous disputes. I share in no way the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Member from Bombay as to the character and effect of the regular civil code procedure upon the country. Though I do not remember his exact words and am unable at this moment to refer to his speech, I think I am not incorrect in stating that he looks upon the 650 sections of the Civil Procedure Code as a burden too heavy to be borne by India, and as a curse from which it should be relieved. It requires no words from me to rebut such radical sentiments; but, if the Hon'ble Member considers that his present scheme of procedure in civil actions between creditors and debtors is a model for general imitation, or is capable of extension to all classes of the people and to all parts of the country, I am sure not only that he will be disappointed in his expectations, but that most people will rejoice at his disappointment. On the exceptional grounds that we are in the presence of a great calamity, I am prepared to support this Bill. That calamity in the Dekkhan is due in part to the caprices of climate and to the natural evils to which all Indian agriculture is exposed, and which no Government action could prevent or anticipate. But, so far as it is in our power to help, by the establishment of special courts, by an increase in the number of the Judges, and by the substitution of less complex rules and laws of procedure, in the settlement of difficulties for which, in an embittered social condition especially, our present law is unsuited or inadequate, I have accepted this measure as a tentative proposal for the relief of the emergency. In that character I am ready to support it as desirable for the present need; and in that character I am prepared to favour any reasonable amendments when they come before us for later consideration.

"At the same time, My Lord, I think we must all feel that, however necessary and urgent this present measure of legislative reform is, it is but a small instalment of the remedies which the disorder demands. We have to deal with a case of poverty, ignorance and indebtedness among the people prevalent in these districts for a long series of years, dating, I believe in some parts, to a period antecedent to our advent as rulers; and a heavy responsibility rests upon the Local Government to meet the claims of the case by liberal administrative arrangements. The country possibly needs the introduction of a system of canal irrigation, and it certainly will not suffer by the extension of its schools and the improvement of those which are already in existence. I hope the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be attracted also to the remarks of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb as to inflexible terms under which the Government revenue is realized; and, though the difficulties of that problem are great in the presence of what I believe to be generally a light assessment, the attempt to solve that problem and the caution necessary at the revision of settlements in the matter of the enhancement of the land-revenue will receive, I am satisfied, the consideration which the great importance of the subject demands at the hands of the Bombay Government."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"I hope I shall not detain the Council for any length of time to-day, but I do not like to remain altogether silent when a subject of such importance is under discussion. The subject, although, no doubt, it now comes before the Council in an extreme and aggravated shape, is one which has occupied the minds of Indian statesmen for a very long time past.

"I myself have repeatedly had to take part in discussions which have virtually been identical with those in which we are now engaged, and my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope did me the honour to quote opinions which I expressed some

twenty years ago. Consequently, whatever may be the value of my 'prophetic strain' in judging what the effect of this measure may be, I may at any rate claim the qualification of 'old experience.'

"I may say, in the first place, that I think the Government and the public are greatly indebted to Mr. Hope for the able and interesting account which he gave to us yesterday of the unfortunate condition of these districts of the Dekkhan and for the Bill which the Bombay Government has prepared in communication with him; and I think that we are the more indebted to Mr. Hope for the great care that he has given to this question: and this Bill is the more important because, unfortunately, a great deal that has been said is true, not only of the Dekkhan, but of many other parts of India also. I think my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin could tell us very nearly as lamentable a story about the state of Jhánsi as Mr. Hope has told us regarding the Dekkhan; and I am afraid others could tell us equally lamentable stories about some other parts of India. These of course are, nevertheless, extreme and exceptional cases; for, taking India as a whole, it is, beyond a doubt, a happy and a prosperous country. Nevertheless, much that we have been told of the state of the Dekkhan is more or less true of the peasantry in some other provinces, and, therefore, although the problems now before us possess special local urgency, they have also a more general interest, and I think there can be no doubt that the success or failure of the experiment which we are now about to try may have results which will extend far beyond the limits of the Dekkhan.

"My Lord, I do not propose to criticise any of the details of this Bill, and there is a good deal in it which I, for my part, do not feel competent to criticise; for there is much in it which requires local knowledge, without the possession of which no useful opinion can, in my opinion, be given. While the Government of India is entirely responsible for the general principles on which this Bill is based, and while the Executive Government has been unanimous in accepting those principles, which have been most fully and most carefully considered, the Bill is in its details essentially a local Bill; and, in judging of these details, I think that local opinion must to a very great extent guide us. The discussion of yesterday shows, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson has justly observed, that in regard to the details of the Bill there will be a very great diversity of opinion; but I agree with Mr. Thompson in the satisfaction he expressed that nothing that was said yesterday, so far as I can judge, touches really the main principles on which the Bill is based. The matters referred to yesterday are, after all, all, or nearly all, matters of detail, which, until they are fought out and decided in the ordinary way by a majority of this Council, we must be content to differ about.

"No one has denied the necessity for special legislation to meet the great evils which have been described. We desire to give to every man the means of cheap and speedy justice near his own home: and cheap and speedy justice means the simplest possible procedure of the Courts, and we desire that these Courts should be Courts of equity in the broadest sense, doing simple justice between man and man, and creditor and debtor alike. We desire also, further, that every effort should be made to bring about amicable agreements without imposing upon debtors and creditors the necessity of going into Court at all by the establishment in some form or other of Courts of Conciliation.

"Speaking of justice to creditors, I may say that I think that justice has hardly been done to Mr. Hope by some of the remarks which have been made in criticism of his speech of yesterday.

"I do not understand that Mr. Hope made any such general attack upon the creditors as has been attributed to him. I understood him to recognise in the clearest way that the money-lender is an essential element in the agricultural system of the Dekkhan and of India; and he quite admitted that protection and security for the creditors were as necessary as protection for the debtors.

"It would be a great misfortune and mistake if people were to suppose that the Government approved the idea of a crusade against the money-lenders. Money-lenders are obviously as necessary to the Indian agriculturist as the seed which he sows, or as the rain which falls from heaven to water his fields. Agriculture without them would probably be impossible; but, while I believe this of the money-lenders, and have no doubt it is quite true that vast numbers of them—I hope I may say the great majority of them—are honest and honourable men, it seems to me that it is impossible to ignore the vast amount of evidence which exists in proof that there are still very many of them who deserve a different character, and that this section of the money-lending class is so numerous that it has become absolutely necessary to give to the debtor some better protection against it than is now available. In regard to these questions between creditor and debtor, there have always been two great parties; and it is inevitable that the old discussions on this subject should again be entered into in regard to the Bill now before the Council. With reference to this question, I should like, with your Excellency's permission, to read to the Council a passage from the admirable speech made by Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the 28th March, 1877, on the Code of Civil Procedure. It appears to me entirely applicable to the present case, and I think that it serves excellently to illustrate the principles upon which we are now proposing to legislate. Sir Arthur Hobhouse said:—

'I will try to show what seem to me to be the broad differences of opinion between the opposing parties.

I may be wrong, and I hardly suppose that our opponents will accept my view of what is necessary to make their position a sound one; but it seems to me that they cannot support their objections without first making good two propositions. The first of these is that, when a man has made a contract with another man, he is entitled to call upon the supreme forces of society to step in and enforce his contract in every jot and tittle, and that without allowing to society any moderating influence over the contract, unless, perhaps, it can be shown to be grounded in fraud. The second proposition is that a contract by A to pay B a hundred rupees is a contract by A to strip himself of every shred of property that he possesses in order to make good that hundred rupees.

Now, both these propositions seem to be exaggerations of principles which, if stated with their due qualifications, most people will be ready to accept. Of the first proposition, I should say that is a most sound and important principle that people should be held to the substantial performance of their contracts. But I should add that, if the rigid and extreme performance of contracts is found to produce misery and disorder, then society, which is called in to enforce these contracts, should exercise some moderating influence over them, and that such a duty is the more imperative in proportion to the helplessness of the debtor class. Of the second proposition, I should say that a contract to pay a sum of money seems to me quite a different thing from a contract that the borrower shall strip himself of all the property that he has for the support of himself and his family in order to pay that money. It may be argued that, in order to enforce a contract to pay money, it is the duty of society to step in and strip the borrower naked. But I do not see how it is even arguable that, if such a process takes place, the creditor does not get something outside the terms of his contract. If he does, terms may be reasonably imposed upon him in return, such as are found necessary for the peace and welfare of society.

How far society should step in and insist upon some moderation as the price of its assistance is a question of detail which has to be solved in every age and in every country. But it seems to me that all laws intended for the protection of debtors on terms short of the payment of the whole debt—laws of bankruptcy, laws for the exemption of property from execution—are founded on the view I take of the duties and interests of society.'

"The principle thus laid down by Sir Arthur Hobhouse is, I think, the basis of our proposed legislation now. Those 'duties and interests of society' of which Sir Arthur Hobhouse spoke require most urgently that we should interfere in the districts of the Dekkhan between creditors and debtors. We shall hurt no honest, honourable and reasonable creditors; and, if this legislation and other measures of relief should be successful and happier times should come round, I for my part shall not think it a matter of regret if the dishonest and rapacious money-lender finds no means to recover his ill-gotten gains, and if, after all the claims of justice to all parties have been met, he is left to lament, like Sganarelle,—

'tout le monde est content; il n'y a que moi seul de malheureux. Mes gages, mes gages, mes gages!'

"There is only one other point to which I wish to refer. I entirely agree with my hon'ble friends the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Thompson with regard to the extreme importance of sparing no administrative efforts to improve the revenue system in such a way that the pressure of the Government

demand upon the land may be lightened. This problem has to be solved not only in Bombay but throughout nearly the whole of India.

"There can be no doubt that the demand of the Government is almost everywhere moderate. Mr. Hope has assured us that in the districts of the Dekkhan in particular there can be no doubt of its moderation.

"In other parts of India with which I myself am acquainted, I know that the same is true, and that our revenue demand is far lighter than that ever imposed by any Native ruler. Nevertheless, it is equally true that this demand upon the land falls not infrequently in bad seasons with extreme severity. It is not that the assessment is too heavy, but that the procedure under which it is levied is too rigid. I cannot doubt that means will be found—although they unfortunately have not been found up to the present time—to combine complete and proper security for the recovery of the Government demand upon the land with some greater leniency to the peasant-proprietors, who, from no fault of their own, but from misfortune of season, cannot meet their engagements to the State. Bombay has now for its Governor a great administrator: if he can initiate measures in the direction to which I have now been referring, he will do a greater service to the country than any which this Council can accomplish by this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"I am glad to find that the main principles of the Bill, which have, as I was already aware, the approval of the Executive Government, are also, I think I may venture to say, accepted by this Council, and that my task is confined to replying upon what are, by comparison, matters of detail.

"In the first place, it was suggested by the Hon'ble the Law Member that chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, as amended in the Bill presented yesterday, would meet all the wants of our Dekkhan districts in respect of insolvency. But I must altogether demur to accepting it as sufficient or suitable for that purpose. The objections to the law, even when amended by the Bill, which I stated yesterday need not be repeated; but I may add to them that the provision for granting a discharge when an insolvent has paid one-third of the scheduled debts, which has been imported from the Presidency Insolvency Act, seems to me false in principle, and likely to work unreasonably in practice, sometimes giving the creditor less than might be recovered for him, and sometimes pressing harshly on the debtor. It has, moreover, been discarded from bankruptcy legislation in England. I admit that by the Bill in question an advance has been made; but an advance somewhat haphazard, tentative and restricted by the difficulty as to insufficiency of Courts, &c., which, as I said yesterday, has hitherto prevented this Council from going even so far as is now ventured on. Finally, one thing which that amended chapter does *not* do is, singularly enough, the very thing which has been represented in the official correspondence, and is indicated in the Secretary of State's despatch, as urgently required—namely, the allowing a debtor to apply for declaration of insolvency, though no process has issued against him.

"Another remark of the Hon'ble Law Member was that it would be sufficient, as to jurisdiction of the Courts, if small-cause-court powers were conferred on all of them. But it seems to me that the only course open to us consistent with common sense is that the Courts should have power to deal with all the sorts of cases in which raiyats are ordinarily involved. That such cases must very frequently compriso mortgages is clear from the fact ascertained by the Commission, as I said yesterday, that in the villages in Puna tested by them two-thirds of the indebted raiyats' land was mortgaged. To provide Courts professing to deal with raiyats' difficulties but unable to touch, perhaps, one-half of the cases in which raiyats are concerned would be a half-measure, from which no good results could be expected.

"The next question raised is that of appeals, for which the Hon'ble Law Member considers the revision provided for by the Bill an inadequate substitute. Here I may point out that the Bill goes farther in caution than even the suggestions of the Secretary of State. His Lordship says, in the quotation which I read yesterday: 'I am inclined to think that summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all Civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' But the Bill provides the safeguard of a thorough supervision. It is a misapprehension to suppose, as I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell to do, that the supervising agency will be a special one. It will be merely a strengthening of the regular staff for the purpose of thoroughly carrying out section 9 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1869), which runs thus:—

'The District Judge shall have general control over all the Civil Courts and their establishments within the district, and it shall be his duty to inspect, or to cause one of his assistants to inspect, the proceedings of all the Courts subordinate to him, and to give such directions,' &c.

"The officers appointed will be members of the regular judicial department subordinate to the High Court: they will work the law subject to its general control: the Local Government will have no special jurisdiction over them, and will be unable to make them, as the Hon'ble Member apprehends, a machine for carrying out the policy of the day.

"As to the merits of allowing appeals, compared with a system of revision, I would point out that by the former from three to four per cent. of the cases tried are brought before the Courts, while by the latter the proportion is probably not less than from fifty to sixty per cent. Moreover, the cases which come up in appeal are often not those which deserve to come. Many a man who has a good case cannot afford to appeal: many a man with money needlessly drags his opponent through all the appellate Courts. As an illustration of the persistency of monied litigants, I may mention that I have heard that Sir Barnes Peacock, with reference to the petty appeals, about Rs. 5 sometimes, by which the High Court was troubled, remarked that it would be more economical for Government to pay the amount of the appeals than to keep up Judges and establishments to hear them. Again, the Hon'ble Law Member has said, as an objection to revision, that the record called for will be inaccurate, incomplete and in the vernacular. As to inaccuracy and incompleteness, the objection, if good at all, applies just as much to appeals as to revision. As to the third point, I feel it my duty to repudiate, on behalf of the Bombay Civil Service, of which I have the honour to be a member, the suggestion that they are unable to deal with cases in the vernacular. Again, the Subordinate Judges will not be inexperienced, as the Hon'ble Member supposes. It is true that twelve new men will be appointed; but they will be added, as stated in the official letter from Bombay, to the list of Subordinate Judges for the whole Presidency: and I cannot doubt that the Executive Government will place men of experience, drawn from other districts, in charge of the newly-opened Courts.

"In favour of the retention of appeals, much stress has been laid on the mortgage-cases, which are said to be intricate, involving difficult questions of account. But this is a misapprehension. Mortgage-cases in which raiyats are concerned are not necessarily intricate, and do not involve more accounts than simple money-cases. This can easily be seen by reference to the actual cases of raiyats, of which a large number are given in full detail in the Appendices to the Commission's Report. If a raiyat owes money, there is an account of it—possibly long and intricate; but it is no more so when he happens to have pledged his land as security for the debt than when he has not. Mortgage-cases are usually only difficult if they happen to involve questions of priorities and the like, or there are several creditors."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT enquired whether there might not be questions of title.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE replied:—"Under the Bombay revenue system the name of the owner of every field is entered in the Government books. It would only be in most rare instances that the man whose name appeared was not the real owner; and so questions of title are not likely to give trouble.

"I may mention to the Council," the Hon'ble MR. HOPE continued, "that, as regards this question of appeals, contrasted with revision, I happen to have had a very considerable experience—if not actually in civil cases, still in criminal ones, which for this purpose come to the same thing. I was once for a long

time Magistrate and Collector of a district so large that appeals lay to me from the decisions of twenty-nine Subordinate Magistrates; and the cases they tried, which came up to me, and of which it was my duty regularly to examine a large proportion, sometimes reached five hundred in the month. My experience was that all the serious abuses and irregularities came to light in the examination and revision: scarcely anything ever came out in appeal. After all, however, the would-be appellant is deprived of nothing by the proposed substitution of inspection and revision; for he can draw attention to his case by petition, and practically get it dealt with just as he can now. If, as the Hon'ble Law Member says, appellate Courts are less harsh than the Courts of first instance, there is nothing to prevent the revising Judge from showing leniency too: if appellate Courts often confirm decisions on mere perusal of the record, his inspection may have the same effect.

"The Hon'ble Law Member has next expressed his fears that section 46, about agreements before Conciliators, and also the registration-provisions, may be defeated by collusion and fraud. As to agreements, of which he seems to think their having the force of a decree the objectionable feature, I would point out that the case is analogous to that of awards filed under section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code, which have the force of a decree too. The objections, if there be any, to the one must apply equally to the other. As to both the agreements and the registration, I would repeat my observation of yesterday, that the same objection as to being open to fraud may be made to many other good laws. The Registration Act may, as the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad has said, be easily defeated by one party to a deed returning to the other at home the consideration which they have paid and received before the registrar. The Stamp-laws are constantly evaded by the re-use of spoiled stamps, &c., and the Coinage-laws do not prevent the circulation of false money. Yet we do not think it necessary on this account to abolish registration, stamps and our coinage. The Bill will help those who help themselves: if any persons prefer collusive evasion of it, they will suffer accordingly, and rightly so.

"I will now notice the objections of the Hon'ble Law Member and Mr. Cockerell to certain details of the Insolvency chapter. First, as to the power given to the Court to admit as an insolvent a person found to be so, and to give him a discharge, both Hon'ble Members seem to me to be, if I may say so in all courtesy, still under that confusion of ideas between the fact of insolvency and the conduct of the insolvent which I referred to in my speech of yesterday. If a man is really insolvent, it is perfectly futile to call him anything else. If a man cannot pay more than one anna—to take the Hon'ble Law Member's illustration,—the Court may *now*, under section 358 of the Code, let him off the whole balance, so that the Bill makes no change of principle whatever. Secondly, it is complained that section 20 is retrospective. But so is the present law; and so will be the new Civil Procedure Bill, which I hope we shall pass at our next sitting. If a man, the day after that Bill is passed, applies and is declared an insolvent, all the old decrees against him may be wiped out when he has paid only one-third of their amount, and after twelve years, whether he has paid even that much or not. Thirdly, as to imprisonment and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell's objections to the reduction, by section 35 of the Bill, of the power of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code to imprison debtors up to one year for fraud, I have as great a hatred of 'proved rascality' as any one else. But I consider the power given by the Code a most arbitrary and oppressive one. So far from the rascality being really 'proved,' the Judge is practically allowed simply to say, at the end of the proceedings—'I think the insolvent's conduct very disreputable: he is no doubt a rascal'; and thereupon, without any specific charge, or hearing him in his defence, or even recording a judgment, to send him off to jail for a twelve month. In the Bill this power is, in the case of Subordinate Judges, reduced nearer to what officers of their rank and emoluments would exercise if they were Magistrates. It is essential to note, however, that the Court has always the alternative, under section 359, of sending the insolvent to a Magistrate. Before him, and not in any Civil Court, all serious rascality ought to be dealt with; and I hope it will be.

"To section 30, exception has been taken by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad, Mr. Cockerell and the Law Member. The latter, after expressing his objections, concluded with some warmth by affirming his belief that I was the 'sole author' of the section, and giving as his reason for this belief that he 'did not remember anything about it in the Bombay letter.' If he attributes to me everything which is not mentioned in that letter, I presume that, by parity of reasoning, he acquits me of responsibility for everything he does not like which is, and I feel grateful for the relief accordingly. I must, however, protest against any such attempt to individualise the authorship of any particular parts of the Bill. The Hon'ble Member is well aware that the measure now before us is no private Bill; that it emanated from the Bombay Government; that, after modifications thought suitable, it is presented to this Council by the order, sanction and authority of the Government of India, and that I am officially charged with the duty of doing justice to it, irrespective of my personal convictions. I think the Hon'ble Member would have shown more generosity if he had abstained from the remark he has made, and if he had evinced some sympathy for, and desire to render less onerous, the difficult and delicate task I have to perform, instead of endeavouring to fix on me personally the odium of what he seems to consider one of the most obnoxious features of the Bill.

"Turning from this personal question—on which I entered with reluctance, and only from a sense of what was due to myself and to the Government—to the subject-matter of section 30, I find that making over moveable property at a valuation to a creditor is considered unfair; and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell has enforced his objections by an illustration about a pig. Now it so happens that this provision is a very old and well-established one in English law, in execution of writs of *elegit*, which is thus described in a well-known text-book:—

'The sheriff is bound upon receipt of the *elegit* to empannel a jury, who are to enquire of all the goods and chattels of the debtor and appraise the same, and also to enquire as to his lands and tenements and their value. After inquisition had, the sheriff delivers to the execution-creditor all the goods and chattels of the debtor (except his oxen and beasts of the plough) at the value set upon them by the jury: if they be insufficient, he delivers also execution of the lands, and he then returns the writ,' &c.

"Between this English law and our Bill, however, there is this essential difference, that, whereas by the latter it is optional with the Court to use the power regarding any particular articles of property, or not at all, by the latter the action of the sheriff is unavoidable and compulsory. Whenever the Hon'ble Law Member returns, as in due time I hope he will, in health and honour to his native land, he will be liable, in the event of his having to resort to legal proceedings to recover money due to him, to have forced on him, at a valuation fixed by a jury, his debtor's goods and chattels—pig and all!

"With regard to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's remarks, I am glad to thank him for the kindly expressions of appreciation which fell from him, and to add my satisfaction that he found in my speech nothing to comment on more serious than what seemed to him the one-sidedness of my description of the money-lender. But I have every confidence that, when he is able to study my remarks in print at leisure, he will agree that I have done the money-lender full justice. It is no doubt difficult to catch the general scope, or even the exact words, of a long and rapidly-spoken address. Thus, the phrase 'usurious money-lender' which he ascribes to me I believe I did not employ. As to extravagant profits, I have nowhere attributed them to money-lenders. On the contrary, the very passage which he has read from paragraph 85 of the Commission's Report was the germ of my remark, that in the land money-lenders acquired 'what yields them at best a precarious profit, not exceeding that which reasonable rates of interest, combined with easy recovery, would produce, but wrung forth with trouble, anxiety, expense, popular execration, and even personal danger.' Nor did I say that in India fraud by the creditor was 'the only thing' to be guarded against. I said it had 'almost solely' to be so. Speaking, as I did, in broad terms and of the Mufassal, what I said seems correct; and it is borne out by a recent remark of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Turner's, that even in the town of Madras the bulk of insolvents were not traders, but part of the general population. So far from keeping frauds by debtors

in the background, however, I enumerated them specially, and explained the provisions of chapters VIII and IX for counteracting them. Finally, nothing could be more complete than the terms in which I have acknowledged the usefulness and necessity of the saukár, and the propriety of giving him all fair help. In this respect the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has done me no less than justice; and I have, as I said, every confidence that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will eventually do the same. These remarks will, perhaps, be a sufficient reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson said on the same subject.

"In conclusion, I have only a few words to add on what fell from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. I fully recognize, as he does, the gravity of the subject, and the possibility of this Bill being followed by similar legislation, or demands for it, in respect of other parts of India. But the circumstances of the different provinces of India are so diverse that I hold, and have held in other cases before this Council, that they need separate treatment. This Bill will, therefore, furnish to them, at most, an analogy and not a precedent. It is expressly a local Bill, and has been so deliberately made so, that a power of extension to other parts of the Bombay Presidency, which was in the draft, has been cut out. The subject of the other remedies of executive application has, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has shown, been brought to the notice of the Executive Government. What I would therefore earnestly deprecate is, first, any hampering of the progress of the Bill by consideration of other parts of India; secondly, any delay of it while executive remedies, which are a separate affair, are being matured; and lastly, any serious mutilation of it by the Select Committee or the Council. It should be remembered that the Bill is essentially local in character, and the outcome of careful consideration by those who are best acquainted with local circumstances, and the best judges of popular feeling and the probable result of what they recommend. The Bill has only come to this Council by accident, so to speak, through the local legislature not having power to pass such parts of it as affect the Civil Procedure Code. It should therefore be taken as a whole. Its main principles are already accepted by the Executive Government and, I think I may add, by this Council. If it be altered, cut down and emasculated in detail, it will end in *fiasco*, for which there will be no satisfaction to the Local Government in the reflection that it is not responsible."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it consistent with the importance I personally attach, and which, I may add, the Government collectively attaches, to the subject of the motion now before us that my own vote upon this motion should be an altogether silent one. But the Bill introduced yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope has already been the subject of such prolonged and exhaustive comment, and also of such copious explanation by the Hon'ble Member himself, that I think I can promise that my own remarks upon it will not be very lengthy. I am the better able to make this promise because, in the observations made at the commencement of the discussion this morning by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Rivers Thompson, and at the close of the discussion yesterday by my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, those Hon'ble Members largely anticipated what I should otherwise have wished to say myself on behalf of the Government as regards the various points to which they alluded. I think, however, that I gathered from the remarks of my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that some words which had previously fallen from my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes had conveyed to his mind (and possibly, therefore, they may have conveyed it to the minds of other Hon'ble Members) an impression that the Member of this Government who is specially concerned in the conduct of its Legislative business had characterised the vote he was about to give as a vote given in more or less reluctant compliance with instructions from the Secretary of State to the support of a measure which he generally deprecated. Now, I am bound to say that this was not the impression conveyed to my own mind by the remarks of my hon'ble colleague on the left (Mr. Stokes). I was listening, as I always do listen, with great attention and interest to his remarks; and the impression they conveyed to my mind was essentially different from that

which appeared reflected in the remarks of my hon'ble colleague on the right (Sir Alexander Arbuthnot). Had it been otherwise, I should not have failed to interrupt my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes in order to afford him that opportunity of which he is now deprived by our rules of clearing his language from a construction entirely inconsistent with his position as a Member of this Government. But, whilst I am persuaded that the remarks of my hon'ble colleague were not quite accurately caught on this side of the table, I am grateful to my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot for having promptly repudiated on behalf of the Government a position which I feel sure no Member of it would be less willing to accept than my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes. What I understood that Hon'ble Member to say, and what I believe he really did say (he will correct me if I misrepresent him), was simply this. He said that, whilst approving the purpose, and supporting the essential principles, of this measure, he found in it, as at present drafted, certain provisions which he could not reconcile himself to acquiesce in—*firstly*, because he regarded those provisions as unconstitutional; and *secondly*, because he did not regard them as in any wise essential to the recognized purpose of the Bill. And then, in support of the view thus expressed by him, he went on to point out that those provisions had not been suggested, or even considered, by the Secretary of State, in concert with whom the essential principles of the Bill had been laid down by the Government of India. Well, whatever view be taken of those particular provisions,—and on such a subject the opinion of my hon'ble friend carries a weight of a legal authority which is entitled to the greatest respect—I must venture to say that the statement thus made by him appears to me perfectly consistent with the position and sentiments of the Government of India in reference to this measure, to which we, one and all of us, attach the greatest importance, and which we, one and all of us, are most earnestly desirous to carry into law without any avoidable delay. But it is precisely for this very reason—that is to say, because the measure now before us is a measure in which the Government is earnestly interested; a measure in which our responsibility is largely concerned, and because, moreover, it is necessarily, and properly, of a more or less experimental and tentative character—that it seems to me undesirable, even if it were practically possible, that on the part of its warmest well-wishers there should be at the present stage of it complete unanimity of opinion upon every one of its seventy-seven clauses. For my own part, I am persuaded that nothing but great advantage can accrue from the fullest consideration of all points in connection with any portion of this Bill upon which differences of opinion have been entertained or expressed; and I sincerely trust they will receive such consideration from the local and legal authorities, as well as from the Select Committee to which the Bill is about to be referred. The Government of India has not committed, in an equal degree, to every single detail of every single clause of this elaborate measure the maintenance of those important principles which we regard as absolutely essential to its efficiency. But on those principles the mind of the Government is unanimous, and we are fully resolved to maintain and enforce them.

"I should like for a moment to refer to the genesis—if I may so call it—of this measure. As pointed out just now by my hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, the distressed condition of the peasantry in many parts of the Dekkhan is a matter which has been long—perhaps too long—under the anxious consideration of the Government of India. It has been the subject of profuse correspondence and protracted inquiry; and from all that correspondence and inquiry we were at length led to one very clear, definite and settled conclusion. That conclusion was that the case we have to deal with here is a special case, absolutely requiring special legislation. In that conclusion we have had the concurrence, support and approval of the Secretary of State; and, having come to that conclusion, and at the same time most fully recognising all the risks inseparable from special legislation of this kind, we deemed that our best security for the preparation of a thoroughly practical measure would be to obtain as speedily as possible the fullest available special knowledge and local experience on the subject of it. Well, it was with this object, and in this

belief, that the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, who had given to this question long and special study, was deputed by the Government of India to proceed to Bombay, and there, in concert with the Bombay Government, and in personal conference with the Governor, whom my hon'ble colleague has justly called a most able and experienced administrator, to frame the measure which, at our request, he yesterday laid before this Council. Of course the measure thus framed naturally contains various clauses which have not been devised by the Government of India, and on which I do not think the Government of India is at present in a position to express any decisive opinion. Our position in regard to all these clauses is a very obvious one. We deem it due to the Local Government, which is so especially and directly interested in the effects of this measure, and due also to its experienced coadjutor in preparing the measure, that no clause devised by them, whatever opinion may at present be entertained in regard to it, shall be altered or withdrawn, disturbed or modified, without the amplest and most searching examination during those preparatory stages through which the Bill has still to pass. But the Bill, as it now stands in its present form, satisfactorily embodies certain great principles on which the opinion of the Government is unanimous—principles which we believe to be essential to the efficiency of the measure. Those principles it is our intention to uphold intact; and on those principles the Government of India is not prepared to entertain any compromise at any stage of the Bill. The principles I refer to have been practically indicated in the course of our discussions, and they may, I think, be briefly enumerated under seven main heads. There is, in the *first* place, that power which was referred to yesterday—the power to go behind the bond; *secondly*, the necessity for simplifying the procedure; *thirdly*, the augmentation of the number of tribunals; *fourthly*, village registration, to which we attach great importance; *fifthly*, the establishment of Courts of Conciliation; *sixthly*, the extension of the period of limitation, and *seventhly*, the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

"All these principles are principles on which the Government of India has, after lengthened deliberation, come to a definite and final conclusion; and I certainly think that the Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill was fully entitled to observe, as he did, that the general suitableness of the Bill is amply guaranteed by the lengthened deliberation with which it has been brought on to maturity. For my own part, I am of opinion that this measure has not come before us a day too soon; and I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in thinking that, for the reasons stated by him, the passage of this measure into law at the earliest possible moment is a matter of supreme importance.

"The Hon'ble Member reminded us that it now rests with this Council to redeem the pledges given four years ago for the redress of grievances which have been thoroughly investigated and amply proved—grievances which are, indeed, too notorious to be disputed. But I think he might have gone even further, and taken deserved credit to himself for the fact that the measure now before the Council really represents the first serious effort to deal practically and directly with the deplorable state of things urged on the attention of the Legislature no less than twenty years ago by the Local Government. In 1858, Lord Elphinstone, who was then Governor of Bombay, passed in Council a Resolution which is very brief, and which, with the permission of the Council, I should like to read. It is as follows:—

'His Lordship in Council entertains no doubt of the fact that the labouring classes of the Native community suffer enormous injustice from the want of protection by law from the extortionate practices of money-lenders. He believes that our Civil Courts have become hateful to the masses of our Indian subjects from being made the instruments of the almost incredible rapacity of usurious capitalists. Nothing can be more calculated to give rise to wide-spread discontent and disaffection to the British Government than the practical working of the present law. The attention of the Legislative Council on the subject should be requested, and copy of the Revenue Commissioner's letter forwarded for their consideration.'

"I think there can be no doubt that the state of things that Resolution describes has since then gone on growing from bad to worse; and, so far as I

am aware, up to the present moment there has really been no practical effort made to deal directly with it. The Code of Civil Procedure has been completed; the Usury Law has been revoked; but these measures have not been taken with special reference to the condition of the rural population in the Dekkhan: and I do not think it can be asserted by anybody that the condition of the peasantry of that part of India has been appreciably affected by those measures. For my own part, I must say that I regret that the effort now being made has been so long deferred. I regret the circumstances in which this measure has been introduced. I do so because I cannot but fear that in those circumstances there is much that may not impossibly expose the motives of the Government in the eyes of ill-disposed or superficial observers to misconstruction. That part of India for which we are now legislating has again been afflicted with social disturbances. I think it not improbable that many persons will be disposed to attribute the source of those disturbances to the still unremedied condition of the indebted raiyat. As a matter of fact, that supposition would be erroneous. There is no evidence in support of it; and there is much evidence to the contrary which points to a very different cause of these troubles. I have lately received several communications from the Government of Bombay on the recent disturbances and dákáities in the Dekkhan; and this is what His Excellency writes:—

'There is no sign of agrarian connexion in this case—that is, the land-holding community had nothing to do with it. This disposes of the idea that indebtedness of raiyats is at the bottom of the matter.'

"I have no doubt that Sir Richard Temple, who is in the best position to do so, has arrived at a sound conclusion on that point. But I would ask the Council—is it not obvious that—if in any part of India the actual cultivators of the soil see not only the proceeds of their labour, but actually their personal freedom, passing from them into the hands of a class whom, rightly or wrongly, they regard as the authors of their ruin, and under the operation of laws which, rightly or wrongly, they regard as the engines of it—the bitterness of sentiment, the sense of hopelessness and irremediable wrong, engendered by such a state of things must be a chronic incentive, if not to social disturbances of this kind, at least to personal crime? Allusion has been frequently made in the course of this discussion to the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission; and that report abounds in evidence that this is actually the case. I select a single instance furnished by the First Assistant Collector of Ahmadnagar. He writes:—

'Another sad case occurred at Visapur, taluka Tasgaon. One Appa Rowji owed money on a bond to Hirachund Guzur. Hirachund threatened to sell him up, but promised not to do so if Appa Rowji would get one Appa Malli to go bail for him. Appa Malli was accordingly induced to befriend Appa Rowji, and passed a bond for Rs. 200 to the Guzur, giving as security for payment his house and land. The agreement was that Appa Rowji should at the same time give to Appa Malli a bond of Rs. 400, with his land as security. Other money was owing by Appa Rowji to Appa Malli, which made the whole amount up to Rs. 400. This bond, however, was never forthcoming. Time after time Appa Malli was put off. Meanwhile, the Guzur lost no time in enforcing the bond for Rs. 200 which Appa Malli had so weakly executed. His house and lands were seized after all due proceedings in the Civil Court; and, to add insult to injury, the latter were given to Appa Rowji to cultivate. Accordingly, Appa Malli, despairing of obtaining redress by the ordinary course of law against his more crafty opponent, waylaid Hirachund Guzur and murdered him in open daylight, and in the presence of several witnesses. He confessed everything, and courted the fullest inquiry into his money transactions. Appa Malli has been hanged as a matter of course. Such executions, however, would appear to have little effect in deterring others placed in similar circumstances from committing similar crimes. Nor, on the other hand, do the Guzurs appear to grow a whit less grasping through fear of meeting a violent death at the hands of maddened debtors. The motive in all these cases is the same; and in all these appears an utter recklessness which is deplorable in the extreme. Careless and untutored, the ryots learn by bitter experience that they have little chance of obtaining redress in the Civil Courts against the more cunning sowcars. Brooding over their wrongs, real or fancied, makes them desperate; and in an evil hour, without fear for the present or hope for the future, they turn upon their oppressors. It is certainly the case that in our Courts, as at present constituted, the poor and ignorant have no chance against the wealthy and clever.'

"I do not wish to multiply illustrations of this kind, which might be very easily done; nor do I desire to dwell on this particular one. Nothing could

be further from my own wishes, or more contrary to my own views, than to lend countenance to a popular cry, which in so far as it is general I believe to be unjust, against that much-abused, but most important and useful, class of middle-men on whose co-operation the agricultural industry of this country is entirely dependent. I should be very sorry if anything said in the course of this discussion appeared to give on the part of the Government countenance to such a cry. I do not, of course, suppose for a moment that the saukár and the baniyá are, as a class, invariably animated by the highest moral sentiments; but I do not believe that, in the exercise of their calling, they show a greater indifference to honesty than any other class exposed to similar temptations and difficulties. My hon'ble colleague truly pointed out yesterday that there is ample evidence in the report of this commission that the source of their profits are extremely precarious as well as unpopular. Nor is there any evidence that those profits, as a rule, are unfair. The creditor is, no less than the debtor, entitled to the protection of the law in the maintenance of his honest interests; and any legislation unduly directed against the small capitalist to the unfair advantage of the debtor might very possibly paralyse the whole agricultural industry of this country by shaking to its foundation the system of credit upon which its operations are conducted. But, in saying this, I think it obvious that what is good for the honest debtor is also good for the honest creditor. It cannot be to the interests of the saukár that the raiyat, who is his partner in the operations of agricultural industry, should be systematically pauperised and embittered against him. It cannot be for the interest of the community itself that the relations between these two classes should be such as to provoke feelings of animosity, often breaking out into crime, upon either one side or the other; and I think it cannot be doubted that, in that part of the Dekkhan for which we are now legislating, the relations between the saukár and the raiyat have been brought by a variety of causes into a condition which no legislator could have ever contemplated, and which must withdraw popular confidence and esteem from any law which artificially tends to perpetuate it. The Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill referred to Mr. Pedder; and I think no one will dispute that of this state of things there is no more competent observer than Mr. Pedder. Mr. Pedder sketched, not long ago, in the pages of a London periodical a very graphic picture of this state of things drawn from the life; and, so far as I am aware, I do not think the truth of that picture has ever been challenged. But I can say that, in the truth of such a picture, I find the amplest justification for the special and exceptional legislation embodied in this Bill. This is how Mr. Pedder describes the career of a Dekkhan raiyat who has once fallen into debt:—

'The indebted peasant executes a bond, bearing high interest and burdened with onerous conditions. For a couple of years he is not pressed; but when the period of limitation is drawing near, he is told that his payments cover only what he has had in necessaries, and that the sum borrowed, with interest, is still due. He pays something and executes a fresh bond on still more onerous terms for the balance, with a premium for renewal. Then he pays all he can; yet, at the end of the next period of limitation, finds that the debt has increased. Perhaps the process of execution of fresh bonds is repeated again and again; but at last the saukár deems it desirable to bring a suit. In nine cases out of ten it is decided *ex parte*, because the people say it is useless to appear in Court unless they can deny execution of the bond sued for, or without the aid of a pleader, whom they have not the means to pay. The creditor then partially executes the decree by sale of the cattle, household utensils and other personal property of the debtor, and holds over him the threat of imprisonment in satisfaction of the balance. Even female honour is sometimes the price of forbearance. * * * * * Thenceforward, lending the peasant on exorbitant terms the seed and cattle absolutely necessary for cultivation, he takes all the produce of the land, except the barest subsistence of the nominal owner and his family. * * * * But sometimes the creditor sells the land of the debtor in execution, and usually buys it in at a price very far below its value, leaving the balance of the decree unsatisfied, since no peasant dares to bid against a powerful saukár, and it would be thought unbusiness-like in another saukár to do so. Then the best that can happen to the unfortunate yeoman is to remain as a tenant-at-will at an exorbitant rack-rent on the land he once owned. * * * * * If the creditor does not allow this, the peasant flies the country, and tries to begin life again in some distant locality. * * * * * Even there, unless he takes refuge in foreign territory, the arm of the law reaches the judgment-debtor as soon as he has got together a little property. * * * * As soon as the colonists, who are assisted with advances by Government, have acquired any property, it is seized in execution of decrees for old debts. * * * * There is, however, a depth lower than penury or exile. Sometimes the wretched debtor executes an agreement which almost avowedly makes him the bond-slave of his creditor.'

"Well, then, that is the state of things for the remedy of which this Bill has been introduced. My hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out to us yesterday what I am afraid is only too true, that this state of things exists, not indeed in the same degree of intensity, yet more or less potentially as it were, throughout the greater part of India, where a comparatively slight aggravation of existing circumstances might not impossibly produce results scarcely less distressing than those which it is our present object to mitigate in some parts of the Dekkhan. In view of this fact, His Honour observed that the condition of the Indian peasant could only be partially improved by the measure we are now taking for his protection from the exorbitance of claims upon the part of the money-lender, unless we simultaneously relieve him from the unvarying pressure of claims on the part of the State itself, by relaxing the rigidity of our land-revenue system. Well, I do not feel in a position to enter into that question, which is a very large and very important one. I may say at once that the Government is certainly not indifferent to any of the considerations which suggested the remarks of my hon'ble friend. It was mentioned yesterday by my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that this question has been urged by us on the attention of the Government of Bombay in special reference to those districts of the Dekkhan for which we are now legislating, and that it has engaged our own attention in reference to other parts of India. I may add that this question, in all its aspects and bearings, was some time ago commended by the Government of India to the special attention of the Famine Commission, from whose report I anticipate much practical aid in the further consideration of it. The indifference of the Government to this aspect of the question must not, therefore, be assumed from the absence of all allusion to it in the terms of the present measure. I am personally disposed to believe that the rigidity of our present land system might, in various directions, be relaxed with great benefit to the cultivator, unaccompanied by any serious inconvenience to the State. But, were I now to indicate my own views on this important question, I feel that any expression of them would be necessarily crude and premature, inviting discussion on a subject which is not at present under the consideration of this Council. All that I am concerned to point out is that alterations in the *modus operandi* of our land-revenue system, whether as regards the collection or assessment of revenue, can be effected without legislation; and that, therefore, the provisions of the Bill now before us are properly confined to those remedial measures which absolutely require not only legislation, but legislation of a special and somewhat novel character. The Bill in this respect embodies certain definite conclusions at which the Government has arrived, and represents our settled determination to carry those conclusions into effect. It is essentially a local Bill and a Bill of a tentative character. If the measure works well, it may be cautiously extended. If it works badly, it can be promptly modified; and, as regards those minor features of it on which differences of opinion still exist and will doubtless continue to exist, I do not think they can be satisfactorily removed or reconciled by any other authority less conclusive than that of experience. It is for this reason that I sincerely hope the measure now before us may be passed into law before the close of the present year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 24th July, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 18th July, 1879.

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

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

No. 780, dated Simla, the 26th July, 1879.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to forward herewith thirty copies of the Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan (with its statement of objects and reasons), introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, together with the papers noted in the margin, and to request that the opinions of the Government of Bombay, the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, and such of the local officers, not exceeding six in number, as the Government of Bombay think fit to consult thereon, may be forwarded to me, for submission to the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred, before the 15th of September.

1. From the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures.
2. Explanatory note by ditto, dated 8th May, 1879.
3. Further note by ditto, dated 29th May, 1879.
4. Statement by ditto regarding the trial of civil suits in the disturbed districts of the Bombay Presidency.
5. Ditto showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts in the disturbed districts of the Bombay Presidency.
6. Ditto of the Puna Arbitration Court 1876-79.
7. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General, dated the 17th and 18th July, 1879.

2. I am also to request that the Bill and statement of objects and reasons may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as His Excellency in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publication may be communicated in your reply.

3. It will be seen from the report of the debate in Council on the 17th and 18th instant that, while the principles of the Bill are accepted, there has been some difference of opinion on certain points of detail. The authorities consulted will doubtless give these points their best consideration; but to some of them, as well as to one or two additional points which have not formed the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council, I am to invite special attention.

4. In the first place, there is the question as to the extent to which the present right of appeal should be curtailed. This question has been left by paragraphs 31 to 34 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 26th of December last completely in the discretion of the Supreme Government and the Government of Bombay, and there has been some difference of opinion on it here.

The Bill as it now stands has, in accordance with the views of the Government of Bombay, been so drawn as to exclude appeals in all those classes of cases to which it applies; and the machinery provided for conducting the system of revision which is to take the place of appeal has been strengthened by the addition of a special Judge, who is to devote himself exclusively to superintending and controlling the working of the Act.

5. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that, looking to the arduous nature of the duties which the Act imposes on the Subordinate Judges and the large discretion it confers on them, the appointment of a special officer of this sort, who would ordinarily be chosen from the more experienced District Judges, is essential to the proper working of the system proposed, but the Governor in Council will observe that it has been questioned here whether any system of revision, even if worked under the control of the ablest Judge that could be chosen, would in the case of all the suits dealt with by the Bill be an adequate substitute for the present system of appeals. It has been argued that, at all events in mortgage suits, the right of appeal should be maintained, and the Government of India have determined to treat the question, in so far as lies in them, as an open one pending the receipt of your reply to this letter.

6. The provisions of the Bill to which I am next to invite attention are those contained in section 13, regulating the mode in which the account is to be taken in cases where it is found necessary to set aside an inequitable agreement into which an agriculturist has been inveigled. The corresponding provisions contained in the Bill submitted with your No. 2056, dated 18th April last, were found on examination to be on more points than one susceptible of various constructions. An attempt has been made in section 13 of the present Bill to express what it is believed was intended, and it is for the Government of Bombay to say whether that attempt has been successful, or, if not, what modifications in the wording of the section are required.

7. In connection with section 13 of the Bill I am to invite attention to sections 16 and 24, which go to relieve an heir from a portion of his ancestor's debt, though he may have inherited from that ancestor property sufficient to pay such debt. Similar provisions were contained in the Bill submitted with your predecessor's No. 308, dated 19th January, 1878, and as the subject was one which the Bombay Legislature was competent to deal with, the letter from the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 404, dated 1st July, 1878, left it to be dealt with by that Legislature; but I am to say that, now that the question has come to be dealt with here and has been considered further and in more detail, the Governor General in Council is unable to see any ground on which such provisions can be supported.

The Governor General in Council cannot understand why, when the ancestor's debt has under the ample powers contained in sections 12 to 15 of the Bill been fully inquired into and reduced to its just limits, the heir should not be bound to pay it to the extent of the property he has inherited. The obligation binding him to do so is, as observed by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad in his speech, a matter of natural equity common to the English, Hindú and Muhammadan legal systems. Moreover, it is an obligation with the force of which the people of this country are perhaps more strongly impressed than those of any other country, and the sense of which, as observed in your predecessor's letter of the 6th April, 1877, is "one of the best traits in their character."

8. For these reasons, the Governor General in Council would be disposed to omit altogether the sections of the Bill referred to, and he is the more disposed to do so as he gathers from your predecessor's letter just cited that the Dekkhan Riots Commission and the Government of Bombay in the year 1877 were opposed to any attempt to afford relief in this way.

The sections have been allowed to stand pending your reply to this letter; but I am to beg that, if the Governor in Council proposes to advocate their retention, you will submit for the consideration of the Select Committee a redraft of them providing in more detail for the various cases that may present themselves—cases, *e.g.*, where the debt is secured by a mortgage, cases in which the ancestor's account has been for some time dealt with as incorporated in the heirs, cases where the heir has given a fresh bond, and so on.

9. In the chapter relating to village munsifs it will be seen that the main lines of the Madras system have been to some extent restored. It appears to the Governor General in Council that it is of the essence of that system that the qualification for the office of munsif should be based, not on literary attainments, but on social status and local influence; that accordingly the appointments should, as in Madras, be restricted to village headmen; and that, as these must in many instances be illiterate persons whose judgments could not be expected to stand the tests applied by our Courts of revision, their decrees must, as in Madras, be made final, except when they are impugned on the ground of corruption or partiality.

If, unhappily, it should appear that the number of village headmen in the Dekkhan districts who can be trusted to decide petty suits without any regular check in the way of appeal or revision is inconsiderable, the proper conclusion seems to be that the village munsif system is scarcely suited to those districts, and it may be a question whether the provisions relating to it should not be altogether omitted from the Bill.

10. In connection with Chapter VIII, relating to registration, it has been suggested that the persons available in the Dekkhan for the post of village registrar are not always to be trusted. I am directed to mention this, but the point, I am to add, is one upon which the Government of Bombay are most competent to form an opinion.

11. The portions of the Bill relating to the procedure in civil suits and to insolvency were, in the draft submitted with your No. 2056, dated 18th April, 1879, so drawn as in the opinion of the Governor General in Council to lead to an impression that the deviation from the ordinary law involved in them was more extensive than it in fact was. In the Bill as now drafted the safer and simpler course, as it appears to the Governor General in Council, has been taken of providing directly only for the particular points on which a deviation from the ordinary law seems unavoidable, and then enacting that as to the rest the ordinary law shall apply. It is hoped that, in effecting this alteration in the form of the Bill, no special provision has been omitted to which the Government of Bombay attach any considerable importance; but however this may be, it should be borne in mind that even in their present shape the portions of the Bill now referred to have met with considerable opposition here, and that, if any further deviations from the ordinary law are introduced, they will prove so many additional obstructions to the progress of the Bill through its remaining stages.

12. Regarding the exclusion of pleaders (as provided for in the Bill submitted by you) in suits not exceeding one hundred rupees in value or amount, there has been much discussion here, and the course adopted in section 69 of the present Bill, of empowering the Courts to refuse costs, has, I am to say, been adopted with a view to a compromise between conflicting opinions.

13. The only other matters to which I am to refer in connection with the Bill are the suggestions contained in Mr. Hope's note of the 29th of May last. The first of these suggestions—that as to the extension of the period of limitation in debt cases—is supported by a considerable body of authority; the arguments on which it is based appear to the Governor General in Council to be sound; and the Government of Bombay, though not supporting it themselves, have expressed no strong opinion against it. It has accordingly been provisionally adopted in the Bill.

14. Mr. Hope's other suggestion, that the Arbitration Courts which have established themselves at Puna and elsewhere should be recognized and have a certain status and position in our judicial system accorded to them, and that a mode of reviewing their decisions should be provided, is one which involves not only the general questions as to the desirability of setting up a body of standing arbitrators and as to the propriety of allowing awards to be revised on their merits, but also the question as to the expediency of recognizing in the manner proposed the particular bodies referred to. These are questions on which the Governor General in Council deems it undesirable to come to any conclusion pending the receipt of your reply, especially as it appears that the Government of Bombay had provisions identical with those now proposed submitted to them for their consideration in Mr. Hope's draft Bill, and, for some reason not stated in the correspondence, did not think fit to adopt them. For this reason no provision regarding Arbitration Courts has been made in the present Bill.

15. I am, in conclusion, to invite attention to the question referred to in the last paragraph of the letter from the Home Department, No. 222, dated 26th February, 1879, as to the possibility of making improvements in the revenue system now prevailing in the Dekkhan districts—a question which you will observe was discussed by several Hon'ble Members in the recent debate. That question, however, should be kept separate from those connected with the present Bill, and any communication you may have to make on it should be addressed to the Secretary for the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 24th July, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure be taken into consideration. He said that in March 1877, on the occasion of passing the Code of Civil Procedure, His Excellency the President had averred, with perfect accuracy, that it might indeed be said that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India had, for a lengthened period, been at work upon the Bill then before the Council. It might now be averred, with equal accuracy, that for nearly two years the whole of this machinery had again been at work, criticising with the utmost minuteness and freedom the result of its former labours. The Bill which MR. STOKES would ask the Council to pass to-day embodied the bulk of this criticism. The report which he now asked the Council to consider, together with the two preliminary reports which had already been presented and published, described in great detail the additions which the Select Committee had made to the Bill. Following the precedent of what was done in the case of the Railway Act, they proposed that this final report should be published in the Gazette along with the Bill when passed, and this course would relieve him from the necessity of troubling the Council with a mass of technical details which no ingenuity could render interesting to unprofessional persons. There were, however, two or three changes of substance on which it seemed desirable to say a few words.

The first was the amendment of section 13, which dealt with *res judicata.* The object of that section was to lay down the rule that the Courts may not try any suit in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit before a Court of competent jurisdiction, was heard and finally decided therein. The former judgment was not conclusive, to use the language of De Grey C. J., in the Duchess of Kingston's case, as to any matter "which came collaterally in question," or as to any matter "incidentally cognizable," or as to any matter "to be inferred by argument from the judgment." The first paragraph of section 13 of Act X of 1877 was intended to express this doctrine; but it was not very accurately worded, the words "directly and substantially in issue" not being clearly referrible to the former suit as well as the latter. The amendment made by the Bill would, he trusted, preclude the difficulty sometimes felt in cases like the following, which had actually occurred under the former Code. A sues B in a Court of Small Causes to recover damages for the wrongful cutting down and removal of some mango trees, which grew on land claimed by A. B denies that A has any right to the land or the trees. The Court may try

the question as to A's title to the land as an incidental question, the decision of which is necessary to the adjudication on the claim for damages. But the judgment on this point would not be conclusive, except so far as regards the right to the damages claimed (Sutherland S. C. C. Rep. 51). Again, A sues B in a Munsif's Court to recover damages for the taking away by B of some mango trees growing on land to which A set up a title. A's title is tried incidentally in the suit and decided in his favour. B subsequently sues A for a declaration of right to the land. The decision in the former suit is no bar to B's claim (1 Beng. L. R. A. C. 4). We had struck out the explanation which we proposed to add to this section, since it would not, apparently, have suited any part of British India but the Lower Provinces. There the local legislature would be able, if it thought fit, to declare that a Court trying a suit under a rent-law should not be deemed by any Court trying a suit under any other law, as regarded the title to the immoveable property in respect of which the suit was brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of this section.

The next point to which MR. STOKES would ask the Council's attention was the extension which the Bill gave to the chapter on Insolvency. The present Code provided an insolvent law for the Mufassal much less rudimentary than that of the former Code, Act VIII of 1859. But (to quote one of Sir Arthur Hobhouse's instructive speeches) it still fell "short of a complete and full Insolvency law, which we are informed the judicial machinery of the Mufassal is not strong enough to work."

The expediency of extending the law was strongly urged upon us by Major Grant, formerly District Judge of Karáchí, and now Judicial Commissioner of Sindh. Major Grant said:—

"The Insolvency law, as contained in chapter XX of the Code, is of very little practical benefit to any one, and is indeed, I might almost say, a dead-letter. The provisions of chapter XX are, in fact, perhaps less seldom used than the provisions of the old Code, which did duty for an Insolvency law. I think, if enquiry was made, this would be found to be generally the case throughout the Mufassal of India. I have before me the report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for the year 1878. At paragraph 43, page 33, I find it stated that in nine districts the law on the subject of insolvency was never put into use, and that, as regards the remaining districts, out of a total of 68 persons declared insolvents during the year, 52 belonged to Nágpur. There can be no doubt that this very unsatisfactory state of things results from the fact that the law only applies to judgment-debtors who have been arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree. I would gladly see the law go a great deal further, as proposed in the memorandum submitted with my letter referred to above; but if it is still held that the judicial machinery is not strong enough to work a complete Insolvency law, I think at any rate that some slight extension of the present law might be granted without causing any great increase of work. What I now venture to propose—and I earnestly beg that my proposal be considered—is that the provisions of the existing law, as contained in chapter XX of the Code, be extended to persons *against whose property an order of attachment has issued in execution of a money decree.* This would benefit debtors and creditors alike. It is obvious that it would greatly benefit a debtor to be enabled to become an insolvent before all he possesses has been sold at possibly a ruinous loss, and his creditors would benefit by a rateable distribution of his property while he has some. At present it is a fact, which can be very clearly proved, that, as a rule, those who are under the existing law declared insolvents have no property at all. It has all disappeared by process of attachment and sale before they have had an opportunity of being declared insolvents."

The Committee had accordingly extended chapter XX to persons against whose property orders of attachment had issued in execution of money-decrees. It had been proposed to provide (as was done by the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, section 23) that any creditor whose debts amounted to a certain sum might apply that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent. But, as this might obviously lead to harassing applications by persons who were not creditors at all, or who were not creditors for the requisite amount, the Committee decided, instead, to allow any holder of a money-decree to apply. The other changes in this chapter were specified in the report. The most important was that, as soon as the debts due to the scheduled creditors were satisfied to the extent of one-third, the Court was empowered to declare the insolvent free from all liability in respect of such debts. The law in this respect would thus be, as it ought, identical in the Mufassal and in the Presidency-towns, where the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 69, was still in force.

Chapter XX, even with all these improvements, would still be incomplete. But it went as far as most of us, with our present knowledge of the condition of the Mufassal Courts and the extent of Indian indebtedness, thought safe and wise. The Home Department either had issued, or was about to issue, a circular to the Local Governments requesting their opinion as to the propriety of allowing debtors to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvency; and, if this were found feasible, the law would be altered accordingly.

Lastly, MR. STOKES had to mention the extension of the High Courts' revisional jurisdiction which would be effected by the proposed amendment of section 622. The Committee considered that this section should run thus:—

"622. The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, *or to have acted illegally, or with material irregularity, in the exercise of its jurisdiction,* and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit."

The change was a serious one and must be understood as made tentatively. It would never do if the new power to call for cases in which the lower Court had acted illegally, or with material irregularity, in the exercise of its jurisdiction were misused so as, practically, to give a second appeal in every case. But the High Court of Bombay at present exercised under Bombay Regulation II of 1827, section 5, the jurisdiction which the amended section would confer on all the High Courts; and both Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Justice Innes were of opinion that the change should be made and might be made safely.

Lastly, as the Code would, if the Bill passed, be amended, more or less, in about 130 of its 652 sections, the Legislative Department would, for the convenience of judicial officers and pleaders, at once issue a revised edition of the Code, embodying all the amendments which the Bill would effect.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh be taken into consideration. He said that the very few amendments of substance which had been made by the Select Committee since the Bill was last before the Council had been made on, and entirely in accordance with, the suggestions of the local authorities, and that these alterations of the former Bill were described in sufficient detail in the brief report now under consideration.

He would therefore confine the few remarks which he had to make in regard to the subject of this Bill to an explanation of the reasons which had led the Select Committee to withhold their support from some of the recommendations of the local authorities. The Local Government had strongly pressed the expediency of assimilating the provisions of the law in regard to second appeals, where the judgment of the first Court of appeal was in substantial concurrence with that of the original Court, to the law which was current in all other parts of India. It would, in short, abrogate the finality of concurrent judgments, which was the peculiar feature of the Oudh appellate procedure. The theory of this special procedure seemed to be that, as each Court, whether original or appellate, consisted only of a single Judge, where the judgments of the two first Courts by which any case was tried were substantially at variance in regard to such case, there should be a power of reference, in the form of a second appeal, to a third Court; but that no satisfactory result could be expected from a reference to a third Judge in the converse state of circumstances where the two first Judges who had to do with the case were agreed as to the decision to be pronounced upon it; and this conclusion applied equally whether the question at issue was one of fact or of law. Now, as the effect of this

Bill was simply to alter the status of Courts subordinate to the chief Appellate Court and the latter remained on precisely the same footing as before, the plea for the assimilation of the appellate law in Oudh to that of other Provinces in which the Chief Courts of Appeal consisted of two or more Judges had no particular force. It had been further urged that the extraordinary powers of revision exercised heretofore by the Chief Appellate Court in Oudh had acted as a safety-valve to the otherwise dangerous curtailment of the ordinary right of appeal; whereas it was proposed in this Bill to rescind those powers. As a matter of fact, these special appellate provisions, which were, without any qualification as to time, reported to have worked satisfactorily, had been in force in Oudh since 1871; whilst the extraordinary powers of revision were conferred on the chief Appellate Court only in 1876. The Select Committee, however, would probably have been prepared to admit as a general principle that any curtailment of the ordinary right of appeal should be accompanied by the grant to the superior Court of an efficient power of reviewing non-appealable cases, and in that view would have provided in this Bill for the exercise by the Judicial Commissioner of some extraordinary power of revision of concurrent judgments declared to be final; but all necessity for any such special provision had been avoided by the passing into law to-day of the Bill for amending the Civil Procedure Code, which afforded the utmost desirable protection and relief in this direction.

The local authorities had also desired that the opportunity afforded by the present fresh legislation in regard to the Civil Courts in Oudh should be taken for conferring on the Judicial Commissioner, as the High Court of that province, the powers in regard to matters of divorce and probate which were by Act IV of 1869, and Act XIII of 1875 in conjunction with Act II of 1877, conferred upon the High Courts of most other Provinces. As he had already observed, the status of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was in no way altered by this Bill; it continued to be a Court consisting of a single Judge, and the considerations which operated in withholding the powers conferred by those Acts, at the time that they were enacted, from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner were in full force still.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he did not propose to offer any objection to the passing of the Bill, or to bring forward any amendment with respect to it. There was, however, one point which it seemed to him desirable should remain on record in connection with the measure. Under the system which would be superseded by this Bill, there was a large number of Courts in Oudh. So far as he had been able to ascertain from the papers which had been kindly furnished to him for perusal by the Home Department, it appeared that formerly there used to be 128 Courts of several grades in Oudh to which the people could resort, and amongst them there were 43 Courts of tahsíldárs, that was to say, officers in charge of the lowest subdivisions of a district. Under the Bill the number of those Courts would be reduced to about 38, and the Courts of the tahsíldárs would be abolished. So far as he had been able to make out from the papers, which were not perhaps very clear, about 18 tahsílís would be left without any Court at all, whereas under the previous system the tahsíldár had a jurisdiction up to Rs. 100, and the people of those tahsílís would now have to resort to some adjoining tahsílí in order to get their cases decided. Besides that, it appeared that the subordinate Judges and munsifs who were now to be appointed, and who corresponded with the assistant commissioners and extra assistant commissioners of the old system, would have two classes of powers instead of one, and that in the present Bill we had reduced the power of the munsifs from Rs. 1,000 as it originally stood to Rs. 500, for a reason which he would not say was a valid one, but which, at any rate, was connected with the remark with which he wished to conclude—namely, that, unless the jurisdiction of the munsifs was cut down, there would be little left for the subordinate Judges above them to do. The effect of this was that people with cases above Rs. 500 would be obliged to go to a subordinate Judge at a distance instead of a munsif, in order that he might have his time sufficiently occupied.

MR. HOPE was well aware that this reorganization had been very carefully considered by the Local Government and by the Government of India in the

Home Department, and he was not in a position, ignorant as he was of the local circumstances of Oudh, to offer criticisms on the general policy of the measure; but he wished merely to call the attention of the Council to the fact, which might remain on record, that this seemed to him a move rather in the opposite direction to that in which it was considered desirable to move in the Dekkhan, and rather opposed to the policy lately suggested in the despatch of the Secretary of State, which was well known to the Council, of bringing the Courts near the homes of the people.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said that, as the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken had referred to certain facts which had come to his knowledge from papers furnished to him by the Department of which he (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT) had charge, it was perhaps desirable that he should say a few words on the subject. He gathered that the Hon'ble Member objected to the reduction which would be made under this Bill in the number of Courts of the lowest grade in Oudh.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE explained that he did not object. He merely wished to draw attention to the fact of the reduction.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT continued to say that he gathered, however, that, from the remarks the Hon'ble Member had made, he wished to place on record the fact that he regarded the measure which had been recommended by the Local Government, and supported by the Government of India and by the Select Committee of that Council, as a measure which was inconsistent with the principles of the policy which had been followed in the Bill recently introduced into the Council with reference to the Dekkhan districts; and, as Mr. Hope had had charge of the last-mentioned Bill, he inferred from his present remarks that he greatly preferred the principle of that Bill to the principle of the Bill which had now been introduced into the Council by our hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell. He thought that, in the remarks Mr. Hope had made, he had somewhat overlooked the very material difference between the judicial and executive arrangements hitherto subsisting in Oudh, and those hitherto subsisting and now existing in the Bombay Presidency. Oudh, up to the present time, had been administered under what was called the non-regulation system. The judicial and revenue functions had been discharged by the same officers. The tahsíldár had not only performed executive duties, often of a very onerous character, but had been entrusted with judicial duties corresponding with those which were performed by district munsifs in the Regulation Provinces. Under the Bill now before the Council, the Revenue authorities would be entirely divested of their judicial functions; in fact, the motive of the Bill had been to relieve the Revenue authorities of those functions, on the ground that the work in Oudh was so heavy that it was impossible for the same officers to do justice both to their judicial and to their revenue work. Now, he had no more personal experience of Oudh than the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had; but he understood that the districts in Oudh were very small, and he had no doubt that, when the measure now before the Council became law, the territorial jurisdiction of the district munsifs of the Courts which would now be established would not be greater—probably it would be considerably less—than the territorial jurisdiction of the corresponding Courts in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, while, as in Madras and Bombay, their whole time would be devoted to their judicial work. The two Governments and the Select Committee having come to the conclusion that, on general grounds, it was desirable to separate the two functions—judicial and executive—and to constitute a separate judicial establishment in Oudh, it had become necessary, with reference to the character of the litigation, to entrust to the subordinate Judges suits involving lower amounts than those entrusted to subordinate Judges in other provinces; but the difference of jurisdiction under the present Bill would be so small that he did not think that there was any reason whatever to apprehend that the proposed measure would involve any denial of justice to suitors.

He believed that the circumstances of the case afforded a complete justification for the measure now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE begged the permission of His Excellency the President to explain that his remarks had no reference either to the principle of the Bill, or to the propriety of relieving the Revenue officers of judicial work —in which he entirely concurred—or to the area of their jurisdiction. His remarks simply had reference to exactly what they contained—namely, that he thought the Council, in passing the Bill, should be aware of the fact that they were thereby placing the Courts further off from the homes of the people.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL had only one observation to make in reply to what had fallen from the Hon'ble Member on his right (Mr. Hope).

The hon'ble gentleman was a Member of the Select Committee on this Bill, and yet he had not in Committee, so far as he (MR. COCKERELL) could remember, at any time raised this question of the possible inconvenience to the people arising out of the reduced number of Civil Courts which would be one of the results of this Bill being passed into law. At all events, he could say positively that his hon'ble friend had not put the question—to use the technical phrase—"directly and substantially in issue" before the Committee; had he done so, he (MR. COCKERELL) had little doubt but that he could have met the question with statistics to show that the Hon'ble Member's apparent apprehensions were not well grounded. He might remark also that the Hon'ble Member had apparently, in his conjecture as to the evil or inconvenience that might be caused through the reduced numerical strength of the Civil Courts in Oudh, taken no account of the provisions of section 15 relating to the investment with civil jurisdiction of taluqdárs. He (MR. COCKERELL) could not say how many of these gentlemen were likely to be invested with the powers of Civil Courts, or what appreciable measure of the litigation of the Province was likely to be disposed of through this agency. But he conceived it possible, and even probable, that the Local Government would, where it was likely to operate advantageously in bringing the administration of justice nearer to the homes of the people, readily avail itself of this kind of judiciary for the trial of petty cases, and he could not doubt but that it would prove certainly not inferior in administrative efficiency to the village munsifs of Madras or the patels of the Dekkhan.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Colvin and the Mover. He said that he had endeavoured to explain to the Council at the last meeting the necessity which existed for placing the rural police in British Burma upon a better footing. The progress of violent crime throughout that Province, especially in times of excitement and disturbance on an extensive frontier, had been too plainly proved by the Administration Reports in the Police Department, and he knew, from the most recent one that had come under his notice, that in the last year there were as many as 61 dákáities within British Burman territory, which was a larger number than had been committed in any year since 1872.

The defect in the organization of the village police system, which had been long recognised and had grown with the growth of the Province and the greater and closer supervision given in recent years to all executive measures, had shown to all concerned in the government of the country that a really efficient rural police was very urgently required, not only as supplementary to the regular police, but as a link—and a very valuable one—between the people and the central authority, and that measures with that object had to be seriously considered, and, if possible, a remedy to be supplied. The subject, he might say, had not been without consideration in previous administrations, but the want of means,

coupled with the larger demands for expenditure in other directions, prevented immediate attention to it, and it was only recently, since a larger concession had been made to the Chief Commissioner in his provincial revenue arrangements, that he had been in a position, in a measure, to deal with this important question; still he was bound to say that, whatever concessions had been made to the Chief Commissioner, a somewhat ampler provision was necessary to enable him to carry out an effective and comprehensive police reform. British Burma was still very backward, compared with the position which older provinces had attained, in the administration of many of those departments which were sources of revenue—such as the administration of stamps, excise, the registration of deeds and several others; and, whatever surplus or funds the Chief Commissioner of British Burma might have at his disposal for the improvement and development of those resources, he imagined that very little would be left over to him, after all those requirements were met, for dealing with the question of police organization throughout the province. The Chief Commissioner had accordingly recommended—and he thought, upon consideration, that he was justified in his recommendation—that the local cess now levied upon the land-revenue and the revenue from fisheries throughout British Burma at a rate of 5 per cent. should be doubled. He (MR. THOMPSON) might explain that the practice of levying a percentage upon those revenues for purposes of local utility had prevailed almost since the time that Burma had become British territory. From the days of Sir Arthur Phayre downwards this practice had been followed; but what was done in this way formerly under rules sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and having the force of law had recently been embodied in the substantive land-law of Burma passed by this Council in 1876. That cess was levied in the proportion of one-eighth from the fisheries-revenue, and of seven-eighths from the land-revenue. It was levied over and above the imperial revenues under those heads, and the proceeds, which were entirely at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, were applied in proportions, which he could fix at his own discretion, for the construction and improvement of district roads, the local postal service, primary education, and chiefly and mainly for the maintenance of the village police.

The funds realized from that cess were used in the districts where they were raised, and they were accepted by the people as taxes which went mainly to improve their own condition. In proposing to enhance the rate from 5 to 10 per cent., it was not intended by the measure under consideration to alter in any way the mode of collection or to divert the funds which would be raised under the Bill from those purely local purposes to which the funds had hitherto been applied; beyond this, that in the eighth section of the Bill it was contemplated that, in addition to those purposes to which he had already alluded, there should be included the object of sanitary improvement in villages—an object to which attention had been recently called by despatches from home, and in the desirability of which he thought that the Council would readily agree.

It needed that he should say something as to the reasonableness of the proposal to enhance the rate from 5 to 10 per cent. The justification for all taxation is to be found in the necessities of the State and the ability of the people to pay; and it was, of course, desirable in imposing any extra impost like this that we should be able to show the people not only the needs of Government, but also that the funds realized from such taxes were intended for their own personal benefit and the general public interest. He did not propose to trench in any way upon the department of his hon'ble colleague and friend Sir John Strachey as regarded the necessities of the State. It was well known to the Council that the financial depression which at present existed was caused by circumstances which, without any figure of speech, were absolutely and entirely beyond the control of the Government, and while those causes remained in operation our object must perforce be—if we did not desire to increase imperial taxation, which he knew we did not—to restrict expenditure rather than to expand it. But, even with this financial pressure upon the Government, a much more generous, though perhaps he would better describe it as a much more just, consideration had been shown to the claims of British Burma, which was one of our most flourishing provinces; and he was satis-

fied that, with the resources now placed at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, we should, under his auspices, secure very soon a full and commensurate return for whatever we had accorded to him. However, having made those concessions to the province, it was not to be expected that any additional help should be afforded from imperial resources for carrying out reforms and measures such as those contemplated by the Bill; and when we saw that the improvement and reformation which we desired under this Bill were directed to purely local purposes and local objects, it was reasonable that we should look to the people themselves for supplying the funds necessary for carrying them out. Now, the burden of this impost of 10 per cent. upon the land-revenue might be calculated in a measure from the incidence of the land-revenue upon the country; and by universal accord—both from past experience and recent reports—it was admitted that the revenue assessment in British Burma was exceedingly light. It would be surprising if it was not so. Nearly everything in connection with the conduct of the revenue administration in British Burma depended upon the intelligence, industry and honesty of a single official—the Thoogyee. He measured the land, assessed the revenue, collected the revenue and, indeed, all the other taxes; and it was found from the extent of District jurisdictions and the difficulties of inter-communication that, in a great measure, he was left without any proper control, and was therefore independent of that supervision which was necessary in the discharge of such important duties. The annual measurements which practically prevailed, except in a few cases in which settlements had been made, had by their frequency and uncertainty opened a door to innumerable frauds; and he was sure that His Lordship and the Council would agree that an unscientific settlement was as obnoxious and objectionable as an unscientific frontier. The result of bringing the work of these Native officers to a test—which had been done in his own time in Burma in one of the most fertile districts of the province, by comparing the measurements of area made by the Thoogyee with the measurements effected by a more detailed and proper survey—showed a discrepancy of 24 per cent., and in the revenue an actual discrepancy of 28 per cent. In both instances the advantage, of course, was in favour of the cultivators. All this, he was glad to say, was about to be remedied. We had already taken measures to introduce into the Province a cadastral survey; and from the arrangements now being carried out, he hoped during the next cold season to see a very appreciable advance made in an accurate survey of the most advanced Districts in the Province, with the certain result of placing both the revenue and fiscal administration upon a better footing and of enabling the Government of India, if it should so deem it right, to consider the question of abolishing what was a very unsound, and in its incidence a very unjust, tax, that was, the capitation tax which now prevailed in the country.

He had entered upon this explanation to show that, with a very light land-assessment throughout Burma, the 10 per cent. assessment which this Bill proposed to realize as a cess for local purposes and objects would not press with any severity upon the people; and in support of this statement he would revert to a few practical details which illustrated very clearly the position and profits of the agricultural community in Burma. It was well known that there was a very large export of rice, the staple produce of the province, from all the ports in Burma. It amounted now to something over 800,000 tons in the year, and the demand was so large and continuous that it gave a very great and effective impulse to the clearance of land and the cultivation of rice throughout the Districts. When he first went to Burma, and almost within a week after his arrival, it was talked of as an unprecedented rise in the price of this commodity that it was selling in Rangoon at Rs. 66 for the hundred baskets—a measure equivalent to the English bushel. The ordinary price of paddy had averaged at a not advanced period of the season between Rs. 45 and 50, and it was thought incredible in the month of April that Rs. 66 should be demanded. Within three years afterwards the price had risen, during the middle of the season, from Rs. 66 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 per hundred baskets, and in speculative seasons it reached the figure of Rs. 130. He believed, from recent returns, that not only had those high prices been maintained, but, in

several instances, they had even gone beyond to Rs. 140 and Rs. 145 per hundred baskets. Now, he was aware that it had been said that the cultivator did not realize the whole profits of his produce, and that the intervention of middlemen between the raiyat and those with whom he dealt caused a considerable reduction of those profits; but he (Mr. THOMPSON) had considerable confidence in the shrewdness and sagacity of the Burman; and, though in outlying parts the brokerage system found a place and the raiyats were often induced to take money at disadvantageous loans before their crops were reaped, it was generally the case that the Burman was quite equal to the occasion in bargaining for his grain, and, if report be true, that often, indeed, he was more than a match for the combined action of the Chamber of Commerce of Rangoon. Again, the opening of the railway in Burma, which passed through some of the richest tracts of the country, had placed the cultivator in direct relation with the mill-owners who prepared the rice for the English markets: and, for himself, he had no reason to doubt that the greater proportion of the rise in the price which had resulted in the last three or four years from the competition in Rangoon had gone almost entirely into the pocket of the agriculturist.

Well then, what were the deductions from those facts? It was found that an acre of indifferent land in an ordinary district in British Burma produced about 25 baskets of rice; an acre of medium land gave 45 baskets; and an acre of superior soil rendered about from 70 to 80 baskets. The assessment on rice-growing land in British Burma varied from 6 annas an acre on poor soil to Rs. 2-4 on the best soil. The average was about Rs. 1-6 per acre. This assessment had been generally continued without any variation; and if when it was first imposed the price which was realized for the produce was at the rate of Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per hundred baskets, and we now found that the average was from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per hundred baskets, and that the gain upon the acreage had risen on an average on the poorest soil to Rs. 23-5 an acre; on medium soil to Rs. 42 an acre; and on the best soil to Rs. 50 an acre, it went without saying that the Government was not receiving its due share of the revenue derivable from the land. All those circumstances in his opinion justified the imposition of a higher percentage now in the form of a local cess where it was to be devoted to purely local objects of utility. It was due to the present Chief Commissioner to say that he had brought this point very prominently before us. Burma had rejoiced for many years in a very conservative administration; and the officers in the commission there, brought up at the feet of Sir Arthur Phayre, one of the most able administrators whom India had ever produced, were inclined to contend that what was good for his time was good for all ages; and so there had been an occasional difficulty in getting those with whom the Chief Commissioner had to act to realize the necessity of such changes as the present Bill contemplated. They considered that the 5 per cent. cess upon the land-revenue was sufficient for all purposes, and if for some time he himself had shared that conviction in the belief that British Burma had for very many years before the introduction of the provincial system been paying a local cess which in other provinces was only introduced with the introduction of the provincial system in 1871, still, when he found that during the last seven years the local cesses throughout India had been very considerably raised for purposes of local requirement, and that, in addition to those, a famine insurance-fund in one form or another was applied to the different provinces last year, from which Burma was entirely exempted, he thought the time had come when we might fairly say that, in view of the very light assessment realized from the land-revenue in British Burma, it was reasonable and equitable to enhance the cess by the addition of 5 per cent. What was now realized under this cess amounted to a little over two lákhs of rupees, so that the whole cess, when doubled, would give something more than four lákhs of rupees in the whole province of British Burma.

Having explained the circumstances which in his opinion justified the enhancement, he would now allude briefly to other sections of the Bill. They were explained generally in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. He might say definitely that there was no intention whatever of disturbing or interfering with the indigenous system of rural police, the object of the Bill being to pro-

vide for the strengthening and better organization of that body. He had already explained all that was necessary with regard to the enhancement of the cess on the land-revenue; and he would now add—as the Statement of Objects and Reasons put it—that,—

"as it would be obviously unjust to throw completely upon the agricultural classes the burthen of providing for expenditure by which the non-agricultural population of the villages and rural towns will equally benefit, the Chief Commissioner has been empowered to impose a house-cess, not to exceed two rupees per house, on persons who do not pay the agricultural cess."

It should be stated that already a house-tax existed in a great many towns in British Burma, and that where that tax was found to exist the new house-cess would not be imposed.

Opportunity had also been taken under the Bill to provide—

"that the inhabitants of any town, village or hamlet are bound to aid in the prevention of dákáiti and robbery in such town, village or hamlet, and, when such offence has been committed, to aid in securing the offenders."

It had been too often found that the inhabitants had held aloof from giving any aid in the repression of crime. This arose partly from fear of the criminals, partly from apathy; and power would be taken under the Bill to enforce by rules their obligation to give that assistance, or in case of refusal to punish them.

This was the general scope of the Bill, and he had now the honour, in submitting it to the Council, to move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell, Colvin and Hope and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 7th August, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 24th July, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SILK INDUSTRY.

No. 16R., dated, India Office, London, 10th April 1879.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Herewith I enclose for Your Excellency's information, copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Wardle, together with the specimen of silk and cocoons therein referred to, on the subject of experiments made by him in dressing silk of the *Attacus cynthia* or Ailanthus worm.

2. Mr. Wardle is desirous of making further trials in order to ascertain whether this silk in the spun state is capable of extended application and improved manufacture and dyeing, for which purpose he requests that a bale of Eria cocoons, of from 50lbs. to 100lbs. in weight, may be sent to him. I desire that a bale of these cocoons may be sent to this office, for transmission to Mr. Wardle, together with a report as to the probable extent to which this silk would be obtainable in India in the event of a demand arising for it for commercial use.

Dated, St. Edward Street, Leek, 20th March 1879.

Demi-official from—THOMAS WARDLE, Esq.,

To—SIR LOUIS MALLET, C.B.

I beg to enclose a little packet of Eria silk which I have had dressed from some Eria cocoons sent to me from the India Office some time ago.

The fibre appears to be beautifully adapted for spun silk cloth, but for want of sufficient quantity to fill the machinery to make a continuous thread, I am unable to proceed further than this stage of the manipulation. I should feel glad if you would authorize the collection in India of a bale of these cocoons, say 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. in weight, to be sent to me for the purpose of seeing whether this silk, in the spun state, is not capable of very extended application and improved manufacture and dying. It is the silk of the *Attacus cynthia* or Ailanthus worm, possibly also the *Attacus ricini* or worm feeding on the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), two cocoons of which latter I send, which are similar to those from which I have extracted the accompanying dressed fibres.

I have the honor of sending my monograph on the wild silks and dyestuffs of India, which I wrote at the earnest request of Sir P. Cunliffe Owen to describe the silks and dyestuffs I arranged in the India Section at the Paris Exhibition last year, and shall be pleased by your acceptance of it.

At P. No. 24 you will find the Eria silk described more fully.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Fibres and Silk)—Nos. 47-48, dated Simla, the 11th June 1879.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16, dated the 10th April 1879, forwarding copy of a letter, dated 20th March 1879, from Mr. Thomas Wardle, with samples of silk and cocoons, relative to an experiment made by him in dressing silk of the Eria silkworm.

RESOLUTION—1. The silk dressed by Mr. Wardle, though called by him the produce of the *Attacus cynthia*, is no doubt that of the *Attacus ricini*, the castor-oil worm—Eria, or arándi.

2. The worm occurs in Bengal (the Dinagepore and Rungpore Districts and perhaps elsewhere) and in Assam. In the latter province it spins a white silk, while in Dinagepore the colour of the cocoon, it is understood, is brown. In accordance with the desire expressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council requests that the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam will be good enough to make up each a bale of cocoons of this worm weighing 50lbs., which, when ready, should be sent to this Department for transmission to England. Care should be taken to kill the chrysalis before the cocoons are packed. It is also advisable that a similar quantity of munga cocoons should be forwarded by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in order that experiments may be made on them.

3. His Excellency in Council also requests that the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam will furnish as speedily as possible the report required in paragraph 2 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, relative to the probable extent to which Eria silk would be obtainable in the event of a demand arising for it for commercial use.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy, with copy of the papers read in the preamble, be communicated to the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 1731, dated Shillong, 1st July 1879.

From—S. O. B. RIDSDALE Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution by the Government of India Nos. 47-48, dated 11th June 1879, and in reply to say that the district officers of Darrang and Nowgong have been asked to furnish the supply of the Eria and Muga cocoons required by the Government of India. The cocoons will be forwarded to you directed to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta, and the Bill of Lading, together with intimation of their despatch, will be forwarded to the Calcutta Office to the address of the Head Assistant.

2. With reference to paragraph three of the resolution, I am to forward a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution, dated 6th June 1879, on the development of the silk industry, from which it will appear that enquiries are already being made as to the probable quantity of Eria silk as well as other silks obtainable in the several districts of Assam for exportation. The result of these enquiries will be reported for the information of the Government of India as soon as possible.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the Revenue Department,—dated Shillong, the 6th June 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government of India has long been directed to the possibility of developing the silk industry of this country, and at various times information on the subject has been collected.

For a long time, under the management of the East India Company, efforts were made to develop this industry by encouraging the cultivation in this country of the silkworms commonly cultivated in Europe. These experiments were carried on with varying success, but little or no permanent results were obtained.

The results of the more important recent inquiries which have been made by the Government of India are embodied in a work entitled "Silk in India," by J. Geoghegan, a work containing much useful and interesting information on this subject.

Printed at Calcutta Government Press, 1872.

2. Since the publication of this work, the Government of India called for further information in Resolution No. 5-156-165, of 23rd November 1875. Copies of this Resolution were distributed throughout the Province of Assam, and the information received in reply was embodied in this office No. 256 of 9th February 1877.

Important experiments were at the same time conducted in Europe, which have resulted in proving that the difficulties which have hitherto in this country been found insuperable, in the matter of winding Tasar cocoons and dyeing this silk, so as to equal the results obtainable from the ordinary staple European silk, have been completely overcome. Experiments have also been made with some of the most common silkworms of Assam, such as the Eria and the Muga, and results but little less satisfactory have been obtained.

It seems not improbable, therefore, that the produce of these and other native silkworms of India will, if it can be supplied in sufficient abundance, obtain as firm a position in the European market as the produce of the common mulberry silkworm (*Bombyx mori.*)

3. The most widely-distributed silkworm in India is the Tasar, and it is to this that attention has hitherto been chiefly drawn. This silkworm, however, thought it is found within this Province, is not common. But there are other well-known silkworms which are commonly cultivated in Assam, and whose value will probably prove little, if at all, inferior to the Tasar, and it is in the extended cultivation and production of these that the development of the silk industry of this Province obviously lies.

Besides the two which are abundant in this Province, the Muga and Eria silks, upon which experiments have been sucessfully tried, there are a large number of wild silks to be found throughout this Province which have never yet been subjected to experiments under trained European skill. It is very important that a sufficient quantity of the cocoons of these silkworms should be collected and forwarded to Europe for examination. The success which has recently been obtained in the manufacture of Tasar, Eria, and Muga silk renders it not improbable that other common wild silks of this Province will be found to have a value in the European market. It is of great importance that this point should be ascertained, as the cultivation of the silkworms indigenous to this Province will be likely to be accompanied with the least difficulty. It is not to be expected that there will be any extended cultivation of such silkworms before it is ascertained that the produce has a commercial value, and this, therefore, must first be determined. Directions will be issued for the collection of cocoons of the known kinds of silkworm, which have not yet been experimented on in sufficient quantity for this purpose.

4. In consequence of the very important results which have been obtained from the experiments lately conducted in Europe, which seem to point to a possible great development of the silk trade of India, further information has been called for in Government of India Resolution I., of 28th February 1879, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 15th March 1879, page 213.

This Resolution, dealing as it does with the silk of India generally, is largely occupied with considerations affecting only the Tasar, and this silkworm, as has been said, is not common in this Province. However it may be in the future, at present it is clear that the attention of those who are desirous of developing the silk industry of Assam should be directed to the cultivation and production of the silkworms common to Assam. It will be sufficient to note here only so much of the Resolution as seems to apply more especially to this Province.

5. At present it would seem that the silk trade, at all events of this Province, should take a new departure, and that, instead of, as formerly, the silk being reeled from the cocoons before sale, the cocoons themselves should be (after the worms have been carefully killed) sorted and packed and sent to market without any unreasonable delay; as there is some difficulty in unreeling cocoons if they are more than a year old, and are too hard and dry. This is of the utmost importance, because all the special skill and training, and the great labour which would otherwise be involved in this industry, and which it would be particularly difficult to obtain in this Province, are dispensed with.

It is only now necessary that the cocoon should be produced, and for this purpose all that will be required will be the selection and cultivation of the trees suited to the silkworm, most of which are common jungle trees, and proper care and attention to the silkworm during its growth. This will require little or no capital, and only ordinary skill and attention. In an appendix to this Resolution (Appendix B), such information as is already known on this subject in regard to the cultivation of the more common silkworms of this Province has been collected, and is published for general information.

6. The permanent demand for cocoons of the classes common in this Province cannot well be ascertained; nor can it yet be said whether the production of cocoons will ultimately prove remunerative; nor can it be said yet which will be economically the most profitable cocoons to cultivate. It will not be till after some time, and after the trade has become to some extent established, that this question can be fully answered. The trade in cocoons, like every other trade, will depend for its success on a great variety of conditions. The cost of producing cocoons in large quantities cannot practically be tested without experiment, and the same must be said of any calculation of their probable market value. The popularity of the material into which they will ultimately be worked, the cost of manufacture, and an immense variety of other considerations, must be practically determined before any real answer can be given to this question. But, so far as can at present be judged, the prospect of this trade seems eminently hopeful, and there is very much which should direct the attention of the Europeans engaged in tea cultivation in this Province to this industry. As has been said, the difficulties of manufacture have been overcome, and, with the development of the industry, the cost of manufacture may confidently be expected to decline also, and this will probably result in increased demand for the manufactured articles, and enable a higher price to be paid for the cocoons. Already, one silk manufacturer, M. David, of St. Etienne, has expressed his willingness to purchase 2,000 kilogrammes (55 maunds) of Tasar conoons at 1 *franc per kilogramme* for experiment, and there can be no doubt that manufacturers would be found to purchase at a similar price cocoons of other kinds. This gives a price of altogether 30*s.* per maund for the cocoons *delivered in France*, which, with exchange at 1*s.* 6*d.* = Rs. 20 per maund = 8 annas per seer, to cover all cost of culture, collection, and transport. It has been further asserted by M. David and other manufacturers that all the possible production of India would be eagerly bought at this rate. This is probably too low a rate to be remunerative to the producer, but it must not be considered as the final or fixed market rate of the future. The Government of India, in Resolution I. of 28th February 1879, para. 6, assert "there is at least as great a demand in the European markets for the cocoon of the Eria and Muga worm as there is for that of the Tasar." It should be noticed, further, that there is a use for waste and for pierced cocoon, as these, where they cannot be reeled, can be spun.

The great abundance in the jungles of Assam of the food required by the several kinds of silkworm, and the ease with which many of the trees and shrubs requisite for their food can be obtained in the wild state, and could also be cultivated, render possible an almost unbounded development of the production of cocoons. No difficulty need be anticipated as regards carriage of the cocoons, nor need there be any delay likely to cause harm, in transporting them to the manufacturer.

7. A more accurate preliminary forecast of the prospects of the industry could be made, if certain information, which it is hoped to obtain, were available, and for this purpose the

Government of India have in their last quoted Resolution directed the following further inquiries to be made :—

* * * * * * *

"12. The results obtained by Mr. Wardle, as well as by others working independently, are so important, and so full of promise as regards the manufacture of this silk and the utilisation of the manufacture for apparel and other purposes, that it is eminently desirable to thoroughly investigate the question of production. Information on this subject has been sought from various quarters, but the information in the possession of Government is not sufficient to enable it to furnish precise answers. Yet it is necessary, if the attention of capitalists is to be attracted to the development of this industry, that full information should be forthcoming. M. Natalis Rondot, a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury in the Silk Section, has written to the Government of India, asking for information on the following points, not only as regards the Tasar worm, but also as regards other undomesticated worms :—

(1) an enumeration of the different kinds of wild worms;

(2) the districts from which each kind is obtained, and in what quantities;

(3) the species of worm from which each kind of silk is manufactured;

(4) the trees on which the worms feed;

(5) the uses to which the silk is put by the natives;

(6) the markets where they are to be purchased;

(7) the probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives;

(8) the probable quantities retained for local consumption and available for exportation to European silk mills;

(9) and the outturn in money value of the silks woven in India, which M. Rondot thinks must be considerable, especially if Tasar and other similar silks commonly worn by the natives are taken into account.

"13. M. David, of St. Etienne, also asks for information on the following points :—

(1) the nature of the chemical agent used by natives to soften the cocoon;

(2) whether the natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old;

(3) the length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and the emergence of the moth;

(4) whether the dark and light coloured cocoons which are found mixed in the bales sent from India are of different varieties, and whether they are found the same localities;

(5) also, whether it would be possible to obtain bales containing only light-coloured cocoons.

"14. Some information, but of a vague and general kind, exists on a good many of the points enumerated by M. Rondot, and the Governor General in Council desires that an effort may be made to cause such specific information as is obtainable, with special reference to the quantity obtainable and the prices on the spot, to be furnished with as little delay as possible. It is also much to be desired that particulars of manufacture should be obtained as far as possible."

8. In order to facilitate search for the information which is required, a short *resumé* is given in an appendix to this Resolution (Appendix A), of what is already known in answer to each of the questions here asked. Directions will be issued for the collection of further information in answer to these questions. The information contained in the Appendix is of a vague and general kind, and is probably not even entirely correct as regards this Province as a whole. It will need verifying in detail as regards each district, and each distinct locality in the Province. In many respects it is also very incomplete. In supplying the information required, it should be understood that what is needed is not wide and general speculations affecting the Province generally, but exact local knowledge, to be obtained by careful inquiry within the district on which report is made.

9. Looking to the great importance to the Province of Assam of the development of a new industry, and the production of a new export staple, the Chief Commissioner is anxious that every effort should be made to develop the silk industry. He therefore solicits the active co-operation of the many European gentlemen resident in this Province. He feels sure that there must be not a few gentlemen whose training and tastes and opportunities must enable them to render very material assistance, both in collecting the information now called for in paragraph 7 of this Resolution, and in making collections of wild silk-worms' cocoons, as is mentioned in paragraph 3, accompanied with information regarding the natural history of these silk-worms, and the price and probable quantity in which they can be obtained at present, either wild or under any system of cultivation.

But, above all, the active co-operation of European gentlemen is needed, if the cultivation of the more commonly-known silk worms of Assam is to be developed, so as to form an important staple of trade. There is much cultivation of silk in Assam, but such as there is is chiefly in small quantities, and for home use. There does not seem to be any reason why the production of cocoons should not be almost indefinitely extended. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to hear that the subject has engaged the active attention and interest of gentlemen in this Province. Communications conveying any information of interest on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary, and will always receive the Chief Commissioner's attention; and he hopes that, in addition to the replies which will be received from Government officers in answer to the enquiries contained in paragraph 7 valuable information may be supplied to him by many gentlemen in this Province.

APPENDIX A.

Information at present available on the subjects of inquiry mentioned in paragraphs 12 *and* 13 *of Resolution of the Government of India quoted in the foregoing Resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, paragraph* 7.

Questions (1) and (2).—The following is a list of the different kinds of silkworms, domesticated and wild, which are said to exist in this Province :—

Silkworm.			District in which known to exist.	Approximate quantity in which supposed to be obtainable.
Local name or common name.		Scientific name.		
I. Tasar or Katkuri ...		Antheræa Paphia (probably there are several distinct species of this silkworm).	Upper Assam ... Cachar (?)	Unknown, said not to be utilized.
II. Munga or Muga ...		Antheræa Assama ...	Throughout Assam, cultivated in Assam, wild in Cachar.	Not known.
III. Goree or Deo-muga		Bombyx religiosæ ...	Assam. Sylhet, and Cachar (?) ...	„
IV. Eria or Arindy ...		Attacus Ricini ...	Throughout Assam and Cachar (?)	„
V. Pát Major or Pát Pulu or Bora Pulu.		Bombyx textor ...	Assam	„
VI. Pát Minor or Pát Choto.		Bombyx Crœsi or Fortunatus.	Assam	„
VII.	not known.	Attacus Atlas ...	Cachar and Sylhet ...	„
VIII.	not known.	Attacus Cynthia ...	Assam and Cachar ...	„
IX.	not known.	Cricula Trifenestrata ...	Assam	„ Cocoons are not used for silk.
X.	not known.	Actias Selene ...	Assam and Cachar ...	„
XI.	not known.	Saturnia Pyretorum ...	Cachar (?)	„
XII.	not known.	Saturnia Cidosa, Saturnia Sylhetica.	Cachar (?)	„
XIII.	not known.	Loepa Sikkimensis ...	Sylhet (?)	„

Of many of these wild silkworms the local name is unknown. Probably, owing to the silkworm being but little noticed, there is no distinctive local name. In such cases, it will not always be easy to ascertain if the silkworms really occur in any district. Specimens of unknown kinds, if obtainable, can, however, be forwarded with such detailed information as is known, which will enable them to be identified. In supplying information, it should be stated exactly under column 3 whether the worm is known to exist in the particular district reported on, and in column 4 should be stated what is the quantity obtainable in the district reported on now, and what it is presumed the quantity might become, if a steady demand existed, in the opinion of those who have most practical experience. The amount of silk obtainable should be shown as well as the amount of cocoons. Special attention is directed to this point as one of very great importance in regard to the future of the silk trade.

The silk of the Múga worm varies according to the food it lives on, which again varies in different districts. It should therefore be shown in the replies the kind of silk or cocoon obtainable in each district, as well as the quantity of each kind obtainable.

The *Bombyx* (*Antheræa*), local name *Yama-mai*, a native of Japan, is said to be very hardy, and would be likely to do well in India. It is not known to exist in Assam, but enquiry might be made for it.

Question (3).—The species of worm from which each kind of silk is obtainable.

The five kinds of silk common in Assam are :—

(1.) Medanggori or Mezankuri, the produce of the Múga when fed on the Mezankuri (*or* Adakuri) tree (*Tetranthera polyantha*).

(2.) Múga, the produce of the same worm when fed on the Sum tree (*Machilus odoratissima*), the Sualu tree (*Tetrantherà monopetalu*), and several other species of trees.

(3.) The Eri, the produce of the Eri or Erendi worm, *Attacus ricini*, which is only spun and not reeled. This worm is fed on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) and the Kesseru tree (*Heterapanax fragrans*).

(4). Pát Minor, a yellow silk, the produce of the worm *Bombyx Cræsi*.

(5.) Pát Major, a white silk, the produce of the worm *Bombyx textor*.

There may be other kinds of silk made, particularly among hill tribes, and, if so, information on this point would be interesting. For instance, some Cacharis are said to work up the produce of the *Attacus Atlas* into clothing in small quantities for their own use; and inquiries among the hill tribes, Nágas, Gáros, Khásis, Cacharis, Mikirs, Lushais, Manipuris, &c., would probably result in very important knowledge on the subject of utilising many comparatively unknown wild silkworms.

Question (4).—Trees on which the worm feeds:—

I.—The Tasar or Katkura silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Country almond	Terminalia catapa.
Assun	„ alata.
Saj	„ tomentosa.
Jamu	Syzygium jambolanum.
(Baer) Ber or Bher	Zizyphus jujuba.
Simul	Bombax malabaricum.
Sal	Shorea robusta.
Teak	Tectona grandis.
Sidah	Lagerstrœmia parvitlora.

It is of importance to ascertain upon which of the above trees the Tasar thrives best.

II.—The Munga or Múga silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Sum (Assam) Cheng Thesal (Cachar) ...	Machilus odoratissima.
Sualu	Tetranthera monopetala.
Mezankuri or Adakuri	„ polyantha.
Diglotti	„ glauca.
Pattichunda	Cinnamomum obtusifolium.
Kotoloah	Cylicodaphne nitida.
Bumroti	Symplocos grandiflora.

III. The Goree or Deomuga (*Bombyx Religiosæ*) silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Peepul	Ficus Religiosa.
Bot	Ficus Indica.

IV. The Eri silkworm feeds on—

Eri	Ricinus communis.
Kesseru	Heteropannax fragrans.

(Besides these two, Geoghegan mentions various other plants, but it is doubtful if these have been carefully verified, and they are named here more by way of suggestion than as statements of fact.)

Common Ber	Zizyphus Jujuba.
Keora Kaura	Sapini Schiferum.
Goolunchа Phul (Assam) / Bherondo (Bengal)	Jatropha Curcas.
Bengali Alu.	
Koosrol.	
Hindu grass.	

V. Pat Minor, Pat Major, Pat Pulu, or Boro Pulu (*Bombyx textor and B. Cræsi*) feed on—

Noonee, or the wild mulberry	Morus Indica.

VI. The Attacus Atlas.

The following is the list of trees fed on by this worm, given by Mr. Brownlow, of Cachar, in the journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society:—

"1. Phakeera (Cinchonaceæ) Foliage slightly bitter; stature middling, tolerably abundant.

"2. No native name,—probably a laurel; foliage redolent of prussic acid, fruit like a plum, kernel containing a large portion of oil, resembling that of bitter almonds; stature large, not very common.

"3. Could not find out any native name, but the tree may easily be identified by its resemblance to the China tea plant, and its frequent occurrence as a weed in tea-gardens, where it is often left by the weeders by mistake for tea; stature middling, common in jhúm lands, less so in primitive forest.

"4. Nagdana (*Artemisia sp.*?)—An annual, and one of the most common of jhúm weeds; it may be known by the satin pile on its leaves, which, rubbed in the finger and smelt, cause sneezing; they possess a scent similar to lavender. The Cachar name is quite local, and is probably given to it because of its fragrance. The true Nagdana is the *Boswellia Thurifera*; this plant is too small in stature to be available as a silk tree, for which in other respects its abundance peculiarly fits it.

"5. Monphul (Cachar name), known in Dacca as the Myna kata, a thorny, rapid-growing fruit tree, not indigenous, but found in great quantities self-sown about the villages; the fruit is somewhat smaller than an apple, but, except in being yellow, has a good deal of resemblance to that fruit; the fruit is cut up by the natives into slices, which are threaded on the string and hung up in their houses to smoke and dry; stature middling.

"6. Balos, a rapid-growing weed which affects new clearances; the deep green of the leaf, with the elongated delicate red leaf stalks enable it to be easily recognised; very common, and of large stature; fed on also by *A. Canningi*.

"7. Koorkooree, of the commonest of jhúm weeds; it invades and monopolizes large tracts of land; exclusively, or very nearly so, grows to a middling stature, and, where abundant, shades the ground completely. This tree one of the most eligible for trainning the Atlas on.

"8. Lutki (*Osbeckia*), the common conspicuous pink-flowering plant; it scarcely grows large enough to train silk on, but the silk off it is very white.

"9. Bon Chelita, so called probably from a resemblance in the grouping of the leaves to the Chelita; a large hardy, rapid-growing tree, sufficiently common for purposes of silk cultivation.

"10. Kadam (*Nauclea*) a common large-leaved rapid-growing tree, especially on new clearings, where it soon, if allowed to grow, overshades the land; well adapted as a nurse for young tea or any delicate plants; the leaves become of great size when the plant is young, especially on rich hill lands; as the tree grows larger, they diminish in size; occurs mostly on hill lands, seldom on alluvial.

"11. Chelita (*Dillenia speciosa*), a large-sized luxuriant tree, partial to alluvial lands, on which it may be found in clumps or groves; grows very well even in badly-drained soil, and with water about the roots; owing to the large size of this tree, its growing in clusters, and the large quantity and bushiness of its foliage, it is eminently adapted for training the *Atlas* worm on.

"12. Boidraj (*Padrelaceæ*?) a large-sized and very common tree in old forests. *Atlas* silk of this is very dark. This tree is very common in the Sylhet district, and occurs all the way down to Dacca.

"13. Lood, also a full-sized tree, may be known by its dark green shiny leaves, and its bark, which is thicker than that of probably any other tree; this tree is also fed on by the *A. Canningi*.

VII.—Attacus Cynthia feeds on—

Castor-oil plant	Ricinus Communis.

VIII.—Cricula Trifenestrata—

Cashew nut	Anacardium orientale.

IX.—Actias Selene—

Wild cherry, walnut.

Question (5). The uses to which the silk is put by natives:—

From the Munga are made the following:—

Soorias (dhooties).	Rhiha (scarves).
Meklas (petticoats).	Chhelang (for men's shoulders).
Jootha Borakapor (worn in winter).	Masahris (curtains.)

Eria is converted into Borkapor, Mekla, and Rhiha, Goursha.

Pát is utilised in the same way, and is also used for masahris (curtains). This is chiefly used for the clothing of the higher classes.

The remaining silkworms are not known to be largely used, but clothes are made of Atlas and Deo-munga silk, to a small extent it is believed, by Cacharies and others, and probably by many hill tribes.

Question (6). The markets where they are to be purchased :—

It is not known whether any of these silks are to be had in the local bazaars or elsewhere in Assam.

Question (7). The probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives :—

The answer to this unknown. The present prices can be ascertained by local inquiry in bazaars and fairs, and the opinion of local traders and producers taken as to the probable result of an extended demand in reducing the price. The information on this point is of too old a date to be of any present value. It is a question of much importance as regards the future of the silk trade in this Province, and very careful inquiry should by made on this point.

Questions (8) and (9). It is difficult to estimate the probable quantity of silk retained for local consumption. This and the next question can only be answered by local experience and observation of the proportion of people who wear silks of different classes. The average value of these, the approximately known population, and the frequency with which the silk cloths have to be renewed are data on which these questions could be roughly answered. The opinion of native traders and others could also he ascertained on this point.

It is not believed that at present there is much silk available for exportation. The answer to this is easily ascertainable by inquiry in bazaars and of local traders.

See para. 13 of Resolution I., dated 28th February, 1879, Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Question (1). The nature of the chemical agent used by the natives to soften the cocoons :—

A ley of potas formed from plantain-leaves, and cowdung and water, are the only chemical agent known to be used by natives to soften the cocoons.

Question (2). Whether natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old is not known :—
This can easily be determined by local inquiry.

Question (3). The length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and emergence of the moth :—

For convenience, the natural life of the better known worms is given below in a tabulated form. The specific information required under this is entered as correctly as it is known in the last column.

As the trade requires that the chrysalis be killed before it emerges as a moth in the case of the cocoons which are intended for commerce, and not to be reserved for breeding (for otherwise the hole cut in the cocoon diminishes its value), this question is of some importance. The facts on this subject should be carefully determined, and the statements here made should be carefully verified :—

Name of silkworm.	Period of life of moth.	Period from laying of eggs to their being hatched.	Period of life of the worm.	Period from beginning of worm to spin to completion of chrysalis.	From completion of chrysalis to emergence of moth from cocoon.
I. Tasar or Kutkuri ...	3 or 4 days ...	9 days	36 days ...	15 days ...	Not given.
II. Munga	6 days ...	10 days	30 days ...	5 or 6 days ...	10 to 20 days.
III. Eria or Arendi	Not known exactly.		A complete cycle is made in from 43 days to two months.		
IV. Pat Major } *Bombyx textor* } / Minor } „ *Cræsi* }	3 or 4 days ...	10 months ...	30 to 40 days ...	5 or 6 days ...	20 to 25 days.
Attacus Atlas	No exact details are given.		Eggs lie dormant through cold weather, and 2 or perhaps 3 crops are obtained in the year.		

The Pát gives only one crop of cocoons in the year.

In Upper Assam the eggs of the Pát are hatched about the end of December.

„ Lower „ „ „ „ January.

The Eria sometimes gives as many as seven crops in the year. The Múga gives five crops a year. The Tasar gives, it is believed, two crops a year. Attacus atlas gives two or perhaps three crops.

Question (4). The difference in the colour of cocoons in the case of cocoons of the same silkworm is known to be due partly to the local influence of climate and largely to the food which the silkworm eats.

An exact answer to this question can only be given by examination of the bales in question by an experienced sericulturist. It will, however, be possible to say whether in any single locality dark and light coloured cocoons are mixed before sale, and whether this is due to the mixing of different varieties of cocoons, or whether the cocoons in one bale are of the same variety, but vary from other causes such as are suggested above. This point should be determined by local inquiry.

Question (5). As the trade is at present, there might perhaps be some difficulty in effectually sorting cocoons, but under a developed system of sericulture there ought to be no difficulty in sorting the cocoons to suit the market. Suggestions might be offered on this point.

APPENDIX B.

A Note on a few of the more important facts known on the subject of practical Sericulture in the Province of Assam.

It is not intended that this Note should replace the detailed and more elaborate information which is given in special works on this subject. Only a few of the more salient points to be observed in practical sericulture are here mentioned.

2. As regards their treatment, the natural distinction of silkworms is into those which are wholly domesticated and those which are partially domesticated. About the wholly wild silkworms which are collected from the jungles, such as is the case generally, though not invariably, in India with the Tasar silkworm, little need be said. It may, no doubt, be possible to give some artificial stimulus to their production, and in a sense they may then be said to be partially cultivated. Also, many of the wild silkworms may be capable of being domesticated. This is a point which can only be determined by experiment. It may be doubtful whether any large trade in wild silkworms be possible in this Province; but, when once the cocoons have been collected, the general remarks which are made below, on the subject of sorting the cocoons and packing and despatching them will apply to this class equally with the other classes.

3. Of wholly domesticated silkworms, the common kinds in Assam are the Pát Major and Pát Minor, and the Eria or Arundy. Details, as far as they are known, are given in Appendix A (in answer to Questions 4 and 3 A) upon the subject of the food of the better-known silkworms and their natural life, and this information need not be repeated in full. Both these kinds of silkworms are fed wholly within doors, the leaves of the trees and plants they feed upon being plucked and brought to them. The Pát (*Bombyx textor*), which is closely allied to the common mulberry silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) of Europe, is more delicate, and has to be treated with more care than the Eria. Also, it gives but one crop in the year, while the Eria may give seven crops. The Silk of the Pát is, however, the more valuable. Great care has to be taken to keep everything about the Pát scrupulously clean.

4. A general point to observe in silkworm-rearing is that silkworms of as nearly as possible the same size and strength only should be allowed to feed together. If this rule be not observed, the stronger silkworms will bully the weaker, and deprive the latter of their food.

5. The chief partially-domesticated silkworms of this province are the Múga or Munga, the Tasar or Kutkuri, and the *Attacus Atlas*. The two latter, the Tasar and the *Atlas*, are also found in a wholly wild state, and a silkworm, probably the same as the Múga of Assam, is found wholly wild in Cachar. Some of the other wild silkworms of this Province are said to have been partially domesticated. In Assam, the Múga may be said to be wholly domesticated, but in its general treatment corresponds to the Tasar and Atlas, and other wild silkworms which have been at times partially domesticated, and it is convenient therefore to consider the Múga as of this partially-domesticated class.

The difference in treatment of this class of silkworms consists in this, that they are fed out of doors and not kept within houses. The Múga eggs are laid on small bundles of grass of straw, half the thickness of a finger, and tied to the trees before they are hatched. The Múga worms are reared on the trees, and standing in the open, and not on leaves, collected and given to the worms in houses, as is the case with Pát and Eria. Great care has to be taken to destroy the ants, which would otherwise kill the silkworm. This is frequently done by putting baits of molasses, fish, or dead toads, at the foot of the tree. But, besides these enemies, the presence of a large collection of silkworms is sure to attract other enemies: crows, wasps, and the ichneumon by day, bats, owls, and rats by night, will, unless guarded against, destroy great numbers of the silkworms.

The silkworms themselves are prevented from leaving the tree by bands of some smooth substance, such as fresh plaintain-leaves, over which they cannot crawl. If all the food of the tree has been eaten, they are allowed to descend, and collected and put on another tree. When about to spin, they will descend the trunk until arrested by the plaintain-leaves. They are then collected in baskets and over these baskets are suspended branches of dried leaves, up which they crawl and form their cocoons. Many silkworms drop off the trees, and the ground under the trees on which they feed should therefore be kept clear, to enable them

to be easily found and replaced on the tree. Continual heavy rain is apt to wash them off the tree, but otherwise they seem to be able to protect themselves from the rain by crawling under the leaves.

6. It remains now only to explain how the cocoons should be dealt with when obtained. The cocoons will be known to be completed by the absence of any sound within. The first care will naturally be to select a sufficient number for breeding purposes. Many of the silk-worms die before completing the spinning of the cocoon. These are, of course, no use for the present purpose. They may be distinguished generally by their being smaller, and in an incomplete condition, and by a hollow sound they yield when gently tapped. About an equal number of males and females are usually selected. The females may generally be distinguished by being larger than the males, and of a more symmetrical shape. The males have the cocoons somewhat irregular in shape, and as if pinched at one end. These are kept together in suitable places until they burst into the moth. The eggs are generally laid in one or two days, after which the moths die.

In the case of the silkworms which have been classed as wholly domesticated, neither in the stage of the moth nor in that of the silkworms is there any tendency to roam. But in the case of the partially-domesticated worms some care has to be taken to provide against this tendency, while, at the same time the moths must not be frightened by too severe restrictions.

7. A curious fact which has been noted in regard to these partially-domesticated moths is that it frequently happens that if a female moth be fastened out at a convenient place at night, a wild male moth will discover and impregnate the former. This fact is sometimes made use of to strengthen the breed of comparatively wild silkworms, which seem often to deteriorate under domestication.

A further point may be incidentally mentioned,—that crosses between different kinds of silkworms have often been attempted, and with some success, but this subject requires too elaborate treatment to be conveniently dealt with here.

8. Of the remaining cocoons, after the selection has been made for breeding, a further sorting will have to be made.

The French growers sort the cocoons of the single common silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) into as many as nine varieties, distinguishing the good ones from those in which the worm has died, and making other distinctions required by the trade. The reeling of silk from the cocoons is nearly all done on the continent of Europe, and principally in the south of France. As a branch of manufacture, reeling is unknown in England, which latter country only works up the reeled silk. The trade in cocoons would therefore be, at least at first, with France, and, for the purpose of ascertaining what assortment of cocoons was required, it would be necessary for the grower to put himself in communication, through his agents, or otherwise, with the manufacturers of that country. There would be no difficulty whatever in this, and when once it were ascertained in what manner the cocoons should be sorted, there ought to be little practical difficulty in sorting them. In despatching specimen bales, the point of importance would naturally be to make the bales as like the samples as possible; and probably at first it would be well to make as many distinctions in the cocoons as were readily noticeable, and to err on the side of over-minute distinctions rather than otherwise. The manufacturers would at once point out which distinctions were of importance, and which not so.

9. As in the case of good cocoons, the chrysalis would in a longer or shorter period eat its way through, and perforate the cocoon, it is necessary, where the cocoons are intended to be reserved for reeling, to kill the chrysalis carefully. This is done in various ways,—by exposing them to the sun, by placing them in boiling water, or by placing them in an oven with a gentle heat. Where the cocoons were intended to be packed for export, the first or last plan would probably be found to be the best.

Damaged cocoons, and those perforated, and almost all classes of wild cocoons, have a value, as, where they cannot be reeled, they can still be turned to account for spinning.

10. There still remains to mention the very important question of the cultivation of the more important articles of food of the silkworms. The discussion of this has been avoided: many of the necessary descriptions of food will be found growing wild in the jungles. In the case of these trees, it will not be difficult to study their habits. A list of the principal trees on which the several classes of silkworms feed will be found in Appendix A in answer to Question (4). Further information on this subject will no doubt be gradually obtainable as the necessity for the cultivation of food-stocks arises. Meanwhile, very much can be gathered from the practice of the native silkworm-growers on this as on other points.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good rain and prospects continue to improve; prices have fallen slightly. In Bombay more rain is still required in Gazerat and Konkan, where, however, there have been some showers; throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country there has been good general rain which has greatly improved prospects; cholera continues to be severe in Sind. Rain is reported from all districts of Bengal except Balasore; but it has been generally lighter than during the preceding week. Prospects are favourable; more would, however, be welcome in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions and in the 24-Pergunnahs. In Central Bengal, Behar, Dacca and Furreedpore some damage to early crops in consequence of excessive rain and floods is still mentioned in the reports. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the desired break in the rainfall has occurred and has done much good; prospects are excellent. Rain in the Punjab has been unequally distributed; the fall up to date is below the average, and more would be an advantage in many places; in a few districts matters might, perhaps, be better; but are not at present unfavourable any where except in Hissar and Sirsa, where there is some lack of forage for cattle. There has been rain throughout the Central Provinces; but here as in parts of Bengal rice transplanting would be the better for a further fall. In Burma the rain has been general but less than in the previous week; the health of the Province is good and cattle disease is decreasing; the Irrawaddy has risen high and in Bassein danger is apprehended to the Ngawoon embankment. In Assam, Mysore and Coorg prospects continue favourable. The rain that has fallen in Berar during the week has been very beneficial. In Central India good rain has fallen except at Morar and Sirdarpore where it has been slight; prospects are improving, but more rain is wanted here and there in Rajputana. There has been slight and as yet in sufficient rain during the week.

The week's reports are generally satisfactory. In the Central districts of the Punjab, in Rajputana, and in some districts of Bombay, the season has as yet been too dry; but in Madras and the Deccan where the July rains were at one time deficient prospects have much improved. Although in some parts of India a break is still needed, and in others, besides those mentioned above, more abundant rain would aid the agricultural operations in progress, it may be said that, on the whole, prospects are thus far decidedly good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 26th)	Average rainfall of 9 stations 1·12; no reports from Narsarowpet and Nandigama.	Rice 11·21, *cholum* 14·13, *raggi* 18·14, *cumboo* 13·23; 43 inches water over anicut; standing crops require more rain; canal supply deficient.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall of 8 stations ·95.	Rice 11·07, *raggi* 19·62, *cholum* 15·08, *cumboo* 16·81; rain much wanted in Koilkuntla, Nandial and Cumbum; crops reviving in other taluks; *korra*, cotton and oilseed being sown in parts; pasture and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 13 stations 1·92.	Rice 9·81, *cholum* 14·76, *raggi* 15·65, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 24 to 114 inches water; wet and dry crops in good condition; *gingelly* outturn ⅜ths.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 13 stations 3·0.	Rice 9·64, *cholum* 15·93, *raggi* 16·27, *cumboo* 15·31.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 14 stations 4·79.	Rice 9·94, *raggi* 17·38; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal and Ponani, risen in Wynaad and Calicut, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—Improvement in prospects maintained.
Bombay (July 30th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 27th 16 feet 7 inches—last year 17¾ feet; locusts appeared in Sehwan taluka—no damage; cholera cases 1,638, deaths 946; some cattle disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Locusts and fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in one taluka; want of water felt in southern portions of Tando division, in Kandiáro supply insufficient; total cholera cases 2,105, deaths 1,409.
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy but sultry; nights cool; prospects fair; *kharif* sowings progressing; early crops damaged by worms in 2 talukas; small-pox in one taluka; cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	·10	Total rainfall 14·74, more rain much needed; transplantation of rice suspended for its want; slight cholera yet.
Pánch Maháls ...	1·5 on 28th	Rainfall most opportune to save withering crops.
Kaira ...	·18, at Thasra ·72	Prolonged break causing anxiety; 73 cholera cases in Nariad, 21 fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat ...	·39	Total rainfall 14·42, more rain needed; rice crops withering and sowing retarded; one death from cholera in Surat.
Broach ...	Maximum at Wágra 1·9, minimum at Broach ·04	More rain wanted; weather cloudy; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Generally fair; maximum 5·92, minimum ·30	Sowing nearly completed; young crops healthy.
Násik ...	Ample rain everywhere except in Peint, Igatpuri and some parts of ghát villages.	Four deaths from cholera; weather hot.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·28	Total rainfall 11·99; transplantation of crops stopped for its want; slight cholera continues in Bassein and Salsette talukas.
Colába (July 28th)	·23	Total rainfall 29·05; public health generally good; fever in Mangaon taluka; cattle disease continues in Mahad taluka; transplanting operations generally suspended; in Alibág and Pen talukas young plants withering for want of rain.
Ratnágiri („ 22nd)	2·93	Total rainfall 42·89; transplantation of rice suspended for want of rain; rice, *nagli*, *vari* and *harie* plants not flourishing; 15 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona (July 27th)	Maximum 4·81 at Baramati and Bhimthári; minimum 2·39 at Junnar.	More rain wanted in Mawal and Junnar.
Ahmednagar ...	4·09, fall general.	Sowing delayed in Newása owing to continuous fall, but completed in 4 talukas and progressing in others; cholera in Nagar and Akola, deaths 4.
Sholapur ...	Good and general.	Prospects much improved; young crops good; rats causing damage but being killed; fever in Malsiras and Sholapur; condition of poor bad but hopeful.
Satara ...	2·37; good fall throughout district except in Pátan and Jauli talukas.	Total rainfall 17·10; crops thriving.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maximum 5·17 at Kaladgi, minimum 1·02 at Bagalkot; fall general.	Sowing resumed; rats still destroying crops; slight fever; prices falling.
Belgaum ...	Rainfall generally good except in Bidi and parts of Athni.	Prospects good.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·80	Rice crops require rain; sowing operations progressing; damage from rats continues, their destruction vigorously carried on.
Kanara ...	Maximum 8·44 at Karwar, minimum ·02 at Supa.	Total rainfall 70·26; transplanting continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	1·01	Total rainfall 17·83; more rain wanted; diarrhœa, fever and slight cholera continues.
Wadhwán ...	1·18	Total rainfall 9·89; weather not good; fever prevailing in Khapeli in Jhinjhuwára.
Baroda ...	·06	Total rainfall 22·15; more rain much needed; weather cloudy; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain general throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, has improved prospects greatly there; rain is urgently required still in Guzerat and Konkan; weather in Bombay cloudy and showery; cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat, Tanna, Násik and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (30th July)—		
Chittagong ...	1·21	
Noakholly ...	2·51	Small-pox cases.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·18	Fever still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·43	Public health not good; fever prevailing.
Backergunge ...	2·94	Fever prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	1·31	
Dacca ...	4·99	Public health good.
Mymensingh ...	3·04	
Tipperah ...	3·52	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·71	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	3·11	Fever still prevalent in Bagirhat; health elsewhere generally good.
Nuddea ...	·30	
Moorshedabad ...	·96	Public health good.
Pubna ...	1·54	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·71	
Bogra ...	2·41	Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	3·89	
Rungpore ...	5·12	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar ...	13·51	Small-pox cases in places.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·29	
Darjeeling ...	4·57	
Midnapore ...	3·42	Cholera decreasing.
Howrah ...	·43	
Hooghly ...	5·51	
Burdwan ...	1·24	Cholera cases in Cutwa, Culna and Raneegunge sub-divisions.
Bankoora ...	1·76	
Beerbhoom ...	·63	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·87	
Bhágalpur ...	1·14	
Monghyr ...	1·54	Cholera continues.
Purneah ...	1·97	
Maldah ...	·61	
Durbhunga ...	4·16	
Mozufferpore ...	1·67	Cholera still severe in Seetamurhee sub-division; elsewhere decreasing rapidly.
Sarun ...	3·70	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	1·99	
Patna ...	·28	
Gya ...	2·78	Cholera still prevalent.
Shahabad ...	·19	Return not received.
Hazáribágh ...	2·14	Cholera still prevalent in north.
Lohardugga ...	·30	Little if any abatement of cholera and small-pox.
Manbhoom ...	·44	Cholera not yet disappeared.
Singhbhoom ...	2·17	Cholera slowly abating.
Balasore ...	*Nil.*	Cholera much decreased; 182 deaths during week ending 24th instant.
Cuttack ...	2·02	
Pooree ...	6·09	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain this week generally much less with favourable prospects, but in Burdwan and Orissa divisions and in 24-Pergunnahs more rain still required for transplantation; in Central Bengal, Behar, Dacca and Furreedpore some damage done to early crops by excessive rain and floods; cholera much decreased in Balasore and Midnapore, but still unusually prevalent for the present season.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 29th)	Benares, ·5; Chandauli, ·3; Gangapur, ·41.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	·12 [average of week]; rain having fallen chiefly in Phulpur, Handia and Karchana, and little or none in rest of district.	Prospects still excellent; general health good.
Jhansi (July 30th)	·4	Weeding of crops commenced; prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 29th)	·19 [average.]	Prospects excellent; fever and ague increasing.
Bareilly („ 30th)	4·7 [average.]	There is now a break which will do much good; health good.
Meerut („ „)	1·4 at Meerut; 4·8 at Ghaziabad; 5·1 at Hapur.	Clear and cloudy alternately; crops well forward, in excellent condition; health good; cheapest prices, wheat, gram and *bajra* 17, *jwar* 30, and barley 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 28th)	Heavy and continuous rain up to 26th, since fine.	Cholera abating.
Lucknow („ 30th)	2·5	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	2·7 at Sadr; 2·6 at Patti; ·3 at Kunda.	*Kharif* sowings are vigorously progressing; there have been partial breaks in rain during week.
Sitapur („ 30th)	3·4	Several days sunshine; prospects very good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	The break of rain has been of great advantage.
		Summary.—There has been a general break which has done much good; prospects excellent; cholera abating in Kumaun; health good, with the exception of some fever and ague in Agra.
Punjab (July 29th)—		
Delhi ...	4·70	Prospects continue favourable; slight fall in prices of food grains; fever on the increase.
Hissar ...	...	Harvest prospects are at present bad in the Hissar and Sirsa districts, and cattle are being removed for want of forage; prospects are fair in the Rohtak district.
Umballa ...	1·50	Crops fair but more rain wanted; cholera diminishing.
Jullundur ...	3·40	The rainfall has not been general, so that prospects are not quite satisfactory throughout the district; prices falling slightly.
Amritsar ...	1·30	More rain required; slight rise in prices; cholera diminishing.
Lahore ...	*Nil.*	Crops suffering; cholera decreasing.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil.*	Prospects rather unfavourable.
Rawalpindi ...	4·50	Agricultural prospects good; cholera decreasing.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	Crops and health good; prices of food grains have risen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Prospects fair; health good.
Peshawar ...	*Nil.*	Rain much wanted; prospects unfavourable; prices have risen slightly.
Sialkot ...	...	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall generally is still below the average, and more is needed in most districts of the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nimár ...	2·59	Cotton crop good; no epidemic; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	2·8	Prospects fair; small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	1·81	Prospects good; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	4·46	Sowings completed; health good; prices unchanged.
Nágpur (July 30th)	5·29	Sowings completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Chánda ...	1·32	Sowings continue; cholera in Brahmapuri tahsíl; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	2·38	Crops favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára (July 29th)	·88	Rain much wanted for rice transplanting; cholera continues; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	2·7	More rain required for transplanting rice; cotton and *jowar* thriving; one cholera case.
Bálaghát ...	1·25	Rice transplantation progressing; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	5·29	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ..	3·1	Weeding progressing; prospects good; small-pox continues; one cholera case; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	3·09	Rain beneficial; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	1·86	Weeding progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	1·98	Cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (July 26th)	1·44	More rain wanted for transplanting rice; cholera continues; small-pox ceased.
Sambalpur („ 25th)	2·99	Prospects good; cholera continues; small-pox disappearing; cattle disease increasing.
Chhindwára ...	3	Prices favourable; slight fever; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain general from 5·29 to ·88 cents; more required for transplanting rice in the districts of Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhandára, Bálaghát and Seoni; prospects generally good as yet; cholera continues in seven districts; prices stationary.
British Burmah—(July 30th)		
Arakan Division—		
Akyab ...	3·33	Total rainfall 120·81; public health good in Akyab town; sporadic cholera in Rathaidoung township; slight cattle disease still prevails in some parts of district.
Kyoukphyoo ...	5·0	Total rainfall 98·0; cholera in Cheduba; 9 deaths from small-pox in Kyoukphyoo; slight cattle disease in 3 circles.
Sandoway ...	9·0	Total rainfall 125·0; public health good; agricultural prospects good throughout division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	1·59	Total rainfall 48·26; no cases of cholera or small-pox in Rangoon town; agricultural prospects fair in district; slight fever in Syriam; 5 deaths from cattle disease, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa (July 19th)	3·38	Total rainfall 40·14; public health good; 92 deaths from cattle disease in Donabyoo township, 19 in Yandoon; crop seedlings healthy.
Bassein ...	3·75	Total rainfall 43·88; public health fair; Ngawoon river rising higher, danger apprehended to embankment; 83 deaths from cattle disease in Yaigyee township from 1st to 14th, 4 in Myanoung from 8th to 15th, 96 in Thaboung from 10th to 23rd, 50 in Bassein from 19th to 27th, 92 in Laymyethna from 22nd to 28th; ploughing progressing.
Henzada ...	2·83	Total rainfall 41·89; public health good; 51 deaths from cattle disease in Zaloon township, 7 in Henzada, 24 in Oapho, 14 in Kanoung, 13 in Miganoung, 10 in Kyankheng; transplantation progressing; agricultural prospects favourable.
Tharrawaddy ...	1·71	Total rainfall 38·23; small-pox continues in Menghee; cattle disease still prevalent; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	·69	Total rainfall 18·31; public health fair; river rising; Prome town partially flooded.
Thayetmyo (July 19th)	...	Two cases cholera at Tsaain, 4 at Meidai.
Ditto („ 26th)	·89	Total rainfall 16·32; general health normal; paddy planting progressing favourably; river rising rapidly; deaths from cholera in town and cantonments 27, and in district 20.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	2·06	Total rainfall 78·90; public health good; 24 deaths from cattle disease in Hlinebwai; ploughing nearly over; transplanting progressing favourably; crops reported good; more rain wanted.
Shwegyeen ...	4·36	Total raintall 60·75; public health good; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Toungoo ...	1·13	Total rainfall 32·94; one death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good; no deaths from cattle disease.
Tavoy (July 19th)	3·7	Total rainfall 91·5; public health good; ploughing nearly finished; no further report of cattle disease.
Mergui ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General health good; though cases of cholera and small-pox occur; cattle disease slight in Arakan, nearly disappeared in Tenasserim and prevalent in four circles of Pegu; progress of paddy cultivation statisfactory; high rise in river Irrawaddy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for k preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 30th)	·92	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	12·86	Prices falling; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (July 30th)—	2·55 at Bangre; heavy rain throughout the Province	Prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments continue in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 30th)	1·50	Rain has done much good; weeding commenced.
Central India (July 30th)—		
Indore ...	2·20	Rain now falling and has been general in Malwa.
Morar ...	·08	
Sutna ...	1·86	
Rutlam ...	1·82	Prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·51	Crops improving.
Goona ...	·90	
Bhopal ...	2·10	Rain needed.
Sehore ...		
Ágar ...	·57	Health good.
Nowgong ...	2·90	
Sirdarpore ...	·07	Rain much wanted; crops have suffered.
Mánpur ...	2·30	Crops much benefited.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 30th)	1·0	Sultry, cloudy.
Serohi ...	...	Total rainfall 27·6; two months' supply of water in tanks; wells good; health fair; rain much wanted; warmer; cool breeze; drizzling.
Marwar (July 26th)	*Nil* since 2nd.	Strong north-west winds; rain much needed; prices rising.
Meywar („ 25th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; rain much needed for crops.
Harowtee („ 26th)	·02 in Deoli, ·14 in Touk, and ·25 in Kotah.	Health good; wind south-west; cloudy; crops suffering; rain greatly wanted.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·09; heavy rain reported around.	Rain has improved prospects; health good; more rain required.
Ajmere („ 30th)	·14	Heat excessive; rain much required for *baráni* crops which are withering.
Jeypore ...	·29	Rain wanted; fever on increase; heat great.
Bhurtpur ...	1·89	More wanted; ague prevalent.
Ulwur (July 29th)	About ·50 in 4 tahsils	Sky rainy looking; locusts here and there; much fever.
Nopal (July 22nd)—	2·065	Total rainfall 33·2; weather improving, rain not being so constant.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON 1878-79.

Nos. 874-80A., dated Allahabad, the 7th July 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

READ—

Statements A11, B11, C11, for fasl rabi, 1878-79.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total area irrigated during rabi 1878-79 was 1,075,952 acres. This area is greater by 321,000* acres than the average of the last four years, the areas of which differ very little one from the other, and it exceeds the largest area hitherto on record, that of 1868-69, by 118,539 acres.

YEAR.	Area.
	Acres.
*1874-75	752,745
1875-76	758,403
1876-77	776,358
1877-78	729,845
TOTAL .	3,017,351
Average	754,338
1878-79	1,075,952
Increase	321,614

2. The principal cause for this great increase of area is that the autumn rains of 1878 were very light and unevenly distributed. Although there were abnormal floods, especially round Aligarh, in the beginning of September, yet the rainfall was so local that by the first week of October hot west winds were blowing, and in many parts the ripening juár and bajra crops suffered severely. Hence a very brisk demand for rabi "paleo," or fallow, watering was felt from the last week in October. Notwithstanding slight showers in the beginning of December the demand continued, and it was still further intensified by frost in the middle of December. In January the demand was still continuous, the very moderate showers of rain not affecting the necessity for artificial waterings.

3. Another feature worthy of remark, which renders the season under review a very exceptional one, was the extremely dry state of the sub-soil as compared with that of 1874-75, 1875-76, and on this account, although the rainfall in November, December, and January of 1878-79 resembled that of the two years just mentioned, still the crops were not at all as well protected from drought. The sub-soil water was as much as six feet lower than in 1874-75, and thus it happened that the light falls of 0·3 to 0·6 inches in January had no effect in checking demand for irrigation even for the pulses.

4. This marked sub-soil drought showed itself beneficially in the wet lowlands of the Káli nadi, where, except in places that could not be broken up for cultivation, the crops were excellent.

5. The high prices ruling in the market undoubtedly had a marked effect in causing the people to take water for the poorer grains sooner and more readily than they generally do.

6. The following table compares the areas by canals for 1868-69, and for three years 1876-77 to 1878-79 :—

Canal.	1868-69.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	734,132	592,951	503,701	725,871
Lower Ganges	...	...	...	16,020
Eastern Jumna	171,858	104,397	103,100	181,228
Agra	...	32,231	105,982	83,094
Dún	9,874	6,869	7,381	9,607
Rohilkhand	37,862	37,483	7,004	57,237
Bijnor	2,781	1,711	1,475	1,283
Hamírpur	890	457	757	1,026
Jhánsi	16	254	445	586
Total	957,413	776,353	729,845	1,075,952

7. The only falling off worthy of notice is on the Agra Canal. It is thus shown :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1878-79.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and Orchards	6,547	897	...	5,650
Wheat	29,214	14,521	...	14,693
Barley	17,618	37,068	19,450	...
Other grains	32,466	23,276	...	9,190
Pulses	18,669	6,324	...	12,345
Fodder crops	225	25	...	200
Dyes	...	440	440	...
Drugs	58	45	...	13
Oil-seeds	419	3	...	416
Miscellaneous	766	495	...	271
Total	105,982	83,094	19,890	42,778
Net Decrease	...	...	...	22,888

8. Allowing that the barley and mixed grains occupy practically the same place in the cultivator's series of crops, it will be seen that both wheat, the highest class of rabi crop, and pulses, the lowest class, suffered a marked diminution. This can only be accounted for by the fact that the canal is quite new, and that the cultivators having lost their kharíf crops in 1877, sowed an abnormally large area of rabi for the winter of 1877-78. There was no deficiency of water in the Agra Canal, the average discharge for November, December, and January being upwards of 1,100 cubic feet per second. The low duty obtained from the irrigation of only 83,094 acres is probably owing to the

extreme dryness of the soil compelling more frequent waterings, and the absence of famine pressure which caused a more regular style of watering.

9. The increase of irrigation in the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Etah is upwards of 100 per cent. on the year 1877-78. This is due partly to the heavy demand, and partly to the opening of new distributaries from the branches of the Upper Ganges Canal and the new irrigation of the Lower Ganges Canal.

10. The following table shows the areas of the principal crops for 1868-69 and the seven years 1872-73 to 1878-79 :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other grains.	Pulses.	Opium and drugs.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868-69	597,936	257,509	8,161	69,331	4,514
1872-73	363,529	160,023	13,560	38,422	7,994
1873-74	402,755	185,581	8,219	28,008	8,440
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,629	10,184
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719	12,986
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584	12,530
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328	10,823
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901	15,371

11. It should be borne in mind in making comparisons that the columns for "barley" and "other grains" are interchangeable in their figures; the difference between a barley crop and a barley and gram and pea crop not having been very accurately noted in 1868-69.

12. The following compares the rabi assessments of the years noted :—

Canal.	1868-69.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	14,50,689	11,75,306	10,23,990	14,91,412
Lower Ganges	...	...	...	37,276
Eastern Jumna	3,18,819	2,19,133	2,16,822	3,76,455
Agra	...	76,860	2,45,207	2,23,023
Dún	14,146	8,156	8,365	10,767
Rohilkhand	12,963	21,129	4,275	32,955
Bijnor	2,609	1,664	1,581	1,358
Bundelkhand	1,082	2,049	3,403	2,469
Total	18,00,308	15,04,297	15,03,643	21,75,715

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*.

Ordered also, that copies be circulated to the Governments of Bengal and Punjab, and to the General and Public Works Departments of this Government, and to the Board of Revenue, for information.

By Order, &c.,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Col., R.E.*,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated. Rabi, 1877-78.	Rabi, 1878-79.	1878-79, as compared with 1877-78. Increase.	Decrease.	Rainfall for six months October to March 1879. October. 1877.	October. 1878.	November. 1877.	November. 1878.	December. 1877.	December. 1878.	January. 1878.	January. 1879.	February. 1878.	February. 1879.	March. 1878.	March. 1879.	Total. 1877-78.	Total. 1878-79.
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	68,776	66,353	...	2,423	1·8	...	·4	...	7·2	·6	1·5	...	·6	·4	1·4	·5	12·9	1·5
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	81,695	103,863	22,168	...	3·5	...	·2		2·9	·3	2·7	·1	·5	·4	·8	·4	10·6	1·2
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	102,729	206,473	103,744	...	6·	...	...	...	3·8	·3	1·8	·4	1·1	1·3	·4	·5	13·1	2·5
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	66,956	137,870	70,914	...	3·4	...	...	...	4·1	·8	·9	·1	·5	·6	...	·1	8·9	1·6
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	71,527	95,548	24,021	...	3·6	...	...	...	2·	·2	·5	·2	·1	...	·2	·2	6·4	·6
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	35,953	32,934	...	3,019	6·3	...	...	...	1·8	...	·4	·2	...	...	·2	·2	8·7	·4
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	53,280	36,631	...	16,649	3·6	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	·3	...	...	·5	·5	6·5	·8
Etah	967,680	620,800	15,900	37,052	21,152	...	4·9	...	·1	...	2·1	...	·4	·3	·1	...	...	·1	7·6	·4
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	44,295	63,556	19,261	...	4·5	...	...	...	3·	...	·9	·5	...	...	...	...	8·4	·5
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	17,971	28,189	10,218	...	6·1	...	·1	...	5·1	...	1·3	·2	...	·1	...	·2	12·6	·5
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	43,135	71,231	28,096	...	6·5	...	...	...	3·	...	·8	·3	...	...	...	...	10·3	·3
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	78,514	96,477	17,963	...	3·4	...	...	...	2·	·1	2·9	...	·4	...	...	...	8·7	·1
Dehli	817,280	532,480	215	589	374	...	5·3	...	...	...	2·4	...	1·1	...	1·2	...	·1	·9	10·1	·9
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	32,540	29,447	...	3,093	2·4	...	...	...	3·5	...	·9	·1	1·5	·2	...	·5	8·3	·8
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	6,678	9,607	2,929	...	2·	·2	·3	...	2·7	·2	2·5	·2	1·6	2·0	·1	5·3	10·1	7·9
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,475	1,283	...	192	2·	...	...	...	3·2	·8	3·6	·1	·3	1·6	·4	1·0	9·5	3·5
Tarai	588,793	144,230	302	3,941	3,639	...	4·5	...	...	...	2·5	...	2·6	·2	·6	1·2	·5	·3	10·7	1·7
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	6,702	53,296	46,594	...	6·6	...	...	...	1·7	...	·9	...	·3	·2	...	·4	9·5	·6
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	445	586	141	...	2·3	...	...	...	1·1	...	1·7	·4	...	...	...	...	5·1	·4
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	757	1,026	269	...	1·6	...	·1	...	1·5	...	2·9	·1	·1	...	...	...	6·2	...
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	729,845	1,075,952	371,483	25,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

No. B11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Zilas.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Fatehgarh.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.
Gardens and Orchards	888	825	2,662	2,494	1,530	426	865	251	471	134	306	940	14	152	451	17	...	593	...	...	13,016
Sugarcane	26	54	125	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	47	...	137	...	...	399
Cereals — Wheat	54,344	85,485	151,913	91,665	40,865	4,934	10,992	14,978	30,187	8,165	27,788	27,058	126	6,475	6,552	679	2,229	22,101	185	57	586,776
Cereals — Barley	4,644	4,012	8,474	24,665	31,562	18,010	10,285	13,337	25,749	15,245	36,157	61,396	262	10,684	922	220	...	...	32	816	266,472
Cereals — Oats	508	997	14,452	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	6	41	1,143	2,595	1,194	1,053	725	409	6	35	43	1	1,285	...	...	...	...	1	...	8,537
*Other grains	161	386	1,999	20	...	...	...	...	213	191	25	237	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	82	3,356
Mixed ,,	1,082	109	2,412	9,548	14,080	6,544	11,250	6,629	2,953	...	...	...	158	7,113	...	264	1,602	23,455	159	2	87,360
Pulses — Gram	1,180	4,380	8,594	4,308	4,053	1,552	1,611	844	620	241	837	725	11	3,499	194	17	28	2,314	99	58	35,165
Pulses — Peas	228	2,730	11,750	3,192	322	...	...	...	49	182	378	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	13	20	71	...	23	40	13	6	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	688
Pulses — Masur	2,040	3,092	2,125	22	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,781	50	...	9,201
Fodder crops	22	301	591	274	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228
Fibres, cotton	21	117	836	89	26	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	1,110
Other fibres	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Dyes, indigo	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other dyes	...	...	...	29	...	53	236	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	2,534	3,850	5,423	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,602
Other drugs	1	1	4	32	113	5	35	17	47	7	17	2	1	23	464	...	...	...	...	...	769
Oil-seeds	750	1,049	32	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	356	...	7	2,458	...	...	4,660
†Miscellaneous	458	264	448	317	309	212	229	86	309	160	265	348	14	84	...	...	...	...	60	...	3,563
Total, 1878-79	66,353	103,863	206,473	137,870	95,548	32,934	36,631	37,052	63,556	28,189	71,231	96,477	589	29,447	9,607	1,283	3,941	53,296	586	1,026	1,075,952
Total, 1877-78	68,776	81,695	102,729	66,956	71,527	35,953	53,280	15,900	44,295	17,971	43,135	78,514	215	32,540	6,678	1,475	302	6,702	445	757	729,845

* Rice, Maize, Bajra, Juar.

† *Paleo* and crops insufficiently irrigated.

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

No. C11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand.	Dún.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Jhánsi.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Hamírpur.	Bijnor.	Lower Ganges Canal. Kásganj.	Lower Ganges Canal. Bhongaon.	Lower Ganges Canal. Total.	Grand Total.
Gardens and Orchards	307	822	1,072	2,127	2,588	1,066	597	8,579	2,400	897	593	451	...	...	17	19	60	79	13,016
Sugarcane	11	8	61	9	...	1	...	90	125	...	137	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	399
Cereals — Wheat	30,310	44,071	74,199	87,053	60,473	34,994	53,559	384,659	149,834	14,521	24,330	6,552	185	57	679	3,717	2,242	5,959	586,776
Cereals — Barley	2,082	13,774	562	14,975	44,902	63,326	73,499	213,120	7,441	37,068	...	922	32	816	220	3,970	2,883	6,853	266,472
Cereals — Oats	...	88	15,377	...	..	...	...	15,465	529	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	232	40	39	4,696	61	183	5,251	7	3,166	...	...	1	...	...	...	112	112	8,537
*Other grains	3	8	1,968	24	...	651	15	2,669	563	7	...	...	...	82	35	...	...	...	3,356
Mixed „	...	3,365	...	9,221	25,587	...	...	38,173	1,209	20,103	25,057	...	159	2	264	1,849	544	2,393	87,360
Pulses — Gram	1,664	1,721	3,278	5,126	3,891	600	1,651	17,931	7,746	6,317	2,342	194	99	58	17	297	164	461	35,165
Pulses — Peas	372	7,266	4,063	3,229	...	1,516	2,109	18,555	3,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses — Arhar	...	38	5	...	111	37	17	208	...	7	457	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	688
Pulses — Masur	1,542	299	631	74	1	...	...	2,547	4,734	...	1,856	...	50	...	...	...	14	14	9,201
Fodder crops	...	25	359	302	10	...	...	696	507	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228
Fibres, cotton	...	...	684	124	...	2	...	810	284	...	...	1	...	11	4	...	...	...	1,110
Other fibres	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Dyes, indigo	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other dyes	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	82	7,754	6,688	14,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	65	78	14,602
Other drugs	...	2	3	9	170	19	42	245	3	45	...	464	...	...	...	...	12	12	769
Oil-seeds	276	...	2	...	5	...	...	283	1,553	3	2,465	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,660
†Miscellaneous	56	116	...	236	562	533	461	1,964	1,001	495	...	...	60	...	...	7	36	43	3,563
TOTAL, 1878-79	36,678	71,865	102,304	122,561	143,078	110,564	138,821	725,871	181,228	83,094	57,237	9,607	586	1,026	1,283	9,880	6,140	16,020	1,075,952
TOTAL, 1877-78	63,994	25,481	59,731	62,473	115,888	85,359	90,775	503,701	103,100	105,982	7,004	7,381	445	757	1,475	...	...	...	729,845

* Rice, Maize, Bajra, Juar.

† *Palco* and crops insufficiently irrigated.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 740 AND 741, AND THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 804, 805, 806, 807, 810, AND 811 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH AND 26TH JULY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	1st Half of June 1879.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	7 0	6 0	6 12	7 11	7 8	7 8	8 6	9 8	6 4	9 5	10 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	22 4	10 0	16 14	18 4	10 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	7 2	6 2	7 2	...	11 0	11 0	7 13	12 3	13 0	8 8	...	...	10 8	27 12	27 12	11 2	22 11	23 2	10 5	20 7	24 0	12 13	172 4	172 8	172 8	11 7	12 2	11 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	7 0	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 4	8 2	20 0	19 0	8 12	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	4 0	5 0	4 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	8 2	20 0	20 0	10 4	90 0	90 0	75 0	7 8	7 8	6 5	...	...	...
	Hassan	5 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	6 0	12 0	12 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	8 8	17 8	21 0	8 8	130 0	120 0	135 0	7 8	9 0	6 8	...	...	...
	Shimoga	4 8	4 4	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	8 6	8 12	6 4	12 9	12 8	7 8	18 14	21 0	9 12	...	...	...	29 14	29 8	10 8	15 3	14 12	10 12	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 8	7 8	...	...	...
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	6 8	13 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 0	16 8	8 0	30 0	22 0	8 0	26 0	23 8	9 0	16 0	16 8	8 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Coorg	5 9	6 2	5 5	5 13	6 3	5 3	8 12	9 5	6 13	13 3	13 6	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 7	25 8	10 10	19 2	20 11	9 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 11	7 10	...	...	...
	2nd Half of June 1879.																																	
MADRAS.	Godávery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	5 2 8	14 8 6
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
BENGAL.	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 3-8	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 15-0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0*	5 0 0	7 8 0
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
POOTANA.	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0

* With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, AUGUST 9, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Ganjam	7 6	7 6	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 11	13 13	13 13	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	10 0	22 8	22 8	15 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam		
	Vizagapatam	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	5 10	8 0	8 0	6 3	17 5	17 5	10 13	15 13	16 13	...	14 2	16 3	10 2	19 10	19 10	12 14	88 6	88 6	121 10	10 8	10 8	11 11	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	6 5	12 0	12 0	7 8	19 3	19 3	13 6	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	12 11	23 2	23 2	12 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 14	5 14	4 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 5	7 10	12 8	11 14	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	16 10	11 13	18 3	17 11	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 0	5 6	6 5	...	...	...	11 14	9 14	8 11	14 0	11 0	9 8	20 14	18 3	12 11	...	...	...	23 3	20 14	14 10	18 6	18 14	13 14	93 5	93 5	122 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	11 10	11 10	8 5	15 0	14 10	10 5	15 3	15 10	11 10	19 14	18 11	12 0	17 10	17 3	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 2	5 14	10 5	10 5	7 0	14 6	13 6	9 8	15 0	15 0	8 8	16 8	16 0	10 11	17 6	15 11	10 2	...	...	97 3	12 8	12 8	11 14	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 11	5 5	5 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 10	5 11	9 10	10 0	6 6	12 0	11 10	11 0	12 8	12 3	...	15 8	13 3	...	15 0	15 0	8 3	238 2	243 0	194 6	11 11	11 5	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 0	7 0	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	6 14	9 13	9 13	7 6	12 3	12 3	9 10	22 5	16 8	...	17 13	17 2	9 14	16 6	15 10	12 2	93 13	97 3	97 3	13 14	13 2	13 14	Chingleput		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 2	...	10 11	10 10	7 14	...	...	...	17 3	21 11	...	17 13	17 2	9 14	16 6	15 10	12 2	93 13	97 3	97 3	13 14	13 2	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 2	5 14	6 13	...	...	...	11 10	11 3	6 8	12 3	11 5	7 8	15 8	...	10 14	16 8	...	9 2	20 0	21 11	10 5	18 11	16 2	10 13	143 13	186 10	186 10	11 11	10 10	9 2	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 13	5 8	4 11	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	7 0	11 11	11 11	7 0	19 5	18 8	10 2	17 8	16 14	8 13	17 5	16 11	9 8	15 8	15 8	12 13	206 8	206 8	233 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 8	14 8	14 8	10 2	14 5	14 5	10 14	14 0	14 0	10 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 14	5 10	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 10	9 6	9 6	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 6	13 14	14 10	8 14	14 6	15 2	9 3	15 6	15 6	11 3	170 2	170 2	145 13	11 5	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 13	7 0	5 2	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 13	9 5	9 5	8 0	14 10	14 10	10 8	14 0	13 3	10 5	15 8	15 8	10 2	16 0	15 10	11 10	126 6	121 8	126 6	13 2	14 0	13 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 0	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	8 10	8 3	6 11	9 2	8 11	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 14	81 10	66 10	66 10	13 14	12 10	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 6	7 0	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 5	10 6	10 6	7 11	17 6	19 2	10 6	19 2	19 2	...	18 6	18 6	9 13	19 0	18 8	12 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	4 3	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 6	8 6	8 8	6 6	13 14	13 2	9 3	11 3	11 3	9 2	18 11	13 11	8 10	14 2	13 5	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	8 5	8 5	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 3	5 3	4 14	...	...	...	8 3	8 13	6 10	9 2	9 10	7 2	15 14	15 14	9 3	14 8	14 8	10 2	16 8	16 8	8 11	17 3	17 3	10 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	6 6	6 11	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 11	11 6	12 2	13 10	12 2	102 2	104 8	85 0	11 8*a* / 13 0*b*	11 8*a* / 13 0*b*	11 8*a* / 11 8*b*	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	7 3	6 8	7 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 5	7 11	10 2	9 14	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	10 14	16 13	18 8	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	11 3	11 3	9 14	Malabar		
	Bombay	7 4	7 1	6 12	13 14	12 11	15 3	5 15	5 12	5 15	7 4	7 11	9 1	10 0	11 4	10 10	10 3	10 6	10 6	10 5	13 4	7 15	10 7	10 4	10 3	57 14	64 13	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 4	5 8	5 12	7 4	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 10	12 5	12 5	14 9	6 15	6 15	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	...	...	9 11	8 14	8 14	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	8 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 6	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 6	4 9	7 4	7 2	5 11	9 8	9 8	10 9	10 8	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 7	7 6	100 0	120 0	118 0	11 8	11 6	12 5	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 10½	6 2½	7 4½	8 14¼	8 14¼	9 11¼	9 6½	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	8 14½	8 14½	...	...	...	9 6	9 5	8 1	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5¼	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 5	6 5	6 6	...	...	...	5 10	5 11	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 15	10 4	8 5	8 2	9 0	9 0	7 15	...	...	...	8 9	8 5	7 12	74 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 0	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 10	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 6	8 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 8	11 0	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 6	8 9	...	...	...	6 5	5 14	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	12 2	11 4	13 12	11 0	11 0	12 7	12 5	11 5	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 4	Násik		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	8 11	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 7	...	...	11 3	9 14	9 14	10 11	12 5	11 5	9 1	11 8	11 8	8 0	100 2	79 0	91 6½	9 8	9 9	11 0¾	Ahmednagar		
	Ahmednagar	7 9	7 12	7 2½	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 12	8 1	8 0	6 12½	9 12	9 10	8 15	10 1	10 1	9 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 3	116 0	116 0	98 7	10 1	10 8	9 0	Sholápur		
	Sholápur	7 11	7 7½	7 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 11	8 5	8 4	8 0	9 1	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 2	9 3	...	...	...	7 4	7 1	5 14	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	9 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 4	5 4	5 6	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	5 3	7 12	7 11	5 7	7 8	9 4	9 9	7 8	9 4	9 12	12 5	12 5	7 13	8 5	8 4	8 0	105 15	113 5	116 8	8 12	8 12	8 7	Satara		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 0	7 11	8 0	7 13	7 12	8 1	13 0	13 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	113 0	113 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Belgaum		
	Belgaum	5 10	5 1	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	8 1	8 2	6 7	8 9	8 10	6 11	10 0	9 10	8 15	10 8	10 4	8 8	10 0	11 0	8 5	6 0	7 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	89 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 0	4 0	5 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 2	11 0	12 0	7 3	10 0	8 0	7 2	11 12	11 12	11 0	8 7	8 6	7 12	120 0	135 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	15 9	Ratnágiri		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	5 11	6 6	5 11	7 12	7 12	8 10	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 15	8 6	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 7	8 0	8 14	7 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	Asirgarh		
	Asirgarh	8 2	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	7 5	96 0	96 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	12 9	Baroda		
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	7 11	9 9	9 7	9 6	6 5	6 5	5 7	8 7	7 13	7 8	9 9	9 7	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Disa	8 8	8 12	8 2	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	9 5	5 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 2	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Nimach		
	Nimach	9 4	9 0	10 4	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	11 12	14 7	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 11½	13 3½	90 0	93 5½	100 0	11 0	11 4½	38 0	Nasirabad		
	Nasirabad	11 0	11 2	11 14½	16 11½	16 10	14 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 9½	13 8	10 6½	12 14	12 0	9 8½	...	...	...	8 2	7 12	8 8	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Rájkot		
	Rájkot	7 9	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 6	8 3	8 10	8 0	7 12	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns received.	No returns received.	No returns received.	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No returns received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karachi	8 13	8 6	9 1	16 0	16 0	17 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	9 4	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	106 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	6 4	7 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	...	270 0	280 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 0	10 0	9 9	15 14	15 14	13 3	5 10	5 10	7 0	7 12	7 9	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 10	10 7	...	...	9 12	7 12	13 8	13 14	11 10	270 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	7 15	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	7 11	...	...	7 12	13 8	14 10	11 10	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	12 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	11 8*a*	11 12	12 0	16 4	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	12 12	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	11 12*b*	12 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 12	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 8	400 0	360 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 8*c*	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 10	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0*d*	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 8	90 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 8	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 11	11 12	10 10	14 9	15 1½	14 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 4	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...*e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 4	11 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 13½	13 5¼	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	9 7	10 0	9 7	10 5¼	10 10	10 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	12 1	...	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea		
	Jessore	11 8*g*	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 0*h*	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	10 0	10 12	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 13-4 seers, barley 16-8 to 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 14 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 12-8 to 15 seers, and gram 9 to 14-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 13-4 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 10-10 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6-6 to 6-8 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10-8 to 10-10 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-1 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 9-12 to 12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 17 to 20 seers, Best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	
	Dinagepore	10 3	10 3	10 8	13 5	13 5	12 4	10 3	10 12½	10 13	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	168 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	16 4	8 4 to 9 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	9 0	9 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 12	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore	
	Bogra	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 15	9 12	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra	
	Pubna	14 4	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	8 8	6 12	10 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 10	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	8 0	9 7	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 9	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	7 0	6 3	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	8 14	20 0	9 0	8 14	10 0	10 8	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 7	...	...	...	...	11 7	91 0	91 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	8 10	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	10 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	9 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 10	5 5	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	7 5	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 5	11 5	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																													*Behar.*	
	Patna	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	12 12	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 14	8 0	8 0	Patna	
	Gya	13 8	14 0	12 12	20 0	19 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 12 8	18 0	19 0	15 8	12 8	11 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	11 0 to 11 8	17 0	20 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	12 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	18 8	9 0	10 0	9 12	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	140 0	120 0	186 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	13 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	13 0	13 4	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	11 12	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	14 8	14 0	13 0	24 0	...	17 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	160 0	130 0	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	13 6	15 2	18 9	16 8	18 9	16 8	10 5	10 5	8 4	12 11	13 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	12 10	12 0	11 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	11 0	11 6	10 1	12 10	12 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	126 4	101 4	138 14	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	14 0	14 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	11 0 to 13 0	14 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Purneah	
	Maldah	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	11 8	160 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																													*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	12 7	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	14 7*	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	6 9	15 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 13	10 8	Pooree	
	Balasore	8 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	11 13	10 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balasore	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 4	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	200 0	240 0	400 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	10 8	10 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	64 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom	
	Sylhet																													Sylhet	
	Cachar																													Cachar	
	Goálpárá																													Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills																													Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp																													Kámrúp	
	Darrang																													Darrang	
	Nowgong	No return received																						No return received.						Nowgong	
	Sibságar																													Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur																													Lakhimpur	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																													Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills																													Nága Hills	
	Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Dehra Dún	
	Saháranpur	16 0	16 8	16 8	21 8	20 4	21 8	8 0	6 14	5 5	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 12	13 15	8 8	10 12	10 12	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	149 8	9 9	9 0	9 0	...	...	Saháranpur	
	Muzuffarnagar	16 12	16 8	16 8	22 0	21 8	22 0	6 9	6 9	6 8	9 6	9 14	7 12	19 12	16 8	8 13	15 6	14 5	7 12	15 9	16 0	15 0	...	129 0	129 0	149 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	16 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	5 0	6 9	6 8	9 6	9 14	7 12	19 12	16 8	8 13	15 6	14 5	8 0	16 8	16 8	15 6	132 0	132 0	156 0	...	...	...	...	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	17 8	17 0	15 4	22 8	21 4	19 0	4 12	5 4	10 8	10 0	8 8	21 0	15 0	9 0	0 16	0 16	0 8	5 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	17 0	16 4	15 8	23 0	19 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	17 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	17 4	16 12	14 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun	
																				9 8	10 0	9 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8		

BENGAL—*continued.* ASSAM. N.-W. P. & OUDH.

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 13-6 to 21 seers a rupee.

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 11-4 to 12-1 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

b In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 9-12 seers, and gram 10 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 11 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 9 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 9 seers and common rice 8 to 10 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 16 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 10-4 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9 to 10-8 seers, and gram 7-12 to 12 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice (at Hathazari) 10 seers and common rice 11 to 13 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 12 seers and common rice 9 to 13 seers.

k In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, and gram 13-8 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, barley 14 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, bulrush millet (at Bazar) 15 seers, great millet 12-8 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Sasseram) 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, murwa 20 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, barley 18 to 38 seers, best rice 7-8 to 28 seers, common rice 10 to 19 seers, lesser millets 20 to 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 35 seers, and gram 13 to 22-8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 27-8 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 11-4 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-13 to 15-7 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 8-4 to 8-8 seers, common rice 11-11 to 14-7 seers, great millet 15-15 to 20 seers, lesser millets 21 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-4 to 24-1 seers, and gram 15-4 to 15-7 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Muddehpore) 30 seers, and gram (at Banka) 12 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18-12 to 19 seers, and gram 12-8 seers.

s1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

s2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, bulrush millet (at Bazar) 15 seers, great millet 12-8 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Sasseram) 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

s3 At Lohardugga the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 23 seers, murwa 35 seers, and gram 14 seers.

s4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Raipore) 40 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Buirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Buirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Buirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verarn, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	6 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	15 8	15 3	15 12	23 1	20 13	20 13	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 5	16 0	14 10	9 0	16 5	14 10	6 12	...	...	...	15 3	14 10	12 6	135 0	135 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
Moradabad	16 14	16 14	16 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 10	10 10	7 13	17 8	20 0	...	16 4	16 4	6 12	14 6	15 0	15 0	14 6	15 0	12 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
Budaun	15 12	15 12	18 4½	19 12½	19 8	23 6	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	10 12½	10 12½	8 6	18 0	14 6	6 0	17 1½	14 6	6 3	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 0	14 11	15 0	192 0	192 0	249 0	9 9½	9 9	9 0	Budaun		
Bareilly	15 10	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 4	18 12	5 5	5 0	3 12	10 5	10 0	6 14	20 0	19 6	6 4	20 0	17 8	5 10	16 8	16 8	13 8	17 2	17 4	16 4	160 0	155 0	170 0	9 14	9 8	9 6	Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur	16 2	16 2	16 6	22 12	22 8	20 6	6 2	6 0	6 0	12 2	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 12	15 0	14 8	13 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	17 14	18 2	27 8	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 4	11 4	5 0	8 12	8 12	5 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	15 0	14 12	12 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 12	19 8	19 4	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	17 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	12 8	12 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 12	15 0	90 0	100 0	110 0	10 0	...	9 8	Muttra		
Agra	14 8	14 8	14 12	19 4	18 12	18 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	6 12	18 12	16 12	9 0	17 0	16 4	6 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	150 0	160 0	165 0	12 14	11 8	12 4	Agra		
Farukhabad	14 13	14 7½	15 15	19 9	18 2	19 11	6 11	6 9½	5 10	11 11	11 11	9 0	19 1	18 11	5 4	19 1	17 5	5 4	15 8	15 12½	15 4½	14 14	14 8	14 4	136 4	150 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Farukhabad		
Mainpuri	14 12	14 8	14 12	19 4	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	6 12	18 12	16 12	9 0	17 0	16 4	6 8	14 8	14 4	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
Etáwah	14 0	13 8	15 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
Etah	16 0	16 8	16 4	20 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	14 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	9 8	Etah		
Jalaun	15 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	Jalaun		
Jhánsi	13 15	14 2	14 0	22 3	22 1	16 9	7 8	7 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
Lalitpur	12 4	13 0	12 0	25 0	24 8	15 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 13	14 11	14 4	14 13	14 11	14 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Lalitpur		
Cawnpore	14 12	14 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	18 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 8	7 12	20 0	18 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 4	16 0	13 0	15 0	14 4	13 0	240 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	10 0	7 0	Cawnpore		
Fatehpur	13 8	13 0	12 7	18 4	17 8	15 0	7 0	6 9	6 9	12 4	11 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Fatehpur		
Bánda	13 4	13 0	12 8	17 8	17 12	16 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	11 12	14 4	13 8	11 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Fatehpur		
Allahabad	13 8	13 1	12 0	19 0	17 11	15 8	7 4	8 4	6 0	13 4	13 0	9 8	17 12	18 8	10 0	16 12	17 0	10 8	15 8	15 4	13 0	15 8	15 4	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	7 8	Bánda		
Hamírpur	12 11	13 4	12 4	17 2	16 2	11 14	5 0	5 8	6 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	16 9	16 8	7 14	16 0	15 4	6 5	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	210 0	210 0	210 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Allahabad		
Jaunpur	15 8	16 3	13 6	21 3	21 15	16 3	7 1	7 1	6 5	12 0	11 4	8 7	21 3	22 9	...	16 15	18 5	...	15 4	16 0	13 0	15 4	15 0	13 0	160 0	165 0	170 0	8 4	9 8	8 2	Hamírpur		
Gorakhpur	14 13½	14 6½	11 4	20 11½	21 9½	13 8	10 12½	10 6½	6 4½	14 6½	13 0½	8 8	18 0	21 9½	...	16 3¾	...	5 6½	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 11	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Jaunpur		
Basti	15 8	15 0	11 4	25 0	25 0	14 8	10 0	9 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	15 0	16 8	15 8	15 0	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Gorakhpur		
Azamgarh	14 10½	14 10	12 0	20 7	20 6	15 2	6 13	6 10	6 10	12 9	12 9	10 11	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	14 13½	14 13½	14 11	14 13½	14 13½	14 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 6	Basti		
Mirzapur	13 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	12 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
Benares	14 2	14 2	13 1	19 9	19 4½	16 5	8 11	8 11	7 10	13 1	12 8	10 14	19 9	21 12	9 12½	17 6½	16 5	9 12½	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
Gházipur	14 13	14 13	11 9½	20 2	21 4	14 12	6 7	6 7	5 12	11 9½	11 9½	9 0	21 1	21 4	9 0	16 12	17 6	9 0	14 13	14 13	12 4	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Benares		
																															Gházipur		
Delhi	15 12	16 0	15 12	21 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	17 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab.	
Gurgáon	17 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	16 8	10 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	17 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	15 8	15 0	100 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon [*a*]		
Karnál	16 0	16 3	18 0	22 0	22 12	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	18 0	16 8	10 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	17 0	15 8	15 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Karnál		
Hissar	14 0	11 8	13 8	19 8	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	16 8	10 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Hissar		
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Rohtak [*b*]		
Sirsa	13 12	14 4	15 0	26 4	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 20	Sirsa		
Umballa	16 1	17 8	18 4	20 0	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	10 4	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 12	10 4	Umballa		
Ludhiána	15 8	16 12	18 8	20 8	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	17 4	17 8	17 8	17 4	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiana		
Simla	10 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 0	7 12	7 6	Simla		
Jullundur	14 8	16 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	100 0	105 0	100 0	10 12	10 8	10 0	Jullundur		
Hoshiárpur	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	17 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	18 0	16 0	16 4	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Hoshiárpur		
Kángra	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
Amritsar	14 12	15 12	18 4	19 0	20 0	25 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 9	10 8	Amritsar		
Siálkot	15 0	15 8	16 0	18 4	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 4	17 0	17 8	16 12	15 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	110 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Siálkot		
Gurdáspur	14 8	15 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Gurdaspur		
Lahore	14 8	16 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 4	Lahore		
Ferozepore	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 12	15 0	16 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	17 12	17 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Ferozepore		
Gujránwála	14 8	15 4	17 4	19 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	15 4	15 4	14 4	15 4	15 4	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	12 0	10 12	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	10 6	10 4	18 8	11 12	11 8	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	10 12	12 0	10 12	10 12	12 0	10 12	50 0	60 0	90 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi [*c*]		
Jhelum	14 4	13 8	19 0	16 4	15 8	27 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 4	10 12	10 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 4	13 0	12 0	Jhelum		
Gujrát	16 2	15 12	21 0	19 12	18 8	29 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	11 0	14 13	14 11	14 4	14 13	14 11	14 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12	11 10	Gujrát [*d*]		
Shahpúr	13 8	13 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	12 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	13 12	13 12	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr		
Mooltan	13 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	9 8	13 8	13 8	15 0	13 8	13 8	11 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Mooltan [*e*]		
Jhang	13 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Jhang		
Montgomery	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh	14 8	13 8	14 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh		
Dera Ismail Khán	14 14	13 12	16 14	17 8	18 7	21 14	...	...	...	4 8	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	4 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	87 0	34 0	28 2	52 8	Dera Ismail Khan		
Dera Gházi Khán	14 6	13 12	14 2	15 10	15 0	15 0	5 10	5 5	5 10	12 5	13 2	8 12	9 6	15 0	8 2	10 0	12 8	4 4	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 8	13 8	13 15	100 0	100 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	Dera Ghazi Khán		
Bannu	15 0	15 0	21 9	19 6	19 8	23 2	5 0	5 0	6 6	8 12	9 6	15 0	8 2	10 0	12 8	16 4	15 0	8 0	12 3	12 8	11 12	12 5	12 3	11 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
Pesháwar	7 6	8 3	18 9	11 5	13 3	31 4	4 11	5 0	6 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	13 2	14 6	15 10	14 6	15 10	14 6	100 0	100 0	99 0	34 12	34 12	56 8	Pesháwar		
Kohát	8 12	8 15	20 2	10 12	10 13	31 7	6 0	5 10	7 9	7 13	9 12	17 0	7 9	8 12	9 12	12 8	15 0	15 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 12	9 12	9 12	78 0	76 0	127 0	61 3	76 8	9 4	Kohát [*f*]		
Hazára	9 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	9 4	21 8	7 10	8 15	10 1	9 12	10 3	20 6	9 12	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	7 13	7 10	11 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	102 0	76 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	Hazára [*e*]		
							6 0	6 4	5 12	9 0	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	150 0	120 0	120 0								
Lucknow	14 9	14 5½	13 3¾	20 5	20 4½	17 1¼	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 12	10 12	7 0½	19 3½	19 0	...	16 0	16 4½	8 8	19 11½	19 7½	14 2	14 9	14 13	12 9½	122 8	136 8	130 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
Unáo	15 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
Bára Banki	15 0	14 12	13 8	21 0	20 8	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	21 0	20 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
Sitapur	17 7	16 14	16 0	25 8	23 8	21 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 11	11 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	4 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	21 5	18 10	16 3	15 10	16 3	15 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sitapur		
Hardui	15 0	15 0	14 1	21 7	20 14	18 12	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 0	14 1	15 10	16 0	14 1	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 7	8 7	Hardui		
Kheri	18 4	17 8	17 4	31 8	30 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	12 0	15 4	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri		
Fyzabad	14 4	14 8	12 12	21 0	20 8	16 8	7 6	7 4	7 0	11 4	11 4	7 3	20 12	20 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	16 8	15 0	12 8	16 8	15 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		
Bharaich	16 0	16 0	11 4	28 0	28 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 0	6 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
Gonda	16 14	16 10	12 9	29 4	28 9	15 8	11 14	11 12	7 8	12 3	12 4	8 0	27 12	26 14	12 8	17 4	17 4	8 4	32 0	32 0	29 0	19 2	18 14	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
Rai Bareli	15 4	14 14	12 3	20 0	19 4	15 14	6 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	12 4	8 0	23 0	22 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	29 5§	30 12	29 0	19 0	18 6	...	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
Sultanpur	16 0	16 0	12 12	23 0	21 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	9 8	22 0	23 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	11 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
Partabgarh	16 0	15 3	11 11	22 8	21 4	14 9	12 9	13 0	7 11	14 9	13 13	8 11	22 8	21 0	8 11	20 0	18 0	...	23 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Partabgarh		
																			23 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	193 5	193 5	200 0						
																			20 1¶	17 3	12 14	14 3	14 0	11 11									

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

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (small).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Laharra, kodo, mendua, and kakun.
‖ Peas, sawan.
¶ Peas, arhar, mash, and birra.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, AUGUST 9, 1879.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1879 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 4	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	12 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 8	Bhandára	
	Chánda	11 0	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 9	18 8	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda	
	Wardha	10 11	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 1	9 1	8 12	14 12	14 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	13 0	14 0	..	10 0	11 0	6 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	180 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 4	7 0	6 8	Saugor	
	Damoh	11 8	11 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	9 4	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 12	8 4	Damoh	
	Seoni	11 4	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	260 0	280 0	9 2	9 0	9 0	Seoni	
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	..	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla	
	Betúl	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	7 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	7 14	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 1	6 8	6 8	5 10	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 4	15 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	10 8	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 8	10 4	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	9 8	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	15 9	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 8	10 4	11 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	10 7	Nimár	
	Raipur	21 8	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	14 12	13 8	13 0	22 8	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	10 8	21 0	22 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 6	280 0	250 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Biláspur	
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	96 0	80 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	No return received			Upper Godávari	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum																												Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	9 0	8 4	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	12 8	16 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	45 0	42 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	8 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana	
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún	
	Básim	7 8	7 8	10 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	Básim	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.
	Kolar																												Kolar	
	Túmkúr																												Túmkúr	
	Mysore																												Mysore	
	Hassan																												Hassan	
	Shimoga																												Shimoga	
	Kadur																												Kadur	
	Chitaldroog																												Chitaldroog	
	Coorg																												Coorg	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 2	12 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	14 8	5 6	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 0	5 12	14 8	16 0	10 12	15 8	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	*	11 12	*	*	13 8	*	*	6 8	*	*	7 0	*	*	16 0	*	*	12 12	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	11 12	*	Kishengurh	
	Ulwur	14 1	14 2	13 7	18 10	18 5	16 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	7 4	17 7	15 0	10 0	15 14	15 0	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 15	27 0	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 0	13 0	13 4	18 12	19 13	16 12	6 13	7 0	6 11	9 7	8 14	7 10	18 3	16 11	18 0	15 14	15 0	9 3	18 0	17 0	17 8	13 7	14 2	17 8	200 0	240 0	240 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Kerowlee (City)	11 12	10 4	13 0	16 12	17 8	16 12	10 0	10 0	6 4	10 10	10 0	11 4	15 0	16 4	14 8	14 12	15 2	15 11	15 0	16 4	15 12	12 8	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	Kerowlee (City)	
	Ajmere	12 0	12 0	10 8	17 8	18 0	13 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	10 14	11 0	11 8	15 12	15 6	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	6 0	15 6	15 9	12 0	15 15	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment	
	Erinpura	11 8	11 12	7 4	16 4	16 8	10 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	9 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	11 4	11 0	7 8	18 8	18 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	12 8	12 8	8 9	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	Sirohee	
	Abu	10 4	9 15	6 13	14 8	14 0	8 9	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	10 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	Abu	
	Anadra	10 8	10 0	7 6	14 8	14 0	9 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 8	13 0	13 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 15	8 15	8 0	13 4	13 10	9 12	5 7	5 7	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 pies†	6 pies†	6 pies†	12 8	13 0	8 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Báuswára (Meywar Agency)	12 13	11 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	8 6	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 15	9 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	Báuswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	8 12	8 4	11 14	...	...	...	5 10	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	10 5	...	...	...	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar	10 5	10 6	7 13	12 6	13 2	11 4	4 6	5 0	3 12	5 10	10 6	4 5	10 0	10 10	9 4	10 5	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 2	...	...	...	Marwar	
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	3 11	4 0	4 4	5 0	5 0	5 12	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	12 12	70 0	70 0	90 0	12 8	12 14	11 4	...	...	...	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	13 8	14 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	17 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	13 0	12 10	13 0	17 0	17 8	...	6 6	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 0	18 8	14 8	8 12	4 12	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 4	17 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	260 0	Kotah	
	Touk	11 2	11 9	13 5	16 5	16 0	15 9	6 4	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 4	6 2	16 6	15 12	10 6	12 10	11 12	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 8	16 12	14 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	Touk	
	Jhallawar	12 0	12 0	12 6	13 0	16 5	16 0	15 9	6 4	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 4	16 6	15 12	10 6	12 10	11 12	10 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 4	13 4	13 11	120 0	120 0	110 0	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	11 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	3 12	18 6	18 1	12 11	11 6	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	14 4	13 15	14 8	...	...	...	Shahpoora.	
	Dholpur	13 3	12 12	12 2	17 11	17 1	14 9	6 12	6 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 10	15 14	14 14	14 9	8 15	14 3	7 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	8 9	8 6	10 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 5	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 11	10 14	14 16	10 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 1	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	11 3	10 13	10 13	14 10	15 3	12 12	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 3	6 3	5 10	15 13	14 12	10 15	14 10	13 15	7 0	107 0	107 0	105 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	109 8	109 8	100 7	Gwalior	
	Goona	13 8	13 4	16 6	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 14	9 14	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Goona	
	Rutlam	9 0	8 12	10 12	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	5 4	8 8	7 8	6 12	11 0	10 12	12 12	11 0	10 4	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Rutlam	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	12 8	17 0	18 0	14 8	6 0	5 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* No return received.

† Per man's load.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras favourable rain has again fallen, but more is wanted in parts; general prospects continue fair. In Bombay there has been good general rain, except in Sind where it is required; prospects outside Sind are excellent; cholera is still prevalent in that portion of the presidency. A break in the rainfall in Bengal has been beneficial, but the want of more rain is still felt in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions and in the 24-Pergunnahs; early crops have suffered from excessive rain and floods in parts of Central Bengal, Dacca, Furreedpore and Behar. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has been abundant; prospects remain favourable. The rain in the Punjab has been partial; it was reported from six districts but except at Delhi and Siálkot where 5 and a little over 2 inches fell respectively, the fall was very slight, prospects have consequently not improved; in Hissar and Sirsa forage is becoming scarcer, and in these districts and Jullundur (where agricultural prospects are said to be growing critical) prices are rising. Heavy rain is reported from the Central Provinces and the weather is very favourable to the *kharif* crops. In British Burma also there has been heavy rain during the week, and in parts of the Bassein District crops have been destroyed by floods; agricultural prospects are good. In Assam, Mysore and Coorg, and Berar prospects continue good, but a break in the rainfall is required in the last mentioned Province. There has been favourable rain again in Central India and prospects there are now very good. In Rajputana the rain that has fallen has improved prospects; more is however required in places.

Except in the Punjab, where more rain is needed, the prospects of the season and the condition of the crops are now, on the whole, decidedly favourable throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Augt. 2nd)	1·70 (average of 10 stations.)	*Ragi* 18·65; 73 inches of water over anicut; standing crops generally good but require more rain in some taluks; *sazza* coming into ear; transplanting of wet paddy commenced; canal supply deficient.
Kurnool („ „)	2·46 (average of 6 stations.)	*Ragi* 18·82; rain wanted in Cumbum and some villages of Markapur where standing crops are withering; crops flourishing elsewhere; *korra, cumboo* and paddy being sown; prices stationary; pasture and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	·56 (average of 9 stations) *nil* in others.	*Ragi* 15·65; 36 to 90 inches of water in Cauvery; wet and dry crops in good condition; harvest of *gingelly*, outturn ½.
Madura („ „)	*Nil.*	*Ragi* 16·08.
Malabar („ „)	5·14 (average of 14 stations.)	*Ragi* 17·93; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal, Palghat and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Aug. 6th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·10 at Kotri ...	River on 3rd 17 feet 2 inches—last year on same date 18¾ feet; locusts appeared in two talukas, no damage; some injury to crops, &c., by overflow of river in Ghorabári; active preparations for *kharif* continuing; cholera prevails.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Locusts in 3 talukas damaging indigo and other seedlings; few cases of small-pox in Kandiaro; cattle disease in Naushahro; cholera still prevalent; river rising steadily.
Ahmedabad ...	·68	Total rainfall 15·42; transplantation of rice progressing; young crops generally thriving.
Surat ...	8·50, fall general ...	Total rainfall 22·92; rice transplanting commenced; prospects much improved.
Násik ...	2·0	Prospects good everywhere; no cholera.
Colába (Aug. 4th)	10·68	Total rainfall 39·73; public health generally good; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Poona („ 3rd)	Fall general; maximum 4·42 at Máwal, minimum ·68 at Sirur.	Rats being destroyed in Bárámati and Indápur.
Ahmednagar ...	1·09, fall general.	Crops good in 4 talukas; *bajri* resown in parts of Kopargaon, first crops having been destroyed by insects; break in weather desirable; slight cholera in parts.
Sholapur ...	Rain general.	Prospects and crops good; rats being killed; fever in 2 talukas condition of poor bad but hopeful.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report.
Kánara ...	9·69 at Karwar; maximum 15·36 at Honore, minimum 2·68 at Supa.	Total rainfall 79·95; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Rajkot ...	1·17	Total rainfall 19·0; crops thriving; fever and diarrhœa continue, also cholera in some parts.
Baroda ...	3·29	Total rainfall 25·44; weather cloudy; prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and plentiful throughout the Presidency except in Sind where it is required; prospect excellent; continuous heavy rain in Bombay since last report; cholera continues in Sind, and slightly in Kaira, Surat, Tanna and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (6th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	2·20	
Dacca ...	3·25	Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·97	Cholera cases in Barrackpore and fever in Busseerhat and Dum-Dum.
Moorshedabad ...	·94	General health good.
Rajshahye ...	·41	
Burdwan ...	1·22	Public health good.
Rungpore ...	1·04	Public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·04	
Purneah ...	1·07	
Patna ...	2·63	
Durbhunga ...	·72	
Hazáribágh ...	1·37	Much sickness.
Cuttack ...	1·54	
		General Remarks.—A break in the weather during week has generally done good, but in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions and in the 24th-Pergunnahs more rain is still much wanted for transplantation; early crops in places in Central Bengal, Dacca, Furreedpore and Behar have suffered much from excessive rain and floods, floods are reported to be subsiding in Behar; there was a severe storm at Cooch Behar on the night of 29th July; cholera has greatly diminished in Balasore and Midnapore, but is still prevalent in some districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh (Aug. 6th)—		
Benares (Aug. 5th)	1·3, ·9 at Gungapur.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	·8 [average of week]; Karchana... Handia ... *Nil.*	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jhansi („ 7th)	5·5	Prospects good; prices stationary; health good generally, but slight cholera here and there.
Agra („ 5th)	1·4 (average).	Prospects excellent; fever and ague still increasing.
Bareilly (Aug. 6th)	Excessive rain in end of week.	Rivers much flooded; agricultural operations suspended.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ... 4·3 Baghput ... 7·9 Ghaziabad ... 5·9 Less in other places.	Fever reported in places; another break wanted; prospects excellent; cheapest wheat and gram 17, *bajra* 18, *juar* and barley 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 4th)	Continuous rain from the 2nd instant.	There was a break up to 2nd.
Lucknow („ 6th)	1·4	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 4th)	Sadr ... 2·1 Kunda ... ·6 Putti ... 3·4	There was another break of four days; *kharif* sowings nearly finished; weeding going on; *jarhan* rice is being transplanted.
Sitapur („ 6th)	2·8	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	Wind greater and strong during Tuesday and Wednesday.
		General Remarks.—Rain general all over the Province; prospects favourable; health good except in Agra and Meerut where there is some fever, and in Jhansi where there are a few cases of cholera.
Punjab (Aug. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	5·0	
Hissar ...	*Nil.*	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices of food grains stationary.
		Prospects bad in Hissar and Sirsa where pasturage and fodder are daily becoming scarcer and prices of food grains are rising; health generally good.
Umballa ...	·8	Crops fair; cholera has nearly disappeared.
Jullundur ...	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects getting critical; prices rising.
Lahore ...	·8	More rain wanted; health fairly good, but cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Siálkot ...	2·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera diminishing.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil.*	Prospects unfavourable.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	Crops fair; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Crops are suffering; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall during the week has been only partial and prospects generally have not improved.
Central Provinces (Aug. 6th)—		
Nágpur ...	5·83	Prospects of cotton and other crops favourable; weeding continues.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cotton crop excellent; prospects of other crops generally good; weeding progressing; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	4·31	Cotton healthy; other crops well; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*continued.*		
Seoni ...	5·45	Weather favourable to cotton prospects; slight cholera and small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	14·56	Cotton much improved by recent rains; small-pox continues.
Raipur (Aug. 1st)	3·95	Rain plentiful; cotton suffered to some extent; more rain wanted for rice; small-pox disappearing; cholera continues.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	1·60	Cotton doing well; prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Weather all that could be desired for agricultural prospects; cotton and all other *kharif* crops doing well; more rain required at Bilaspur and Damoh; prices steady.
British Burmah— (Aug. 7th)		
Akyab ...	7·41	Total rainfall 128·22; cholera in Cheduba and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo town, otherwise public health good throughout division; agricultural prospects good everywhere; slight cattle disease in Akyab district.
Rangoon ...	6·54	Total rainfall 54·80; public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Bassein ...	2·70	Total rainfall 46·58; public health good; cattle disease still rife; ploughing continues; transplanting going on; in parts half the cultivation destroyed by floods.
Prome ...	2·96	Total rainfall 21·27; public health fair; floods subsiding.
Thayetmyo ...	1·06	Total rainfall 16·33; general health normal; paddy planting progressing; cholera decreasing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·37	Total rainfall 85·27; public health good; no cattle disease reported; crops good; rain now abundant.
Toungoo ...	1·13	Total rainfall 34·07; public health good; agricultural prospects good; no cattle disease.
		General Remarks.—General health good, though cases of small-pox and cholera still occur; cattle disease slight in Arakan and Tenasserim and decreased in Pegu but prevalent in two districts; agricultural prospects continue good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 6th)	3·53	Weather hot and seasonable; prospects of crops good; transplanting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	5·89	Prices stationary; transplanting of *sali* and *aus* reaping progressing; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (Aug. 6th)—	2·52 in Bangalore; rain throughout the Province.	Newly sown crops on dry lands have suffered in parts from excessive moisture; prospects favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments continue in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Aug. 6th)	6·89	Rain has fallen continuously for five days; break wanted; prospects good.
Central India (Aug. 6th)—		
Indore ...	1·75	Prospects excellent throughout Malwa; health good; prices high though falling somewhat; *jowar* 12 seers 10 chittaks.
Morar ...	2·11	
Sutna ...	5·41	
Rutlam ...	1·65	Agricultural prospects and health satisfactory.
Neemuch ...	4·16	
Goona ...	3·81	
Bhopal ...	3·15 in Sehore.	Prospects favourable.
Ágar ...	1·74	Health good.
Nowgong ...	·75	
Mánpur ...	3·30	Crops in excellent condition.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 6th)	1·50	Sultry; cloudy; occasional drizzling.
Serohi („ 3rd)	·85	Tanks, wells and health fair; prospects slightly improved; rain much required.
Marwar („ 2nd)	Some rain reported in south-eastern districts.	Tanks half full; plenty of water in wells; health and crops good; cloudy; high winds; more rain urgently needed.
Meywar („ 1st)	2·60	Tanks, wells and health good; crops much improved.
Harowtee („ 2nd)	·26 in Deoli, ·98 in Kotah, ·28 in Tonk, and 1·19 in Shahpura; favourable rainfall last night, ·71, apparently general.	Wind south-west; rain will improve prospects.
Jhallawar (July 31st)	3·88	Health good; prospects favourable; risk of grass scarcity averted.
Ajmere (Aug. 6th)	·66	Rain seasonable; crops saved; locusts passed without damage; health good.
Jeypore ...	1·27	Rain threatening; fever still prevalent; prospects improved.
Bhurtpur ...	1·30	Ague increasing; cloudy; east winds.
Ulwur (Aug. 5th)	·75 (Average).	Rain brightens prospects much; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (July 29th)—	·96	Total rainfall 34·16; agricultural prospects fair.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS ON THE SEASON AND CROPS FOR THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—No. 1—95-113, (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 8th August 1879.

RESOLUTION—The Government of India have had under consideration the weekly telegraphic reports on the season, published in the *Gazette of India*. They observe that, since the dates of the orders requiring the weekly reports on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops, which are published in the *Gazette of India*, the issue of Daily Weather Sheets has been undertaken by the Meteorological Reporter. His statements furnish with great promptitude a continuous index of agricultural conditions so far as they depend on the presence or absence of rainfall; and the number of stations included therein has just been raised from 50 to 84, reports from the additional 34 stations being telegraphed only during the monsoon months. Moreover, season reports appear regularly under the orders of the Local Governments in the Local Gazettes. The information given in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* is, of course, much more detailed, in respect of agriculture, than that contained in the Daily Weather Sheets; comprising, as it does, particulars as to the prospects and yield of crops, the progress of farming operations, the average prices of food grains, the health of people and of cattle, the numbers on relief-works or gratuitously relieved, if any, and miscellaneous facts affecting the harvests, such as the occurrence of hail, the presence of locusts, and the state of rivers and irrigation; all of which are, by the nature of the case, excluded from the meteorological return.

2. The object of the telegraphic reports published in the *Gazette of India* is that a survey of the current agricultural conditions of each province, as a whole, such as shall suffice to supply the deficiencies of the daily weather reports, may be placed promptly before the public and the Government. At present the number of stations for which weekly telegraphic reports are sent to the *Gazette of India* varies greatly in the several provinces, thus:—

Madras	sends reports from	5	districts.
Bombay	,,	24	districts and places.
Bengal	,,	46	,,
The N.-W. P. and Oudh	,,	11	,,
The Punjab	,,	12	,,
The Central Provinces	,,	17	,,
British Burma	,,	15	,,
Assam	,,	2	,,
Mysore and Coorg	,,	1	,,
Berar and Hyderabad	,,	1	,,
Central India States	,,	12	,,
Rajputana States	,,	10	,,
Nepal	,,	1	,,

From some provinces the reports are too few, while from others they are needlessly many, for the purpose of conveying to the Government and to the public a general view of the state of agricultural affairs in each province.

3. In times of scarcity or famine in any province the number of reporting stations for such province will be temporarily increased. But, for the future, in ordinary times, the Governor General in Council would wish to receive for the *Gazette of India* weekly telegraphic reports for the undermentioned districts only in each province, namely,—

MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	BENGAL.
Bellary.	Kurrachee.	Chittagong.
Kurnool.	Hyderabad.	Dacca.
Ganjam.	Ahmedabad.	24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).
Kistna.	Baroda.	Moorshedabad.
Chingleput (Madras).	Surat.	Rajshaye.
Coimbatore.	Nasik.	Burdwan.
Tanjore.	Colaba (Bombay).	Rungpore.
Madura.	Poona.	Bhagulpur.
Malabar.	Ahmednuggur.	Purneah.
Travancore.	Sholapore.	Patna.
	Dharwar.	Darbhanga.
	Canara.	Hazaribagh.
	Rajkot.	Cuttack.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	PUNJAB.	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Benares.	Delhi.	Nagpur.
Allahabad.	Hissar.	Jubbulpore.
Gorukpur.	Amballa.	Saugor.
Jhansi.	Jullunder.	Seoni.
Agra.	Lahore.	Hoshungabad.
Bareilly.	Ferozpore.	Raipur.
Meerut.	Sialkot.	Sumbulpore.
Kumaon.	Rawal Pindi.	
Lucknow.	Peshawar.	
Partabgarh.	Multan.	
Sitapur.	Dera Ismail Khan.	
Fyzabad.		
BRITISH BURMA.	**ASSAM.**	**BERAR AND HYDERABAD.**
Akyab.	Gauhati.	Amraoti.
Rangoon.	Sylhet.	Akola.
Bassein.	Cachar.	Hyderabad.
Prome.	Debroghur.	
Amherst (Moulmein).		
Toungoo.		
MYSORE AND COORG.	**CENTRAL INDIA STATES.**	**RAJPUTANA STATES.**
Bangalore.	Indore.	Abu.
Mysore.	Morar (Gwalior).	Serohi.
Mercara.	Sutna.	Marwar.
	Rutlam.	Meywar.
NEPAL.	Neemuch.	Harowti.
	Goona.	Jhalawar.
Katmandú.	Bhopal.	Ajmere.
	Agar.	Jaipur.
	Nowgong.	Bhartpur.
	Manpúr.	Alwar.

4. The instructions already in force regarding the preparation of these telegraphic reports and of the "General remarks," and regarding their submission by the Local Governments, will stand. Now that the number of reporting stations for each province is fixed, the Governor General in Council trusts that the Local Governments will secure that every one of the appointed districts sends its telegram regularly without fail. It is inconvenient that the Bengal Government should report, as was done in the Gazette of the 2nd current, that no return was received from important districts like Patna, Bhagulpur and Hazaribagh, every one of which places is on the line of telegraph. Where the Local Government may have settled that a particular district (as for instance Gauhati) should send its weekly telegram direct to the Government of India, that arrangement may stand. Although fluctuations of prices of food are among the subjects to be noticed in the weekly telegrams, yet it is not necessary to give weekly the prices of two or three kinds of grain in detail. When food is ranging at scarcity rates, the price of one staple may usefully be given; and the Local Government will decide in each case what price should be considered to be a scarcity rate. Similarly, it is not necessary to give in the weekly telegram, as has recently been done for some Burma districts, the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox, and the estimated number of cattle deaths separately for each sub-division of the district. General remarks as to the public health and the prevalence of any special epidemic or epizootic disease will suffice for the purposes of the weekly reports.

ORDER—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, for information and guidance, and to the several Departments of the Government of India, and the Meteorological Reporter, for information, also that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th QUARTER OF 1878.

Circular No. 24 R., dated Simla, 31st July 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879.

Ditto ditto No. 10R. of 12th March 1879.

Ditto ditto No. 15R. of 29th May 1879.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., during the 4th quarter of 1878, was 711, against 601 in the previous quarter. The casualties resulting from these accidents were, among passengers, 3 injured, against 1 killed and 6 injured, and among servants, 1 killed and 5 injured, against 7 injured.

2. There was 1 collision between the two parts of a mixed train which had got separated, causing injury to 2 passengers; 17 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line, by which 1 servant was injured; 25 collisions between goods trains, or

parts of goods trains, by which 1 passenger and 2 railway servants were injured; 9 collisions between light engines; 11 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails; 88 cases of goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails, by which 1 servant was killed, and 1 injured; 22 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points; 4 cases of trains running into stations or sidings, at too high a speed; 149 cases of trains running over cattle on the line; 28 cases of trains running over obstructions; 13 cases of trains running through gates at level crossings; and 9 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. There were 31 failures of engine machinery, 1 of tyres, 13 of axles, by which 1 servant was injured, 1 of brake apparatus and 42 of couplings.

3. Out of the 13 cases of failures of axles, 6 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and of the 42 cases of failures of couplings, 9 were on the East Indian Railway, 8 on the Rajputana, 7 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 6 on the Punjab Northern.

4. There have also been reported 2 cases of broken rails; 5 cases of flooding of permanent-way; 6 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments; 66 cases of fire in trains; 2 cases of fire at stations; and 166 miscellaneous accidents.

5. As observed in the returns for the three previous quarters, the number of miscellaneous accidents is the largest on the East Indian Railway, *viz.*, 115, out of a total of 166. This is due to a great extent to the inclusion of all cases of damage done to points. In Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879, reviewing the accident returns for the first quarter of 1878, it was laid down that the discretionary powers relegated to Consulting Engineers in paragraph 2 of Circular No. 27R. of 16th September 1878, should be exercised in the exclusion from the returns submitted to Government of such accidents as damage to points resulting in no further mischief. But this has not been done, though the returns of the East Indian Railway were not forwarded by the Consulting Engineer until 3rd May 1879, or about three months after the issue of the Circular just referred to.

6. The numbers of accidents from trains running over cattle, and cases of fire in trains, were the largest on the Indus Valley State Railway: the former being 34 out of a total of 149; and the latter 16 out of a total of 66. The frequency of cattle accidents on this line is stated to be due to the want of fencing. In regard to the accidents from fire, it is not stated in all cases whether the engine was fitted with spark-arrester, and what description of fuel was used, as required by Clause VII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 5th March 1878.

7. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., and to other persons, were as follows:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	6	14
Other persons—		
Whilst passing over the line at level crossings	2	...
Trespassers	24	5
Suicides ...	6	...
Miscellaneous	5	3

8. Of the passengers killed and injured, 1 was killed by falling between carriages and platforms; 3 killed and 2 injured by falling on to the platform,

ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains; 8 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 2 killed and 4 injured through other causes.

9. The accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., consisted of 40 killed and 73 injured. Of these, 1 was killed and 4 injured during shunting operations; 8 killed and 14 injured by falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact with a bridge, during the travelling of trains; 2 killed and 5 injured whilst getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 1 killed and 4 injured whilst loading, unloading or shunting; 1 injured whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels; 2 killed and 1 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 2 killed and 2 injured whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work; 9 killed and 13 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 1 killed whilst passing between vehicles; 5 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.; 3 killed whilst attending to gates at level crossings; 1 killed and 2 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.; 2 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.; 5 killed and 9 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 5 killed and 10 injured from miscellaneous causes.

10. The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the previous quarter:—

	Third quarter 1878.		Fourth quarter 1878.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—				
From causes beyond their own control	1	7	2	4
From misconduct, or want of caution	3	8	4	13
Servants—				
From causes beyond their own control	10	21	7	19
From misconduct, or want of caution	29	39	34	59
Others—				
Whilst passing at level crossings	2	1	2	...
Trespassers (including suicides)	61	10	30	5
Other persons	10	1	5	3
	116	87	84	103

11. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 33 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 128 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

12. It is observed that the returns of all the railways were received in February and March with the exception of those of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways which were not received until 10th and 6th May 1879, respectively. Owing to the late submission of these latter returns, the compilation of the general tables has been considerably delayed.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the attention of the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, be invited to the remarks made above in regard to miscellaneous accidents on the East Indian Railway, and to the delay in the submission of the returns for the railways under his control. *These returns should in future*

be submitted in manuscript within a month of the date to which they are made up. The Manager of the Indus Valley State Railway should state, in reporting accidents from fire caused by sparks, whether the engine was fitted with a spark-arrester, and what description of fuel was in use.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burma, and Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Government, Administrations and Officer marginally noted, for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Punjab.
Mysore and Coorg.
Assam.
Rajputana.
Central India.
Director of State Railways, Western System.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the compiled returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Offg. Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India.

TABLE No. I.
GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	Injured.	PASSENGERS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	Injured.	PASSENGERS. Total. Killed.	Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS. Total. Killed.	Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings. Killed.	Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Killed.	Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Total. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	1,503¾	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	10	3	24	27
	Eastern Bengal	(a)171¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	543¾	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi { Punjab Section	(b)553¾	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	9	6
	Sind Section	109¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
	South Indian	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
	Great Indian Peninsula	1,268½	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	8	3	18	27
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	7
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalkáti	27¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tirhoot	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Punjab Northern	103¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Indus Valley	482¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthrys	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	428¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Sindia	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar & Neemuch	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon (c)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Amrúti	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád (d)	145¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	8,172¾	2	4	4	13	6	17	7	19	1	5	2	5	2	5	30	5	5	3	37	8	84	108

(a) This includes the Midnapúr branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway. (b) Exclusive of the distance (13 miles) between Ghaziabad and Delhi. (c) This line was closed to traffic from 16th July to 14th November 1878. (d) Re-opened on 15th November 1878.

TABLE

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																										SER			
		From Accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From Accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjacent lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading or shunting.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S. P. & D. Punjab Section ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	S. P. & D. Sind Section ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Calcutta and South Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Khámgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	...	3	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	6	17	1	5	1	4	8	14	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	4	

	RAILWAYS.	SERVANTS.																										OTHERS.								TOTALS ALL CLASSES.	
		7. Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at Cranes or Capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of loads, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over the line at level crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	6	10	20	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	24	27
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	7		
	S. P. & D. Punjab Section ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	9	6
	S. P. & D. Sind Section ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	6	5
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	8	22	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	1	9	4	18	27
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	7	
	Calcutta and South Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Indus Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	8
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Khámgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
	TOTAL ...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	9	13	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	5	9	5	10	41	78	2	...	24	5	6	...	5	3	37	8	84	103

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, as having occurred on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED OR INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	EAST INDIAN.						EASTERN BENGAL.						OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.						SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI—PUNJAB SECTION.					
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	183	...	1	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				152,220,676						18,322,837						39,605,452						55,227,595						
Number of servants employed				21,401						5,286						4,311						10,375						
Train mileage of all descriptions				2,312,261						161,539						335,362						707,556						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued*.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI—SIND SECTION.							MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of passenger-miles				2,552,228						38,773,542						54,122,265						88,836,711						
Number of servants employed				2,956						*13,535						5,070						18,919						
Train mileage of all descriptions				63,851						509,559						265,950						1,948,151						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				38,461,985							1,418,667							623,725							6,905,012			
Number of servants employed				4,417							240							176							1,689			
Train mileage of all descriptions				318,028							10,182							10,504							99,588			

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Tirhoot.							Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley.							Muttra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	3	...	3
Number of passenger-miles				3,401,332							9,032,094							9,068,669							1,363,186							19,781,023			
Number of servants employed				727							745							2,869							135							3,742			
Train mileage of all descriptions				[illegible]							[illegible]							168,269							11,024							293,058			

TABLE No. 8.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	SINDIA.							HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							KHAMGAON.							AMRAOTI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				1,216,152							7,393,507							395,432							55,544							159,293			
Number of servants employed				143							1,242							61							57							44			
Train mileage of all descriptions				13,285							101,447							4,160							1,528							1,132			

TABLE No. 8.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	WARDHA VALLEY.							DHOND-MANMAD.							NIZAM'S.							RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	2	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	88	...	...	1	1	1	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	2	1	1	1	3	711	...	3	1	5	1	8
Number of passenger-miles				394,549							1,234,297							4,366,063							13,699,886							568,631,722			
Number of servants employed				79							459							928							3,902							103,478			
Train mileage of all descriptions				9,090							16,268							71 671							96,212							7,618,068			

TABLE No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, during the Fourth Quarter of 1878, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of Passengers and others, and the Number of Railway Servants KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.			
																																										PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES.	
																																									Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian		2	6	2	..	14	7	1	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	...	..	..	9	..	115	183	...	1	...	...	...	1	1,503¼	1,866,659	2,312,261	152,220,676	1,242	1,538	101,261	...	0·536	...	0·007
	Eastern Bengal		...	...	2	...	1	1	1	10	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	541,181	161,539	18,322,837	3,151	941	106,683	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand		3	...	...	...	6	2	1	7	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	..	...	545¾	658,222	335,362	39,605,452	1,206	614	72,571	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. Punjab Section		6	3	4	3	15	6	1	1	1	4	4	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	81	..	...	...	...	...	...	553¾	701,650	707,556	55,227,595	1,267	1,278	99,733	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. Sind Section		...	...	...	...	4	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	32,760	63,851	2,552,228	298	582	23,255	...	...	...	...
	Madras		...	4	...	...	13	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	705,076	509,559	38,773,542	822	594	45,243	...	...	...	...
	South Indian		...	3	...	...	6	...	...	24	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	1,184,131	265,950	54,122,265	1,938	435	88,580	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula		2	3	...	1	9	...	...	14	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	1	1	4	6	...	2	62	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,268¼	1,172,397	1,948,151	88,836,711	924	1,536	70,033	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,366,570	318,028	38,461,985	3,078	716	86,626	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	155,888	10,182	1,418,667	5,567	364	50,667	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	27¼	33,088	10,504	623,725	1,214	385	22,889	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal		...	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	146,273	99,588	6,905,012	668	455	31,530	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	102,873	33,480	3,401,332	1,353	440	44,754	..	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern		1	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	103¼	209,967	59,929	9,032,091	2,028	579	87,266	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley		1	...	...	2	2	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	482¾	147,375	163,268	9,068,669	305	338	18,785	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	61,248	11,024	1,363,186	2,112	380	47,006	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana		1	3	1	1	6	2	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	43	...	...	..	3	...	3	428½	344,458	293,058	19,781,023	804	684	46,169	...	...	...	...
	Sindia		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35¼	38,944	13,285	1,216,152	1,105	377	34,501	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	204,110	101,447	7,393,507	1,187	590	42,986	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25,300	4,160	395,432	1,265	208	19,771	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon (a)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6,885	1,528	55,541	861	191	6,943	...	...	...	..
	Amráoti		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	26,536	1,132	159,293	4,423	189	26,549	...	...	...	..
	Wardha Valley		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	16,686	9,090	391,549	371	202	8,768	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád (b)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	145½	24,521	16,253	1,234,297	168	112	8,483	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	66,143	71,671	4,366,063	547	592	36,083	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	8	6	...	3	10	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	...	2	1	1	1	3	161	285,400	96,212	13,699,886	1,773	598	85,092	...	7·01	0·14	...
STATE.	TOTAL ...	1	17	25	9	11	88	22	4	149	28	13	9	31	1	...	13	1	42	...	2	5	5	66	2	166	711	...	3	1	5	1	8	8,172½	10,124,341	7,618,068	568,631,722	1,239	932	69,579	...	0·296	...	0·015

(a) This line was closed to traffic from 16th July to 14th November 1878.

(b) ... November 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,455	7,824 15	127	387 9	61	369 3	1,052	16,460 15	...	900	3,197 7	140	717 14	536	1,051 1	7,271	30,006 0
Received	906	6,396 13	82	321 15	58	325 15	4,150	16,064 12	...	862	3,064 4	145	501 6	386	778 15	6,579	27,451 0
TOTAL ...	2,361	14,218 12	209	709 8	122	695 2	8,202	32,525 11	...	1,762	6,261 11	285	1,219 1	922	1,830 0	13,863	57,460 0
TRANSIT.																	
From East to West—																	
Received. *Via* Madras ...	4	20 10	...	...	9	30 6	2,802	14,776 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,815	14,827 14
Received. *Via* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Via* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13 5
From West to East—																	
Sent. *Via* Madras...	321	1,443 12	6	84 6	4	13 2	2,482	12,124 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,816	13,666 0
Sent. *Via* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	37 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	37 13
Sent. *Via* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28 0
From West to West— *Via* Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	5 4	2	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	1	4 8	1	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10 14
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	328	1,464 6	8	94 2	16	53 4	5,295	27,280 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,647	28,892 8
GRAND TOTAL ...																19,510	86,352 8

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	906	1,455	2,361	17·44	25·54	21·67
Indo-European	„ Turkey	82	127	209	1·58	2·23	1·92
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	58	64	122	1·11	1·12	1·12
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	4,150	4,052	8,202	79·87	71·11	75·29
	TOTAL ...	5,196	5,698	10,894	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

STATEMENT SHOWING IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR 1877-78.

No. 391 I, dated 10th July 1879.

Read the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th May 1879, No. 1352.

Read the following statements showing the irrigation and rainfall for 1877-78:—

From the Collector of	Ganjam,	dated 10th Dec.	1878,	S. No.	265
„ „	of Vizagapatam,	„ 30th Nov.	„	„	—
„ „	of Godavari,	„ 16th Sept.	„	„	266
„ „	of Kistna,	„ 11th Jan.	1879,	„	—
„ „	of Nellore,	„ 1st April	„	„	1122
„ „	of Cuddapah,	„ 14th March	„	„	78
„ „	of Bellary,	„ 17th Jan.	„	„	11
„ „	of Kurnool,	„ — „	„	„	—
„ „	of Chingleput,	„ 29th „	„	„	64
„ „	of North Arcot,	„ 21st Sept.	1878,	„	—
„ „	of South Arcot,	„ 12th March	1879,	„	102
„ „	of Tanjore,	„ 12th Dec.	1878,	„	4615
„ „	of Trichinopoly,	„ 31st July	„	„	219
„ „	of Madura,	„ 3rd Nov.	„	„	441
„ „	of Tinnevelly,	„ 25th Sept.	„	„	704
„ „	of Coimbatore,	„ 20th Dec.	„	„	—
„ „	of Salem,	„ 29th Nov.	„	„	—

A STATEMENT compiled from the above returns will, as usual, be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092.

2. The area actually irrigated from Government sources of irrigation in 1877-78 is considerably in excess of that irrigated in the previous year as shown below:—

—	Government.	Inam.	Zemindari.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-77 . . .	3,003,284	687,989	173,853	3,865,126
1877-78 . . .	3,591,945	804,186	188,047	4,584,178
INCREASE .	588,661	116,197	14,194	719,052

3. The increase is due to the favorable character of the season.

(A true Extract.)

C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1876-77 and 1877-78, in the several Districts.

Districts.	Total area in Acres.	Cultivable area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
				Sown from April to November 1877.			Sown from December 1877 to March 1878.			Whole year of 1877-78.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.
				Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77.					
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam . Government Land	466,560	332,160	282,035	124,769	...	1,854	20,074	15	...	144,843	...	1,839	— 1·25	...	...	...
Ganjam . Inam do.	126,080	112,640	127,214	62,245	17,113	...	3,271	947	...	65,516	18,060	...	+ 38·05	...	...	...
Ganjam . Zemindari do.	4,727,680	*847,360	274,207	19,980	757	...	774	...	175	20,754	582	...	+ 2·88	...	...	...
Ganjam . Total	5,320,320	1,292,160	683,456	206,994	16,016	...	24,119	787	...	231,113	16,803	...	+ 7·84	41·17	23·94	— 41·85
Vizagapatam . Government Land	3,343,360	117,760	103,353	19,715	...	2,118	2,369	812	...	22,084	...	1,306	— 5·58	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . Inam do.	282,240	254,080	39,397	6,604	...	5,511	2,470	505	...	9,074	...	5,006	— 35·55	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . Zemindari do.	9,137,920	†590,720	11,568	5,891	...	281	...	...	...	5,891	...	281	— 4·55	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . Total	12,763,520	962,560	154,318	32,210	...	7,910	4,839	1,317	...	37,049	...	6,593	— 15·10	36·14	32·32	— 10·57
Godavari . Government Land	1,377,920	1,088,000	671,256	304,193	12,971	...	8,252	...	2,186	312,445	10,785	...	+ 3·57	...	...	...
Godavari . Inam do.	452,480	433,920	355,031	164,898	9,507	...	3,982	...	2,761	168,880	6,746	...	+ 4·16	...	...	...
Godavari . Zemindari do.	1,435,520	1,027,840	161,709	131,759	16,426	...	4,777	...	3,814	136,536	12,612	...	+ 10·18	...	...	...
Godavari . Total	3,265,920	2,549,760	1,187,996	600,850	38,904	...	17,011	...	8,761	617,861	30,143	...	+ 5·12	26·22	26·37	+ ·57
Kistna . Government Land	3,429,120	2,254,080	1,436,031	170,535	7,043	...	17,284	...	466	187,819	6,577	...	+ 3·63	...	...	...
Kistna . Inam do.	664,960	629,760	403,471	40,266	...	1,895	...	...	...	40,266	...	1,895	— 4·49	...	...	...
Kistna . Zemindari do.	912,000	712,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna . Total	5,006,080	3,596,160	1,839,502	210,801	5,148	...	17,284	...	466	228,085	4,682	..	+ 2·10	20·16	28·18	+ 39·78
Nellore . Government Land	2,307,200	1,494,400	753,746	104,439	39,694	...	85,293	62,885	...	189,732	102,579	...	+ 117·69	...	...	...
Nellore . Inam do.	715,520	513,360	277,911	36,520	5,147	...	16,900	5,101	...	53,420	10,248	...	+ 23·74	...	...	...
Nellore . Zemindari do.	1,774,080	‡ 49,920	68,378	2,815	1,818	...	416	...	520	3,251	1,298	...	+ 67·15	...	...	...
Nellore . Total	4,796,800	2,057,680	1,100,038	143,774	46,659	...	102,609	67,466	...	246,383	114,125	...	+ 86·29	12·32	31·46	+ 155·36
Cuddapah . Government Land	4,485,760	2,747,520	1,605,805	63,882	20,826	...	33,465	19,137	...	97,347	39,963	...	+ 69·64	...	...	...
Cuddapah . Inam do.	666,240	636,800	434,487	28,518	7,540	...	13,033	7,531	...	41,551	15,071	...	+ 56·91	...	...	...
Cuddapah . Zemindari do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . Total	5,152,000	3,384,320	1,440,292	92,400	28,366	...	46,498	26,668	...	138,898	55,034	...	+ 65·66	9·21	25·34	+ 175·14
Bellary . Government Land	5,621,760	2,46..760	1,698,562	75,224	15,412	...	50,987	28,343	...	126,211	43,755	...	+ 53·06	...	...	...
Bellary . Inam do.	1,428,480	1,408,000	674,470	30,124	11,406	...	16,024	9,530	...	46,148	20,936	...	+ 83·04	...	...	...
Bellary . Zemindari do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary . Total	7,050,240	3,877,760	2,373,032	105,348	26,818	...	67,011	37,873	...	172,359	64,691	...	+ 60·08	7·75	26·84	+ 246·32
Kurnool . Government Land	3,458,560	2,074,880	896,052	29,417	10,313	...	7,667	3,944	...	37,024	14,257	...	+ 62·62	...	...	...
Kurnool . Inam do.	1,052,800	1,041,920	649,691	17,800	6,540	...	3,051	1,881	...	20,851	8,421	...	+ 67·75	...	...	...
Kurnool . Zemindari do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool . Total	4,511,360	3,116,800	1,545,743	47,217	16,853	...	10,658	5,825	...	57,875	22,678	...	+ 64·43	8·74	21·68	+ 148·05
Chingleput . Government Land	1,208,960	900,480	467,207	133,913	...	55,696	178,100	146,679	...	312,013	90,983	...	+ 41·16	...	...	...
Chingleput . Inam do.	266,880	211,840	106,903	24,489	...	3,294	16,122	10,952	...	40,611	7,658	...	+ 23·24	...	...	...
Chingleput . Zemindari do.	215,680	158,720	33,870	1,344	80	...	2,052	...	528	3,396	...	448	— 11·65	..	...	...
Chingleput . Total	1,691,520	1,271,040	608,070	159,746	...	58,910	196,274	157,103	...	356,020	98,193	...	+ 38·08	21·58	44·05	+ 104·12
North Arcot . Government Land	2,323,200	1,023,360	505,827	142,837	29,822	...	59,731	32,394	...	202,568	62,216	...	+ 44·33	...	...	...
North Arcot . Inam do.	228,480	188,160	92,775	28,544	6,271	...	8,910	4,239	...	37,454	10,510	...	+ 39·01	...	...	...
North Arcot . Zemindari do.	1,727,360	695,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot . Total	4,279,040	1,907,200	598,602	171,381	36,093	...	68,641	36,633	...	240,022	72,726	...	+ 43·47	18·40	38·10	+ 108·69
South Arcot . Government Land	2,977,920	2,192,000	1,050,693	259,195	38,746	...	89,335	26,779	...	348,530	65,525	...	+ 23·15	...	...	...
South Arcot . Inam do.	157,440	138,240	86,490	20,387	...	376	14,280	6,116	...	34,667	5,740	...	+ 19·84	...	...	...
South Arcot . Zemindari do.	24,320	1,088	7,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot . Total	3,159,680	2,331,328	1,144,861	279,582	38,370	...	103,615	32,895	...	383,197	71,265	...	+ 22·84	25·08	45·25	+ 80·42
Tanjore . Government Land	1,571,840	1,151,360	963,830	775,160	24,193	...	164	...	120	775,324	24,073	...	+ 3·20	...	...	...
Tanjore . Inam do.	629,760	465,920	267,911	169,979	14,220	...	...	...	...	169,979	14,220	...	+ 9·13	...	...	...
Tanjore . Zemindari do.	190,360	146,560	47,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . Total	2,391,960	1,763,840	1,279,265	945,139	38,413	...	164	...	120	945,303	38,293	...	+ 4·22	28·38	50·69	— 78·61
Trichinopoly . Government Land	1,636,480	1,289,600	854,578	149,845	3,953	...	73,804	15,959	...	223,649	19,912	...	+ 9·77	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . Inam do.	233,600	190,080	119,336	17,298	430	...	3,679	1,212	...	20,977	1,642	...	+ 8·49	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . Zemindari do.	428,160	333,440	61,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . Total	2,298,240	1,813,120	1,035,247	167,143	4,383	...	77,483	17,171	...	244,626	21,554	...	+ 9·66	23·02	37·86	+ 64·46
Madura . Government Land	1,717,120	1,312,640	733,720	86,440	...	2,563	40,589	28,170	...	127,029	25,607	...	+ 25·25	...	...	...
Madura . Inam do.	215,680	192,640	118,532	8,172	1,137	...	3,889	2,006	...	12,061	3,143	...	+ 35·24	...	...	...
Madura . Zemindari do.	2,195,840	*463,360	3,814	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	+ 100·00	...	...	...
Madura . Total	4,128,640	1,968,640	856,066	94,617	...	1,421	44,478	30,176	...	139,095	28,755	...	+ 26·06	18·82	44·49	+ 136·39

* Exclusive of Malabar tract.

† Exclusive of Jeypore and other hilly tracts for which particulars are unknown.

‡ Exclusive of Venkatagiri Zemindari and Parnur Taluk of Kalahastri, for which particulars are unknown.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1876-77 and 1877-78 in the several Districts—*continued.*

Districts.		Total area in Acres.	Cultivable area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1877. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1877 to March 1878. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year of 1877-78. Total Area.	In comparison with 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	RAINFALL. 1876-77.	1877-78.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tinnevelly	Government Land	1,924,661	1,485,030	1,129,115	96,463	19,965	...	180,396	35,255	...	276,859	55,220	...	+ 21·91	...	...	...
	Inam do.	264,765	232,432	173,904	7,070	920	...	13,065	...	958	20,135	...	38	— ·19	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	928,916	749,464	609,216	6,943	1,178	...	10,666	...	1,052	17,609	426	...	+ 2·48	...	...	...
	Total	3,118,342	2,466,986	1,912,235	110,476	22,363	...	204,127	33,245	...	314,603	55,608	...	+ 21·47	18·62	47·18	+ 153·38
Coimbatore	Government Land	3,666,960	3,112,320	1,964,938	87,085	6,186	...	18,790	8,719	...	105,875	14,905	...	+ 16·38	...	...	...
	Inam do.	314,880	311,040	227,921	10,839	247	...	1,505	489	...	12,344	736	...	+ 6·34	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	94,080	86,400	63,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,075,920	3,509,760	2,256,168	97,924	6,433	...	20,295	9,208	...	118,219	15,641	...	+ 15·25	18·14	30·16	+ 66·26
Salem	Government Land	2,709,120	1,738,880	1,049,587	59,744	...	3,059	42,849	18,508	...	102,593	15,449	...	+ 17·73	...	...	...
	Inam do.	233,600	185,600	142,534	8,364	6	...	1,888	...	1	10,252	5	...	+ ·05	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	889,600	551,040	290,711	392	...	...	233	...	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,832,320	2,475,520	1,482,832	68,500	...	3,053	44,970	18,507	...	113,470	15,454	...	+ 15·77	18·67	35·55	+ 90·41
Total	Government Land	44,226,501	26,784,230	15,566,425	2,682,856	163,834	...	909,089	424,827	...	3,591,945	588,661	...	+ 19·60	...	...	...
	Inam do.	7,933,885	7,176,492	4,297,981	682,117	69,408	...	122,069	46,789	...	804,186	116,197	...	+ 16·89	...	...	...
	Zemindari do.	24,681,516	6,413,912	1,633,317	169,129	20,283	...	18,918	...	6,089	188,047	14,194	...	+ 8·16	...	...	...
	Total	76,841,902	40,374,634	21,497,723	3,534,102	253,525	...	1,050,076	465,527	...	4,584,178	719,052	...	+ 18·60	20·73	34·69	+ 67·34

Exclusive of Ramnad and Shivaganga Zemindaries, for which particulars are unknown.

Order thereon, 10th July 1879, No. 390I, by the Govt. of Madras.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

JOHN MULLINS, *Col., R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

(Docket No. 391 I., dated 10th July 1879.)

Copy of the above forwarded to the Government of India.

JOHN MULLINS, *Col., R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80, UP TO 30th JUNE 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	4·49	3073·60	1169·77	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	12,401	3·27	5·94	Cotton ...	19,795	2770·60 cubic feet per second entered at the head of the Bari Doab Canal; of this 2683·48 cubic feet per second were utilized. There is an increase of 8,218 acres in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, due principally to new irrigation from the Kasur and Sobraon Branches.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·18		910·04	...	...	Amritsar ...	28,729	1·68	5·05	Rice ...	9,172	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·13		603·67	...	...	Lahore ...	33,041	1·89	3·20	Sugarcane ...	9,346	
											Others ...	35,858	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2683·48	...	...	.....	74,171	...	...	.....	74,171	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1726·81	...	...	.....	65,953	...	...	.....	65,953	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·31	2,546	578	...	207,282 Logs, kurries, &c., and 1,515 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	932	6·01	4·84	Cotton ...	32,445	The whole of the water entering the Western Jumna Canal was utilized. There is a slight increase in the irrigation of the Kurnal and Delhi Divisions; in the Hansi Division, however, there is a considerable decrease, principally in the Jhind State; the net decrease on the whole Canal is 7,748 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The Superintending Engineer reports that it is as yet too early in the season to know what the crop will really be, but that the Executive Engineers consider that the prospect is favorable.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·37		769			Karnál ...	15,366	3·14	2·90	Rice ...	4,394	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·93		926			Delhi ...	27,862	1·60	8·20	Sugarcane ...	48,637	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·34		270			Rohtak ...	24,329	2·10	2·40	Others ...	8,580	
							Hissár ...	19,124	2·20	1·40	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	5,933	...	2·20	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	510	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	2,543	...	207,282	.....	94,056	...	...	.....	94,056	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2903·47	...	148,699	.....	101,804	...	...	.....	101,804	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	1,231	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The decrease in the Inundation Canals, as compared with corresponding period of last year, is due to the late rising of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	15,538	1·55	1·75			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	48,370	0·49	1·7			
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	24,832	0·58	2·05			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	89,971	...	...	.....	89,971	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	351,396	...	...	.....	351,396	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	31	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	3·40	1·60	Rice ...	4	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	27	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	31	...	...	.....	31	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	168,227	...	...	.....	168,227	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	167,757	...	...	.....	167,757	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF BORING AN ARTESIAN WELL IN THE JARDIN d'ACCLIMATATION AT PONDICHERRY.

The following paper is republished from the *Madras Gazette* of the 22nd July 1879:—

Report on the operations of boring an artesian well in the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Pondicherry, dated Pondicherry, 24th March 1879.

Mons. l' Ordonnateur.—Conformably to your communication, No. 333, of the 15th February last, I have the honor to forward a full report on the operations connected with boring an artesian well in the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Pondicherry.

In order that the report may be complete, I have deemed it necessary to go back to the formation of the Commission appointed by Order of the 23rd February 1877, and to the commencement of the operations which decided the Administration to encourage and popularies an advance in the means of irrigation of the Colony, and of which the results ought to prove most beneficial to agriculture and rural requirements.

Consequent on the success achieved in sinking an artesian well by the aid of the "Savana" Machine as carried out by Mr. Charles Poulain, Manager of Poulain's Spinning Factory, a Commission appointed by an order of His Excellency the Governor, dated 23rd February 1877, under the Presidency of the Colonial Engineer and Chef du Service of Roads and Bridges, proposed to the Administration on the 20th of June of the same year that a complete set of machinery for boring should be procured. This Commission intimated their preference for that of Messrs. Dégousée and Lippman to any other, and suggested that a sum of 1,200 francs should be placed at the disposal of Mr. Charles Poulain (who found himself without funds) in order that he might carry on his work.

The machinery arrived in the Colony on the 4th September 1878, and the Commission, after visiting the Jardin d'Acclimatation, were unanimously of opinion that the well ought to be sunk in the centre of the basin in that garden, that situation being the one which offered the greatest facility for irrigating so large an exent of ground, presuming the probable success of the undertaking.

After fitting and erecting the crane, the works were carried on under the supervision and with the assistance of the Department of Roads and Bridges. First of all, a small well 1·80 metre deep was dug in the centre of the basin, at the bottom of which boring was begun on the 30th October 1878, commencing with tubes of a diameter of ·26 of a metre. The work which on this date has reached 79m 52c in depth has passed through the following series of geological strata:—

TABLE of Geological Strata of the Artesian Well bored in the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Pondicherry.

Number of Strata.	Dates.	Geological Strata.	Thicknesses of Strata.	Progressive Depths.	REMARKS.
			M.	M.	
0	30th October 1878	Natural earth	1·33	1·33	
1	30th „ „	Sand mixed with yellowish clay	0·75	2·08	
2	30th „ „	Clay mixed with clear gray sand	0·85	2·93	
3	31st October and 2nd November 1878.	Clear gray sandy clay	1·40	4·33	(m2·80) water level of surrounding wells.
4	4th November 1878	Coarse bluish sand mixed with small gravel.	0·30	4·63	
5	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th November 1878.	Fine clear gray sand, very fluid	1·37	6·00	(3·60) mean sea level
6	12th November 1878	Bluish gray sand mixed with small gravel.	0·15	6·15	
7	12th and 13th November 1878.	Coarse clear gray sand	0·25	6·40	
8	13th November 1878	Coarse bluish sand mixed with small gravel.	0·30	6·70	
9	13th „ „	Coarse bluish sand, small gravel, fragments of charcoal and decayed wood.	0·35	7·05	
10	14th „ „	Coarse bluish sand, lumps of plastic black clay and decayed wood.	0·35	7·40	
11	14th „ „	Very fine bluish sand	0·15	7·55	
12	14th „ „	Coarse blackish sand mixed with black clay.	0·60	8·15	
13	15th November 1878	Black clay and fine sand	2·69	10·74	(10·24) First rise of water level.
14	15th „ „	Fine sand and diluted black clay	0·88	11·62	
15	15th and 16th November 1878.	Coarse sand with a little clay and small gravel.	0·40	12·02	

Note.—A Metre=39·37 inches.
A Franc=about 7 annas.

Number of Strata.	Dates.	Geological Strata.	Thicknesses of Strata.	Progressive Depths.	REMARKS.
			M.	M.	
16	16th and 18th November 1878.	Fine sand and decayed wood	1·58	13·60	
17	18th, 19th, 20th and 21st November 1878.	Fine pure sand	2·20	15·80	
18	21st, 22nd and 23rd November 1878.	Close black clay with vegetable detritus.	5·10	21·20	
19	23rd, 25th and 26th November 1878.	Black clay mixed with fine and moderate-sized sand.	2·90	24·10	
20	26th November 1878	Black clay mixed with sand and small gravel.	0·20	24·30	
21	26th and 27th November 1878.	Black clay mixed with moderate-sized sand.	2·80	27·10	
22	27th November 1878	Fine sand stained with clay	0·20	27·30	
23	27th and 28th November 1878.	Fine grayish sand	1·10	28·40	
24	28th November 1878	Hard black clay mixed with very fine sand.	0·15	28·55	
25	28th and 29th November 1878.	Moderate-sized grayish sand	2·15	30·70	
26	29th November 1878	Black sandy clay	0·15	30·85	
27	29th „ „	Fine gray sand	0·55	31·40	
28	30th „ „	Black sandy clay	1·20	32·60	
29	30th „ „	Fine sand mixed with clay	0·40	33·00	
30	30th „ „	Fine sand and lumps of sandy clay	0·30	33·30	
31	30th November; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 4th December 1878.	Close black clay mixed with very fine sand and quantities of gray limestone.	6·70	40·00	
32	5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th December 1878.	Black plastic clay with a few fragments of shells.	4·00	44·00	
33	11th December 1878	Compact black clay mixed with fine sand.	0·75	44·75	
34	11th, 12th and 13th December 1878.	Black clay mixed with moderate-sized sand.	3·30	48·05	
35	13th and 14th December 1878.	Fine sand and dark earthy clay	1·35	49·40	
36	14th, 16th, 17th and 18th December 1878.	Fine sand, earthy clay, less dark	5·30	54·70	
37	18th, 19th and 20th December 1878.	Coarse clayey sand mixed with small gravel conglomerates and ferruginous sandstones.	2·00	56·70	
38	20th, 21st December 1878, and 2nd January 1879.	Coarse pure sand (same materials as above).	2·50	59·20	(56·50) First gushing out of water. The interval of time between the 21st December 1878 and 2nd January 1879 was employed in clearing away the sand in order to obtain a larger discharge.
39	3rd January 1879	Coarse whitish sand mixed with small gravel, very white clay and ferruginous sandstones.	0·90	60·10	
40	3rd & 4th January 1879	White sandy clay	0·15	60·25	
41	4th, 6th, 7th and 8th January 1879.	White sand mixed with small gravel, ferruginous sand stones, fragments of white clay.	5·79	66·04	
42	9th January 1879	Grayish sand, small gravel, white friable sand-stone, quartzo-metallic conglomerates and ferruginous sandstones.	0·56	66·60	
43	10th January 1879	Blackish sand (same materials without the gravel).	0·80	67·40	
44	10th „ „	Coarse sand and quartzo-metallic conglomerates.	0·50	67·90	
45	11th „ „	Grayish sand, small gravel, metallic conglomerates and decayed wood.	0·70	68·60	
46	11th, 13th, 14th and 15th January 1879.	Gray sand, grits and metallic conglomerates.	0·50	69·10	(68·85) 2nd gush.
47	15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th January 1879.	Coarse sand, sand, small gravel, decayed wood, fragments of white and gray clay and metallic conglomerates.	2·40	71·50	
48	29th, 30th and 31st January 1879.	Very fine and pure gray sand	0·90	72·40	
49	1st & 3rd February 1879	Fine black and gray sand, fragments of clay, decayed wood and vegetable detritus.	1·20	73·60	(73·60) 3rd gush.
50	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th February 1879.	A moderate-sized sand, grits, small gravel, decayed wood and iron ore.	4·20	77·80	
51	7th, 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th February 1879.	Moderately gray sand, lumps of clay, grits, small gravel, decayed wood and iron ore.	0·60	78·40	
52	12th, 13th, 14th and 15th February 1879.	Moderately gray sand, grits, decayed wood, small gravel and iron ore.	1·12	79·52	(79·34) 4th gush.

Drawn up by the Colonial Engineer, Chef du Service of Roads and Bridges.

A. CARRIOL,
Pondicherry.

24th March 1879.

On the 15th November, after thirteen days of work, a rise of water-level was found at a depth of 10·74 metres. The water-level, which was originally 2·80 metres below the level of the soil, rose to 1·27 metres. The water was of the same character as that of surrounding wells, the water level of which remained stationary at 2·80 metres.

These first 10·74 metres (which gave a mean depth sunk of ·82 of a metre per diem of ten hours of actual work) consisted of alternate layers of ordinary gravel mixed with clay, fine and very fluid sand, lumps of black plastic clay, bits of decayed wood, and of coarse blackish sand mixed with black clay, and were bored either by a rotating auger (tarière), or by means of a "soupape à boulet." This last implement produced the best results, especially in quicksand, during the whole course of operations.

From the 15th November to the 20th December, boring continued without interruption; the level of the rising water rose higher and higher; from 1·27 metres which it had when first met with, it rose till it was not more than ·95 of a metre below the surface of the ground on the 18th. It remained at this level till the 20th December, on which date at a depth of 56·50 metres, a gush of water was encountered.

This outflow showed itself on the night of the 19th. The temperature of the water was 31° centigrade, and its hydrostatic level rose ·55 of a metre above the level of the ground. During the boring, the water rose and fell intermittently, varying between ·40 and ·44 of a metre. This was the result of the continuance of the operations. On the 21st December, the hydrostatic level rose to ·99 of a metre and gave a discharge of 140 litres a minute. Work was carried on at this time in a stratum of coarse gravel mixed with clay and small gravel. The water-level remained stationary for some time; the discharge increased considerably, rising from 140 to 224 litres between the 21st and the 24th December. The temperature of the water was 34°, and on analysis by Mons. Cazalis, 1st-class Chemist of Marine, showed the following composition, as embodied in the Proceedings of the Commission of the 28th December 1878:—

Sulphate of Lime	0,1050	Substances precipitated by soap and water.
Corbonate of Lime, Silica, Magnesia, Iron (traces of)	0,0210	
Chloride of Soda	0,1800	
	0,3060	

These proportions not constituting a perfectly drinkable water, though very useful for watering the garden, the Commission determined to carry on operations to a greater depth. The tubing was accordingly continued with pipes of the same diameter as at the beginning. From the 30th December, under the impetus given to the works, the hydrostatic level commenced to fall, and in consequence the discharge of water underwent the same diminution. From 1·28 metres which it had attained, there was not more than 1·005 of a metre on the 31st December, ·83 on the 4th January 1879, and on the 6th (having attained a depth of 62·54 metres), the level was ·01 below the level of the ground.

From the 6th to the 13th January, the works were continued and pushed on to 68·75 metres. On the 13th, a second gush of water showed itself, which rose at length to 0·40 of a metre above the ground, but the piping became more and more difficult. A deviation of ·07 of a metre had already been noticed in the vertical projection of the column which caused friction at the bottom of the last pipe, the soupape à boulet continued to act, but the results were very poor. At one time, every effort that was made could not overcome the resistance in sinking the column on account of the pressure of the sand against the sides. The situation was serious and very embarrassing. It was seen, moreover, that the hoop which protected the bottom of the first pipe was displaced, and that the "trépan" of the "soupape" struck it at every stroke and brought away fragments of it. It was necessary to use repeatedly the large trépan which entirely detached the hoop and ground it into small pieces. The crane which was lifted by the pressure of the jackscrews was successively charged with weights varying from 1,920 kilos to 5,070 kilos. Notwithstanding this pressure, the resistance was still great. The "soupape à boulet" continually brought up the débris of the hoop and the pipe to which it was rivetted; the work of boring was almost at a standing, and the crane continued to rise. It was then loaded with a total weight of 19,290 kilos. A small sounding probe was lowered down the tube, which penetrated to a depth of ·55 of a metre in the ground and brought away traces of bluish clay. The boring was then at 68·81 metres which showed the depth sunk during the day to be only ·06 of a metre. The hydrostatic level which rose for a moment to 1·03 fell to 0·95, and on the 16th January was not more than ·25 of a metre above the ground. It rose and fell, alternately, from ·73 to ·69 of a metre, and eventually fell down to ·12 below the ground-level, while the tubes were not able to be driven in more than ·67 of a metre in a week.

The works were proceeded with nevertheless, but the results were very poor. We were, however, on the point of overcoming the resistance to the driving in of the pipe. When the column had passed the water-bearing strata, the water caused an opening between the exterior of the pipes and the ground penetrated. From that time the work became easier; resistance diminished, and the "soupape" having reached the coarse sand, operations became a great deal more satisfactory.

On the 3rd February, there was a third gush of water, the hydrostatic level of which rose to ·38 of a metre above the level of the ground. The boring had then reached to 73·60 metres. This fresh gush of water, like the one which preceded it, made the sand flow back from ·50 of a metre to 1·20 metres into the interior of the tube. The work continued by means of the small soupape à boulet, and we then attained a depth of 79·34 metres.

At length, on the 13th February, after penetrating a stratum of very fine sand mixed with grits and remains of decayed wood, the hydrostatic level which had remained at about the level of the ground rose to ·52 of a metre, and continued under the impetus given to the work, to rise gradually to 1·48 metres in twenty-nine days. This is the jet we now have. The water is very clear, does not taste bad, and boils vegetables perfectly. It marks 9° on the hydrometer. Its temperature is 34° 30′.

The discharge of water was on the 13th February at 10 A.M., 140 litres; in the evening it was 268 litres; and today, the 20th March, it has reached to 666 litres a minute,—a quantity more than sufficient to irrigate the Jardin d' Acclimatation. After several attempts to extract the bottom of the pipe, it was discovered that the force of the rising water brought up sand to the surface, and that the detachment had been effected spontaneously. The boring has reached to 79·52 metres. It took 89 days of 10 hours each of actual work. This gave an average per diem of $\frac{79{\cdot}52}{89} = {\cdot}89$ daily.

The following have been the general expenses:—

	F. C.		F. C.
Construction of the crane	1908·52		
Transport and setting up, &c.	662·03		2570·55
Value of 80m of pipes	2340·00		
Expenses of packing, freight and insurance	1080·00		3420·00
Hire for driving in the pipes	1630·12		1630·12
		TOTAL	7620·67
			2570·55
			5050·12

If from this sum the cost of the crane be deducted, which was Fr. 2570·55, the real cost of the well will be only 5050·12.

This makes the cost of each running metre in boring $\frac{5050{\cdot}12}{79{\cdot}32}$=63f 50c.

This expenditure is really very small when we take into consideration the dreadful famine which raged through this country in 1877 and 1878 in consequence of want of water.

One can now assert with certainty after the success achieved in boring three wells within a radius of about 800 metres of each other, and at depths varying from 38·53 to 79·52 metres, that if the calamities which famines involve on the Coromandel Coast are not completely overcome, their disastrous consequences can be considerably mitigated by sinking artesian wells.

* * * *

This being the first attempt at boring to such a great depth in this country, I have thought that, from a scientific point of view, it would be useful to have in France a complete collection of geological specimens of the strata penetrated. With this view, I have caused a case containing an extract from the register of borings with all the specimens and four bottles of the water now issuing from the well to be deposited in the Magasin Général. I think M. l'Ordonnateur that this case should be forwarded to His Excellency the Minister of Marine and the Colonies who would probably make it over either to the School of Roads and Bridges or the School of Mines.

A. CARRIOL,

L'Ingénieur, Colonial,

Chef du Service des Ponts et Chaussées.

J. H. GARSTIN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, 3rd July 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first four months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY														
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL	31,12,572	5,90,119	37,02,691	24,66,235	3,63,611	28,29,846	30,84,596	3,72,318	34,56,914	25,59,859	4,61,138	30,20,997	23,54,135	2,76,146	26,30,281
BOMBAY	16,02,885	3,07,557	19,10,442	13,61,095	32,857	13,93,952	16,28,977	46,087	16,75,064	15,45,500	69,702	16,15,202	13,39,994	70,993	14,10,987
SIND	75,146	80,309	1,55,455	58,533	8,829	67,362	1,00,439	13,829	1,14,268	76,873	8,679	85,552	1,28,514	7,262	1,35,776
MADRAS	6,29,457	4,21,306	10,50,763	5,88,111	2,59,872	8,47,983	4,03,110	49,063	4,52,173	5,47,226	1,51,982	6,99,208	4,50,655	1,73,620	6,24,275
B. BURMA	2,67,586	15,72,360	18,39,946	3,39,178	10,61,859	14,01,037	3,74,717	8,86,619	12,61,336	5,03,363	10,99,499	16,02,862	4,23,034	14,47,991	18,71,025
TOTAL	56,87,646	29,71,651	86,59,297	48,13,152	17,27,028	65,40,180	55,91,839	13,67,916	69,59,755	52,32,821	17,91,000	70,23,821	46,96,332	19,76,012	66,72,344

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to June only.
2. The Land Customs Revenue is included only for the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80, the figures not being available for the previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
Calcutta, 11th August 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 810 AND 811, AND THE 1ST HALF OF JULY 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 930, AND 931 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 1879, AND 9TH AUGUST 1879.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
	2nd Half of June 1879.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 11	7 4	9 0	8 6	6 0	10 5	9 5	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 6	9 4	17 12	16 14	9 12	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8
	Kolar	...	...	6 10	6 5	6 2	...	10 12	11 0	7 4	12 8	12 3	7 13	...	...	10 8	27 12	27 12	11 2	22 11	22 11	9 4	20 7	20 7	11 6	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 7	11 7	11 8	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6-0 to 15-0
	Mysore	4 0	4 0	3 6	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	5 10	10 12	11 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	9 6	78 0	90 0	75 0	7 8	7 8	6 5	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Hassan	5 4	5 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	7 4	19 0	17 8	8 0	132 0	130 0	130 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
	Shimoga	4 7	4 3	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	8 6	8 6	6 5	4 12	9 12	9 7	4 18	14 18	14 8	8 ...	...	...	29 14	29 14	9 4	15 12	15 3	9 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	7 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	6 8	14 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 30-0
	Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	7 3	16 0	16 0	8 0	20 0	30 0	8 0	26 10	26 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 20-0
	Coorg	5 5	5 9	6 0	5 8	5 13	5 10	9 0	8 12	7 6	13 9	13 3	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 7	25 7	10 5	18 9	19 2	9 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 5	8 8	7 5	7 8 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0
	1st Half of July 1879.																																	
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	6 3	6 12	6 3	7 15	7 12	7 3	9 7	9 0	6 0	10 12	10 5	6 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	21 0	9 3	18 3	17 12	9 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	10 12	10 11	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	6 10	5 12	6 5	...	10 12	10 12	7 3	12 4	12 8	7 8	...	...	10 8	27 12	27 12	11 2	22 10	22 11	9 3	20 7	20 7	11 6	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 7	12 6	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	6 3	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	7 8	19 0	20 0	8 11	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 3	...	...	...
	Mysore	4 0	4 0	3 6	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	6 0	10 0	10 12	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	8 5	20 0	20 0	9 10	78 0	78 0	75 0	7 8	7 8	6 5	...	...	...
	Hassan	5 0	5 4	5 11	6 0	5 8	6 3	10 0	11 0	6 3	11 0	12 0	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	7 8	128 0	132 0	132 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 3	5 4	5 4	4 11	8 6	8 6	5 3	12 9	12 9	7 3	18 14	18 14	8 8	...	...	...	30 15	29 14	9 3	16 4	15 12	9 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 5	8 6	6 11	...	...	...
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	6 8	13 0	14 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 8	17 0	16 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	27 5	26 10	7 0	17 0	16 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...
	Coorg	5 9	5 5	5 3	5 6	5 8	5 5	9 0	9 0	6 3	13 1	13 9	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 7	10 11	18 0	18 9	9 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 5	6 13	...	...	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Sind.		Bombay.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1875-76 . . .	2,602,558	83,45,043	1,498,356	44,09,737	2,066,791	37,68,894	93,318	44,898	1,504,311	29,25,592	381,889	72,440	8,147,223	1,95,66,604
1876-77 . . .	2,497,725	80,58,080	1,482,539	43,66,656	1,933,440	35,36,736	97,847	47,701	1,675,918	31,18,546	340,109	60,667	7,927,578	1,91,88,386
1877-78 . . .	3,041,642	97,63,351	1,778,731	52,51,087	2,010,847	36,75,353	110,993	56,600	1,792,992	34,88,968	288,078	48,004	9,023,283	2,22,83,363
1878-79 . . .	2,784,229	86,58,684	1,510,209	40,88,256	1,788,730	44,65,002	46,970	45,420	1,755,100	43,16,324	248,559	39,715	8,133,797	2,16,13,401
1879-80 . . .	3,025,154	86,40,322	1,703,838	42,08,650	1,976,202	49,42,386	37,231	93,054	1,803,990	44,33,692	298,515	46,035	8,844,930	2,23,64,139
Average .	2,790,261	86,93,096	1,594,735	44,64,877	1,955,202	40,77,674	77,272	57,535	1,686,462	36,56,625	311,430	53,372	8,415,362	2,10,03,179

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

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, (STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 15th August 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WORKING OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPALITIES OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1877-78.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Financial Department, No. 1120, dated 11th June 1879.

READ the file of Municipal Reports for 1877-78.

ORDER THEREON.—The reports from the several Municipalities for 1877-78 having been separately reviewed, the Government now proceed to review them collectively. The late date at which some of the reports were submitted has led to delay in the preparation of this general review. The last report, which was from Mettapolliem, was only received in March 1879; and the accounts of this Municipality had not been audited even at that date. The Municipality having been abolished from 1st April 1878, no further notice need be taken of it here. The Presidents of the various Municipalities are reminded that their reports for 1878-79 are now due.

2. During the year the number of Municipalities administered under Act III of 1871 was forty-eight against forty-seven in 1876-77, Ongole in the District of Nellore having been newly added to the list.

3. The constitution of the Committees of the several Municipalities was as follows:—

	Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1876-77	292	469	345	416	761
1877-78	294	489	351	432	783

Hence the average number of Commissioners for a Municipality was sixteen, and 44 per cent. of the aggregate number were official. The Act provides for not more than half the number in each Board being official members; but Statement I appended to this review shows that the proportion was exceeded in five Municipalities. The attention of the Presidents will be drawn to the provision of the Act prescribing the proportion of official and non-official members to be maintained in the constitution of Municipal Boards. The elective system will be tried during the current year in a few of the more important towns; and rules for the conduct of elections have been recently promulgated.

4. In the following abstract the receipts for 1877-78 are compared with those for 1876-77:—

Receipts.	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Tax on Houses and Lands	3,02,224	3,24,560
Profession Tax	43,020	65,482
Tax on Vehicles	46,948	94,448
Tax on Animals	49,291	
Tolls and Ferries	2,79,389	2,53,666
License Fees	18,273	17,791
Total Income from Taxation ...	7,39,145	7,55,947
Rent of Markets, &c.	64,270	64,035
Fines	23,045	25,803
Miscellaneous	1,32,920	1,14,723
Fees for Private Scavenging	11,459	11,837
Contribution from Provincial and Local Funds ...	75,842	92,223
Total Income ...	10,46,681	10,64,568
Opening Balance ...	1,26,404	82,671
Grand Total ...	11,73,085	11,47,239

5. The receipts from taxation show an excess of Rs. 16,802 over those of the previous year, being the net result of a gross increase of Rs. 56,659 under House Rate, Profession Tax, &c., and a gross decrease of Rs. 39,857 under Tolls and Ferries, License Fees, &c. The increase under House Tax was

chiefly in Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, and is ascribed to vigorous measures adopted in the first two for collection of revenue and to the realization of portion of arrears left uncollected in the previous year in the last. The reasons assigned, *viz.*, pressure of famine and labor imposed on the tax collectors in connection with the License Tax, do not sufficiently account for the slack collections in that Municipality. The Profession tax was levied during the year in the five towns marginally noted, in addition to the twelve in which the tax had been in force in the previous year. The actual receipts in the former were, for special reasons, not as high as the amounts estimated; but the collections in the latter were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 8,865. This increase arose from the collection of the tax in Guntoor where it had been partially suspended in the previous year and from revision of rates and increased grain traffic on account of the famine in Negapatam. The collections on account of Tax on Carriages and that on animals are not distinguished in some of the returns and notably so in Bellary and Trichinopoly where lump sums of Rs. 7,053 and 8,337 have been shown as receipts under both heads, while in the previous year's accounts the receipts were distinguished as under :—

	Actuals. Rs.	Estimate. Rs.
Masulipatam	3,701	4,500
Cannanore	1,625	3,000
Vellore	3,665	5,000
Wallajapet	1,672	2,040
Salem	2,934	6,000
Total ...	13,597	20,540

	Tax on Vehicles. Rs.	Tax on Animals. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Bellary	2,071	6,064	8,135
Trichinopoly	3,490	5,113	8,603

Similar particulars should in future be furnished by all Municipalities. On the whole there appears a decrease of only Rs. 1,791 in the receipts from both taxes on vehicles and animals although the year was a disastrous one for cattle. The revenue from Tolls was less by Rs. 25,723, as compared with that for 1876-77. The decrease may be generally ascribed to the system of sharing Tolls with the Local Fund Boards having been more generally carried into effect during the year than in the previous one. The large decrease of Rs. 14,760 in Combaconum is attributed to the Local Fund share for two years having been paid in the year and also to the opening of the Railway having caused a diversion of the traffic. The income derived from markets was still small. The provisions of Act III of 1871, which do not contemplate interference with markets existing when the Act came into force, are generally and in a measure justly regarded as rendering the establishment of Municipal markets with a good prospect of financial success almost hopeless in most towns; but the Government cannot but think that if the subject were taken up earnestly by the Commissioners considerable advance might be made in supplying institutions of much importance both as regards the comfort of the people and the progress of trade. The increase in the proceeds of fines appears to indicate greater energy in enforcing the sanitary provisions of the Act in several important towns, notably Negapatam and Combaconum. The miscellaneous receipts fell by Rs. 18,197 owing chiefly to the credits taken in the accounts for 1876-77 on account of loans granted to Coonoor and Mangalore, and to the large amount realized in that year by the sale of waste lands in Tuticorin. The sale of poudrette in Ootacamund yielded only Rs. 173 against an estimate of Rs. 2,500. The failure of this once promising enterprize is attributed partly to doubts as to the intrinsic qualities of the manure, and partly to the difficulty of procuring carriage owing to increased grain traffic. Changes, however, may have been introduced into the system of manufacture which lowered it in public estimation. The fees collected for private scavenging produced almost the same amount as last year, the Municipalities which undertook the service remaining almost the same as before, Mannargudi showing, however, a decided falling off in this respect. The smallness of the revenue derived from this source is to be regretted. It is improbable that house conservancy can be effective when the householders are not concerned to see that they get that for which they pay. Moreover it is inequitable that this service should be performed gratis.

6. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation in each Municipality :—

Municipalities.	1871 Census Population.	Income from Taxation.	Incidence of Taxation including Tolls.	Incidence of Taxation excluding Tolls.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Adoni	22,723	13,027	0 9 2	0 6 5
2. Anantapur	4,918	4,917	1 0 0	0 6 11
3. Bellary	51,766	45,237	0 14 0	0 9 3
4. Gooty	6,730	3,045	0 7 3	0 4 1
5. Conjeveram	37,327	10,870	0 4 8	0 3 10
6. Karur	7,945	5,582	0 11 3	0 6 11
7. Coimbatore	35,310	21,480	0 9 9	0 5 9
8. Erode	7,817	4,916	0 10 1	0 8 0
9. Mettapolliem	4,144	8,259	1 15 11	0 7 1
10. Cuddapah	16,275	16,753	1 0 6	0 8 9
11. Berhampore	21,670	12,923	0 9 7	0 4 3
12. Chicacole	15,587	5,209	0 5 4	0 2 3
13. Cocanada	17,839	19,210	1 1 3	0 11 0
14. Ellore	25,487	11,302	0 7 1	0 3 3
15. Rajahmundry	19,738	9,528	0 7 10	0 5 3
16. Guntoor	18,033	22,027	1 3 7	0 11 5
17. Masulipatam	36,188	17,384	0 7 8	0 5 7
18. Kurnool	25,579	11,503	0 7 2	0 3 8
19. Dindigul	12,865	5,312	0 6 7	0 2 10
20. Madura	51,987	33,855	0 10 5	0 7 5
21. Calicut	47,962	26,624	0 8 11	0 7 6
22. Cannanore	31,358	18,666	0 9 6	0 8 9
23. Cochin	13,840	6,842	0 7 11	0 7 11
24. Palghat	30,752	12,056	0 6 3	0 2 11
25. Tellicherry	20,504	14,800	0 11 7	0 8 0
26. Coonoor	3,058	4,335	1 6 8	1 6 8
27. Ootacamund	9,982	19,531	1 15 4	1 15 4
28. Nellore	29,922	15,218	0 8 2	0 5 8
29. Ongole	7,392	5,671	0 12 3	0 7 5
30. Vellore	38,022	21,291	0 9 0	0 5 4
31. Wallajapet	12,103	7,642	0 10 1	0 5 3
32. Salem	50,012	29,549	0 9 5	0 6 4
33. Chilambaram	15,519	10,863	0 11 2	0 7 4
34. Cuddalore	40,290	18,342	0 7 3	0 5 0
35. Mangalore	29,712	16,952	0 9 2	0 8 1
36. Combaconum	44,444	20,347	0 7 4	0 5 9
37. Mannargudi	17,703	9,979	0 9 0	0 3 7
38. Mayavaram	21,165	10,973	0 8 4	0 5 3
39. Negapatam	48,525	41,226	0 13 7	0 10 5
40. Tanjore	52,175	35,811	0 11 0	0 6 7
41. Palamcottah	17,945	10,458	0 9 4	0 4 8
42. Tinnevelly	21,044	11,769	0 8 11	0 5 0
43. Tuticorin	10,565	11,364	1 1 3	0 12 4
44. Srirangam	11,271	7,871	0 12 7	0 11 2
45. Trichinopoly	76,530	45,680	0 9 7	0 6 8
46. Bimlipatam	8,744	6,004	0 11 0	0 4 1
47. Vizagapatam	32,191	19,842	0 9 10	0 5 5
48. Vizianagram	20,169	13,902	0 11 0	0 4 7
Total ...	1,202,827	7,55,947	0 10 1	0 6 8

The incidence of direct taxation was as usual the highest in the Hill stations of Ootacamund and Coonoor. Elsewhere it varied from two annas three pies in Chicacole to twelve annas four pies in Tuticorin. The average was six annas eight pies and the incidence fell below four annas in Conjeveram, Chicacole, Ellore, Kurnool, Dindigul, Palghat, and Mannargudi.

Anantapur. Mettapolliem. Berhampore. | Palamcottah. Bimlipatam. Vizianagram.

In all these save Conjeveram and in the six Municipalities marginally noted, the revenue from Tolls nearly equalled or exceeded that from direct taxation.

The revenue derived from Tolls is at present out of proportion to the revenue derived from other sources, and unduly large compared with the expenditure upon roads and even with that on public works generally. Whilst the receipts for Tolls were upwards of two lakhs and a half, the expenditure on roads was little over one lakh. Were it not that these dues act to some extent as an octroi or tax on articles consumed in the towns, their continuance at the present high figure would be open to very serious local objections. The position of Tolls in the financial system of this Presidency however demands and will receive the early attention of Government.

In the Municipalities of Tanjore, Negapatam, Wallajapet, Vellore, Cannanore, Madura, Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Mettapolliem, the apparent incidence of direct taxation was in excess of that in the previous year by one anna and more; while increased taxation was imposed during the year only as particularized below:—

1. *Masulipatam.*—Profession Tax newly imposed.
2. *Cocanada.*—Tolls raised to full rates.
3. *Ellore.*—Ditto ditto.
4. *Cannanore.*—Profession Tax newly imposed.
5. *Salem.*—Re-imposition of the Profession Tax.
6. *Negapatam.*—Tolls increased from half to three-quarter rates.
7. *Tanjore.*—House Tax raised from 5 to 7½ per cent., Registration of carts introduced, Tolls raised from half to three-quarter rates.
8. *Ootacamund.*—Tax on houses raised from 5 to 6 per cent.
9. *Vizianagram.*—House rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent.

7. The expenditure as compared with that of the previous year was as shown below:—

Expenditure.	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Public Works—		
Roads	1,44,801	1,05,586
Drainage	10,606	9,174
Water Supply	23,596	12,532
Buildings	74,994	33,573
Miscellaneous	21,762	13,340
Total Public Works ...	2,75,759	1,74,205
Education	63,978	66,805
Hospitals, Vaccination, &c.	2,00,676	2,01,591
Registration of Births and Deaths	9,219	9,311
Conservancy	2,98,075	3,15,521
Lighting	58,957	61,383
Watering Roads	2,122	1,372
Miscellaneous	57,819	1,15,074
Interest and Repayment of Debts	17,019	7,792
Contribution to Local or Provincial Funds	2,949	19,769
Supervision, Management, and Collection	1,03,381	87,386
	10,89,954	10,60,209
Balance ...	83,131	87,030
Total ...	11,73,085	11,47,239

8. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,60,209 or Rs. 4,359 short of the current income. The closing balance was consequently in excess of the opening balance by that sum, while the latter differed from the entry in the accounts for 1876-77 for the reasons stated in the reports from Ootacamund, Nellore, Chilambaram, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam. Three Municipalities closed the year in deficit. Of these two had begun the year in deficit, the transactions of Masulipatam during the year raising the debt by Rupees 300, those of Salem reducing it by Rupees 4,024. In Wallajapet the Municipal Commissioners met a deficit of Rupees 235 by a loan from deposit funds, a procedure the impropriety of which has been pointed out to the Commissioners.

Gooty.
Masulipatam.
Salem.

9. The usual statement is appended showing the percentage of available income expended on each of the more important objects of the Act:—

Municipalities.	Outlay on Grant I, New Works and Repairs.	Outlay on Grant II, Education.	Outlay on Grant III, Sanitation and Medical Service.	Outlay on Grant IV.	Outlay on Grant V.	Advances and Refunds, &c.	Closing Balance.
1. Adoni ...	18	4	35	7	8	...	28
2. Anantapur ...	22	8	41	4	15	...	10
3. Bellary ...	15	4	63	9	8	...	1
4. Gooty ...	...	10	69	6	19	...	—4
5. Conjeveram ..	3	10	57	8	12	...	10
6. Karur ...	21	2	35	5	6	...	31
7. Coimbatore ...	25	4	38	18	9	2	4
8. Erode ...	21	5	41	18	7	1	7
9. Mettapolliem ...	13	12	35	7	8	...	35
10. Cuddapah ...	38	5	32	7	8	5	5
11. Berhampore ...	11	12	42	10	11	...	14
12. Chicacole ...	16	8	60	3	11	2	...
13. Cocanada ...	29	5	41	11	12	...	2
14. Ellore ...	45	4	27	14	10	...	...
15. Rajahmundry ...	3	6	67	11	7	...	6
16. Guntoor ...	11	6	49	5	8	15	6
17. Masulipatam ...	10	8	49	27	10	...	—4
18. Kurnool ...	3	1	63	26	7	...	...
19. Dindigul ...	28	4	36	17	12	...	3
20. Madura ...	15	7	39	12	6	2	19
21. Calicut ...	17	4	59	7	6	...	7
22. Cannanore ...	6	4	60	9	10	1	10
23. Cochin ...	17	12	48	10	10	1	2
24. Palghat ...	24	12	24	3	12	...	25
25. Tellicherry ...	17	6	35	3	9	...	30
26. Coonoor ...	22	2	43	14	12	7	...
27. Ootacamund ...	27	4	37	8	10	6	8
28. Nellore ...	6	11	51	16	9	...	7
29. Ongole ...	17	3	21	...	32	5	22
30. Vellore ...	18	6	39	24	9	...	4
31. Wallajapet ...	17	11	37	14	17	4	...
32. Salem ...	16	11	57	8	10	1	—3
33. Chilambaram ...	6	7	43	14	14	...	16
34. Cuddalore ...	11	6	53	14	12	...	4
35. Mangalore ...	22	5	37	11	10	4	10
36. Combaconum ...	16	10	47	12	8	...	7
37. Mannargud ...	24	6	46	11	12	1	...
38. Mayavaram ...	17	18	37	9	9	...	10
39. Negapatam ...	25	2	32	13	7	6	15
40. Tanjore ...	44	5	31	8	10	...	2
41. Palamcottah ...	12	6	44	18	16	...	4
42. Tinnevelly ...	13	7	49	16	13	...	2
43. Tuticorin ...	21	7	49	11	8	1	3
44. Srirangam ...	16	9	48	16	11	...	...
45. Trichinopoly ...	15	4	50	14	13	1	3
46. Bimlipatam ...	8	6	62	12	9	...	3
47. Vizagapatam ...	20	5	45	13	12	1	4
48. Vizianagram ...	42	8	32	4	13	1	...
Average ...	18	7	44	11	11	2	7

10. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,74,205 against Rs. 2,75,759 in 1876-77. About 60 per cent. of this or 41 per cent. of the tolls revenue was devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads. The highest percentage of expenditure on roads during the year was in Madura and Ootacamund. In the latter Municipality the greater portion of the sum shown as expenditure was paid for work done in the preceding

year. Under-drainage, no large sums were spent in any Municipality; and the expenditure under water-supply amounted to about Rs. 1,800 in Adoni and Coimbatore and to Rs. 4,042 in Kurnool. The greater portion of the outlay in Coimbatore was incurred in deepening and improving old wells from the loan of Rs. 1,000 granted by Government; and the sum spent in Kurnool was the payment made to the Irrigation Canal Company for supplying water to the town. In Tanjore the scheme, which has been determined on for improving the water-supply of the town, is not yet in execution, the Government of India not having sanctioned a loan for the purpose. In Madura, where funds are being accumulated for the drainage and water-supply projects, little or no expenditure was incurred on these accounts, while a sum of Rs. 5,000 was drawn from the accumulated funds for ordinary current expenditure. On buildings Rs. 33,573 were expended during the year against Rs. 74,994 in 1876-77. The principal works executed were a dispensary at Ellore at a cost of Rs. 2,600, and a market in Cuddapah on which Rs. 4,458 were expended. Latrines, cartstands and many other petty works were executed during the year in many of the other Municipalities.

11. The Educational charges amounted to Rs. 66,805 against Rs. 63,978 in 1877-78. In thirteen Municipalities the expenditure was about Rs. 500 and under; in eleven it ranged between two and four thousand rupees, and in Madura alone it was as high as Rs. 5,076. Statement No. V intended to show the state of education in each Municipality has been generally incorrectly prepared and the totals differ from the entries in Statement II. A general statement complied from these returns is appended; for, although more or less inaccurate, it affords comparative information which may prove useful to the Commissioners. The large cost of the Municipal school at Cochin is due to the school being of the middle class. It was intended at the beginning of the year to reduce it to a lower class, but it was not found practicable to do so during the year. In Madura an important change was made in the management of the schools, the Municipal schools there having been incorporated with a few other schools into ten combined system schools and the whole placed directly under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector of schools of the range, whose report on the working of the schools is favorable. In Tanjore, the expenditure shown against Municipal schools appertains to only a portion of the year, the schools having subsequently been abolished in favor of the results grants system which the Commisioners advocated. The high cost of educating each pupil in the Tellicherry Municipal School is ascribed to the falling off in attendance consequent upon the breaking out of cholera during the year.

12. Medical charges, including Vaccination and Charitable Establishments, amounted to Rs. 2,01,591 against Rs. 2,00,676 spent in 1867-77 under this head. The hospitals and dispensaries were as in former years most satisfactorily worked and rendered excellent service in so disastrous a year as the one under review. The attendance at these institutions increased considerably as the following abstract giving the particulars for a few of the more important institutions shows:—

Municipality in which Dispensary is situated.	Population.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Conjeveram	37,327	400	11,966	3,749	13,103
Cuddapah	16,275	731	8,404	1,366	11,090
Calicut	47,962	529	10,871	443	12,367
Cuddalore	40,290	413	19,058	687	22,507
Madura	51,987	405	20,668	46,714	
Nellore	29,922	2,836	4,923	9,617	9,989
Salem	50,012	187	8,221	337	8,748
Trichinopoly	76,530	791	17,739	1,444	18,058
Tanjore	52,175	11,691		12,464	

The number of in-patients especially rose during the year owing to the influx of strangers into towns when the famine was at its height. The excess charge incurred in connection with the dieting of famine patients was, to a considerable amount, paid by the Government to the Municipalities concerned. The Lying-in wards attached to the hospitals at Cuddalore and Mannargudi are specially appreciated by the public; and the midwifery class opened by the Native Surgeon at the latter station is reported to be working satisfactorily. The American Mission Dispensaries in Madura and Dindigul, which receive grants-in-aid from the Municipalities, afforded as usual considerable relief to the people in the neighbourhood.

13. As usual a large portion of the Municipal expenditure was under Conservancy, nearly 30 per cent. of the income of the year having been devoted to it. In some * Municipalities nearly half the revenue was expended on conservancy; and in Bellary a sum of Rs. 35,117 was spent out of an income of Rs. 66,337 owing to the exceptional circumstances of the year. Lighting cost Rs. 61,383 against Rs. 58,957 in 1876-77, Madura, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Bellary spending more under this head than other Municipalities. The registration of births and deaths is carried on in most Municipalities by a special agency, and the result is stated by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1877 to be satisfactory.

* Gooty.
Rajahmundry.
Coonoor.

14. The annual audit of Municipal accounts is entrusted usually by the President to a qualified resident, whether official or non-official. The system has worked fairly well; but the want of uniformity of procedure and the desultory nature of audits have frequently been observed as important defects in it.

15. The Government will now review very briefly the working of Act III of 1871, over a period of seven years. The results have been on the whole very satisfactory and undoubtedly the health, convenience, and comfort of the inhabitants of the towns in which the Act has been in operation have been beneficially affected thereby. The average population of these towns has been about 25,100—Trichinopoly having the greatest (76,530) and Coonoor the smallest (3,058) number of inhabitants—according to the figures of the census of 1871. In the statements appended, marked A, B, C, the receipts and expenditure of Municipalities collectively, and the incidence of taxation in each Municipality during the seven years will be found. In 1871-72 there were forty-six Municipalities in existence. Two of these, Palconda and Cumbum, were subsequently abolished; but Municipalities were established in Chilambaram, Ongole, Karur, and Mettapolliem, raising the number to forty-eight.

16. During the seven years the total receipts of the Municipalites amounted to Rs. 74,89,008, of which Rs. 55,25,204 or 73·7 per cent. were derived from taxation including the Municipal share of tolls, the proceeds of this item amounting to Rs. 21,63,367 or 39·1 per cent. of the total taxation. The total receipts from the house and land tax amounted to Rs. 19,54,702, but the yearly yield of this tax has been gradually increasing, having risen from Rs. 2,24,000 to Rs. 3,24,000 in the seven years. This increase is in a measure due to the increase in the rate at which the cess is levied, especially after the abolition of the trades tax in 1874-75; but it is also due to a more careful revision of the registers in several towns. The exemption of lands from any cess, though irregular and probably illegal, in many Municipalities, seriously affected the receipts. Recently, however, the error has been rectified in several instances. The collection of this tax has generally been carried out without difficulty. The yield of the tax however is so small, considering that it represents probably on an average about 3 to 3½ per cent. on annual rental of the real property within Municipal limits of a population aggregating considerably over one million souls, that the conclusion can hardly be resisted that the standard of assessment of houses and lands in Municipalities is very low. For, deducing the rental of such property from the cess, it appears that the total annual rental of the forty-eight Municipalities was only about 100 lakhs of rupees or one million sterling; which, if only 5 per cent. be assumed as the return for capital invested in houses and lands in these towns, would

give the total value of their real property at about five millions sterling—a figure, which considering that such wealthy towns as Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Calicut, and Negapatam are included in the list, is manifestly very far short indeed of the market value of such property. This state of things is in considerable part due to the provisions of the Act for assessing house property; the basis of the assessment being rental whilst a considerable portion, and that the wealthiest portion, of the town populations, inhabit their own houses from generation to generation. Consequently the rental is a mere guess, or at the best an assumption, the accuracy of which there are but few data to test. The Government, however, are glad to observe that during the last year changes have been made in some Municipalities which will result in the tax on houses being more equitably assessed.

17. Prior to the decision of Government to abolish the profession tax in Municipalities in 1874, this tax produced revenue amounting to rather over one and-a-half lakhs. Pressing Municipal requirements have compelled its revival in several Municipalities; and before long it will probably be universally in force. Some difficulty has been experienced in working the provisions of the Act relating to this tax, owing to the want of definiteness in the wording of some of the sections. Several Municipalities have raised difficulties with the apparent intention of postponing or avoiding the imposition of a tax, which though yielding, comparatively speaking, a small revenue, is generally decidedly unpopular, Commissioners being ready to resort to almost any other means of raising money.

18. The taxes on vehicles and animals have steadily improved, having yielded in the last year of the *septennium* Rs. 94,000, against Rs. 72,000, in the first. It is noteworthy that the yield of the tax generally increased during the famine, though in individual cases there was a falling off. This was probably chiefly due to two causes: the increase of traffic caused by the famine; and the greater attention paid to collection on abolition of the profession tax.

19. The large portion of the taxation which has been derived from tolls during the period under review has already been noted. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the proceeds of the tax, or rather the proportion of it reserved by Municipalities in the distribution between themselves and Local Fund Boards, has been gradually falling. On strict principles, the yield of this tax should be expended upon the construction and maintenance of roads and other works such as drainage connected with communications; but this has been far from the fact in most Municipalities. During the last three years, whilst Rs. 8,72,765 were derived from tolls, only Rs. 4,21,608 were laid out on roads. This anomaly, however, is somewhat mitigated when it is considered, as already remarked, that the tax is to some extent a tax upon the consumption of the town; but even when this fact is taken into consideration the present position of this impost is unsatisfactory, for it is to be feared that in too many towns it acts not simply as a tax on the consumer, but also in some measure on the outside producer. Whether it be from selfish motives, or the dislike of direct taxation, tolls are undoubtedly the most popular of Municipal imposts.

20. The yield of license fees shows but little increase and does not indicate any great advance in the several trades from which these fees are mainly derived.

21. The gradual increase of miscellaneous revenue is very satisfactory, despite the slight falling off in 1876-77 and 1877-78, the two famine years. The revenue, however, which is classed under this general head, is undoubtedly in many towns capable of great expansion. The Government trust the Commissioners will exert themselves in every way to utilise the means of obtaining funds for Municipal purposes which are available, and thus prevent, as far as possible, resort to taxation.

	Rs.
1871-72	1,41,538
1872-73	1,73,866
1873-74	1,99,156
1874-75	2,17,140
1875-76	2,41,486
1876-77	2,31,694
1877-78	2,16,398

22. As regards balances, there has been a rapid fall in amount carried forward during the last three years, but the Government consider that the figure Rs. 87,000 with which the year 1877-78 closed approximately sufficient for the opening of the new year. It is unnecessary ordinarily to retain more money in hand than is required for the outlay to be incurred in the first month of the Municipal year.

23. Passing on to expenditure, the Government note that during the last two years of the period there was a large falling off in the expenditure upon works. This reduction was due to the heavy demands made upon the Commissioners during the famine for purposes connected with the health administration of many of the towns. During the five earlier years of the septenate the expenditure upon new works and repairs amounted to about one-third of the total outlay in each year. Great improvements have been effected in the communications and surface drainage of many towns, also in the provision of public latrines; but no large water-supply or drainage scheme has as yet been undertaken in any Municipality, though large schemes are contemplated in several towns—notably in Tanjore, Negapatam, Vellore and Tuticorin as regards water, and Ootacamund and Coonoor in regard to drainage. In Trichinopoly the important undertaking of filling in the moat surrounding the Fort has been completed. It is to be hoped that in course of time the Commissioners will see the propriety of carrying out such schemes with money raised by loan from their own townspeople.

24. The amount expended on education shows a slight gradual increase, but does not yet bear a fair proportion to other Municipal outlay. The organization and systematising of educational effort in Municipalities is now engaging the attention of Government, who are most anxious to interest the leading townsmen in the education of their fellow citizens. The natives generally feel a laudable pride in being connected with educational institutions; and the control of such institutions will doubtless add to the consideration in which a Municipal Commissioner is held by his fellow townsmen. The devotion of portion of the Municipal revenues to an object generally obtaining the sympathy of a considerable portion of the people tends to mitigate the disagreeableness of taxation. No purpose contemplated in Municipal legislation seems, however, to be better appreciated than the provision of hospitals and dispensaries. In seven years the expenditure thereon has quadrupled itself, and shows every tendency to increase. The increase in the patients treated has been very great. During the famine these institutions proved great public benefits. In two Municipalities small medical schools have sprung into existence, whilst in several trained midwives are maintained. The management of the hospitals appears generally to be very satisfactory. The amount expended on registration of vital statistics is still small, but Dr. Cornish has recently borne testimony to the fact that though much remains to be done to render such statistics as complete and accurate as is desirable, still good work is done. The conservancy overseers are employed in the work in some Municipalities with good results. On conservancy the expenditure has been gradually increasing, and there is every reason to believe that very great changes in the sanitary condition of many towns have been and still are in progress, which will in time produce a favorable result in the general health of the districts, as it is in the large centres of population that diseases are mostly bred and fostered. The greatest defect probably in the conservancy arrangements of the several Municipalities is connected with the conservancy of private houses, not only those of the poor, but also of the well-to-do classes. The sanctity or privacy of the home is no doubt a great obstacle to efficient supervision, but the Government trust that the gradual spread of knowledge of a few of the simple laws of health among the people will gradually improve matters, and render the task of the Commissioners in this respect less antagonistic to the general opinion of the people.

25. The Commissioners have generally refrained from raising money by loan for public works. This is to be regretted, as doubtless much more might have been done in improving the towns and adding to the comfort of the people, had advantage been taken of the facilities till recently afforded by

Government for loans. It is, however, to be hoped that the permission now accorded to Municipal Commissioners to borrow in the local money market may lead to employment of local capital in the creation of local works. Such loans would probably tend to economy, besides interesting deeply the monied classes in the stability and progress of the Commissions.

26. In conclusion, the Government note with satisfaction that the charges for establishment have on the whole been moderate, though economy in this respect is not the characteristic of some Municipalities.

No. 91, dated Simla, the 15th August 1879.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1120A, dated 11th June last, submitting, with the usual statements, a review on the municipal reports of the Madras Presidency for the year 1877-78.

2. In reply, I am to say that this review and the statements appended thereto satisfactorily show that the incidence of municipal taxation in the Madras Presidency is generally light. Madras towns have hitherto been free from all liability to support municipal police. This immunity however will probably soon cease. Considerable sums were expended, during the year under report, upon education, conservancy, and charitable institutions such as hospitals and dispensaries. The Governor General in Council is glad to observe that in these respects the municipalities of the Presidency of Madras set an excellent example to municipalities in other parts of India. His Excellency in Council also observes that the Sanitary Commissioner to the Madras Government exercises more control and affords more assistance in municipal sanitary matters than is the case in other Provinces.

3. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of conveying to His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council the acknowledgments of the Government of India for the care with which municipal administration is directed and controlled by the Madras Government, and I am to add that the review under acknowledgment, together with this letter, will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

CULTIVATION OF THE GROUND-NUT IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture and Horticulture),—No. 2—382-392, Simla, 15th August 1879.

READ—

Resolution in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos. 514-24C., dated the 2nd November 1877, relative to the cultivation of the ground-nut in India.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*—N. O. *Leguminosae*) is otherwise known as Manilla-nut, earth-nut, pea-nut, and pig-nut. Its vernacular synonyms are *China-badám* and *Vilaiti Moong*, Hindustani; *Moong phalli*, Bengali; *Myé-bye*, Burmese; *Ver kadale* and *Vella kadale*, Tamil; *Katjang*, Malay.

2. From the seed of the nut a considerable proportion of excellent oil is expressed, varying in quantity, according to circumstances, from 33 to 50 per cent. of the weight of the husked seed: the oil is of a light-greenish colour, very clear and bright, and is largely used in Europe and in India for illumination. It is also used both for the table when mixed with olive-oil, and for the lubrication of machinery. The oil is good for every purpose for which olive and almond oil are used; it makes good soap, and has the advantage of not quickly becoming rancid and of burning without smoke. The nut is eaten, roasted, by natives, and occasionally by Europeans in India. It is of universal consumption in the United States and by Spaniards, both in Spain

and in America: it is eaten roasted, and is also used in confectionery. The following extract from Mr. P. L. Simmonds' *Tropical Agriculture* shows the value of the ground-nut as a food:—

"Dr. Muter, after giving the following analysis of ground-nut meal, urges its more general use as an important article of food:—

Moisture	9·6
Fatty matter	11·8
Nitrogenous compounds (flesh-formers)	31·9
Sugar, starch, &c.	37·8
Fibre	4·3
Ash	4·6
Total ...	100

"From this analysis it is evident," he observes, "that the residue from them, after the expression of the oil, far exceeds that of peas, and is even richer than lentils in flesh-forming constituents, while it contains more fat and more phosphoric acid than either of them. On these grounds, we are justified in urging the adoption of the ground-nut meal as a source of food, it being superior in richness of all important constituents to any other vegetable products of a similar nature. Although in the raw state it possesses a somewhat harsh odour, similar to that of lentils, this flavour entirely passes off in cooking, and, when properly prepared, it has a very agreeable flavour."

The green plant forms excellent fodder for cattle, and the cake left after expression of the oil is a valuable cattle food and manure.

3. In the Resolution read in the preamble the following remarks were made in regard to the development of the cultivation and trade in the nut:—

In connection with this subject, the Governor General in Council thinks it opportune to record his opinion that it is of more importance to stimulate and develope the production of articles already known in the country, than to initiate costly experiments in articles not commercially known and of which the ultimate success is problematical. One of these articles is the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). The kernel of the pod of this plant produces a very large proportion of excellent oil, extensively used in Europe as well as in this country. The plant grows abundantly in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, but it does not seem to be fully utilized. The exports of the nut to foreign countries in 1875-76 were, from Madras, 6,994 cwt., value Rs. 29,774, and from Bombay, 3,721 cwt., value Rs. 13,845. From Bengal the exports have been so trifling that they have not been separately distinguished. The plant is grown to some extent in Burma, but not sufficiently for local consumption, and quantities are imported from Madras.

Although the exports to foreign countries from British India are trifling, considerable quantities are sent from Pondicherry to France, as will be seen from the following figures, which have been extracted from the French trade returns of 1875:—

	Kilogrammes.	Value. Francs.
Imports from British India	1,231,803	406,494
„ „ French India	6,404,899	2,113,616

The total imports into France in the year from all countries were 101,524,468 kilogrammes, or nearly 100,000 tons, worth 33,503,000 francs.

Thus, out of this total value of 33½ millions francs, only 2½ millions stand against India, of which French India has by far the largest share. Nearly all the rest is imported from the western coast of Africa.

The French trade in ground-nuts is a large and increasing one, the extraction of the oil, which is in considerable demand for the manufacture of soap, for consumption as food, and for other purposes, being conducted on a large scale at Marseilles. If the cultivation can be developed in this country, it seems probable that British India should be able to compete with Africa and supply France with a very considerable part of her requirements of this article, adding the ground-nut to other oil-seeds, such as gingelly and rape, which are now exported to France in great quantities.

The Governor General in Council requests that the Local Governments will be good enough to obtain particulars of the extent of its cultivation in their provinces, and to report them with any particulars they can ascertain as to the consumption of the seed and oil in the country. His Excellency in Council will also be glad to be favoured with any suggestions they may wish to make as to possible development of the cultivation and trade. In the maritime provinces it is desirable that the export trade should be recorded in the monthly and annual returns, and this should be done with effect from the 1st of April next, in both the foreign and coasting trade returns.

4. The results of the enquiries instituted by Local Governments and Administrations are summarized below:—

5. MADRAS.—The Board of Revenue, reviewing the replies of the Collectors of the districts, state that the cultivation of the ground-nut is on the whole very limited, the total area cultivated with this crop in *Fasli* 1286 (*i.e.*, 1876-77) being only about 34,632 acres, out of an area of 19 millions of acres under crop in that year in the Madras Presidency. Loose sandy soil in the vicinity of the sea, or alluvial soils on the side of rivers, are stated to be best suited for the growth of the plant.

The nut is not generally consumed as an article of food, but the kernel is fried and eaten by the poor, especially by children, more as a luxury than as an article of ordinary diet. The oil is used for lamps, giving a bright light, free from smell and smoke, and sometimes for cooking purposes. In France it passes as olive-oil. The cake is given to cattle, and also used as a manure.

The following figures are available as illustrating the exports of the seed and oil, both foreign and coastwise, in the districts of the Presidency:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Madras ...	6,116	5,076	525	14,167	4,162	18,215	7,130	20,387	...	1,149
Godávari ...	...	61	...	286	...	205	...	594	...	...
Nellore ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	...	...	...	891	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	216	20	126	4	178	36	194	40	25	...
Madura ...	16	...	8	23	18	...	720	...	...	...
South Canara...	31	...	64	...	48	...	3	...	7	...
Malabar ...	59	941	12	187	58	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	63	23,518	...	...
Total ...	6,768	6,103	735	15,468	4,464	18,506	8,110	44,539	32	1,149

In 1876-77, the exports by land from South Arcot to Pondicherry were, seed 29,709 cwt. and oil 25,562 cwt. The areas under cultivation in Tanjore and South Arcot, where these are French Settlements, average 5,413 and 25,660 acres respectively, yielding a produce of 11,862 cwt. and 258,750 cwt. respectively. The cultivation of the nut is well known in the Presidency, and increase of production will follow any increased demands.

6. BOMBAY.—The nut is not cultivated anywhere in Sind, but imported for sale and is to be found in all bazars; it is roasted and eaten by the natives, and is very generally used. Several officers have evinced a desire to try its cultivation.

It is not cultivated, except to a very trifling extent, in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. In 1877 it was experimentally cultivated in one field in Ahmedabad, and on a small area in the Surat district, where it produced about 1,238 Bengal maunds, which were locally consumed for food purposes. Importation into this division is on a very small scale, the nut being merely used for food, and not for manufacturing oil; and any development of the export trade must be looked for elsewhere than in the Northern Division, a very great part of which is not well suited for the cultivation of the nut.

The Collector of Násik states that the ground-nut is grown in almost all the talukas of that district in land irrigated by pát as a rotation crop; that not more than from 1,000 to 2,000 acres are cultivated with it in any one taluka; that the nut is used as food; that oil is also extracted from it, generally for the purpose of adulterating other oils; that the crop requires a good deal of water; and that about half the produce is consumed within the district, the remainder being exported to Bombay.

The Collector of Khándesh reports that, in 1876-77, ground to the extent of 2,151 acres and 37 guṇthás was cultivated with the ground-nut in his district, and subjoins remarks by Messrs. Blathwayt, Woodward, and Stormont to the effect that—

> what is grown is used almost entirely for food, and consumed within the district; that a small portion is used for the production of oil, which is employed chiefly for adulterating other oils; and that the crop is grown on irrigated land, and is not profitable in comparison with other garden produce.
>
> The main objection to the ground-nut as a regular oil-crop is that, in Khándesh, where the soil is mostly tenacious and cloddy, it is difficult to recover all the nuts from the ground, so that some always remain in the ground, and by germinating become a troublesome weed.

The Collector of Ahmednagar reports that a small area (between 1,100 and 1,200 acres) of land is cultivated with ground-nut; that good soil is necessary for its cultivation; that it is invariably an irrigated crop; and that the expenses of cultivation are great, but that the profits are in proportion and generally exceed those from other crops usually grown on soil of similar description to that on which the ground-nut is sown.

The Collector of Poona roughly estimates that about 21,000 acres are cultivated with ground-nut chiefly in Khed taluka. He says that it requires irrigation and can be grown on almost any soil, but flourishes best on red and stony ground; that it is a more profitable crop than any other; and that about three-fourths is converted into oil and the rest used as food on fast days. He is of opinion that, if an export trade could be started from Bombay and agents established in the mofussil towns to purchase the nut, the cultivators would learn its value, and the crop could be grown to almost any extent required.

The Acting Collector of Sholápur reports that land to the extent of about 15,000 acres, chiefly in Bársi taluka, is cultivated with the nut, which is grown in soft, black and reddish soil, and used as food by the poor to a small extent, and by Hindus generally on fast days. He states that oil is extracted from it to a great extent for lighting and other purposes, and that it is said to be a very profitable crop where it can be grown without irrigation, and moderately so elsewhere.

The Collector of Satara reports that about 29,000 acres are annually cultivated with the nut in that district; that it is generally grown on good soil, but irrigation is absolutely necessary for its proper growth; and that the profits from its cultivation exceed those from other crops usually grown on similar soils.

In submitting these reports from the Collectors of his division, the Commissioner, Central Division, says that—

The nut is chiefly grown in the Satara, Sholápur, and Násik Collectorates, and he has no doubt that, should a demand for the nut spring up in mercantile circles, its growth would be largely and rapidly extended, as it is said to be a very paying crop.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, states that the ground-nut is cultivated to a limited extent in two talukas of the Belgaum district only, and 75 per cent. of the produce is consumed locally, and that in the remaining districts of that division it is imported in small quantities for local consumption, and is mixed with *kardi*, *kusumbá* or safflower, the oil thus extracted being used for culinary and lighting purposes.

The Government of Bombay adds generally that the nut is grown in that Presidency almost entirely for local consumption, but that, should any great demand for the crop arise, an immediate and large extension of the cultivation would undoubtedly result.

7. BENGAL.—The ground-nut is not grown as an article of trade in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The following paragraphs contain such particulars as have been furnished of its cultivation:—

In the *Presidency Division* it is grown to a very small extent, and the seed and oil are not largely consumed.

In the *Patna Division* it is not grown, except to a very limited extent in the gardens of some of the rich natives of the Hajeepore sub-division of the Mozufferpore district, and in the Chumparun district.

In the *Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions* it is not grown. From a private experiment made by him, Mr. French, Manager of the Court of Wards' Estates, Dinagepore, thinks that the nuts might grow in Dinagepore.

In the *Chota Nágpur Division* it is unknown, except in Hazáribágh, where it is cultivated in the town on a very small scale as a dessert fruit by a few gentlemen.

In the *Bhágalpur Division* the nut is not grown, except occasionally in the gardens of a few planters in the Muddehpoora sub-division of the Bhágalpur district, and to a small extent as an article of luxury in the Purneah district.

In the *Burdwan Division* it is not grown, except to a very small extent in the Beerbhoom district, where it is used as an article of food, but not of commerce, and in the gardens of a few well-to-do natives in Hooghly.

In the *Chittagong, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions* it is not grown.

8. North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, states that his attention was drawn to this product from his having noticed the enormous extent to which it is cultivated in America under the name of pea-nut. The nut is little grown in the North-Western Provinces, but it is found in market-gardens near towns under the name of *Moong-phalli*. It requires a sandy soil, and perhaps wants a moister climate than the North-Western Provinces can give it, but may succeed with canal irrigation. In the North-Western Provinces it appears to be used as a luxury, and no oil is extracted from it, nor is it exported. It is cultivated as a garden, and not a field crop. The only districts in which it is known to have been grown are Bánda, Hamírpur, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur; it is sown in the months of June and July, and the crop is cut from December to February, the outturn being from 4½ to 15 maunds per acre. It is chiefly used for food, though in Bánda and Mirzapur oil is said to be extracted from the seed. The green leaves are readily eaten by cattle, and, when rotted, make excellent manure. It is occasionally imported into the North-Western Provinces from Gwalior and Jubbulpore. Experiments with the plant have been undertaken in the Government Farms at Cawnpore and Allahabad, and in the Lucknow and Saháranpur gardens with the results reported below:

The experiments at Saháranpur were made partly with seed raised in the gardens during the previous year, and with seed obtained from Bengal: 1 lb. 3 ozs. of the former seed gave an outturn of 61 lbs., being almost 49-fold; and 8 lbs. of the latter seed yielded 192 lbs., or 24-fold. There was no apparent difference in the size of the nut or quantity of the crops.

In the Lucknow horticultural gardens 6 lbs. of Bengal seed sown gave an outturn of 192 lbs., or 32-fold. The land was ploughed three times and manured at the rate of 400 maunds per acre; the crop was irrigated four times and weeded twice. The area on which the seed was sown was 1,164 yards, which gives a rate of yield per acre of about 9¾ maunds. The value of the produce at 4 seers per rupee would be Rs. 97-8 per acre. This compares favourably with the value of the produce of an acre of sugarcane, which, under the same amount of cultivation, is estimated at Rs. 70.

Bengal seed was sown at the Allahabad and Cawnpore Government Farms, but the result in both places proved a failure owing to want of proper management, the outturn per acre at Allahabad being only 90 lbs. and at Cawnpore somewhat less.

Mr. Buck believes that the nut can be cultivated with profit only in the damper Sub-Himalayan regions where the climate most closely approximates to that of Bengal. It is well known at Cawnpore and other places.

9. Punjab.—The ground-nut is unknown in most districts as an article of local cultivation. It is imported into Delhi from Bombay and Gwalior, and into the neighbouring districts from Delhi, and is generally sold by the vendors of dried fruits at the rate of 8 annas a seer. It is eaten in small quantities like pistachio nuts, but its use as an oilseed is unknown. The value of the nut cannot be judged from the few experiments made with it in all three districts of the Delhi Division; but, seeing that the zamindars are averse to the introduction of any new products, it seems doubtful whether the cultivation of the nut would there be successful. The Punjab Government suggest that a few experiments might be tried in the Government garden in each district.

In *Hissar* it is not cultivated. Some years ago the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Forster) tried its cultivation experimentally in the public garden, where it throve very well and produced a good crop. It requires a fair share of irrigation, and there is no doubt it would grow well enough and be sufficiently productive on canal-irrigated land, but it will not otherwise flourish.

It is unknown in the *Jullundur* Division, except to Mr. J. W. Wright, C.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Jullundur Division, who in 1865 tried the following experiment:—Half a seer of nuts was sown on a plot of 400 square feet about the end of April, and germinated freely. The crop was dug up in January 1866, and the outturn was five seers of fine nuts; half a seer of nuts was kept for seed and sown again in the spring of 1866, and the result was about the same; but the nuts were not quite so full and large. Half a seer was kept and sown in the spring of 1867, but the nuts failed to germinate. The nut requires a light sandy soil, and, so far as Mr. Wright's experience goes, much irrigation is not necessary. The surface of the soil should not be allowed to become a hard crust, as it prevents the plants from sending down the nut-bearing shoots from the runners which are thrown out during the rains. Just before the rains a small quantity of manure was sprinkled over the plot after it had been broken up. The nut will thrive best in a moist climate, and Mr. Wright doubts much whether the Punjab is well suited for it. It would be easy to try it on some of the sandy patches in Jullundur, trusting to the natural moisture of the ground, and also a second lot near wells where water can be had when required, and then note results. When the crop is dug up, the old plants should be destroyed and a fresh piece of ground selected for the next year's crop.

In *Siálkot* an experiment was tried in the public gardens some three years ago, and "the produce of a small plot of ground was sufficient to indicate that the cultivation would be remunerative." The Deputy Commissioner of the district suggests that the sandy and fertile soil of the "Bajwat" tract in that district would probably be a suitable place for experiment.

It is unknown in *Sirsa*, and, according to the Deputy Commissioner, unlikely to succeed there; but Mr. Wakefield, a former Deputy Commissioner of the district, now at Ludhiána, states that he grew it at Sirsa in his own garden, and he proposes to try it in Ludhiána.

Dr. Henderson, Civil Surgeon of Ráwalpindi, says that in Lahore the plant succeeded well on sandy soil, but failed on clayey soil.

The Financial Commissioner says that the manufacture of oil from this nut does not seem to be known in any part of the Punjab. The nut, where it is known at all, is eaten in small quantities as food, and probably only as a luxury; and it cannot be determined whether the cultivation of the plant for the sake of the oil or for export to Europe would be remunerative, until experiments on a larger scale have been undertaken. With this view the Financial Commissioner thinks it would be useful to ascertain whether nuts produced in the dry climate of the Punjab will yield the same proportion of oil as in the moister parts of India where the cultivation is better known. He suggests that seed be procured for further experiment. The Lieutenant-Governor seems to

think experiment unnecessary, because the plant apparently requires a higher temperature than that of the Punjab.

10. CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In these Provinces, as in the Punjab, the plant is grown to but a small extent for food, and not for the extraction of oil. The divisional officers report as follows:

Nágpur Division.—It is not cultivated at all in the Chánda, Bálághát, and Upper Godávári districts, and scarcely at all in Bhandára; it is cultivated to a limited extent in the Wardha and Nágpur districts; but the necessity for irrigation on the one hand, and the limited demand on the other, prevent its cultivation from being more general.

Jubbulpore Division.—The people understand its cultivation better than in Nágpur, and it is therefore more general; but there is no exportation, and it is only used as an edible luxury.

Nerbudda Division.—It is not cultivated at all in Narsinghpur, and but little in Hoshangabad, Betúl, and Chhindwára. Nimar is the only district in which there is really any regular, though very limited, cultivation of the plant. Consumption is chiefly local, and but little is exported to the neighbouring district of Hoshangabad.

Chhattísgarh Division.—The plant is quite unknown, except in the Biláspur district, where it was introduced by a Mahratta gardener, who uses the seed only in the preparation of sweetmeats.

It seems to be generally believed that soil suitable for its production would be easily obtainable in the Central Provinces, but the demand must rise considerably before it will be possible to extend cultivation to any appreciable degree.

11. BRITISH BURMA.—The plant is grown to a very limited extent in this Province; the seed is used as food, and no oil is extracted; it is cultivated almost exclusively by Shans, who seem to have introduced it into the Province.

12. ASSAM.—There is no cultivation of the plant, nor any appreciable trade in, or consumption of, the nut or its oil in Assam; it is doubtful whether any artificial encouragement of its introduction would be successful.

13. MYSORE.—The cultivation of the nut is almost wholly limited to the Bangalore and Kolar districts of the Nundydroog division.

In the Bangalore district the statistics for 1873-74 to 1877-78 show that the average area annually under cultivation with the nut was 3,540 acres, with an outturn of about 3,131 tons, of which about 1,149 tons were exported. Of the remainder, 1,085 tons were retained for consumption, and about 897 tons used for extraction of the oil.

In the Kolar district the area under cultivation annually is stated to be 1,054 acres, yielding about 1,640 tons; the greater portion of this quantity, *viz.*, 1,190 tons, was consumed locally as food, and the remainder 450 tons used for the extraction of oil. It does not appear that any portion of the product is exported, but the Chief Commissioner apprehends that the information supplied on this point is deficient.

The nut is cultivated to a small extent in the Túmkúr district of the Nundydroog division and in the Chitaldroog district of the Nagar division.

The Chief Commissioner states that from the fact that the nut is chiefly cultivated in the Nundydroog division, it may be inferred that its value as an article of export has been to some extent recognised in the districts adjacent to Bangalore, and its cultivation and use otherwise than as an article of consumption may be expected in course of time to develope and extend further into the interior. The progress already made may be estimated by the fact that, prior to the assumption of the British rule in the province, the extraction of oil from the ground-nut had been prohibited, and in 1860 Sir Mark Cubbon, the then Chief Commissioner, deemed it necessary to issue a notification formally cancelling that interdict, and pointing out to the people the advantages of employing the oil as an article of trade.

The plant is ordinarily cultivated as an alternative crop on land watered by wells; it is put down during the first rains in April to June, and harvested in January or February following. The leaves are used to enrich the soil for the cultivation of sugarcane and other crops, which are considered more productive.

14. BERAR.—In Amráoti, 1,300 acres were cultivated with the plant during the year 1877-78. A small quantity was exported to the Bombay Presidency. The nut is eaten by the people, but oil is not extracted from it. The soil of the district is said to be quite unsuitable for its growth, and the ravages caused by pigs, combined with the scanty yield, is against the extension of its cultivation.

In Ellichpur it is practically unknown. A few *mális* are said to have raised a small quantity, but the cultivation is so limited that it has not been separately recorded in the returns.

In Wún about 259 acres in one taluka were sown with the nut last year, the yield from which is said to have been at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. It was sold at 13 seers per rupee, the receipts per acre being thus Rs. 30-12; the cost of cultivation is not mentioned. The nut is eaten, but is not used for the extraction of oil.

In Akola it is cultivated in only two talukas; the area cultivated last year was 190 acres. The nut is generally eaten by Hindus on fast-days, but nowhere used for making oil. The Deputy Commissioner does not think its cultivation could be increased, as other crops are more profitable.

In Buldána 1,111 acres were cultivated with the nut; it is eaten by Hindus on fast-days, but no oil is extracted.

In Básim cultivation is so limited that the area under it has not been separately shown.

The Resident thinks the cultivation of the plant not capable of much extension in Berar. It is culturable only as a garden crop, and, garden cultivation being comparatively limited, this alone acts as a check upon the extended cultivation of the nut. He feels confident, from his own experience, that where the ground-nut thrives, as in Mysore and other places, it may be turned to most useful and profitable account. The oil extracted from it is good, and realises a price which repays production, while the refuse forms an excellent cake for feeding cows and fattening cattle and sheep for market.

15. AJMERE.—The nut is not grown in this district; it was once grown in two or three biswas of well land in the village of Rámsar, and the outturn was about 13 seers.

16. From the above summary it appears that the total recorded area under cultivation with the ground-nut in all India is about 112,000 acres, exclusively in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar and Mysore. In the Bombay Presidency, the area (70,350 acres) is more than double that of Madras (34,630 acres), although such exportation as there is from British India to foreign countries is confined to the latter Presidency. The yield per acre is stated to range from ten cwts. in Tanjore and South Arcot to over one ton per acre in Kolar. In Central and Northern India the nut is cultivated for food or for conversion into oil, in both cases to a very small extent and only for local consumption. The plant likes a light sandy soil and a considerable amount of water, with a tolerably equable, sub-tropical temperature, and these requirements may be supplied in many parts of the littoral of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the eastern districts of Bengal, and the Burman coast. The cultivation is very profitable, and the demand, which is mostly for France, is large. In 1878, the imports into France of "Arachides et noix de touloucouna" amounted to 111,443,366 kilogrammes, valued at 80,239,602 francs. Of this quantity, upwards of 103,000,000 kilogrammes were imported from the western coast of Africa, where the negroes have found the cultivation a very profitable

investment. The exports of the nut from British India in the official year 1878-79 amounted to only 25,472 cwt. (1,294,102 kilogrammes), or little more than 1 per cent. of the imports into France.

17. The question now is whether India should be content to leave France to draw all her supplies of this valuable food-stuff and commercial product from Africa, or whether she should not enter actively into competition for, at any rate, a substantial portion of the trade. The cultivation is no novelty requiring the removal of prejudices and other obstacles, for its introduction. The plant is well known and appreciated by the people, and in some places the cultivation is already not insignificant and there is abundant room for development. Cultivators would probably respond without delay or difficulty to any call made upon them for an increased production, but they can hardly be expected to undertake any considerable risk by largely increasing the area under the plant without first having an assured demand for the produce. The increase of the effective demand must depend upon the action of produce merchants at the chief ports of export. The Governor General in Council has thought it expedient to give publicity to the foregoing details, in case the merchants of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta should find it to their advantage to enter into relation with the Marseilles houses, who import this staple, or with dealers in the districts where the nut is already a recognised agricultural staple.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations for information; and with a request that it may be published in the Local Government Gazettes.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight rain fell during the week, more is required in parts; prospects continue fair. Good rain has again fallen in the Bombay Presidency, except in Sind, where locusts are doing some damage; rats are destroying crops in parts of the Deccan and of Dharwar; prospects are on the whole excellent. The rain in Bengal has been heavy, but more is still required in the Burdwan Division and in Manbhoom; the early crops have suffered from inundation in Central and Eastern Bengal, and particularly in Furreedpore, Monghyr and Bhágalpur, where the damage is reported to be serious. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has been heavy in parts and moderate in other places, a break is required in Bareilly and Kumaun; in Meerut cotton has been damaged by excessive rain; prospects continue to be favourable. In the Punjab good rain has fallen during the week; at Ráwalpindi and Umballa 7 and nearly 3 inches fell respectively; prospects have improved in Jullunder and Peshawar; prospects, though still unfavourable in Hissar and Ferozepore, have on the whole improved throughout the Province. Beneficial rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and prospects are generally good. In British Burma there has been general, and in parts very heavy, rain; prospects remain good. Prospects also continue favourable in Assam, Berar and Mysore and Coorg. In Central India and Rajputana beneficial rain has fallen and agricultural prospects are very good.

Prospects have improved in the Punjab; and in the rest of the Empire they continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kurnool (Augt. 9th)	·42 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 12·25; rain wanted in some taluks; crops thriving except in Cumbum and some villages in Markapur where rain insufficient; *korra, sajja* and paddy being sown; prices stationary pasture and water sufficient; indigo and *korra* destroyed in parts of Koilkuntla.
Kistna („ „)	·42 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 18·62; 103 inches water over anicut; standing crops and nursery beds beginning to wither; *sazza* and maize coming into ear in some taluks; canal water supply deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	1·30 in Shealli; other stations *nil*.	*Ragi* 15·65, Cauvery 12 to 108 inches; crops good; harvest of *gingelly*, outturn half.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*.	Rice 9·61, *cholum* 16·47, *ragi* 15·96, *cumboo* 14·82.
Malabar („ „)	3·17 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 10·14, *ragi* 17·93; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient for existing cultivation; general prospects fair.
Bombay (Aug. 14th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·02 at Koti ...	River on 10th 16⅔ feet against 18 feet 9½ inches last year; locusts about in 3 talukas, did damage in Mánjhand; cholera abating, slightly prevalent in Kurrachee and Mirpur.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 4 talukas on 7th and 8th.	Locusts everywhere; cotton, indigo, *bajri* and *jowari* attacked; river rising.
Ahmedabad ...	1·73	Total rainfall 17·15; transplantation of rice continues; crops thriving.
Baroda ...	8·22	Total rainfall 33·66; crops greatly improving; transplantation of rice finished; health good.
Surat ...	2·80	Total rainfall 25·72; rice transplanting progressing; other crops healthy; prospects good; a few deaths from cholera in Surat.
Násik ...	.....	Weather showery; crop prospects good everywhere; one death from cholera in Sinnar; prices slightly higher; cattle disease in Dindori.
Colába (Aug. 11th)	10·41 at Alibág; good throughout district.	Total rainfall 50·14; public health good; cattle disease continues in Mahád taluka; transplanting operations progressing; young plants improving.
Poona ...	Sufficient rain; maximum 11·25 at Máwal, minimum ·82 at Indápur.	No more rain required at present; *kharif* prospects excellent.
Ahmednagar ...	·25, fall general, maximum 2·26 at Akola; minimum ·23 at Kopargaon.	Crops being destroyed by rats and insects in Kopargaon; good in other talukas; cholera in parts with some deaths.
Sholapur ...	Rain general ...	Crops good; rats still causing damage but being killed; fever in 2 talukas; condition of poor bad but not deteriorating.
Dharwar ...	1·5	Rice good; resowing of *jowari* progressing where seed was eaten by rats; damage by them still continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	4·68 at Karwar, maximum 11·51 at Yellápur, minimum 1·0 at Supa.	Total rainfall 84·63; prospects very good; fever and diarrhœa continue, also cholera in parts.
Rajkot ...	·68	Total rainfall 19·69; prospects very good; fever and diarrhœa continue, also cholera in some talukas. *General Remarks.*—Some damage by locusts in Sind; rain general throughout the Presidency; prospects excellent.
Bengal (13th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	2·98	Prospects promising; cholera bad in Chukeria.
Dacca ...	6·13	Floods have risen very high and submerged part of the *aus* which was ready for cutting, jute and *amun* still promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·40	Transplantation proceeding briskly; prices continue high; public health fair; fever cases in places.
Moorshedabad ...	4·71	Prospects good except in low lands in north and east, where *aus* has suffered much from floods, prices high; general health good.
Rajshahye ...	4·27	Prospects of all crops good excepting those damaged by early floods.
Burdwan ...	3·45	Prospects brighter; rain still wanted in greater part of the district; cholera cases in places.
Rungpore ...	2·84	Prospects good everywhere, but in Gaibanda inundation lately caused some injury to *aus* in low lands; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	5·82	Rice prospects good; transplantation proceeding.
Purneah ...	8·42	Crops good, some *bhadoi* destroyed by inundation; cholera bad in north-east of Purneah.
Patna ...	1·08	Prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	·60	Crops on high lands much improved; transplantation proceeding prices stationary; general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	3·69	Crops all doing well; much sickness prevailing.
Cuttack ...	·21	Transplantation and second ploughing going on; prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects generally fair, but more rain still required in greater part of the Burdwan division and in Manbhoom for transplantation; owing to excessive rain and floods the early crops have been damaged in places in Central and Eastern Bengal and Behar, particularly in Furreedpore, Monghyr and Bhágalpur where damage is serious; *aus* and jute harvest has commenced in North and East Bengal; cholera diminishing; prices still generally very high.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 12th)	4·1, 6·9 at Chandausi, 4·2 at Gangapur.	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	2·8 (average) fairly distributed.	Total rainfall since 1st June 20·6, progress very good; health excellent.
Jhansi ...	5·4	Sowing for *kharif* almost completed; prices stationary; cholera disappearing.
Agra („ „)	5·3 (average).	Prospects excellent; fever and ague still bad in city and parganas.
Bareilly („ 13th)	11·1 (average).	Clear weather much wanted; health good.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ... 1·3 Mawána ... 1·8 Bágpat ... 2·9 Gháziabad ... 3·8	Fever throughout district; cotton damaged by excessive rain; prospects otherwise good; cheapest wheat 17, gram and *bajra* 18, barley and *juar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 11th)	Heavy rain ...	Partial sunshine; a break much wanted.
Lucknow („ 13th)	·9	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	Sadr ... 4·8 Kunda ... 3·2 Putti ... 3·3	General appearance of crops is promising, and with seasonable breaks the harvest should be a plentiful one.
Sitapur („ 13th)	1·5	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	3·5	Prospects favourable; fine weather. *General Remarks.*—Rain throughout the Province; a break wanted in Bareilly and Kumaun; prospects favourable; health good, except in Agra and Meerut where there is fever and ague.
Punjab (Aug. 12th)—		
Delhi ...	·70	Prospects good; prices of food grains stationary; fever about.
Hissar ...	Drizzling	Cloudy; prospects in Hissar and Sirsa bad, owing to continued drought; prices are rising.
Umballa ...	2·90	Crops fair and health good.
Jullundur ...	·50; continuous drizzling for about three days.	Rain has done much good to crops, but more required; prices steady.
Lahore ...	·40	Health good generally and cholera disappearing.
Ferozepore ...	·50	Agricultural prospects not favourable.
Siálkot ...	1·90	
Ráwalpindi ...	7·0	Agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops are suffering from drought.
Pesháwar ...	1·80	Rain has fallen chiefly in Yusafzai, where it was much needed, and harvest prospects have improved. *General Remarks.*—Prospects have on the whole improved somewhat this week.

On page 521 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 26th ultimo, opposite Indore in the rainfall column for "9·09" read "·09."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug. 13th)	2·11	Cotton doing well; other *kharif* crops good; prospects very favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	8·99	Prospects of crops of all kinds excellent; cotton weeded once and doing well; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Saugor ...	6·34	Weather favourable to *kharif* crops; cotton so far excellent; prospects generally good; small-pox continues.
Seoni ...	2·15	Cotton and other *kharif* crops flourishing; cholera and small-pox slight.
Hoshangabad ...	4·96	Crops good, particularly cotton and *juar*.
Raipur (Aug. 9th)	5·85	Rain favourable to cotton and other crops; prospects excellent; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain general and favourable for transplanting rice, which is being pushed forward; *kharif* crops flourishing; prospects so far generally good; prices steady.
British Burmah— (Aug. 13th)		
Akyab ...	26·19	Total rainfall 154·41; public health good.
Rangoon ...	5·62	Total rainfall 60·42; public health good; slight fever and measles in Angyee township; few deaths from cattle disease in Hmawbee Subdivision; crops progressing.
Bassein ...	4·54	Total rainfall 51·12; public health good; cattle disease still rife; greater part of land from Ngawoon down to Kyoukkhyainggyee submerged, Kindatdaigondaga, Kabai and Shoaymyoungben circles on the east also submerged.
Prome ...	1·20	Total rainfall 22·47; public health fair; floods in Prome subsiding; crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	17·46	Total rainfall 102·73; public health good; slight cattle disease; slight injury to crops in 8 circles of Zaya and Gyne Attaram townships, otherwise crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	4·21	Total rainfall 38·28; public health good; agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—General health good; a few cases of cholera and small-pox; cattle disease slight in Arakam and Tenasserim and abated in Pegu; agricultural prospects continue favourable; the Irrawaddy has fallen.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 13th)	2·30	Weather hot and sultry; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	7·03	Prices falling, from 9 to 10 seers a rupee; prospects good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti ...	1·76	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore and Coorg (Aug. 13th)—	·45 at Bangalore; slight rain also in the district.	Agricultural prospects favourable throughout; public health generally good; fever and other ailments continue in parts.
Central India (Aug. 13th)—		
Indore ...	·83	Cereal prospects excellent; crops everywhere promising; at Indore wheat 9 seers 7 chittaks and *jowar* 13 seers 4 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·50	
Sutna ...	5·84	Tanks and wells full; health good; prospects excellent; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	1·79	Prospects and health satisfactory.
Neemuch ...	2·32	Crops good.
Goona ...	7·78	
Bhopal ...	9·15 in Schore	Prospects good.
Ágar ...	10·19	Health good.
Nowgong ...	6·35	
Mánpur ...	2·05	Crops in good condition.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 13th)	18·54; still raining...	Total rainfall 43·0.
Serohi („ 10th)	4·05	Small tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool.
Marwar („ 9th)	1·10	Water plentiful in tanks and wells; health and crops good; rain beneficial; prices falling.
Meywar („ 8th)	2·85	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; prices falling.
Harowtee („ 9th)	7·28 in Deoli; 10·53 in Kotah; 4·38 in Tonk, and 8·17 in Shahpura.	Health good; cloudy; prospects much improved.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	6·99	Prospects very favourable; tanks almost full; health good.
Ajmere („ 13th)	2·13	Season most favourable; prices falling; health good.
Jeypore ...	1·97	Prospects favourable; prices falling; fever abating.
Bhurtpur (Aug. 12th)	5·67	Ague prevalent; east winds.
Ulwur ...	3·08 (average) ...	Prospects good; fever everywhere prevalent.
Nepal (Aug. 5th)—	3·03	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

Nos. $\frac{4}{170-82}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department ($\frac{\text{Education}}{\text{Industry, Science and Art.}}$),—under date Simla, the 9th August 1879.

READ—

The following despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India relative to the International Exhibitions which it is proposed to hold at Sydney and Melbourne, in Australia—the former in September 1879, and the latter in October 1880:

No. 136	(Statistics and Commerce),	dated	the 18th July 1878.
No. 62	ditto	ditto	30th April 1879.
No. 36	ditto	ditto	13th March 1879.
No. 68	ditto	ditto	8th May 1879.

OBSERVATIONS.

WITH the despatch first cited, the Secretary of State forwarded copies of the prospectus of the Sydney Exhibition, and of a letter from the Colonial Office, in which the co-operation of the Indian Government in carrying the project to a successful issue was invited. His Lordship left it to the Government of India to comply with this invitation in such manner as they thought fit; and observed that, as exhibitions of this nature were very frequent, a moderate limit of expenditure should be fixed.

2. The Governor General in Council concurred in this view; and it was accordingly resolved merely to publish the prospectus of the exhibition for general information, and to circulate it to Local Governments and Administrations, leaving it to them to take such action in the matter as they considered desirable in the interests of the territories under their control, and as the funds at their disposal permitted. A sum of Rs. 400 was, however, sanctioned from Imperial revenues for the purchase of samples of India teas and of coffee grown in Southern India, it being thought probable that a considerable trade in these commodities might result between Australia and India, if measures were adopted for bringing them prominently before the colonial public.

3. The only Government by which any steps were taken in the direction indicated was that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under whose orders a collection comprising the following articles was prepared and despatched through Mr. O'Conor, to Sydney by Mr. E. C. Buck, the Director of the local Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

Azimgarh silk cloth.
Benares and Moradabad ware.
Carpets from Mirzapur, Agra and Jhánsi.
Cloth from the Cawnpore mills.
Tea from Kumaun.
Sugar from the Rosa Works at Shájahánpur.
Rámpur chadars.
Ludhiána cloth.

In addition, selected samples of teas grown in Bengal, Assam and Arakan were sent to the exhibition. The Cawnpore Mills' cloth, the Shájahánpur sugar, and the teas were supplied gratuitously, the Government paying their freight to Sydney; the remaining articles being purchased by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at a cost of Rs. 2,650. Major M. Clementi, a retired officer of the Indian Army, has kindly offered his services towards making the most of the Indian contribution to the Sydney Exhibition, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has gladly accepted Major Clementi's offer.

4. The prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition was received with the Secretary of State's despatch of the 13th March last; and with his despatch of the 8th May following was forwarded copy of a letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his capacity as President of the Commission for the Australian Exhibitions. His Royal Highness expressed a hope that India would be represented at those exhibitions, and observed that a collection of objects illustrative of the arts and manufactures of the country, such as was sent to Philadelphia, would be of great utility. As in the case of the Sydney

Exhibition, the Secretary of State left it to the Government of India to decide upon the measures to be taken to meet the wishes of the colonial authorities.

5. The Governor General in Council, as at present advised, is not prepared to send any considerable quantity of the art-manufactures of India to the Melbourne Exhibition, and it is apprehended that private exhibitors may be few. Possibly the officer, Major M. Clementi, who has consented to act in behalf of the Government of India at the Sydney Exhibition, may be able, in his report to the Government of India on that exhibition, to make suggestions regarding the art-manufacture contributions that might usefully be sent to the Melbourne Exhibition. There are, however, various classes of goods, raw products and manufactures outside the domain of art, a collection of which could be easily and inexpensively made; and whilst this would better represent the resources and industrial capacity of India, it might also tend to further the interests of Indian commerce. For the purpose of forming such a collection, the Governor General in Council sanctions the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and desires that all needful arrangements for the preparation and despatch of the collection should be entrusted to a committee, which will be composed of the gentlemen named below, if their services can be made available:

President:

E. C. Buck, Esq., C. S., Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Members:

J. S. Gamble, Esq., M. A., Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

The Bengal Government will be asked to invite the Chamber of Commerce to nominate one of its body to represent the commercial interests of Bengal.

6. The prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition will be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the several local Gazettes for general information. The attention of all Local Governments and Administrations will also be drawn to the subject, and they will be asked to send to the committee, care of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, such articles in the shape of raw agricultural and forest produce and special local manufactures, either from jute, cotton or carpet factories, or from jail workshops, or from private persons, as they can readily obtain or lend. It would add greatly to the value of the collection if Local Governments and Administrations could spare a small grant from the funds at their command for the purchase of specimens of local manufactures. In the event of any Local Government or Administration finding itself in a position to co-operate in the matter, it would be convenient if a selected officer were appointed to correspond with the President of the Committee on the subject; but should the Governments of Madras and Bombay prefer sending their contributions separately, there would be no objection to their doing so.

7. Since the foregoing paragraphs were put in type, the Governor General in Council has learned that the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, recently addressed His Excellency the Governor in Council of that Presidency on the subject of appointing a local committee for the purpose of promoting India contributions to the Melbourne Exhibition. If other local public bodies would co-operate cordially in the matter, the task of procuring an adequate representation of Indian products at the Melbourne Exhibition would be greatly facilitated.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution and of the prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, and that they be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

Government of Bengal.
Ditto North-Western Provinces.
Ditto Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto ditto British Burma.
Ditto ditto Mysore and Coorg.
Ditto ditto Assam.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the Foreign Department for information, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information and further orders.

(True Extract.)

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

President:

The Honourable William John Clarke, M. L. C.

Vice-Presidents:

The Honourable James Joseph Casey, C. M. G., M. P.
The Honourable James Munro, M. P.
The Honourable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BARONET, M. P., Attorney-General.
The Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., C. B., F. R. S.
The Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C.

Members:

The Honourable Graham Berry, M. P., Chief Secretary.
The Honourable James Brown Patterson, M. P., Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honourable John Woods, M. P., Commissioner of Railways.
The Honourable Henry Cuthbert, M. L. C.
The Honourable John Cumming, M. L. C.
The Honourable Caleb Joshua Jenner, M. L. C.
The Honourable Robert Dyce Reid, M. L. C.
The Honourable William Wilson, M. L. C.
The Honourable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G., Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
Henry Bell, Esq., M. P.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M. P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.
Robert De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.
William Joseph O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
James Mirams, Esq., M. P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M. P.
Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., M. P., C. E.
Joseph Story, Esq., M. P.
Ephraim Laman Zox, Esq., M. P.
The Honourable Sir Francis Murphy, KNIGHT.
The Honourable Samuel Henry Bindon.
The Honourable Thomas Loader.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Melbourne.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J. P., Member of City Council.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P., Member of City Council.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J. P., Member of City Council.
Robert Richardson, Esq., Member of City Council.
Joseph Anderson Panton, Esq., Police Magistrate.
John Buncle, Esq., J. P.
James Dallas, Esq.
John Danks, Esq., J. P.
George Douglas, Esq.
William Gray, Esq.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.
William Bushby Jones, Esq., J. P.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J. P.
Robert Knaggs, Esq., J. P., M. R. C. S.
L. L. Mount, Esq.
David Munro, Esq.
John Owen, Esq.
William Kerr Thomson, Esq., J. P.
William Williams, Esq., J. P.
William R. Yeomans, Esq.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J. P.
Louis Thoneman, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary.
Gustav Beckx, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.

Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq., Consul for France.
William Alexander Brahe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire.
George N. Oakley, Esq., Consul for Hawaii.
Chevalier Luigi Marinucci, Consul-General for Italy.
Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel, Vice-Consul-General for the Netherlands.
Thomas Charles Napier Cooper, Esq., Consul for Portugal.
James Damyon, Esq., Consul for Russia.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M. P., Vice-Consul for Spain.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation.
Samuel M. Gibbs, Esq., Consul for Venezuela.
Samuel Perkins, Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul-General for the United States.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Honourable William John Clarke, M. L. C., President.
The Honourable James Joseph Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Vice-President.
The Honourable James Munro, M. P., Vice-President.
The Honourable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BARONET, M. P., Attorney-General, Vice-President.
The Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., C. B., F. R. S., Vice-President.
The Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-President.
The Honourable James Brown Patterson, M. P., Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honourable William Wilson, M. L. C.
The Honourable Caleb Joshua Jenner, M. L. C.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M. P.
Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., M. P., C. E.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Melbourne.
Joseph Anderson Panton, Esq., P. M.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil.

COMMITTEES:

The President is ex-officio a member of all committees.

No. 1.—BUILDING.

A. K. Smith, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P., Vice-Chairman.
Joseph Story, Esq., M. P.
Honourable John Woods, M. P.
Robert Richardson, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J. P.
G. Douglas, Esq.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J. P.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P.

No. 2.—FINANCE.

The President, Chairman.
The five Vice-Presidents.
R. Murray Smith, Esq., M. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
E. L. Zox, Esq., M. P.
James Mirams, Esq., M. P.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.
Honourable C. J. Jenner, M. L. C.

No. 3.—GREAT BRITAIN

Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Chairman.
Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, Vice-Chairman.
Honourable Graham Berry, M. P.
Honourable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BART., M. P.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C.

No. 4.—EUROPE.

Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Chairman.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil, Vice-Chairman.
Louis Thoneman, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary.
Gustav Beckx, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq., Consul for France.
William Alexander Brahe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire
Chevalier Luigi Marinucci, Consul-General for Italy.
Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.
Thomas Charles Napier Cooper, Esq., Consul for Portugal.
James Damyon, Esq., Consul for Russia.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M. P., Vice-Consul for Spain.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation.
Honourable Sir George F. Verdon.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J. P.

No. 5.—INTERCOLONIAL.

Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Chairman.
Honourable Sir George F. Verdon.
Honourable James Munro, M. P.
Honourable R. D. Reid, M. L. C.
John Pigdon, Esq., J. P.
Honourable Graham Berry, M. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J. P.

No. 6.—ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P., Chairman.
J. B. Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil, Vice-Chairman.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J. P.
S. P. Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul-General for United States of America.
G. N. Oakley, Esq., Consul for Hawaii.
S. M. Gibbs, Esq., Consul for Venezuela.
Jonkheer D. Ploos Van Amstel.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M. P.

No. 7.—CEREMONIAL.

Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., Chairman.
Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-Chairman.
Honourable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.
Honourable Sir Francis Murphy.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
J. B. Were, Esq.
S. P. Lord, Esq.

No. 8.—DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA.

Honourable William Wilson, M. L. C., Chairman.
Honourable J. B. Patterson, M. P.
Henry Bell, Esq., M. P.
Honourable Henry Cuthbert, M. L. C.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M. P.
Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq.
Honourable John Woods, M. P.

No. 9.—GARDENS.

Honourable James Munro, M. P., Chairman.
J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Vice-Chairman.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M. P.
Honourable Sir Francis Murphy.
J. B. Were, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J. P.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.

No. 10.—Wine.

J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Chairman.
J. B. Were, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J. P.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq.
T. C. N. Cooper, Esq.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J. P.

No. 11.—Manufactures.

Honourable C. J. Jenner, M. L. C., Chairman.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.
William Gray, Esq.
L. L. Mount, Esq.
John Owen, Esq.
William Williams, Esq., J. P.
W. R. Yeomans, Esq.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J. P.
John Danks, Esq.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq , J. P.
George Douglas, Esq.

No. 12.—Animal Products.

Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C., Chairman.
Honourable William Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-Chairman.
Honourable John Cumming, M. L. C.
Honourable R D. Reid, M. L. C.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.
S. P. Lord, Esq.

No. 13.—Vegetable Products.

Joseph Bosisto, Esq , M. P., Chairman.
Honourable W. Wilson, M. L. C., Vice-Chairman.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
E. L. Zox, Esq , M. P.
Robert Knaggs, Esq., J. P., M. R. C. S.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J. P.

No. 14.—Machinery.

A. K. Smith, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P.
John Danks, Esq.
John Buncle, Esq., J. P.
James Dallas, Esq.
David Munro, Esq.
Honourable John Woods, M. P.
G. Douglas, Esq.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.

No. 15.—Fine Arts.

Honourable Sir G. F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., Chairman.
J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Vice-Chairman.
Honourable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G.
Honourable Sir Francis Murphy.
Honourable S. H. Bindon.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M. P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M. P.

No. 16.—Regulations and Printing.

Honourable James Munro, M. P., Chairman.
Honourable J. J. Casey, C. M. G., M. P.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P.
Honourable Thomas Loader.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J. P.
James Mirams, Esq., M. P.
David Munro, Esq.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J. P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M. P.

No. 17.—Minerals and Mining.

J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Chairman.
A. K. Smith, Esq., M. P., Vice-Chairman.
John Halfey, Esq., J. P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M. P.
Henry Bell, Esq., M. P.
Honourable J. B. Patterson, M. P.
Honourable J. Woods, M. P.
D. Munro, Esq., J. P.
G. N. Oakley, Esq.

THE MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

In accordance with a Commission issued under the great seal of the Colony of Victoria, and with the co-operation of the Imperial Government of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural and Industrial Products of all Nations will be opened at Melbourne on the 1st day of October 1880, and will close on the 31st day of March 1881.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected for the purpose in Carlton Gardens, centrally situated in the City of Melbourne, and the cost of erecting such buildings, and all expenses incidental to the Exhibition, will be defrayed out of funds voted by the Parliament of Victoria.

The Commissioners are empowered to invite the British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments to take part in this Exhibition, and they will be glad to learn that steps have been taken to provide for the representation of every country and colony thereat.

The fact that Australasia has been represented at all the great Exhibitions of the world since their inception in the year 1851, and the advance she has made in productive industry, the extent of her commercial relations, and the high position to which her imports and exports have attained, indicate that she has now reached the period when she may profitably invite the great manufacturing countries to send the most complete products of their skilled industry to a people who are in a position to become not only good customers, but generous competitors.

1. Applications for space, with full particulars, are invited as early as possible. Copies of the official form of entry can be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Commissioners.

2. Excepting under the circumstances specified under Article 4, applications for space must be made through the representatives of the country or colony to which the applicants belong.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st of June 1879.

4. In the event of no representatives being appointed by the country or colony to which an intending exhibitor belongs, he can communicate direct with the Secretary.

5. Applications for space should be made not later than the 30th day of June 1879.

6. British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments, or Commissioners appointed by them, are requested to inform the Melbourne Commission not later than the 1st day of January 1880 whether they require any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount. They are also requested to state whether there will be any exhibits for which special space should be provided, together with a description showing their nature and quantity.

7. Before the 1st day of June 1880 the representatives of countries or colonies should furnish approximate plans, showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the production of the official catalogue.

8. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of three courses, viz.,—

(*a*) They can ship their exhibits direct to Melbourne, and make their own arrangements for their shipment, reception, and exhibition.

(*b*) Or consign their exhibits to—

The Secretary, International Exhibition, 1880,

Melbourne, Australia,

with specific instructions as to what is desired.

(*c*) Or, having previously forwarded an entry to the Melbourne Commission, they can forward the goods, together with invoices and descriptions, to any of the following firms or companies:

London—MESSRS. JAMES M'EWAN & Co., 27 Lombard Street; or to MESSRS. M'ILWRAITH, M'EACHRAN & Co., Leadenhall Street.

Liverpool—MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE & SONS.

Glasgow—MESSRS. AITKEN, LILBURNE & Co.

Antwerp—MESSRS. JULES RENARD & Co.

New York—MESSRS. R. W. CAMERON & Co.

San Francisco—PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

All Ports where the Company has Agencies—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

9. Packages forwarded from countries and colonies represented at the Exhibition should be addressed—

To the Commissioner for

at the International Exhibition of 1880,

Melbourne,

Victoria,

Australia,

and have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the exhibitor belongs or, where no representative has been appointed,—

To the Secretary,

International Exhibition of 1880,

Melbourne,

Victoria,

Australia,

and two labels, affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information: (1) The country from which it comes. (2) Name or firm of exhibitor. (3) Residence of the exhibitor. (4) Group and class to which exhibits belong. (5) Total number of packages sent by same exhibitor. (6) Serial number of that particular package. Each package must contain a list of the exhibits it contains.

Packages from foreign countries containing goods intended for the exhibition must likewise have painted on them, as distinctive marks, the letters M. I. E.

surrounded by a circle 

Packages from foreign countries must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly whence they come, viz., with the colours and devices of their national flag. Foreign Commissioners are particularly requested to forward to the Melbourne Commission, as soon as possible, copies of the forms of address and the distinguishing marks which they have severally adopted.

10. In cases where exhibits are forwarded to Melbourne through any of the above-named agents of the Commission, all expenses of freight, marine insurance, &c., should be prepaid by the exhibitor; but if that be inconvenient, the exhibits will be forwarded, and the charges and freight paid by the agents. The sum advanced by the agents will be regarded as a first charge upon the exhibits, to be deducted

from the net proceeds, in the event of their being sold. Should such exhibits, however, not be sold, but be claimed by the exhibitor or his authorised agent at the close of the Exhibition, then such sums as may have been disbursed by the Commission or any of its agents must be paid before such goods are delivered.

11. Customs entries, transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging the products for exhibition will, if required by the exhibitor, be undertaken by the Commission, at the expense of the exhibitor.

12. Arrangements will be made for transporting goods from the port of Melbourne, or the several railway stations, to the Exhibition grounds at a fixed rate of charges.

13. Exhibits will be admitted free of duty. The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Facilities will be given for the sale of exhibits, delivery to be made after the close of the Exhibition.

14. The protection of inventions capable of being patented and of designs is secured by the patent laws of Victoria.

15. The placing and fixing of heavy articles, requiring special foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition buildings will commence on 1st June 1880, and no articles will be admitted after 31st August 1880. The plans for the display and accommodation of such objects as may require either special arrangements or exceptional works for their erection must receive the approval of the Commission before they are executed, and the works must be carried out under the supervision of its agents. The special preparations of which mention has been made will be commenced as soon as the buildings and various annexes are sufficiently advanced. The works of general fitting-up must be commenced not later than the 1st of May 1880, and must be ready to receive goods before the 15th day of July 1880.

16. Space assigned to countries and colonies, and not occupied on the first day of September 1880, will revert to the Commission, and will be subject to re-arrangement.

17. If exhibits are not intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitors, and they will be excluded from examination by the International Jurors.

18. An official catalogue will be published in English by the Commission, by which the sale of catalogue is reserved. Every country and colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be drawn, copied or re-produced in any manner whatsoever, without the permission of the exhibitor. The Commission reserves the right of authorising the production of general views.

19. The representatives of countries and colonies, when appointed, will be allowed to group their exhibits as they may think fit in that portion of the Exhibition buildings allotted to the country or colony which they represent.

20. Exhibits, from any country or colony, whose Government is not represented, will be grouped according to some one of the following classes. The same direction will be followed in the catalogue:

(1.) Works of art.
(2.) Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts.
(3.) Furniture and accessories.
(4.) Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories.
(5.) Raw and manufactured products.
(6.) Machinery—Apparatus and processess used in the mechanical industries.
(7.) Alimentary products.
(8.) Agriculture.
(9.) Horticulture.
(10.) Mining industries—Machinery and products.

Each of these groups is divided into classes, according to the system of general classification annexed to these Regulations (Appendix). This Appendix includes for each class a summary enumeration of the objects which it will comprise.

21. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Commission at a moderate price. Demands for such excess of power must be settled prior to the 31st August 1880.

22. By the introduction of steam power it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but the manufactures themselves; and it is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production in the Exhibition of interesting objects by manual labour.

23. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require; and all shaftings, pulleys, belting, &c., for the traces and measures of power from the main shafts; but the Commission is prepared, if required, and upon being furnished with full particulars, to make arrangements for the construction of show-cases by contract at a price per cubic foot, the cost to be borne by the exhibitor using the same. All artistic decorations and arrangements must be approved by the Commission.

24. The Commission reserves the right of rejecting or returning any proposed exhibit.

25. The following special regulations are framed for the reception and admission of works of art. The works admissible include the five classes mentioned below:

(1.) Paintings.

(2.) Drawings, water-colours, crayon drawings, minatures, enamels, porcelain, designs for stained-glass windows (with the exception of those which merely represent subjects of ornamentation), and mosaic work.

(3.) Sculpture and die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones.

(4.) Architecture.

(5.) Engraving and lithography.

26. The following are excluded:

(1.) Unframed pictures or drawings.

(2.) Sculpture in unbaked clay.

27. The duty of deciding upon the admission of works of art will devolve upon a special jury. Special and suitable rooms will be reserved for the exhibition of such ancient pictures and works of art as may be admitted by a special jury. Other regulations will give information as to the despatch and reception of works of art.

28. Facilities will be given, upon application to the Commission, for the erection of special constructions, whether in the buildings or grounds.

29. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents by fire or otherwise, however caused.

30. Facilities will be afforded the representatives of countries and colonies, and private exhibitors, for insuring their goods; and they may also employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours their exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Commission. These persons shall wear a special dress or distinctive badge, and they will always have the power of calling the police to their aid.

31. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into the Exhibition.

32. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint consent of the exhibitor and the Commissioners; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the sanction of the Commission alone.

33. The following is the system under which the awards will be made:

The awards shall be based upon written reports adopted by the Jurors.

The Jurors shall be selected for their known qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are specially assigned; the British, Foreign, and Colonial Jurors shall be appointed by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting. The Jurors for Victoria will be appointed by the Melbourne Commission.

Jurors will be reimbursed their personal expenses.

Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost.

Each report shall be delivered to the Commission as soon as completed.

Awards shall consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a certificate of honourable mention, together with a special report of the Jurors on the subject of the award.

Each exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

34. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors, or their duly appointed agents, shall remove their effects and complete such removal by the 1st June 1881. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Commission, and sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, under the direction of the Commission, and the net proceeds handed to the exhibitors or their duly appointed agents.

35. Every person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges, and undertakes to observe, the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

36. The Commission reserves the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these Regulations whatever may be deemed necessary.

Information upon any question of details can be obtained upon application to

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR VICTORIA,
8 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.

REGULATIONS

CONCERNING THE DESPATCH, RECEPTION, ARRANGEMENT, AND RETURN OF THE GOODS EXHIBITED, AND DISPOSAL OF SPACE.

1. EVERY person admitted as an exhibitor will receive, in due time, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket, showing his rotation number and the dimensions of the space allotted to him. He will receive at the same time printed address labels to be affixed to the packages he may send to the Exhibition.

2. The address labels supplied to exhibitors will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows:

Group 1.	(Works of art)	Pink.
Group 2.	(Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts)	White.
Group 3.	(Furniture and accessories)	Blue.
Group 4.	(Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories)	Bright-yellow.
Group 5.	(Raw and manufactured products)	Brown.
Group 6.	(Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries)	Red.
Group 7.	(Alimentary products)	Violet.
Group 8.	(Agriculture)	Dark-green.
Group 9.	(Horticulture)	Light-green.
Group 10.	(Mining industries—Machinery and products) ...	Grey.

3. The Commission places at the disposal of countries and colonies all information and plans which may be useful for their arrangements.

4. Exchange of spaces between countries and colonies cannot be made without the consent of the Commission.

5. Exhibitors will not have to pay rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition. The flooring will be provided in sound condition and ready for use within the whole of the main building, with the exception of the hall for machinery; but the flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except with the consent of the Commission, and at the expense of the exhibitors.

6. The spaces reserved outside the Exhibition allotments being strictly calculated with a view to the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there.

Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as early as possible after their reception, and the empty cases at once taken away by the exhibitors or their agents.

Should the exhibitors neglect to carry out in the manner thus indicated the unpacking of the goods and the removal of the empty cases, the work will be undertaken by the Commission, but in no case will the Commission incur any responsibility whatsoever in the execution of this duty. The Commission will have nothing to do with the warehousing and preservation of the empty cases; neither have any arrangements been made, nor any space reserved for the purpose. Exhibitors who may be unable to provide for the removal and preservation of their empty cases are advised to communicate with the Secretary.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

7. Certain products, which it may be found impossible to display in the main buildings, will, in some exceptional cases, be exhibited in the surrounding parks and gardens, in buildings erected for the purpose.

8. With regard to the Victorian section, the Commission will place itself in communication with the committees established in each locality. The duties of these committees are:

(1.) To make known the rules concerning the organisation of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of application for admission, as well as all other documents relative to the Exhibition.

(2.) To point out as soon as possible the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose exhibits would appear to be particularly calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.

(3.) To encourage the exhibition of the mineral, pastoral, agricultural and horticultural products of the district.

(4.) To encourage and to organize, when necessary, the collective exhibition of groups of similar products of the district, and to accredit to the Commission the delegate charged with the representation of each collective exhibition.

9. Spirits, or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles, or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and other similar objects, can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

10. Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be laid down for them.

11. The Commission reserves the absolute right to cause the removal of any product, from whatever quarter it may come, if on account of its nature or appearance it seems to be detrimental to, or incompatible with, the object or the decorum of the Exhibition.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE.

12. All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

13. Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their name or that of their firm the names of their assistants of every class and grade who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

14. Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

15. A general supervision will be established for the prevention of robbery and embezzlement.

16. In the Victorian section, the exhibitors of each class must arrange among themselves as to the organisation of a staff of attendants independent of the general supervision established by the Commission. Private agents of this description must be approved by the Commission and must wear badges bearing the number of the class to which they will be attached.

17. It must be distinctly understood that the Commission declines all responsibility for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

18. All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed—

The Secretary to the Commissioners,
International Exhibition,
Melbourne, Australia.

19. Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the Appendix may apply to the Commission.

APPENDIX.

SYSTEM OF GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

First Group.—Works of Art.

Class 1.—Oil Paintings.

Paintings on canvas, on panel, and on other grounds.

Class 2.—Various Paintings and Drawings.

Miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, and drawings of every kind; paintings on enamel, earthenware, and porcelain; cartoons for stained-glass windows and frescoes.

Class 3.—Sculpture and Die-sinking.

Sculpture in high relief, bas-reliefs, chased and repoussé work. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

Class 4.—Architectural Drawings and Models.

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

Class 5.—Engravings and Lithographs.

Engravings, coloured engravings. Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush chromo-lithographs.

Second Group.—Education and Instruction—Apparatus and Processes of the Liberal Arts.

Class 6.—Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.

Plans and models of orphan asylums, infant schools; system of management and furniture of such establishments; appliances for instruction suitable for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of the child previous to its entering school.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for town and country; system of management, and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for instruction—books, maps, apparatus, and models.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for adult and professional instruction. System of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for adult and professional instruction.

Appliances for the elementary teaching of music, singing, foreign languages, book-keeping, political economy, practical agriculture and horticulture, technology and drawing.

Appliances adapted to the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes.

Works of pupils of both sexes.

Libraries and publications.

Class 7.—Organisation and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.

Plans and models of establishments for secondary instruction, lyceums, grammar schools, colleges, industrial and commercial schools. Arrangement and furniture of such establishments.

Collections, classical works, maps and globes.

Appliances for technological and scientific instruction, and for teaching the fine arts, drawing, music, and singing.

Apparatus and methods for instruction in gymnastics, fencing, and military exercises.

Class 8.—Organisations, Method, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.

Plans and models of academies, universities, medical schools, practical schools, technical and practical schools, schools of agriculture, observatories, scientific museums, amphitheatres, lecture-rooms, laboratories for instruction and research.

Furniture and arrangement of such establishments.

Apparatus, collections, and appliances intended for higher instruction and scientific research.

Special exhibitions of learned, technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial societies and institutions.

Scientific expeditions.

Class 9.—Printing Books.

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs, black or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums.

Class 10.—Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting, and Drawing Materials.

Paper; card and pasteboard; inks; chalks; pencils; pastels; all things necessary for writing-desks and offices; inkstands; apparatus for weighing letters, &c.; copying presses.

Objects made of paper—lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers.

Registers, copy-books, albums, and memorandum books; bindings, loose covers for books, cases, &c.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, draughtsmen, engravers, and modellers.

Class 11.—General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.

Designs for industrial purposes: designs obtained, reproduced, or reduced by mechanical processes. Decorative paintings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden models of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various objects decorated with engraving. Objects modelled for industrial purposes produced by mechanical processes, reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Casts.

Class 12.—Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings, lithographic proofs. Photo-lithographic proofs, photographic stereotypes, stereoscopic proofs, and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs. Colour photographs.

Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals necessary for photography. Materials and appliances used in photographic studios.

Class 13.—Musical Instruments.

Non-metallic wind instruments—with common mouth-pieces, with reeds with or without air reservoirs.

Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with piston, with keys, with reeds.

Wind instruments with keyboards: organs, accordions, &c.

Stringed instruments played with the fingers, or without keyboards.

Stringed instruments with keyboards: pianos, &c.

Instruments played by percussion or friction.

Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs.

Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Class 14.—Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.

Appliances, instruments, and apparatus requisite for anatomical and histological works.

Plastic anatomical models.

Instruments of medical research.

Apparatus and instruments for dressing wounds and for simple surgery, general and local; anæsthetic apparatus.

Surgical instruments grouped according to their purposes: instruments for amputations and dissection. Special instruments, obstetrics, ovariotomy, urinary channels, ophthalmology, dentistry, &c.; electro-therapeutic apparatus.

Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prosthesis, orthopedic apparatus.

Trusses.

Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or suffocated.

Baths and hydro-therapeutic apparatus; gymnastical apparatus for medical and hygienic purposes.

Plans and models of hospitals, various asylums, houses of refuge, poor-houses, lunatic asylums. Arrangements and furniture of such establishments. Various apparatus for infirm persons, invalids, and lunatics. Accessory objects for the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services in hospitals or infirmaries.

Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for military and naval surgeons. Means and apparatus for succouring the wounded on battle fields. Civil and military ambulances.

Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things requisite for veterinary surgery.

Class 15.—Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.

Apparatus and instruments used for mathematical purposes.

Apparatus and instruments illustrating practical geometry, land-surveying, topography, and geodesy; compasses calculating machines, levels, mariners' compasses.

Apparatus and instruments for measurement; verniers, micrometric screws, dividing machines, &c.; scales for scientific uses.

Optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, &c. Instruments and apparatus requisite for laboratories and observatories.

Weights and measures of various countries. Coins and medals.

Class 16.—Maps, and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical and astronomical maps, atlases, &c.

Physical maps of every kind. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and sailors.

THIRD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 17.—Cheap and Fancy Furniture.

Sideboards, book-cases, tables, dressing-tables, beds, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

Class 18.—Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.

Bed furnitures, stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Decorative furniture made of costly stones and substances. Composition ornaments and objects moulded in plaster, carton-pierre, papier-mache, &c. Frames. Paintings and decorations for churches and houses.

Class 19.—Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated and mounted crystal, &c. Table glass. Common glass-bottles.

Window and mirror-glass. Cast, enamelled, crackled, frosted, and tempered glass.

Glass, crystals for optical purposes, ornamental glass, &c.

Stained glass. Mirrors, looking-glasses, &c.

Venetian glass.

Class 20.—Pottery.

Biscuit ware, hard and soft paste porcelains. Japanese, Indian, and Chinese porcelain.

Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Earthenware biscuit. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Bricks and tiles. Stoneware.

Class 21.—Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.

Carpets and rugs, moquettes, tapestry, terry and velvet pile, &c. Felt carpets, matting, &c. India-rubber floorcloth, &c.

Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horse-hair fabrics and leather cloths, moleskins, &c. Leather for hangings, for covering furniture, &c. Oilcloths.

Class 22.—Paper Hangings.

Printed paper hangings. Flock, marbled, veined paper, &c. Paper for covering, book-binding, &c. Artistic papers. Varnished and enamelled paper. Imitations of wood and of leather. Painted or printed blinds.

Class 23.—Cutlery.

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

Class 24.—*Goldsmiths' and Silversmith's Work.*

Church plate, ornamental plate and table plate, gold and silver toilet articles, writing materials, &c. Electrotypes. Enamels, cloisonne, champlevé.

Class 25.—*Bronzes and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.*

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with other metals by galvanic action.

Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

Class 26.—*Clocks and Watches.*

Separate parts of clocks of large or small size.

Watches, chronometers, pedometers; various time-keepers, &c. Time-pieces and clocks working by springs or weights, regulators, metronomes.

Astronomical clocks; marine chronometers; travelling clocks. Alarums, &c. Water-clocks and sand-glasses. Electric clocks. Turret and church clocks.

Class 27.—*Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.*

Fire-grates, fire-places, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen-ranges and apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water, steam, or heated air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enameller's lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with various oils.

Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the electric and magnesium light.

Class 28.—*Perfumery.*

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils, essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste; perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

Class 29.—*Leather Work, Fancy Articles, and Basket Work.*

Dressing cases, work boxes, small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur-cases, glove-boxes, caskets. Cases and bags, jewel-boxes. Purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, or engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes. Pipes.

Fancy toilet combs and brushes.

Lacquered ware.

Fancy basket-work; wicker-work for bottles; articles in fine straw.

FOURTH GROUP.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 30.—*Cotton Thread and Fabrics.*

Cotton, dressed and spun.

Pure cotton fabrics, plain and figured.

Mixed cotton fabrics.

Cotton velvet.

Cotton ribands and tapes.

Class 31.—*Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.*

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.

Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

Class 32.—*Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.*

Carded wool, worsted yarn.

Muslins de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serges, &c.

Ribands and laces of wool, mixed with cotton or thread, silk, or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure or mixed.

Class 33.—*Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.*

Combed wool and woollen yarn.

Cloth and other woollen fabrics.

Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats.

Shoes.

Woollen fabrics, unmilled or slightly milled; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

Class 34.—*Silk and Silk Fabrics.*

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk yarn.

Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool. thread.

Manufactures of floss silk, pure or mixed.

Velvet and plush.

Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

Class 35.—*Shawls.*

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed.

Cashmere shawls.

Silk shawls, &c.

Class 36.—*Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.*

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom.

Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair.

Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Tambour embroidery, crotchet-work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Church embroidery. Embroidery, tapestry, and other work done by the hand.

Lace-work and trimmings of silk, floss silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread, and cotton; laces.

Lace-work and trimmings, real or imitation; lace-work for military uniforms.

Class 37.—*Hosiery and Underclothing and Accessories of Clothing*

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed. Elastic fabrics. Underclothing for men, women, and children; baby linen. Flannel and other woollen garments.

Stays, scarves, gloves, gaiters, garters, braces, fans, screens, umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

Class 38.—*Clothing for both Sexes.*

Men's clothes; women's clothes. Waterproof clothing.

Men and women's head-dresses; artificial flowers and feathers.

Wigs and works in hair.

Boots and shoes.

Children's clothes.

Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

Native costumes of different countries.

Class 39.—*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, alumìnium), chased, filagreed, set with precious stones, &c.

Plated and imitation jewellery.

Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.

Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitations.

Class 40.—*Portable Weapons and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.*

Defensive armour: cuirasses and helmets.

Blunt weapons: maces, life-preservers.

Side-arms: foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes, hunting knives.

Missile weapons: bows, cross-bows, slings.

Fire-arms: guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.

Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms: powder-flasks, bullet-moulds, &c.

Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Percussion-caps, priming, cartridges.

Hunting and sporting equipments.

Class 41.—*Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.*

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, &c. Dressing-cases and travelling-cases. Various objects. Travelling-rugs, cushions, caps, travelling-costumes and boots, iron-shod sticks, grapnel-hooks, sun-shades, &c.

Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions; travelling photographic apparatus and instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipments and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, &c.

Tents and camp equipage: beds, hammocks, folding chairs, &c.

Class 42.—Toys.

Dolls and playthings: dolls and figures in wax.

Games for the amusement of children and adults.

Instructive games.

FIFTH GROUP.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Class 43.—Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.

Specimens of different kinds of forest trees.

Wood for cabinet-work, for firewood, and for building. Timber for ship-building; staves; cleft timber shingles.

Cork: bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, and resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw-work; wooden shoes, &c.

Class 44.—Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fishes; of cetacea, of mollusca, and crustacea.

Products of hunting and shoooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, undressed feathers, down, horn, teeth, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing train, oil, spermaceti, &c. Whalebone, ambergris, shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-of-pearl, sepia, purple, coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food, and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments, wax, resinous gums; India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

Traps and snares: fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait, and fishing apparatus.

Apparatus and instruments for gathering the products obtained without culture.

Class 45.—Agricultural Products not used for Food.

Textile materials: raw cotton, flax and hemp, scutched and unscutched; textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool, washed or unwashed; cocoons of the silkworm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oil, wax, resin.

Tobacco in leaves or manufactured. German tinder. Tanning and dyeing substances.

Preserved fodder and substances specially intended for feeding cattle.

Class 46.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

Acids, alkalis, salts of all kinds. Sea-salt and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry: wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived from them; essences and varnishes; various coating substances; blacking. Objects made of India-rubber and gutta-percha; dyes and colours.

Mineral waters and natural and artificial aërated waters. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Medicines, simple and made up.

Class 47.—Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.

Specimens of threads and fabrics, bleached or dyed. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing.

Specimens of printed or dyed linen, of printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Specimens of printed worsted or woollen fabrics, pure or mixed, combed or carded.

Specimens of printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.

Specimens of printed felt or cloth carpets. Oilcloth.

Class 48.—Leather and Skins.

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.

Raw hides, salted hides. Tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed leather. Varnished leather.

Morocco and sheepskin; skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs, dressed and dyed. Parchment.

Gut-work: strings for musical instruments, gold-beater's skin, sinews.

SIXTH GROUP.—MACHINERY—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 49.—Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.

Plans of culture, distribution, and management of crops. Apparatus and works for agricultural engineering, draining, irrigation, &c. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops.

Various agricultural machines worked by horse-power or by steam.

Carts and other rural means of transport.

Locomotives, engines, and horse-powers.

Manures, organic or mineral.

Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.

Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.

Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.

Apparatus used in the manufactory of tobacco.

Class 50.—Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.

Apparatus used in agricultural works; manufacture of artificial manures; of drain pipes; cheese factories, dairies; apparatus used in preparing flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk-worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, mechanical appliances for kneading and baking; apparatus used in making pastry and confectionery.

Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making sea biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee.

Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; manufacture and preservation of ice.

Class 51.—Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.

Laboratory utensils and apparatus.

Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles made of india-rubber and gutta-percha.

Processes and apparatus used in gas-works.

Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.

Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Processes used in tan-yards, and in leather-dressing.

Processes and apparatus used in glass-works and in china and earthenware manufactories.

Class 52.—Machines and Apparatus in general.

Separate pieces of machinery: bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentrics, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring and catchwork, &c. Regulators and governors.

Lubricators.

Machines for counting and registering: Dynamometers, steam gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c.; norias (chain pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, &c.

Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, hydraulic lifts, centrifugal, steam, and other pumps.

Accumulators and hydraulic presses.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto.

Apparatus for condensing steam.

Machines set in motion by the evaporation of either chloroform, ammonia, or by a combination of gases.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, and compressed air.

Electro-magnetic machines. Windmills and panemones. Air-balloons.

Class 53.—Machine Tools.

Travelling circular saw benches, self-acting, for breaking down heavy timber. Machines for boring timber used in fencing.

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Machines for making casks.

Machines for cutting cork. Lathes, boring and planing machines. Slotting, drilling and shaping machines. Screw-cutting engines and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.

Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c. Special tools and engines used in various trades.

Class 54.—Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.

Hand-spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing, dressing. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufacture: Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire-ropes, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick-matches, &c.

Class 55.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.*

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving: warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the jacquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms.

Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh-weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.

High warp looms and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving. Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, calendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

Class 56.—*Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for Making-up Clothing.*

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Implements for cutting out materials and leather for making garments and shoes.

Machines for making, nailing, and screwing boots and shoes.

Machines for the application of india-rubber.

Class 57.—*Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.*

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, vertical and circular saw-frames, shingle-cutters, &c.

Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet-making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.

Machines for making bricks and tiles; machines for making artificial stones.

Machines for sawing and polishing hard stones, marbles, &c.

Class 58.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing and Printing.*

Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper, of wood, straw, alpha, &c.

Processes and products of the bleaching of wood fibre.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing, and ruling paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for printing paper-hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, &c.

Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chalcography, panicomography, chromo-lithography, &c. Machines for setting up and sorting types. Printing of blank notes, postage stamps, &c.

Class 59.—*Machines, Instruments and Processes used in various Works.*

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pens, pins, envelopes; packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules; for affixing lead seals to merchandise; for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of, making clocks, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

Machines for binding books. Writing machines.

Class 60.—*Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.*

Separate parts of wheels and carriages: wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, iron-work, &c. Springs and various methods of hanging carriages.

Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwrights' Work: Waggons, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages; public, State, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

Class 61.—*Harness and Saddlery.*

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses; pack-saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; stirrups, spurs whips.

Class 62.—*Railway Apparatus.*

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks.

Permanent-way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish-plates, turn-tables; buffers, feeding cranes, and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.

Permanent-way for tramways.

Rolling stock: waggons for passengers, for carrying earth, goods, cattle; locomotives, tenders.

Self-moving carriages; locomotives, for roads.

Special tools and machines for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Appartus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, and engine-houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

Class 63.—*Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.*

Appliances for telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph, post, wires, stretchers, &c.

Batteries and apparatus for sending and receiving messages.

Bells and electric signals.

Telegraphs for military purposes. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning-conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages.

Special apparatus for pneumatic telegraphy.

Class 64.—*Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.*

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone, and concrete; asphalt; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard and felt for roofing.

Apparatus and products of processes used in the preservation of wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthworks, excavators. Apparatus used in building yards. Tools and processes used by stone dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, tilers, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmiths' work; locks, padlocks, railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations; pile-drivers and pile-work, screw piles, pumps, pneumatic apparatus, dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers; machines used in reducing stones, quartz, or other hard substances.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and of gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.

Models, plans, and drawings of public works; bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges, dams, weirs, &c.

Lighthouses. Public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; workmen's towns, industrial dwellings, &c.

Class 65.—*Navigation and Life-saving.*

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.

Drawings and models of vessels of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy.

Boats and barges.

Materials for the rigging of ships.

Flags and signals. Apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea: Buoys, becons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, and life-saving exhibited in action; floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving belts, cork jackets, nautilus life-belts, &c. Submarine boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life boats, &c.

Apparatus of all kinds used for saving life from fires and other accidents.

Pleasure boats, yachts, &c.

Class 66.—*Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.*

Military engineering and fortifications.

Artillery, gun-carriages, and weapons and projectiles of every kind.

Military equipment, clothing, and encampments.

Military transport service.

Military topography and geography.

SEVENTH GROUP.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

Class 67.—*Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.*

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.

Grain without husk, and groats.

Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c., gluten.

Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula, compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.

Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

Class 68.—*Bread and Pastry.*

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast, fancy bread and bread in shapes, compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, &c. (*See* Biscuits).

Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

Class 69.—*Fatty Substances used as Food.—Milk and Eggs.*

Fatty substances and oils good for food.

Fresh and preserved milk; fresh and salt butter; cheese.

Eggs of all kinds.

Class 70.—*Meat and Fish.*

Salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.

Poultry and game.

Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c.; fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters, potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

Class 71.—*Vegetables and Fruits.*

Tubers: potatoes, &c.

Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, &c.

Green vegetables for cooking: cabbages, &c.

Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c.

Vegetables used for flavouring: onions, garlic, &c.

Salads, cucumbers, gourds: pumpkins, melons, &c.

Vegetables preserved by various processes.

Fresh fruit; dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, &c.

Fruits preserved without sugar.

Class 72.—*Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.*

Spices, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c.

Table salt.

Vinegar.

Compound condiments and stimulants: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages, chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes: grape sugar, sugar of milk.

Confectionery: sugar plums, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c., preserves and jellies.

Dried and preserved fruits: cedrates, lemons, oranges, pineapples.

Fruits preserved in brandy.

Syrups and liqueurs.

Class 73.—*Fermented Drinks.*

Vin ordinaire, red and white.

Sweet wines and still wines.

Sparkling wines.

Ale, porter, cider, perry and other beverages made from cereals.

Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.

Brandies and alcohols.

Spirits: whisky, gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

EIGHTH GROUP.—AGRICULTURE.

Class 74.—*Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.*

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries.

Examples of stables, cattle-sheds, sheep-folds, pig-sties, and of premises for rearing and fattening such animals.

Utensils used in stables, cattle-sheds, kennels, &c.

Apparatus for preparing the food of animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and binding and mowing machines, hay-making machines, threshing, finishing, and dressing machines, &c.

Specimens of agricultural works: distilleries, sugar-mills, sugar-refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.

Presses for wine, cider, oil.

NINTH GROUP.—HORTICULTURE.

Class 75.—*Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.*

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools.

Apparatus for watering and keeping turf in order, &c.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Room and window conservatories.

Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other means for ornamenting gardens.

Class 76.—*Flowers and Ornamental Plants.*

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

Class 77.—*Vegetables.*

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

Class 78.—*Fruit and Fruit Trees.*

Species of plants and specimens of products exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

Class 79.—*Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.*

Species of plants and specimens of products illustrating the processes followed in each country for planting forests.

Class 80.—*Plants for Conservatories.*

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or to utility.

TENTH GROUP.—MINING INDUSTRIES—MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

Class 81.—*Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.*

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.

Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Machines and apparatus used for extracting ore, and for lowering and hoisting miners.

Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery.

Safety cages and hooks; signals and other appliances for lessening the danger in mines.

Machines for draining; pumps.

Ventilating apparatus; ventilators.

Safety lamps; lamps for electric light.

Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel.

Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.

Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces. Smoke-consuming apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal works.

Special apparatus used in forges and foundries, electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

Drawings of different classes of machinery used in mining.

Class 82.—*Mining and Metallurgy.*

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, ores. Ornamental stones. Hard stones Refractory substances. Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Raw sulphur. Rock salt; salt from salt springs.

Mineral fuel, various kinds of coal, coal dust, and compressed coal. Asphalt and rock asphalt. Bitumen. Mineral tar. Petroleum, &c.

Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast-steel, copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper, steel, nickel, &c., by the galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals: rough-castings, bells, wrought-iron, iron for special purposes, sheet-iron and tin-plates, iron-plates for casing ships and constructions, &c.

Sheet-iron coated with zinc or lead; copper, lead, and zinc sheets, &c.

Manufactured metals: blacksmiths' work, wheels and tires, unwelded pipes, chains, &c.

Wire-drawing. Needles, pins, wire-ropes, wire-work, and wire-gauze, perforated sheet-iron.

Hardware, edge-tools, ironmongery, copper, sheet-iron, tinware, &c.

Other metal manufactures.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE ALPHA GOLD MINE IN SOUTH-EAST WYNAD.

Dated Devalah, the 18th February 1879.

From—R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—J. H. Garstin, Esq., Acting Secretary to Govt. of Madras, Revenue Dept.

Referring to the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, wherein I am instructed by the Government to ascertain how it is that, notwithstanding the presence of considerable quantities of gold in the reefs at the Alpha Mine and to the extent reported by me, the operations have not proved successful, and especially whether this want of success has arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix at this particular spot, or from the cost of labor or fuel or from other reasons within or beyond the control of the mine proprietors, I now do myself the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

PRELIMINARY.

Immediately on receipt of the instructions above referred to, and as directed by the Government, I communicated with the Directors of the Alpha Company and sought permission to make a careful examination of the mine, and at the same time I asked a number of questions respecting the operations of the Company.

Subsequently I wrote to the Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras requesting them to furnish such information respecting the work done in the past as they could supply.

The Directors very promptly furnished papers relating to the expenditure of moneys, the quantities of quartz raised and the results, and they replied to some of the questions asked by me; and I would wish to record my appreciation of the assistance afforded by them, by Messrs. Parry and Company and by Mr. G. E. Withers who at one time had the management of the works under what is known as "The Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company," a Company which held and worked the Alpha Mine on tribute for a brief period.

Though necessarily from the nature of the duties which I have had to discharge since I came to this district, I was well acquainted with the mine and the machinery of the Alpha Company, I have since the receipt of instructions made a further careful examination of the land held by them, the reefs, and the works erected for the purpose of reducing the auriferous quartz.

THE AREA GRANTED TO THE ALPHA COMPANY.

I have not been able to obtain a plan or a sufficient description of the boundaries of the area granted to the Alpha Company. The extent is said to be fifteen acres, but on the map of the Ouchterlony Valley and three Amshoms of South-East Wynad the area marked "Alpha Company" exceeds one hundred acres.

The lines of demarcation as pointed out to me on the ground seem to embrace a larger area than fifteen acres.

The boundaries are thus described in the prospectus of the Company:—A block of fifteen acres bounded on the west and south by two large streams, and on the east and north by four demarcation stones.

As my report deals principally with only so much of the main reef as is known to be within the area granted to the Company, the question of boundaries need not be further referred to.

THE QUARTZ VEINS.

The principal quartz vein intersecting the land is that known as the "Skull Reef." It appears at the surface at various points between "Wright's Level" and the northern boundary of the Company's area, and is traceable further northward for a great distance. Wright's Level is on the eastern slope of the

range that forms the western rim of the basin drained by the Carcoor Poya, and is distant thirty chains from the Alpha mill.

The country is intersected by streams trending to the Carcoor Poya, and there are low and high hills, some very steep, but nearly all with smooth contours.

At Wright's Level the vein is from four to five feet in thickness near the surface, and seven feet six inches at a depth of thirty feet. Its strike for a distance of more than one chain is nearly north and south, and the dip is east at an angle of 30° to 40°.

The quartz in some parts of the vein is laminated, the laminæ being from two to four inches and more in thickness, and they are nearly parallel to the line of strike. These are crossed by other lines transverse to the dip and strike, and there are in places thin veins of talcose clay cutting the reef transversely. There is also solid iron-free nearly white quartz. Near the surface the stone, when broken out, is seen to be highly ferruginous and is colored yellow, bright red, and bluish purple. Much of the quartz is cavernous, honey-combed, or mice-eaten, and the associated minerals near the upper part of the vein are limonite and other oxyds of iron due to the decomposition of iron pyrites which are found in considerable quantities in the deeper levels. Sulphur is also seen occasionally in cavities. I have not seen any sulphide of antimony or any of the ores of lead.

Northward, twelve chains from Wright's Level, an adit made by native miners has been re-opened by me, and the thickness of the reef at this point is four feet; the strike is nearly north and south, and the dip is nearly due east at an angle at the outcrop of 45° and at a depth of twenty-four feet 60° nearly.

A section taken from the middle of this reef shows massive white nearly iron-free quartz. It is ferruginous and cavernous near the hanging wall and foot-wall.

At the large excavation from which the reef derives its name about twenty-two chains north of Wright's Level, the vein is thick: at the face it is not less than fourteen feet from the hanging wall to what appears to be a "horse," the extent of which has not been ascertained. The total thickness of the reef at this point is not known. The general character of the stone is similar to that at Wright's Level, but there is much more sulphur. It is not difficult to find rather large quantities of clean sulphur in the cavities. Here also there is an absence of those minerals that are most detrimental to amalgamation. The strike of the reef is N. 20° W. and the dip N. 70° E. at an angle of 18° to 30°, but the dip nowhere is uniform.

About four chains and fifty-six links north-westerly from the excavation the reef is again seen on the bandy-road where it intersects a low hill. Here the dip is N. 80° E. at an angle of 40°, and the thickness as well as can be observed is six feet. On the north-western side of the hill the outcrop is again found, and it is seen also on the further side of a stream which runs at the foot of the hill. On a bandy-road south-easterly of the Skull Reef there are thin ferruginous veins containing numerous cubes of iron-pyrites decomposing into limonite which are said to be highly auriferous. The "casing" of the reef throughout is generally a talcose schist.

There is another reef within the boundaries pointed out to me, west of Wright's Level and one near the Alpha Bungalow. Neither of these has been opened by the Company.

THE MINES.

Now that the thick and high grass is burnt on many of the ridges it is comparatively easy to follow the outcrops of the reefs and to discover old native workings. Since this report was commenced, I have examined very extensive native workings south and west of Wright's Level quite on the edge of the ghât. The ridge southward of the Alpha workings has been sluiced on both sides, and a channel has been cut in the valley about five feet in width and eight feet in depth for a length of more than three hundred yards. There are also numerous subsidiary small channels and deep and large excavations. On following the main channel downwards (it commences at the outcrop of the reef at Wright's Level) in a direction 8° south of west a strong vein of quartz is found nearly

three hundred and fifty yards from the Alpha workings. One shaft has been sunk here, but the reef has not been excavated. It appears to have a strike of N. 30° W., and is probably a continuation of that which crops out in the jungle on the further side of a stream trending towards the ghât. The existence of these native workings and the reef referred to is, I am informed, unknown to the proprietors of the Alpha Mine. Surrounding the recent excavation at Wright's Level there are other native workings evidently very ancient. There are several shallow pits and small excavations; and heaps of broken quartz are to be seen all along the strike of the reef. At one place, between Wright's Level and the Skull, there is a shallow pit communicating with an aperture like a chimney in in which it is probable the quartz was roasted.

Near the Skull and for some distance northwards the workings are numerous, and at the Skull itself there is an excavation, the full extent of which cannot be ascertained as the roof has fallen: as far as it can be examined it shows a width at the entrance of twenty-nine links, a breadth at the broadest part of fifty-three links; and it measures seventy-five links to the mouth of a drive which cannot be followed until some expenditure is incurred in clearing it and securing it. The height of the excavation from flow to roof is twenty-five links. There are vertical shafts communicating with this excavation which no doubt were sunk long before the adit was commenced. The amount of work done on the reef is conclusive proof that the native miners found gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate them. They appear to have dug into the soft casing and taken stone from the footwall, but they did not confine their operations to this part of the reef. They followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so.

According to the information I have been able to obtain, it appears that the Alpha Company commenced their mining operations by quarrying stone in the old native workings at the Skull, where they took out about one hundred tons of quartz. Subsequently they quarried stone near Wright's Level, and then the adit named Wright's Level was driven for a length of about twenty feet.

At a point a little more than ninety feet eastward of Wright's Level and twenty-five feet below it an adit forty-two feet in length, five feet in width, and six feet in height was driven to cut the reef, and the reef is now seen in the "face" where a hole has been sunk in quartz to the depth of five feet. The Company or the Tributers also put down a shaft east of but quite near Wright's Level. It was sunk to the depth of forty feet where the reef was struck, and it is said good stone was got from the bottom. Further northward, but still within a few yards of Wright's Level, a shaft was sunk to the depth of sixteen feet and an adit was driven, cutting the shaft about five feet from the bottom. This is known as "Harris' Tunnel." On the slope of the range towards the ghât, and about three hundred and thirty feet east of "Harris' Tunnel", another adit was driven evidently for the purpose of cutting the reef. It has been continued for a distance of over fifty feet. It is not timbered, and near the mouth there is a fall of earth. It has intersected a small vein of quartz. It is nearly on the same level as the other adit below Wright's Level. A shallow pit was sunk south of the large excavation at Wright's Level with, I am informed, good results.

Another shaft now filled in and completely covered with broken quartz was sunk on the dip a few feet south of Wright's Level. It was fourteen feet in depth and a drive was put away for a distance of fourteen feet. It is stated that rich stone was got in the shaft and drive. Subsequently rich stone was broken out, it is said, at the north-western corner of the excavation.

The excavation at Wright's Level, as it appears at present, is eighty feet in length, twenty-two feet in breadth, and from ten to fifteen feet in depth.

Near the excavation at the Skull and about fourteen feet below it some native workings were re-opened by those who had the management of the mines. What is known as "Binny's Level" is situated a little distance northward of the Skull. The reef was cut here about twenty feet from the entrance. Still further northward is "Ryan's Level," which is about twenty-five yards from the battery. A commencement only was made with this work. Indeed it may be described as a hole from which broken quartz—the results of native labor—was carried away to the battery. An adit known as "Withers' Level" not far from the works was driven about fifty feet and then abandoned. It did not cut the reef. It was undertaken prior to the formation of the Alpha Company.

It would seem then that quartz in some quantities was taken and crushed by the Alpha Company and Tributers from the Skull, from the excavation at Wright's Level, and from shallow pits and short adits near Wright's Level, and that seven adits were driven at various points and two shafts sunk which, even where the reef was struck, were, for reasons probably known to the Managers, discontinued. These works, the seven adits and the two shafts were unproductive, and it would be difficult to discover why they were undertaken at all. Having regard to the position of the battery nothing was to be gained by making adits east of Wright's Level.

It is probable that the Company expended some moneys in other similar works not known to me. I have, however, made every effort to ascertain the facts.

YIELD OF GOLD FROM QUARTZ.

It will be apparent from the statements already made that little has been done to develope the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area or to determine its value. The apparently purposeless scratchings on the surface and the useless expenditure of moneys in driving short adits and sinking shallow pits have not even had the result of proving the character of the reef except at one or two points. It is however evident, from the character and extent of the native workings and from experiments made in the laboratory, that the stone in some places is highly auriferous.

The yields obtained by myself have been as follows:—

WRIGHT'S LEVEL.	oz.	dwts.	grs.	
1. No gold visible in the stone at the rate of .	0	11	6·0	per ton of 2,240 lbs.
2. No gold visible in the stone . . .	2	16	1·6	„ „ „
3. A little gold to be seen . . .	56	13	19·5	„ „ „
4. Gold visible in the stone . . .	204	11	16·7	„ „ „

Large blocks of quartz were broken out at the spot where the stone giving these results was obtained; and in several of these gold was visible. In one or two instances loose gold was found in cavities; and indeed some of the quartz was so rich that if portions of it had been tested the yields would have occasioned excitement amongst persons not acquainted with quartz mining, and unheedful of the cautions and statements which would necessarily have accompanied the report of any such yields. According to the judgment of those well able to form an opinion some of the quartz from the reef near Wright's Level would have yielded at the rate of 1,000 oz. or more per ton. The value of the reef however cannot be measured by such results. Where this quartz was obtained the vein is about four feet in thickness; and the heaviest gold is found mostly in the upper part of the vein, as it is now exposed, and near the footwall, throughout a thickness of two feet only. It is to be followed downwards across the line of dip for a distance of sixty feet, where there is good stone showing gold near the footwall. Quartz with pyrites obtained from the adit below Wright's Level, and not on this run of gold, gave at the rate of only 3 dwts. 23·04 grs. per ton.

At the face of the large excavation at the Skull a vertical section of the reef was taken, and the results for the several parts were as follows:—

	Rate per Ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
1. One foot in thickness (hanging wall) . . .	0	0	16·19
2. Three feet in thickness	0	0	9·92
3. Four feet in thickness	0	1	2·20
4. Five feet in thickness	0	2	2·21
5. Six inches in thickness	0	0	4·25

Northward of the excavation and within a few yards of it the run of gold is found, and quartz from that portion yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.

Mr. W. King, B.A., the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, estimated from preliminary crushings made by him that the yield per

ton of the reefs in this district would be 7 dwts., and he refers to the results obtained by the Tributers who worked at Wright's Level, *viz.*, 11 dwts. and 17 dwts. per ton.

In the table attached to Mr. King's report in the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* (No. 3—1878, Vol. XI) it is stated that 769½ tons crushed by the Alpha Company gave an average yield of 2 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. One large parcel included in this return yielded only 1 dwt. 17 grs. per ton, but another parcel—6½ tons—treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works, yielded 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton.

In a report, dated 2nd April 1875, Mr. King writes as follows:—

"Among the lodes detailed above [referring to a table] the Skull Reef about to be mined by the Alpha Company was tried most carefully by seven parcels of quartz obtained from one cross-cut through the reef where it is 15 feet wide. There was no gold visible in the sample which gave the proportion of 25·92 dwts. to the ton. This rich proportion of gold is from a band of laminated quartz about 2 feet thick, within a couple of feet of the foot-wall or underside of the reef. The average proportion from this two-feet band would be 22·68 dwts., or taking the 10th, 12th, and 13th feet of the 15-feet cross-cut, from each of which I have samples, we get a proportion of 16 dwts. for what appears to be the richest part of this reef. The work was done by hand and dry crushing."

In a pamphlet entitled "Gold Prospecting in the Wynad" a table is given, which purports to be an extract from a report made by Mr. King. The experiments were made on quartz taken from the Skull Reef, and they are as follows:—

"APPEARANCE, COLOR, &c.	Results.	Depth in cross-cut from back of reef.
Compact, coarse texture, laminated, white color	2 dwts. to ton.	1st foot.
Still white in color but stained with ferruginous matter	2·5 dwts. to ton.	3rd foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron	None.	5th foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron, good color in dish-host in amalgamation	...	7th foot.
Still white but ferruginous matter	5·18 dwts. to ton.	10th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, ferruginous, cellular with white iron pyrites: gold visible	19·44 dwts. to ton.	12th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, washed and amalgamated in my presence by Mr. Withers; gold not visible	25·92 dwts. to ton.	13th foot."

In a printed report made by Mr. R. Lindon to the Directors of the Alpha Company there are results of trials as follows:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked specimens	25	13	0
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked pieces without gold visible	11	13	0
Quartz from Skull working	0	6	16

It would be altogether injudicious to attempt to give an average from the above results; but they are sufficient to prove that the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area is in some parts highly auriferous, and, having regard also to the large extent of native workings, that its character is such as to justify a Mining Company in opening it thoroughly with a view to the erection of works for treating the quartz.

THE MACHINERY AND WORKS.

The machinery consists of a battery of fifteen stamps, in three groups of five and a fourteen horse-power steam-engine having a tubular boiler and a fire-box constructed to burn coal. It was intended that this engine should drive also a pulverizer and a circular saw, both of which can be connected with the engine and are under the same roof as that which covers the stamps and the engine. The stamps, including the shanks and discs, are said to weigh about 3½ cwt. each, but they appear to be very much heavier. Motion is given to the stamps by cams attached to a shaft. The coffers in which the stampers work have in front of them only (and not at the back) perforated iron plates with 125 holes to the square inch. There are three copper plates, four feet six inches in width—one is seventeen inches in length, one three feet eleven inches, and the lowest twenty inches. These are divided by ripples. The angle of inclination

of the plates is from 3° to 3¼°, but they are not even. They bulge a little in some places. The tables are from ten feet eight inches to twenty-six feet in length, each group of stamps having tables of different lengths; each table is in three partitions, seventeen inches in width; the angle of inclination of the tables is 6°. The blankets were nine feet in length, and only nine feet in length of the tables were covered with blankets. The tailings ran through launders to catchpits.

A small furnace for roasting the tailings, a retorting furnace and kilns for roasting the quartz previous to crushing, complete the list of appliances at the mill.

The information I have received furnishes a melancholy history of the various attempts to work the machinery. When it was erected it is said, it worked very well, that is to say, the machinery moved smoothly, but it never crushed any such quantities of stone as ought to have been crushed. One day about eight tons of stone were crushed; but the Alpha Company crushed, at the best of times, only seven tons in twenty-four hours, and even this rate would not be maintained. It was found impossible to move the stamps, the pulverizer and the circular saw at the same time. The engine, it is stated, was worked at a pressure of 60 lbs., but it was never possible to keep up steam. It usually took three hours to get up steam. No firewood was stored. It was cut green, and even old wood that was gathered was often quite wet.

The present condition of the battery and tables is, of course, worse than it was when they were erected. The weather and use have injured them; and one of the Managers in order to re-arrange the tables of the middle battery, according to his ideas, cut away one of the main bed-logs, and since that was done the vibration has been so great, with the machinery in motion, as to shake the tables to pieces. The wood of the tables is shrunken and warped; there are numerous apertures through which water, quicksilver, and amalgam could escape; and I am told that 35 lbs. of quicksilver were found under one table. The fall from the coffers is not on to the plates; there is a space of over an inch between the plates and the edge of the coffers, and even now the course which the water and tailings took as they escaped through this aperture is plainly to be seen under the tables. The fastenings, too, are bad; the nuts and washers below the coffers do not cover the holes in the plates for the bolts, and the mercury and amalgam fell through the spaces thus exposed. Some of the arms of the drum for the belt connecting the engine with the pulverizer are broken, owing, it is supposed, to their having been screwed up too tightly.

The pulverizer is said to have reduced the tailings to a fine powder, but the quicksilver "floured" owing to the iron pyrites not being properly roasted.

About 10 cwt. of "tailings" could be ground by this machine in a day. Owing to the condition of the machinery I would not deem it prudent to put the pulverizer in motion. It is to be noted that the taps through which the quicksilver or amalgam flows from the pulverizer are made of brass. They are now nearly entirely eaten away.

THE TREATMENT OF THE QUARTZ AND THE RESULTS.

From information furnished by the Directors it appears that mining operations were commenced by the Alpha Company in February 1875, and ceased in March 1876, and that the total quantity of quartz treated from first to last was 779½ tons. The time occupied in crushing and treating this quantity was seven months, including stoppages. The gold obtained weighed 91 oz. 12 dwts. 23 grs., being at the rate of 2 dwts. 8·43 grs. nearly per ton. This is inclusive of six tons and a-half which were treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works for the Alpha Company, and which, as already stated, yielded at the rate of 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. The average cost of raising quartz was Rs. 2 per ton; the average cost of conveying the stone to the mill was Rs. 1-8-0 per ton, and the average cost of crushing Rs. 1-13-0 per ton. The total cost of raising and crushing quartz is stated to have been Rs. 2,971-6-0.

To these must be added the following items as given in the statements furnished by the Directors:—Firewood (estimated) Rs. 50 (per week); timbering in the mine, Rs. 150; blasting-powder, Rs. 700; and quicksilver (quantity used not known), Rs. 3,000. The cost of supervision is set down at Rs. 2,384

for seven months only. The machinery is stated to have cost Rs. 25,000, and the erecting of it about Rs. 1,800. The construction of roads cost Rs. 795-7-7.

The aggregate of these sums, including interest on the capital invested, shows that the quartz, for raising, treating, supervision, stores, &c., must have cost more than Rs. 15 per ton or, to put the matter in another way, that the gold was obtained at an expense of Rs. 127 per ounce.

The balance sheet of the Alpha Company, prepared by the Secretaries and Treasurers (copy hereto marked A*) shows that the sums expended in preliminary expenses were Rs. 8,708-4-5, and in supervision, management, &c., Rs. 14,675-11-9; and the only point in the statement that is really important is the relatively small sum expended in actual mining operations, which under the head of "Mining, Felling, and Storage" is set down as Rs. 11,327-0-10. The value of the gold got, the result of these operations, is stated at Rs. 3,037-6-3.

The stone treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works, six tons and a-half, was got from the reef at Wright's Level, and it cost for sinking the shaft and raising Rs. 70-10-0; for breaking Rs. 3-10-0; for conveyance to the works Rs. 21; and for crushing Rs. 65—total Rs. 160-4-0.

The gold got sold for Rs. 297-6-3. The stone treated by the Alpha Company at their works was not roasted before being sent to the mill; but the "tailings" collected in the settling pits were roasted in a furnace and ground in the pulverizer. I have not been informed as to the results of the treatment of the tailings.

The stone crushed for the Alpha Company at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works was roasted before being crushed.

"The Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" took possession of the Alpha Works on the 1st June 1877 under an agreement with the Alpha Company. They commenced mining operations on the 17th August 1877, and continued to mine with some interruptions until the end of February 1878. The pecuniary results of this adventure are shown in the balance sheet hereto marked B.* The value of the gold got, including specimens, is stated at Rs. 8,132-10-8.

Copies of the reports furnished by the Manager, as well as several papers relating to this Company's proceedings, have been placed in my hands for perusal by one of the proprietors, and I gather the following facts from them:—

QUARTZ CRUSHED AND TREATED.

	Tons.	Average yield per Ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
Wright's Level	41⅔			
Skull Reef	63			
	104⅔	0	2	18·5
Skull Reef	12	0	2	5
Wright's Level	50	0	11	19
Do.	50	0	16	12·5
Do.	104	0	14	21·34
Do.	2	0	8	0

The average yield per ton from these parcels was 10 dwts. 12 grs. nearly. Pieces of quartz containing gold were sold for Rs. 1,251-4-0. The "specimens" containing gold got from the parcel of 104 tons are said to have been sold for Rs. 920, and it may be assumed therefore that the stone was very rich.

There is not much information to be obtained as to the mode of treatment pursued by the Alpha Company, but it is stated that the stamper-boxes were charged with quicksilver, not largely, and that they relied mainly on their copperplates and ripples for saving the gold. They used sodium amalgam very freely.

The Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company has furnished many details respecting the mode of treating the quartz when the results of the operations were apparently to some extent satisfactory to the shareholders.

Kilns were built, and the stone before being sent to the mill was roasted. Wood was placed in the kilns and the stone piled thereon and the roasting was continued for forty-eight hours.

He informs me that a small quantity of quicksilver was put in the coffers two or three times a day according to the estimated richness of the stone. On

* Not published.

the copperplates 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam was used with the quicksilver, and in the pulverizer as much as 3 per cent. Still the quicksilver "floured."

Blankets of the ordinary kind were used, and the length covered by the blankets was nine feet. They were washed every half hour. It seems that all the tables were for this length covered with blankets and the water was allowed to spread itself over the whole.

Water was conveyed to the mill through troughs which discharged into a tank, and an iron pipe, fed from the tank, was fixed in front of the battery. To this were attached smaller pipes provided with taps, two to each battery, and when the supply was sufficient the water must have entered the coffers with great force. The flow, however, was not even, the smaller pipes were often choked with grass, and owing to the troughs or boxes being badly made and improperly placed the water escaped and sometimes there was not sufficient for the tables.

The stone was broken by hand before being sent to the mill, at a cost of nine annas per ton.

The feeding was very irregular. It happened not seldom that so much quartz was put into a coffer as to stop the action of the stamper, and at other times the coffer was not fed and the disc struck upon and injured the cam.

Oil from the machinery often dropped on the plates and it found its way also into the coffers.

Tailings escaped from the catchpits.

The stone treated, as already mentioned, must have been rich. In one "cleaning up" of a stamp-box coarse pieces of gold were found weighing from 6 grs. to 3 dwts., and of these about thirty were obtained; one piece weighed about 7½ dwts.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The first important step taken by the Alpha Company was to erect machinery, and subsequently they made attempts under the advice of various Managers to open their main reef. As stated in another part of this report they first quarried stone at the native workings on the northern extension of the reef, and subsequently at the southern portion of it, but no successful effort was made to mine systematically. There was consequently unnecessary cost incurred in getting stone, and great cost in conveying it to the mill.

There was no stone-breaking machine at the mill; the stone was broken by hand. There was no self-feeding apparatus: the feeding was irregular; and the platform on which the quartz was delivered was not partitioned off from the stampers and engine. The dust rose sometimes in clouds and fell on the bearers, injuring them and rendering necessary a large supply of oil, &c., for lubricating the various parts of the machinery; some of which often dropped on the plates, thus making effective amalgamation impossible, even if there had not been other detrimental influences in operation.

A great error was committed by the Tribute Company in roasting the quartz in kilns before sending it to the mill. Nearly all the quartz in the reef is more or less pyritous, and the percentage of iron pyrites in several sections probably varies from 0·1 or less to 5 per cent., and when this is placed in a kiln in the manner described elsewhere in this report it is impossible to oxydise the sulphur. The fusible lower sulphides coat the gold and prevent its amalgamation with mercury. The roasted stone I have seen in Devalah is often a slag, and any gold in it must be "glazed."

Sodium amalgam appears to have been used in excessive quantities. This amalgam has all the valuable properties ascribed to it by the patentee, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S.; but the utmost care and caution are necessary in using it in the extraction of gold and silver. A very minute quantity of sodium amalgam added to quicksilver has the effect of rendering the metal more mobile and more "eager" for gold, and therefore it is the more likely to escape from the mill and carry the fine gold with it unless the ripples are properly arranged and other precautions taken.

It was a mistake to put quicksilver in the coffers. The undecomposed pyrites, reduced to powder, would accumulate in the coffers and cause the "sickening" and "flouring" of the mercury. The metal breaking up into minute globules or adhering to the powdered pyrites would be carried away.

If no quicksilver had been put in the coffers the copperplates might have been dispensed with.

The inclination of the tables was excessive. Instead of 1 in 10 they should have been not more than 1 in 14 or 1 in 16.

The water from the battery (often insufficient) was allowed to spread itself over the whole extent of the tables, whereas, as there was not sufficient water, but under any circumstances, it should have been so regulated as to carry the tailings evenly over the blankets. And the length of the blanketing, nine feet, was not enough. I have been informed that iron pyrites from the Alpha Mill was taken out of the bed of the stream quite 200 yards away, and that it was found to yield 1 oz. to the ton.

Buddles were not used for concentrating the tailings, and a large proportion of the stuff sent to the furnace must have consisted of quartz.

The furnace which was built by the Tributers is unsuitable for treating pyrites.

The steam-engine was never equal to the duty required of it. One of forty horse-power would be needed to drive the stampers and keep in motion the pulverizer, fully charged, and the saw. The Alpha Company and the Tributers are said to have crushed 1,102 tons of quartz in fifteen months: if the machinery had been effective, and if the works had been skilfully managed, at least 11,000 tons should have been reduced in fifteen months.

During the whole period that the works were in operation, when only an average of 2·8 tons were crushed per diem, the expenses of management, dead-work, &c., were running on as well as interest on the capital invested, and it is not a matter for wonder that doing only one-tenth of the work that ought to have been done the two adventures were not remunerative.

The greatest credit it appears to me is due, however, to the projectors for their spirit and enterprize. They failed because they did not first of all commence to mine, and because they had not appliances for saving gold.

HOW THE OPERATIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

A run of gold in the main reef is found at Wright's Level, and this has been followed for a distance of sixty feet. I would advise that in the first instance this run should be followed still further on the underlie—say—if the good stone continues—for 100 feet or 150 feet; that the shaft should be well and safely timbered, and that skids should be put in so that the quartz might be brought to grass with facility. It may be assumed, judging from the stone already taken out, that the quartz from this shaft would yield a fair proportion of gold.

This preliminary work, but productive, would indicate the best site for a main adit, and that will be found at a point on the slope of the ghât eastward of Wright's Level.

This main adit running west should be driven at a low level so as to intersect the reef at a considerable depth below the outcrop on the ridge.

From this adit and other cross-cuts the reef could be mined economically. It could be stopped from different levels quite up to the surface. A site for the battery could be found near the mouth of the main adit. All these undertakings and all arrangements connected with them should be well considered, and the objects in view should be to open the mine on a good plan, and to raise a large quantity of stone which from careful assays should show such a yield per ton as would justify the erection of machinery.

I recommend that water-power be employed for driving the machinery, either an over-shot wheel or a turbine.

I regret to say that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws or regulations in force in India under which water may be diverted, but it would be no doubt practicable to arrange for the diversion of water from the stream near the Wynad Prospecting Company's works.

Perhaps reservoirs would have to be constructed for storing water.

The relative cost of using steam and water in this district cannot be fairly estimated by me, as I am ignorant at what cost fuel could be got if proper arrangements were made for procuring it in large quantities, but in mills elsewhere the proportions are—for water about 1·2, and for steam 2·1.

There is not much at the Alpha Mill that could be used in any new adventure. The stamps could be made available, and the coffers seem to be uninjured and might again be set up; but in my humble opinion it would be more economical to procure a new plant furnished with all the best appliances than to patch up the machinery at the Alpha.

All patent contrivances that have not been proved to be of value by a lengthened experience should be rejected, and only those adopted that are known to have yielded good results and now find a place in the best conducted mines.

As well as a battery there would be required:—

(*a*).—A stone-breaking machine. The smaller pieces of quartz would be separated from the larger and sent direct to the stamps and the latter to the stone-breaking machine.

(*b*).—A self-feeding hopper.

(*c*).—A buddle for concentrating the "tailings" which are saved in the settling boxes.

(*d*).—An inclined reverberatory furnace for roasting the "tailings." This would consist of a fire-box, hearth, &c., and should be on the plan of some of those that have given the best results in Victoria.

The quartz should be crushed raw. Quicksilver should not be used in the coffers: and copper platforms are likely to cause a loss of amalgam, and I do not recommend that they should be employed. Ripples and blanket-strakes will do the work more effectually. The tables should be twenty feet or more in length, and about fourteen inches in breadth for each stamp-head; the fall should be about one in sixteen (if a good supply of water is maintained), and they should be covered with closely woven green baize.

Experience would of course lead to some modifications in the arrangements, but it would not be difficult to adjust the length and fall of the tables so as to meet any conditions that might arise.

SUMMARY.

I have endeavoured to indicate as briefly as possible the causes which prevented the Alpha Company from obtaining profitable results from their adventure. I am satisfied that their machinery and appliances are such as to make it impossible to save the gold even if the best scientific and technical knowledge was brought to bear on the operations. The one fact that oil and grease were allowed to fall on the copperplates and to get into the coffers is sufficient to show what the state of affairs was when the best results were obtained.

The main reef within the area held by the Alpha Company is nearly 2,000 feet in length; it is from 4 to 14 feet (at least) in thickness; in one part the quartz is of extraordinary richness; and other parts have yielded well.

Native miners have picked what must have been auriferous quartz all along the outcrop, and at the "Skull" their excavations are extensive. The position of the reef and the formation of the ground both offer facilities for economical mining.

It appears that the yields of gold have been for 779½ tons of quartz 2 dwts. 9 grs., and for 322·66 tons, 10 dwts. 12 grs., and the gold was got, as I have shown, under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

These results may be compared with some operations in Australia.

The compilation of mineral statistics was commenced in Victoria in 1860, and from 1860 to 1876 (inclusive) information has been obtained respecting the results of the treatment of 13,402,915 tons of quartz, and the returns show an average yield of 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton. The average yield of gold from 1,011,808 tons crushed in Victoria during the year 1876 was 10 dwts. 13·48 grs. per ton.

The Black Hill Company at Ballaarat crushed 283,550 tons, which yielded an average of 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton and the dividends paid amounted to £23,900. It is stated that the machinery cost £10,030, and that the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i. e.*, land on which to mine).

Other Companies have treated large quantities of quartz yielding averages per ton of 2 dwts. 13·4 grs.; 3 dwts. 6·01 grs.; 3 dwts. 7·89 grs.; and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs., and have paid dividends.

The prices paid by the Alpha Company and Tributers for labor, for timber, and for firewood are no criteria to guide me in estimating the costs of mining at Devalah. Under skilful management arrangements would be made for procuring all necessary supplies at the minimum cost, but in desultory operations the maximum cost as a matter of course has to be paid.

In reply to the questions in the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, I can safely say that the want of success of the Alpha Company has not arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix, and I cannot believe the cost of labor or fuel would be so great here as injuriously to affect mining pursuits.

In this report I have omitted all details that appeared to me not necessary to the full elucidation of the questions with which I was instructed to deal.

Note.—The late Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company states that the wages paid for native labor were from four to five annas per diem; the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; the cost of drilling in hard rock was four annas per foot, and in soft rock two annas per foot; and the cost of driving such adits as are seen here varied from six annas to Rs. 3 per foot.

The cost of carrying stone from the "Skull" to the battery was six annas per ton, and the cost of carting stone from Wright's Level to the battery was thirteen annas per ton.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 234-47 I, Simla, August 8, 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Letter No. 259 I. A., dated 22nd January 1879, from the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, and its enclosures; being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1877-78, and a resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The most prominent feature in the transactions of the year under review is the demand which is reported to have at last arisen for irrigation on the Orissa and Midnapore Canals.

2. On the Orissa Canals the area actually irrigated during the year was 119,042 acres, or four times the maximum area hitherto obtained. Of this, 98,495 acres were charged with water-rate, and five-year leases, terminating in November 1882, have since been executed for nearly the whole of this area. So great is the alteration in the ideas of the cultivators regarding irrigation, that the Revenue Superintendent states his conviction that "wherever irrigation may not be popular in Orissa now, it is not because of any want of appreciation of it, but because it cannot be profitably resorted to, owing to the absence of either distributaries, drainage, or protection from floods."

Orissa Canals.

3. The sudden increase in the irrigation from these canals will be apparent from the results of the past four years—

1874-75	22,457 acres.
1875-76	18,409 „
1876-77	30,381 „
1877-78	98,495 „

The figures for 1877-78 given above represent only the area assessed with water-rate; the area actually irrigated having been, as stated in the 2nd paragraph of this Resolution, 119,042 acres. There is still room for expansion also, as the area which the existing distributaries can irrigate is stated to be 182,950 acres, and in the sanctioned estimate distributaries were provided for 206,172 acres.

4. The increase during the year appears to have been altogether in rice cultivation.

5. The lengths of channels open in Orissa are now—

Total main canals	209⅜	miles.
Of this navigable	147⅜	„
Distributaries	642·4	„

and the area protected from floods is stated to be 377,180 acres.

6. The time seems to have arrived for the completion of the distributary system, which was only sanctioned in 1876 to the extent which had up to that period been carried out, in order that proof might be obtained from experience as to whether the means of irrigation would be more largely availed of than up to that time seemed likely. Approximate estimates for additional distributaries have been submitted to the Government of India, but as the cost involved is supplementary to the sanctioned estimate, and under existing rules the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the increased expenditure is necessary, the estimates were returned to the Government of Bengal for a revision of the last sanctioned estimate for the entire project. The revised estimates for this project are awaited by the Government of India, and should receive very early attention.

7. The revenue administration of the canals in Orissa seems to have been very satisfactory, and the Government of India endorses the commendation by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Mr. Wyllie, the Revenue Superintendent.

8. On the Midnapore Canals there was a deplorable falling-off in the area irrigated, which is not clearly accounted for in the reports. The areas for the past six years have been as follows:—

Midnapore Canals.

1872-73	13,406 acres.
1873-74	36,549 „
1874-75	72,318 „
1875-76	55,995 „
1876-77	32,681 „
1877-78	19,819 „

Showing a rapid decrease since 1874-75, and this in spite of large profits as stated by the revenue officer from the irrigated cultivation, and of the fact that the whole area irrigated during the year was subsequently leased for five years, and that an aggregate area of 56,000 acres was leased on the same terms in the following year

9. The falling-off in the irrigation from this canal was noticed in the 10th paragraph of the Government of India Resolution on the report of the previous year, and the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor was asked for. No. reply has as yet been received, nor has any allusion been made to it in the present report. The Government of India would be glad to receive a special report on the subject.

10. The length of the Midnapore Canal is 53 miles, navigable throughout. The distributary system, consisting of 255¼ miles of channel (to be eventually increased to 260 miles) is capable of supplying 148,600 acres, but it is stated in the Superintending Engineer's report that there was water during the year under review for only 90,000 acres, and from the observations in the Chief Engineer's report and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review, it appears that not more than 56,000 acres can be irrigated on the average; this is further borne out by the facts reported by the Government of Bengal in September 1875, that in 1873 there was only water sufficient for 30,000 to 40,000 acres, and in 1874, when 60,000 acres were under irrigation, the river was drained.

11. As the tide of opinion among the cultivating classes appears to have turned in favor of irrigation on this canal as well as in Orissa, the Government of India desires that the question of supplementing the supply of water in the river may be investigated. Storage reservoirs were from the first proposed in

connection with this canal, and the desirability of constructing them appears now to require consideration.

12. The unrealised balances in Midnapore are still very large, though reduced to one-half of the amount outstanding in the previous year; this point requires the attention of the Government of Bengal.

Soane Canals.

13. Turning to the Soane Canals, the irrigation from them appears to have developed very rapidly during the year under review, which was the second year of their history as an irrigation work, but the exact figures cannot be gathered from the reports.

14. In the Lieutenant-Governor's review the areas are thus given—

Khurreef	107,087 acres.
Rubbee	134,903 „
TOTAL .	241,990 acres.

In the Chief Engineer's report they are—

Khurreef	107,087 acres.
Rubbee	129,012 „
Perennial	5,286 „
TOTAL .	241,385 acres.

and these figures, it is added, are exclusive of 80,633 acres of khurreef irrigated from the Patna Canal free of water-rate. Again, in the 11th paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's report the rubbee irrigation of the previous year is mixed up with that of the year under review; the remaining figures are as given in the Chief Engineer's report.

15. But the rubbee area is stated to be that for which leases were issued, not the actually irrigated area, which was not known at the date of the report, and it is this area which is entered in the Chief Engineer's report, though it is added that a portion, amounting to 20,615 acres, in the Buxar Division was not irrigated at all. As the review by the Government of Bengal is dated the 11th January last, there was ample time to have cleared up all doubtful points, and the Government of Bengal is requested to report after enquiry the correct figures.

16. The aggregate length of the main canals and branches on the Soane system at the close of the year was 172 miles; the length of distributaries was 567 miles.

17. From paragraph 45 of the Chief Engineer's report it is noticed that a very large portion of the assessments on the Soane Canals is still outstanding; this matter should receive the attention of the Government of Bengal.

18. The revenue system on these canals is yet in its infancy, the year under review being the first of its regular operation. Measures are being taken to remedy defects which are inevitable in the introduction of any system of administration, so totally new to the country and people.

19. The water-rate for the main crop in Orissa and Midnapore, Rs. 1-8 per acre, is still much below the real value of the water, and cannot, as stated in the Lieutenant-Governor's review, be expected to pay the interest on the large outlay incurred on these projects.

20. The statements with the reports, with the exception of that for the Tidal Canal, show only the collections during the year, not the earnings of the year, so that the true results of the year's operations cannot be exhibited. In the case of the Orissa Canal the Superintending Engineer computes the aggregate earnings at Rs. 1,90,400; but in the statement prepared in the Government of India Account Department they are entered as Rs. 1,80,765. For the Soane Canals the Superintending Engineer gives the earnings as Rs. 4,14,291, which after some additions and subtractions would probably be reduced to something less than Rs. 3,00,000. For the future the results from the earnings of the year, which forms the only true basis of comparison of the operations of one year with another, should be shown. If realisations only be taken into account, correct results cannot be arrived at without comparison of income with expenditure during a long series of years.

21. No financial statements have been submitted similar to those furnished with the report of the previous year (pages 22 to 27 of enclosures to the report). A general summary of financial results should accompany future reports.

22. Some attempts have been made to ascertain the duty of the water, a most important point in judging of the efficiency of the canal administration and in forming any reliable forecast of the ultimate prospects of the works; the results as yet attained appear, however, to be but approximations. In Orissa the Superintending Engineer roughly estimates the duty from June to November at 136 acres per cubic foot per second. In Midnapore the Superintending Engineer calculates the duty from July to October at 83 acres from the Midnapore weir and 53 from the Panchkoora weir, but he states that in September and October the duty was not more than 44 acres per cubic foot per second. On the Soane the Superintending Engineer's calculation for the main western series during the khurreef from August to November is 74 acres, and for the rubbee from December to March 138 acres is deduced as the duty; but in the latter calculation the whole of the leased area is taken, though, as stated above, 20,615 acres of this amount were not irrigated at all. On the Patna Canal, a portion of the main eastern series, the duty is roughly calculated at 64 acres per cubic foot per second; the calculations are however made only on the supply entering at the head; the quantity actually utilised after deducting loss at the extremities of the canals, and at escapes, should also be shown, as from this only the actual irrigating capability of the water can be arrived at. For the future, accurate observations should be undertaken, and the results exhibited somewhat in the form adopted in the revenue reports of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

23. Some very interesting experiments on the comparative yield of irrigated and unirrigated rice crops are reported. They go to prove that in seasons of heavy rainfall, as might have been expected, there is no difference in the yield; but that in seasons of average or deficient rainfall, an increase of yield is obtained by irrigation, varying from 5 to 16 maunds of rice and from 11 to 30 maunds of straw per acre.

24. The traffic on all the canals during the year shows a satisfactory increase, due, it is stated, mainly to the demand for food-grains for the famine-stricken districts in Madras. The introduction of steam traffic on all the main canals is reported to be under contemplation; the Government of India will watch with interest the result of this experiment. The remark at paragraph 50 of the report, to the effect that the traffic on the Arrah Canal would have been greater had there been permanent navigable communication with the Ganges, has attracted the attention of the Government of India, and the views of the Government of Bengal on this point are requested.

25. The prospects of the Irrigation Works in Bengal are on the whole more hopeful than they have ever yet been, but it is not yet possible to form any reliable judgment on the possibilities of the future. The Soane Canals are still in their infancy; and the demand for irrigation in Orissa, as sudden as it was unexpected, may yet lead to success which at one time seemed hopeless.

26. The Government of India is glad to observe from a brief notice in the review of the report that efforts are being made to extend projects for drainage and water-supply such as those which have been so successfully carried out in the Hooghly district at the expense of the proprietors of the lands interested.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Bengal Government and the Chief Engineer's report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1877-78.

	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					WORKS OTHER THAN PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	WORKS IN OPERATION.					WORKS IN ABEYANCE.			WORK SUSPENDED.	TOTAL.	
	Orissa Project.	Midnapore Project.		Soane Project.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodar Project.		
		Midnapore Series.	Tidal Canal.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL OUTLAY. WITHOUT INTEREST.											
For the year — Ordinary	—14	...	...	...	—14	32,901†	—371	32,530	2,101	34,631	34,617
Productive Public Works	4,66,142	2,16,887	...	16,91,323	23,74,352	...	...	...	...	...	23,74,352
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	6,379	...	...	...	6,379	...	...	...	...	...	6,379
	4,72,507	2,16,887	...	16,91,323	23,80,717	32,901	—371	32,530	2,101	34,631	24,15,348
To end of year — Ordinary	3,37,047	2,54,577	92,558	88,635	7,72,817	5,34,907	1,42,808	6,77,715	1,59,502	8,37,217	16,10,034
Productive Public Works	1,74,13,733	67,97,196	16,80,141	1,89,76,630*	4,48,67,700	...	...	...	...	...	4,48,67,700*
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	30,122	...	11,206	16,875	58,203	...	151	151	...	151	58,354
REVENUE ACCOUNT. GROSS REVENUE.	1,77,80,902	70,51,773	17,83,905	1,90,82,140	4,56,98,720	5,34,907	1,42,959	6,77,866	1,59,502	8,37,368	4,65,36,088
For the year — Direct	1,61,107	1,70,093	62,280	1,01,292	4,94,772	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,772
Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,61,107	1,70,093	62,280	1,01,292	4,94,772	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,772
To end of year — Direct	5,18,324	7,57,285	2,61,252	2,25,372	17,62,233	...	...	...	...	...	17,62,233
Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,18,324	7,57,285	2,61,252	2,25,372	17,62,233	...	...	...	...	...	17,62,233
WORKING EXPENSES.											
For the year	2,16,072	2,03,814	30,564	2,52,407	7,02,857	...	...	...	...	...	7,02,857
To end of year	15,42,350	10,12,766	2,12,815	5,67,432	33,35,363	...	...	...	...	...	33,35,363
NET REVENUE.											
For the year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—54,965	—33,721	31,716	—1,51,115	—2,08,085	...	...	...	...	...	—2,08,085
If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—54,965	—33,721	31,716	—1,51,115	—2,08,085	...	...	...	...	...	—2,08,085
To end of year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—10,24,026	—2,55,481	48,437	—3,42,060	—15,73,130	...	...	...	...	...	—15,73,130
If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—10,24,026	—2,55,481	48,437	—3,42,060	—15,73,130	...	...	...	...	...	—15,73,130
SIMPLE INTEREST AT 4½ PER CENT. (*Account, including interest while work was under construction*).											
For the year	7,90,550	3,13,234	80,268	8,19,218	20,03,270	23,192	6,139	29,331	7,112	36,443	20,39,713
To end of year	52,10,789	21,37,743	6,05,992	35,93,313	1,15,47,837	61,154	19,316	80,470	68,344	1,48,814	1,16,96,651
Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.											
For the year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—8,45,515	—3,46,955	—48,552	—9,70,333	—22,11,355	—23,192	—6,139	—29,331	—7,112	—36,443	—22,47,798
If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—8,45,515	—3,46,955	—48,552	—9,70,333	—22,11,355	—23,192	—6,139	—29,331	—7,112	—36,443	—22,47,798
To end of year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—62,34,815	—23,93,224	—5,57,555	—39,35,373	—1,31,20,967	—61,154	—19,316	—80,470	—68,344	—1,48,814	—1,32,69,781
If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—62,34,815	—23,93,224	—5,57,555	—39,35,373	—1,31,20,967	—61,154	—19,316	—80,470	—68,344	—1,48,814	—1,32,69,781

* After deduction of Rs. 2,900, being an excess credit on account "Expenditure in England."

† Expenditure on Survey Establishment.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL *BASED ON ASSESSMENTS* FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY.		REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1877-78.					Charges for Interest, 1877-78, at 4½ per cent.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1877-78.		
	Outlay during 1877-78.	Total outlay to end of 1877-78.	Direct Revenue assessed.	Working Expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Add indirect.	Total direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Productive Public Works—											
Works in operation—											
Orissa project	4,72,507	1,77,80,902	1,80,765	2,16,072	—35,307	...	—35,307	7,90,550	—0·19	...	—0·19
Midnapore series	2,16,887	70,51,773	1,46,270	2,03,814	—57,544	...	—57,544	3,13,234	—0·81	...	—0·81
Tidal canal	...	17,83,905	62,280	30,564	31,716	...	31,716	80,268	1·78	...	1·78
Soane project	16,91,323	1,90,82,140	1,92,011	2,52,407	—60,396	...	—60,396	8,19,218	—0·32	...	—0·32
	23,80,717	*4,56,98,720	5,81,326	7,02,857	—1,21,531	...	—1,21,531	20,03,270	—0·27	...	—0·27
Works other than Productive Public Works—											
Works in abeyance—											
Tirhoot project	32,901	5,34,907	...	...	...	...	...	23,192	...	...	...
Hooghly project	—371	1,42,959	...	...	...	...	...	6,139	...	...	...
	32,530	6,77,866	...	...	...	...	...	29,331	...	...	...
Work suspended—											
Damoodar project	2,101	1,59,502	...	...	...	...	...	7,112	...	...	...
	34,631	8,37,368	...	...	...	...	...	36,443	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	24,15,348	4,65,36,088	5,81,326	7,02,857	—1,21,531	...	—1,21,531	20,39,713	...	...	...

* After deduction of Rs. 2,900, being an excess credit on account "Expenditure in England."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—No. 162IA, under date the 11th January 1879.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1877-78, and the Note by the Chief Engineer on the same.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of this province during the year under review amounted under all heads of account to Rs. 39,80,553, as detailed in paragraph 6 of the Chief Engineer's Note. The expenditure on works, for which capital accounts are kept, was Rs. 24,15,348, thereby increasing the capital outlay on irrigation works in Bengal from Rs. 4,41,23,640 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 4,65,38,988 at its close. Of the total capital outlay, Rs. 4,57,01,620 has been spent on the class of works now termed "Productive Public Works," which in this province includes the following:—

Orissa Canals,
Midnapore Canal,
Hidgellee Tidal Canal,
Soane Canals.

The Hidgellee Tidal Canal has been completed and is in full operation; the other projects are more or less incomplete, but in operation and yielding revenue. The balance of the capital outlay, *viz.*, Rs. 8,37,368, is the expenditure on works other than productive public works for which capital accounts are kept, *viz.*—

Tirhoot irrigation scheme,
Hooghly ditto,
Damoodah ditto.

The first of these is still under investigation, but the other two have been abandoned.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,94,772, against Rs. 3,29,760 in 1876-77, and Rs. 2,30,434 in 1875-76.

The following table shows in detail the revenue of each project from the several sources as compared with the previous two years:—

Details.	Actual receipts, 1877-78.	Actual receipts, 1876-77.	Actual receipts, 1875-76.
Orissa Canals.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,17,818	40,378	20,330
Navigation receipts	33,814	22,881	16,377
Miscellaneous	9,445	11,298	8,783
Total	1,61,107	74,557	45,490
Midnapore Canal.			
Water-rates	53,483	61,460	52,791
Navigation receipts	1,06,917	67,651	51,810
Miscellaneous	9,693	7,876	6,508
Total	1,70,093	1,36,987	1,11,109
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation receipts	60,971	44,572	22,540
Miscellaneous	1,309	464	395
Total	62,280	45,036	22,935
Soane Canals.			
Water-rates	59,651	59,761	50,865
Navigation receipts	26,774	4,852	.....
Miscellaneous	14,867	8,567	35
Total	1,01,292	73,180	50,900
GRAND TOTAL	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434

The above statement shows a steady growth in the revenue of each of the canals. In the case of the Soane Canals the increase would have been more marked had a fair proportion of the assessments been realized. Owing, however, to delays incidental to the first introduction of a regular revenue system, and to remissions rendered necessary by the destruction of crops by insects in the spring, the collections fell far short of the demands.

The increase in the Orissa Canals is specially gratifying, having been due to a nearly three-fold expansion of the irrigated area concurrently with an enhancement of 50 per cent. in the price charged for the water. It is satisfactory to add that five-year leases have since been executed by the ryots for nearly the whole of the lands irrigated in 1877-78.

In Midnapore the decrease was due to the discouragement caused by two previous years of abundant rainfall, but the area irrigated was all leased for five years, and has since been raised to the full extent of the irrigating capacity of the canal.

The working expenses for the year 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 7,02,857, against Rs. 5,97,960 and Rs. 5,29,490 of the previous two years. The increase was, however, almost wholly in Midnapore and on the Soane, and was due partly to a heavy and exceptional outlay on the re-construction of a lock in the former district and partly to the increased length of canal brought into operation and the great extension of irrigation in Shahabad.

The deficit, *i.e.*, working expenses, less revenue receipts, was Rs. 2,08,085, against Rs. 2,68,200 in 1876-77 and Rs. 2,99,056 in 1875-76, but inclusive of interest charges which are annually increasing in proportion to increased capital outlay, the total deficit amounted to Rs. 22,47,798, against Rs. 21,80,294 and Rs. 20,39,174 of the two previous years.

The year was on the whole favorable to irrigation, the rainfall having been deficient in all the irrigated districts, especially in the Soane, where the khurreef crops suffered considerably. The areas irrigated compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
Orissa	Khurreef	26,070	95,088
	Rubbee	4,312	3,407
	Total	30,382	98,495
Midnapore	Khurreef	32,600	19,550
	Rubbee	81	269
	Total	32,681	19,819
Soane	Khurreef	1,923	1,07,087
	Rubbee	33,896	1,34,903
	Total	35,819	2,41,990

The water-rate in Orissa was raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per acre for khurreef crops. The rate in Midnapore was Re. 1-8. On the Soane the rate was lowered to Re. 1 for khurreef rice as a temporary measure, but has since been raised to its former amount, Rs. 2-8. For both rubbee and khurreef crops three-year leases at reduced rates were offered in the Soane districts towards the close of the year, but there has not yet been time to ascertain how far they are likely to be accepted by the people.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn during the year to the large extent of country still unprovided with distributaries under some of the canals in Orissa. For want of these subsidiary and comparatively inexpensive channels, the heavy outlay incurred on the main canals remains without possibility of return, and at least 200,000 acres are deprived of the water which flows idly past them down the canals constructed specially for their irrigation.

Steps have been taken to remedy the defect, and estimates, amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs, have been submitted to the Government of India for additional distributaries from the Kendrapara and Patamundi Canals

The canal traffic exhibits everywhere a steady growth, the total for the year being about 350,000 tons, against 235,000 tons in 1876-77, and the receipts from tolls Rs. 2,26,043 for the former period, against Rs. 1,43,801 for the latter.

Measures have been taken for the introduction of steam-traffic on all the main canals.

The revenue system on the Soane Canals was organized and brought into regular operation for the first time during the year. That in Orissa was administered with much ability by Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, to whose good management the extension of irrigation there is largely due.

A project for the irrigation of part of the Sarun district was set on foot under a guarantee by the planters and zemindars of the interest on the outlay. The terms of the guarantee were settled at two meetings held at Chupra in the spring, and work was commenced in some of the cuts by which water is to be brought from the Gunduk into the district.

A similar project for the water-supply of those parts of Hooghly which have suffered from the closing of old water-courses formerly fed from the Damoodah was also introduced, on the basis of a contribution by the zemindars towards the capital cost, which is estimated at five lakhs. Schemes for the drainage of extensive swamps, covering about 100,000 acres of land in Southern Hooghly, were brought to maturity, and enquiries set on foot with a view to the provision of a legal enactment for carrying out the works at the expense of the proprietors of the lands benefited in the same way as in the case of the Dancooni works, which continue to yield very satisfactory results.

On the whole, the general result of the operations of the year may be said to have considerably improved the prospects of irrigation in Bengal as far as its universal adoption by the people, wherever available, is concerned, though the rates at which water is now sold in Midnapore and Orissa will not pay the interest on the very heavy outlay which has been incurred.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1877-78, by COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R. E., *Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.*

1. The capital outlay, inclusive of capitalized abatement of land revenue, on irrigation productive public works in Bengal in 1877-78, was . . . . . Rs. 24,15,348

In the three previous years the capital outlay was as follows:—

	Rs.
1874-75	49,97,142
1875-76	42,11,204
1876-77	33,93,328

2. The total capital invested in these works by the State up to the end of the year amounted to . . . Rs. 4,65,38,988

viz.—

	Rs.
Irrigation productive public works	4,57,01,620
Ordinary works for which capital accounts are kept.	8,37,368

3. The items composing the outlay are as follows:—

PROJECTS.	OUTLAY During the year.	OUTLAY To the end of the year.
IRRIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa works	4,72,507	1,77,80,902
Midnapore canal	2,16,887	70,51,773
Hidgelee Tidal canal	...	17,83,905
Soane canals	6,91,323	1,90,85,040
TOTAL	23,80,717	4,57,01,620
ORDINARY WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Tirhoot project	32,901	5,34,907
Hooghly ditto	—371	1,42,959
Damoodah ditto	2,101	1,59,502
TOTAL	34,631	8,37,368
GRAND TOTAL	24,15,348	4,65,38,988

4. The following table shows the total receipts, the working expenses, and the charge for interest for the year 1877-78 as compared with the three previous years:—

	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434	2,17,593
Working expenses	7,02,857	5,97,960	5,29,490	3,61,388
Net revenue	—2,08,085	—2,68,200	—2,99,056	—1,43,795
Charge for interest	20,39,713	19,12,094	17,40,118	15,42,962
TOTAL DEFICIT	22,47,798	21,80,294	20,39,174	16,86,757

5. The total accumulated debt on account of interest on unpaid working expenses to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,69,781, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Working expenses	15,73,130
Interest	1,16,96,651

6. The total expenditure by the Irrigation Department during the year 1877-78 was—

		Rs.
Capital	Extraordinary	23,80,731*
	Ordinary	34,617
		24,15,348
Revenue		7,02,857
Irrigation works		4,81,848
Tuccavee		3,28,383
Contributions		52,117
TOTAL		39,80,553

* Inclusive of Rs. 6,379 for capitalised abatement of land revenue.

7. The following table shows the areas irrigated in the three circles, as compared with those of the two previous years :—

	1877-78.				1876-77.				1875-76.			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa . . .	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	26,070	3,991	321	30,382	13,991	4,104	314	18,409
Midnapore . .	19,550	...	269	19,819	32,600	81	...	32,681	55,921	63	11	55,995
Behar (Soane) .	107,087*	129,012	5,286	241,385	1,923	32,017	1,879	35,819	41,670	...	...	41,670
TOTAL .	221,725	132,083	5,891	359,699	60,593	36,089	2,200	98,882	111,582	4,167	325	116,074

* Exclusive of 80,633 acres of khurreef irrigation from the Patna Canal free of cost.

8. The budget estimate of revenue for the year was Rs. 4,25,000, the regular estimate Rs. 5,15,000, and the actual realizations Rs. 4,94,772, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Irrigation	2,30,952
Navigation	2,28,506
Miscellaneous	35,314
TOTAL .	4,94,772

NOTE.—The areas in the columns "Khurreef" and "Perennial" represent the areas actually irrigated during the year, and those in the column "Rubbee" the areas leased for up to the end of the year.

ORISSA CANALS.

9. The capital and interest accounts of the canals, and the revenue account of the Mahanuddy series (no revenue account having yet been opened for the Brahminee and Byturnee series), are given below :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	MAHANUDDY SERIES.		BRAHMINEE AND BYTURNEE SERIES.		TOTAL.	
	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works . . .	1,69,156	98,25,455	1,71,341	25,66,679	3,40,797	1,23,92,134
Establishment . .	1,05,301	28,01,275	63,043	5,94,179	1,68,347	33,95,454
Tools and Plant . .	4,342	16,01,684	1,623	58,124	5,965	16,59,808
Suspense balance . .	—28,513	3,53,773	—15,199	...	—43,712	3,53,773
TOTAL .	2,50,589	1,45,82,187	2,20,808	32,18,982	4,71,397	1,78,01,169
Deduct receipts on capital account . . .	4,543	39,379	726	11,010	5,269	50,389
Net outlay . . .	2,46,046	1,45,42,808	2,20,082	32,07,972	4,66,128	1,77,50,780
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue . .	5,643	26,932	736	3,190	6,379	30,122
TOTAL .	2,51,689	1,45,69,740	2,20,818	32,11,162	4,72,507	1,77,80,902

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Mahanuddy Canals.	Brahminee and Byturnee Canals.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1876-77 . . .	40,14,274	4,05,965	44,20,239
Ditto for 1877-78	6,51,155	1,39,395	7,90,550
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1877-78 .	46,65,429	5,45,360	52,10,789

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

MAHANUDDY CANALS.

	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works (extensions and improvements) . . .	40	1,346	Water-rates .	1,17,818	2,74,889
Repairs and maintenance .	1,37,004	9,85,961	Navigation .	33,844	1,56,440
Establishment . . .	70,753	5,04,864	Miscellaneous .	9,445	86,995
Tools and plant . . .	8,234	49,498			
Profit and loss . . .	...	640			
Refunds of revenue . .	41	41			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,16,072	15,42,350	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,61,107	5,18,324
			DEFICIT . .	54,965	10,24,026

10. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 7,06,120, and to the end of the year to Rs. 56,89,455.

11. The areas irrigated under regular lease were—

	Acres.
Khurreef	95,088
Rubbee	3,071
Perennial	336
TOTAL .	98,495

12. The following table shows the areas irrigated and the rainfall in each of the years commencing from 1872-73 :—

YEAR.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1872-73	3,799	941	13	4,753	73·00
1873-74	9,104	3,291	176	12,571	40·31
1874-75	19,740	2,452	267	22,459	64·00*
1875-76	13,991	4,104	314	18,409	70·00*
1876-77	26,069	3,991	321	30,382	44·26*
1877-78	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	47·94*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

Revenue.

13. The year was remarkable for a great and unprecedented extension of irrigation in Orissa; 109,000 acres were irrigated, and, of these, 98,495 were assessed to water-rate under regular lease. Since the commencement of regular irrigation in 1872-73 the area had fluctuated between 12,000 and 20,000 acres, and only once rose as high as 30,000. This great advance was due partly to the fact that the ryots, after five years careful trial of irrigation, had fully satisfied themselves of its profitable character at the rates charged; partly to the operation of the new Irrigation Act, the provisions of which place such stringent checks on illicit irrigation that it is found cheaper to purchase water in the regular way than to steal it; and partly to a scant rainfall: the last being the most potent cause.

14. The rainfall of the year at Cuttack was 43 inches, against an average of 55 inches for 21 years, and probably of 60 inches for the Delta generally. A

comparison with the average for each of the five most important months shows as follows:—

	Rainfall.	
	1877. Inches.	Average Inches.
June	8·40	9·83
July	8·75	11·23
August	8·09	11·20
September.	5·14	10·13
October	3·46	5·69
	31·11	48·08

15. These favorable conditions were skilfully taken advantage of by Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who, by relaxing the very stringent rules, and dispensing with much of the cumbrous, but at first very necessary, procedure under which canal water had formerly been supplied, managed to give water to a very large area for which it was demanded, in advance of the leases which were afterwards executed. So ably were the operations conducted, and so well was Mr. Wylly seconded by his subordinates and by the Engineer Department, that not only was the unprecedentedly large area above mentioned assessed to water-rate under regular lease, but 80 per cent. of the water-rates (due by rule only in January) were collected before the close of the year. The result is in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Wylly, as there can be no doubt that such a relaxation of the rules could only have been successful in the hands of a man who had acquired a thorough knowledge of the people, and fully gained their confidence.

	Rs.
The khurreef demand was	1,52,132
Collections	1,22,862
Remissions	474
Remaining to be collected	28,796

It should be added that these results could not have been attained had not the canals and distributaries been in a high state of efficiency, and the engineers active and skilful in the management of the distribution.

16. The rubbee crops in Orissa are of little importance, occupying probably not above 7 or 8 per cent. of the cultivated area. There was a slight falling off in the area irrigated, the total, including sugarcane, being 3,107 acres, against 4,312 in the previous year.

17. It is gratifying to add that the advance thus made in khurreef irrigation in 1877-78 has since been fully maintained, five-year leases being now executed for the whole area then irrigated.

18. The water-rate for khurreef rice was Rs. 1-8—50 per cent. more than it had previously been, which makes the sudden and permanent extensions of irrigation the more remarkable. This rate is now continued for five-year leases, the charge for an annual lease being double, or Rs. 3.

NAVIGATION.

19. The canals in operation and the toll collections were as follow:—

Canal.	Length of canal open.	Toll collections.	Collection per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
High level	33	7,410	225
Kendrapara	39	24,930	639
Taldunda	27	1,504	55
Machgong	4	...	
Total	...	33,844	

The collections in previous years were—

	Rs.
1876-77	22,881
1875-76	16,377
1874-75	21,412
1873-74	18,577
1872-73	10,044

20. The revenue from navigation thus shows an advance, the traffic in the canals having been stimulated by the great export of rice to the famine districts in the south. The receipts from tolls rose from Rs. 22,881 in the previous year to Rs. 33,844, and the tonnage of goods carried from 77,367 tons, valued at 32 lakhs, to 105,257 tons, valued at 53 lakhs.

21. The following is a comparison of the canal traffic in Orissa for the past six years:—

Year.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Estimated value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	31,955	47,83,683
1873-74	65,860	43,89,273
1874-75	57,312	32,81,053
1875-76	60,574	38,92,178
1876-77	77,367	32,12,183
1877-78	105,257	53,12,548

22. The details of the past two years, exclusive of Government traffic, are shown below—

	Tonnage of cargo, 1876-77.	Tonnage of cargo, 1877-78.	Value of cargo, 1876-77.	Value of cargo, 1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	36,590	50,627	22,96,512	34,57,378
Stimulants	11	64	700	39,240
Clothing	122	327	7,100	42,016
Staples of manufacture	1,369	1,232	2,46,575	2,85,707
Building materials	4,650	8,719	1,11,898	3,03,120
Live stock	49	19	600	580
Fuel	415	302	2,687	5,803
Cooking utensils and domestic implements.	.....	142	.....	3,647
Miscellaneous	14,066	24,828	4,66,090	11,31,794
Total	57,272	86,260	31,31,562	52,72,285

23. The total revenue as credited in the accounts, compared with that of the previous year, the highest attained up to that time, was as follows:—

	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Water-rates	40,378	1,17,818
Navigation	22,881	33,844
Miscellaneous	11,298	9,445
Total	74,557	1,61,107

The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 2,16,072, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance		1,76,837
Revenue management—		
Irrigation establishment	33,223	
Navigation ditto	6,012	
		39,235
Total		2,16,072

In spite, therefore, of the increased irrigation revenue, the receipts fell short of the expenses by Rs. 54,965.

24. No more favorable result can be expected until, by the improvement of the drainage and the extension of the distributaries, the whole of the large extent of country now commanded by the canals can actually be brought under irrigation.

25. The revenue from plantations is at present insignificant; but more attention was given to the subject during the year, and an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 from provincial funds was sanctioned for the extension of plantations. The cocoanut and one or two other valuable trees thrive well in the Orissa Deltas, and may yet, if extensively planted along the canal banks, afford a not unimportant addition to the revenues.

26. The following tables show the receipts and working expenses for the past six years:—

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78	1,17,818	33,814	9,445	1,61,107

WORKING EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1. Maintenance—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044
Establishments, including direction and accounts	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,501	34,948	31,518
Tools and plant	...	688	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234
Profit and loss	30	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of revenue	...	...	...	...	...	41
Total maintenance	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,87,130	1,76,837
2. Revenue management—						
Irrigation establishment	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785	21,696	33,223
Navigation ditto	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,655	5,835	6,012
Total revenue management	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438	27,531	39,235
Total working expenses	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072

The cost of irrigation revenue management was increased from Rs. 21,696 in 1876-77 to Rs. 33,223 in 1877-78; but the increase was necessary on account of the great extension of irrigation. The percentage, however, was reduced from 53·73 to 28·2 per cent.

27. The following table shows the comparative cost of maintenance of distributaries:—

Year.	Length of distributary open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	541	23,551	43
1874-75	541	21,166	39
1875-76	551	22,806	41
1876-77	554	23,653	42
1877-78	587	17,567	30

The reduction in the cost per mile from Rs. 42 in 1876-77 to Rs. 30 only is satisfactory.

28. Among minor items of interest, it may be mentioned that some interesting experiments were made during the year to test the comparative outturn of irrigated and unirrigated crops. Seven hundred distinct measurements made on crops under the Taldunda and Machgaon Canals gave the following results:—

	Paddy. Maunds.	Straw. Maunds.
Yield of irrigated rice	26·61	26·87
Ditto unirrigated	10·72	12·08
Balance in favor of irrigation	15·89	14·79

Eighty-three experiments by Mr. Campbell on the Kendrapara and High Level Canals showed a gain of only 6·25 maunds of paddy and 7·18 maunds of straw. Mr. Walker thinks this great difference was perhaps attributable to the better supply of water given from the Taldunda and Machgaon Canals, and expresses dissatisfaction with the distribution from the Kendrapara. At the rates prevailing in January last, *viz.*, 40 seers paddy and 16 maunds straw per rupee, the money value of the increased yield due to irrigation would be Rs. 17 per acre in the one case and Rs. 6-12 in the other, out of which only Rs. 1-8 had to be paid for water-rate. The season was very favorable to irrigation, and the high result obtained in the former case is very largely in excess of that found in former years of heavier rainfall.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

29. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of this canal are shown below—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,19,754	48,61,310
Establishment	61,949	16,58,586
Tools and plant.	44,407	3,96,354
Suspense balance	—5,693	1,55,561
Total	2,20,417	70,71,811
Deduct receipts on capital account	3,530	20,038
Net outlay	2,16,887	70,51,773

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1876-77	18,24,509
Ditto for 1877-78	3,13,234
Total to end of 1877-78	21,37,743

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure. During 1877-78.	Expenditure. To end of 1877-78.		Receipts. During 1877-78.	Receipts. To end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works—Extensions and improvements	...	5,559	Water-rates	53,483	3,45,269
Works—Maintenance	1,41,334*	6,62,865*	Navigation	1,06,917	3,64,917
Establishment	56,346	3,23,316	Miscellaneous	9,693	47,159
Tools and plant	6,117	21,009			
Refunds of revenue	17	17			
Total	2,03,814	10,12,766	Total	1,70,093	7,57,285
			Deficit	33,721	2,55,481

* Includes Rs. 26,536 spent in 1877-78 on the reconstruction of the Lutchmutpore lock. The amount in the total column also includes the expenditure of 1876-77, *viz.*, Rs. 19,141.

30. The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 3,46,955, and to the end of the year to Rs. 23,93,224.

31. The area irrigated was less than that of any previous year since 1872-73. In 1874-75, the famine year, it rose to 72,318 acres, but the next two years being years of excessive rainfall, it fell successively to 55,995 and 32,681 acres. In 1877-78 it again fell to 19,819 acres, although the rainfall was somewhat scant, having been 47·79 inches, against an average of 55·19 for the preceding nine years. But the whole of the area irrigated was leased for five years at a rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre, indicating a conviction on the part of the ryots, after all the disappointments of the two previous years, that, taking one year with another, the canal water is worth that price. This area has since risen in 1877-78 to 56,000 acres, all under five-year leases. It thus appears that within the area which the canal can effectively supply irrigation has taken as firm root in Midnapore as in Cuttack.

32. The collections amounted to Rs. 53,483, including the balances of previous years. Of this amount more than half was realized by compulsory process. The state of the collections in Midnapore has from the first been very unsatisfactory, the outstanding balances being always very heavy, and the actual realizations effected to a large extent only under compulsion. The reasons are not quite apparent, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent persistently reiterating his assertions of the extreme poverty of the people, though it is difficult to reconcile with this the fact of the great difficulty experienced in procuring labour for public works within the irrigated area. As regards 1877-78, the difficulty experienced in making the collections was the more inexplicable because irrigation was, according to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's own showing, extremely profitable. The mean of a number of measurements of crops made by him showed, in the cases of leases taken early in the season, a gain of 10 maunds of paddy per acre and 13 of straw, as compared with the yield of unirrigated fields; and in the cases of leases executed at a later date, a gain of 8 maunds and 8 maunds respectively. At the prices then ruling (the average, according to the Deputy Superintendent, being Rs. 1-8 per maund) the money gain from the paddy alone, not taking any account of the straw, must have been Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 per acre, the water-rate being Rs. 1-8. The question will be more fully investigated. The navigation revenue, despite an unfortunate breakdown in one of the locks, which prevented boats getting nearer than eight miles to Midnapore for the greater part of the year, and the closure of one of the tidal reaches for two months for silt clearance, were far in excess of those of previous years, having reached the amount of Rs. 1,06,917, against Rs. 67,651 in 1876-77 and Rs. 51,810 in 1875-76. This was due to the great demand for rice for Madras and other southern ports. The measurement tonnage of the boats passed through the canal was 360,968, and the actual probably 200,000 tons, valued at 171 lakhs. These amounts are 50 per cent. higher than those of any previous year. Mile for mile the tolls levied are heavy, but the canal connects three great rivers, and its different sections are merely links in much longer lines of untaxed navigation: so that the incidence of the tolls is much lighter than would at first appear. As regards the Midnapore district, there is ample evidence of the great value of the canal in raising the value of produce and landed property within a large tract of country.

33. The canal revenues for the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Water-rates	53,483
Navigation	1,06,917
Miscellaneous	9,693
TOTAL	1,70,093

34. The working expenses were—

	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	1,80,457	
Revenue management	23,340	
Refunds of revenue	17	
		2,03,814
DEFICIT		33,721

Had it not been for the accident to the lock above mentioned, which necessitated a heavy outlay for reconstruction, the canal would this year have paid its working expenses.

35. The following tables show the details of revenue and working expenses of the year, as compared with those of previous years:—

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	23,556	20,994	6,714	51,264
1873-74	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70,093

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—*Maintenance, viz.*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	62,844	88,486	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334
Establishment, including direction and accounts	9,705	15,474	19,125	26,398	27,662	33,006
Tools and plant	...	...	714	4,164	9,714	6,117
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	72,549	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,457
II.—*Revenue management, viz.*—						
Irrigation establishment	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189
Navigation ditto	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,119	7,151
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	**14,449**	**16,597**	**18,103**	**23,612**	**24,394**	**23,340**
III.—*Refunds of revenue*	...	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67,399	1,71,279	2,03,814

Expenditure on the reconstruction of the Lutchmutpore lock amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 19,141, and in 1877-78 to Rs. 26,536. These sums have been charged in the accounts under "Maintenance." Hence the increase.

36. The state of the traffic during the past six years are shown in the under-mentioned statements:—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Number of miles open at the end of the year	24	48	48	48	48	53
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Toll collections	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917
Rate of tolls per mile	874	710	935	1,079	1,401	2,017
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of boats, including empties	26,407	29,997	29,967	36,133	41,372	52,251
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	103,314	120,098	168,090	189,414	239,913	360,968
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated value of traffic	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199
Clothing	7,601	7,073	7,355	6,558	5,801	8,893
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172	19,399	19,104
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13,030	21,576
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707	6,142	8,952
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	2,533	1,951	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021	67,604	79,311

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

37. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	...	12,66,239
Establishment	...	4,49,790
Tools and plant	...	57,585
TOTAL	...	17,73,614
Deduct receipts on capital account	...	915
	...	17,72,699
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue	...	11,206
NET OUTLAY	...	17,83,905

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	5,25,724
Ditto for the year	80,268
TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1877-78	6,05,992

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works, maintenance	22,469	1,53,813	Water-rates	...	2,611
Establishment	7,931	54,899	Navigation	60,971	2,54,052
Tools and plant	164	4,103	Miscellaneous	1,309	4,589
TOTAL	30,564	2,12,815	TOTAL	62,280	2,61,252
SURPLUS	31,716	48,437			

38. The traffic was considerably in excess of that of any previous year, amounting to 154,426 measurement tons, or about 80,000 tons net, valued at 31 lakhs. The great bulk of the tonnage is paddy and rice, and therefore of low value. There is no irrigation from this canal.

39. The receipts were—

	Rs.
Navigation tolls	60,971
Miscellaneous	1,309
	62,280
Working expenses	30,564
SURPLUS	31,716

40. The cost of the canal as given by the Examiner is Rs. 23,00,000, but this includes at least three lakhs for interest after construction, besides other charges of an altogether exceptional nature, such as the bonus, Rs. 1,80,000, paid to the Irrigation Company at the time of the purchase. Taking the cost at 18 lakhs, the surplus in 1877-78 would represent a return of nearly 2 per cent. upon the capital.

41. The details of the traffic from 1872-73 are given in the following statements:—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Miles of canal open . . No.	26	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections . . . Rs.	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971
Rate of toll per mile of canal . ,,	556	965	1,800	777	1,537	2,102
Number of boats . . No.	7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958	22,818	23,882
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties . . Tons	19,153	63,077	132,282	67,997	131,488	154,426
Estimated value of traffic . Rs.	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440	19,71,892	31,30,503

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,525	37,852	84,248	101,230
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,005	896	1,900	706
Clothing	23	194	306	40	189	117
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341	1,630	1,202
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758	8,076	6,839
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678	1,045	768
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	32	318	336	434	297	250
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004	34,103	47,321

SOANE CANALS.

42. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are as follow:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	12,43,601	1,38,98,292
Establishment	3,80,850	35,59,509
Tools and plant	68,563	13,07,390
Suspense balance	10,984	4,42,764
TOTAL OUTLAY	16,98,998	1,92,02,955
Deduct receipts on capital account	7,675	1,34,790
	16,91,323	1,90,68,165
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue	...	16,875
TOTAL	16,91,323	1,90,85,040

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	27,74,095
Ditto for the year	8,19,218
TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1877-78	35,93,313

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
Maintenance and Repairs—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works . . .	1,69,038	4,04,045	Water-rates . . .	59,651	1,70,277
Establishment, including direction and accounts	40,131	95,425	Navigation . . .	26,774	31,626
Tools and plant . .	1,659	1,831	Miscellaneous . .	14,867	23,469
Total Maintenance .	2,10,828	5,01,301	Total Receipts .	1,01,292	2,25,372
Revenue Management—			Deficit . . .	1,51,115	3,42,060
Irrigation establishment	32,562	54,774			
Navigation ditto .	8,267	10,607			
Total Revenue Management . . .	40,829	65,381			
Refunds of revenue .	750	750			
Total Working Expenses	2,52,407	5,67,432			

43. The year was one of very scanty rainfall. The total during the months of June to September was as low as that of 1873-74. Nevertheless the people displayed a surprising unwillingness to resort to canal water for the rice crop, until forced to do so. This failure of the rains was common to almost all Northern India, and prospects were at one time so dark that, with a view simply to the production of more food, the Lieutenant-Governor determined, at a certain sacrifice of revenue, to reduce the water-rate for the khurreef crop from Rs. 2-8, at which it had previously been fixed, to Re. 1, and to give water free in the Patna Canal, where regular assessments were impracticable, owing to the unfinished state of the distributaries. These measures led to a considerable demand for water, which was well sustained in the rubbee season, and altogether 288,596 acres were brought under irrigation, *viz.*, khurreef 149,894 acres, rubbee 138,702 acres, of which 64,090 acres, under the Patna Canal, were exempted from water-rate.

44. The irrigated khurreef rice proved a bumper crop, and the rubbee crops would have been as good, had it not been for the ravages caused by caterpillars and other insects when the crop was approaching maturity. So extensive were the losses thus inflicted that it was found necessary to remit a large part of the water-rates on all crops except wheat, barley, opium, and sugarcane.

45. The revenue collections of the year fell far short of the demands, having amounted to Rs. 59,651, including arrears of former years, against assessments (according to the Superintending Engineer) amounting to Rs. 4,14,291, of which Rs. 1,50,000 were due within the year.

46. The principal cause of the short collections was the failure on the part of the Engineer officers to furnish the Collectors with demand statements in proper time. This was due to several causes, but mainly to the inexperience of the establishment, this having been the first year of regular irrigation, the area irrigated large, and the establishment engaged in supplying a heavy demand for rubbee irrigation at the same time that the preparation of the khurreef accounts were going on. The bhowli tenures introduced another great difficulty, the water-rates in such cases being payable by the zemindar and by the ryot in the proportion of their respective shares of the crop. In many cases the proprietors were numerous, and as each has to be furnished with a separate bill, the multiplication of accounts was enormous.

47. The operations of the season, however, brought to light certain defects in the revenue system, for which some further experience will probably

be required to devise the proper remedies. A committee, consisting of the Collector, Superintending Engineer, and Executive Engineer, was appointed to report upon the subject.

48. With a view to encouraging the spread of irrigation and diminishing the labour of annual measurements and assessments, three-year leases were during the year for the first time offered to the cultivators on the following terms :—

For khurreef irrigation the rate per acre is to be Rs. 1-8, but no lease can be given for any area less than the whole irrigable area of the village.

For rubbee, the rate is Rs. 2-4, and the area leased must be at least half the gross irrigable area.

For annual leases, whether khurreef or rubbee, the rate is Rs. 2-8.

The system was introduced too late in the year to become generally known, but has since been accepted by a few villagers to the extent of about 1,500 acres.

49. In Orissa no five-year lease is now given for anything less than the gross irrigable (which there corresponds closely with the gross cultivable) area of the village, and on these terms such leases are now readily taken up.

50. Navigation is gradually developing in the Soane Canals. Its progress would probably have been more rapid had there been permanent navigable connections between the Arrah Canal and the Ganges. Eighty-seven miles of canal were open, and the receipts from the tolls in 1877-78 was Rs. 26,774, against a budget estimate of Rs. 16,000. The tonnage of boats is set down at 82,000 tons, which is probably double the actual weight of goods carried, and the value at Rs. 12,80,000.

51. The revenue account of the Soane Canals was as follows :—

	Rs.
Receipts—	
Water-rates	59,651
Navigation	26,774
Miscellaneous	14,867
Total .	1,01,292
Less refunds of revenue	750
Net Revenue .	1,00,542
Working Expenses—	
Maintenance	2,10,828
Revenue management	40,829
Total .	2,51,657
Deficit .	1,51,115

A portion of the establishments here charged to maintenance is properly chargeable to revenue management; but it is not possible, at present, to determine the exact amount.

Had the comparison been made with the *assessments* for the year, the result would have been the reverse of the above, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Assessments	4,14,291
Working expenses	2,51,657
Surplus .	1,62,634

Financial position and prospects of the Bengal Canals.

52. The amounts of the sanctioned estimates for the irrigation projects, either finished or under execution, inclusive of the usual book charges for capitalization of land revenue, pensions, and interest, are as follow :—

	Rs.
Orissa	2,53,35,073
Midnapore Canal	96,84,000
Tidal Canal	21,35,152
Soane Canals	3,17,30,337
Total .	6,88,84,562

53. Of these estimates, the portions for works, establishments, and tools and plant, which is that on which interest is charged, and the actual outlay to end of 1877-78, are shown below :—

	Estimated cost of works, establishments, and tools and plant.	Actual outlay to end of 1877-78
	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,93,12,557	1,77,80,902
Midnapore Canal	76,83,500	70,51,773
Tidal Canal	17,75,032	17,83,905
Soane Canals	2,73,63,503	1,90,85,040

54. The amounts in the second column are those on which interest will be charged for 1877-78, the total charge for that year being the amount thus obtained minus interest on half the outlay in the year.

This, added to the deficit on working, if any, will represent the total charge for which the Local Government will be responsible.

55. Calculated in this manner, the corresponding charge to local revenues for the year 1877-78 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Orissa Project	8,45,515
Midnapore and Tidal Canals	3,95,507
Soane Canals	9,70,333
TOTAL	22,11,355

56. This Government is, however, also debited with the interest on the following projects, for which, in the two first cases, no possible return can be received, *viz.* :—

	Outlay. Rs.
Tirhoot Surveys	5,31,907
Ranegunge Canal (an abandoned project)	1,59,502
Hooghly water-supply	1,42,959

The interest charges made good by this Government upon these three projects amounted to Rs. 36,143 in 1877-78, making the total charge to the provincial revenues Rs. 22,47,798.

57. If 1878-79 proves a favorable year for irrigation, it is estimated that the corresponding charge for that year will be reduced to Rs. 20,00,000.

58. It will be apparent from what has already been said with reference to the operations of the past year, that the direction in which a reduction of these charges upon the local revenues is mainly to be sought are—

(1) The extension of the area irrigable by the construction of the distributaries necessary to bring the whole of the lands now commanded by the main canals within reach of irrigation.

(2) The reduction of working expenses, to whatever extent that may be practicable.

(3) The extension of the means of cheap transport between the irrigated districts and the best markets, so as to raise the local value of produce, and consequently the water-rate which may be charged.

59. Judging from present appearances, there is little prospect that any one of the three great schemes can pay directly the interest on the capital outlay on them for a long time to come. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the indirect value of the canals to the country must be largely in excess of the charges they involve. In 1877-78, 400,000 acres were irrigated, and, taking the yield at an average of 20 maunds worth Re. 1 each, the total value of the crops raised could not have been less than 80 lakhs, half of which at least was due to irrigation; and if 1877-78 was an exceptionally favorable year for irrigation, still it is apparent that, even with the very restricted area now irrigable, the returns in average years must be in excess of the deficits now met from the proceeds of the Public Works Cess.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1877-78 and 1876-77.

NAME OF CANAL.	AREA.			AREA IRRIGATED IN 1877-78.			AREA IRRIGATED IN 1876-77.			1877-78 COMPARED WITH 1876-77.	
	Cultivable in portion of the district under the canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per cubic feet of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed to end of 1876-77.	Kharreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Kharreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Orissa.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara canal	129,100	87,300	87,300	36,835	2,484	39,319	13,379	3,418	16,797	22,522	...
Paitamoondee ,,	61,600	...	...	14,371	79	14,450	403	5	408	14,042	...
High Level canal, section I	63,300	45,300	45,300	11,001	221*	12,122	7,037	82	8,019	4,103	...
Taldunda and Machgong canals	90,350	50,350	33,250	32,004	600	32,604	4,740	408	5,157	27,447	...
TOTAL	...	182,950	165,850	95,111	3,384	98,495	26,468	3,913	30,381	68,114	...
Midnapore Canal.											
Under the Midnapore Weir	250,000	139,725	107,900	16,764	...	16,764	28,724	...	28,724	...	11,960
Ditto Panchkoora ditto	67,000	31,800	28,800	2,530	...	2,530	2,693	81	2,774	...	244
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	525	...	525	1,183	...	1,183	...	658
TOTAL	333,000	183,025	148,200	19,819	...	19,819	32,600	81	32,681	...	12,162
Soane Canal	...	1,467,000	370,334	107,087*	134,903	241,990	4,562	1,879	6,441	117,307	...

* Exclusive of 80,633 acres of free irrigation from the Patna Canal.

Comparison between rainfall in the years 1877-78 and 1876-77.

		KHURREEF.							RUBBEE.							Total of year.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
Orissa	1877-78	5·81	8·31	3·79	6·66	2·22	0·00	26·79	0·00	0·37	0·17	0·32	1·70	4·19	7·05	33·84
	1876-77	5·60	9·80	7·57	9·83	4·89	0·00	37·69	0·00	0·61	1·23	0·85	0·20	3·34	6·23	43·92
Average rainfall for 22 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·95
Midnapore	1877-78	11·48	6·63	12·49	3·18	2·58	0·00	36·36	0·02	0·75	0·29	1·95	2·03	4·33	10·27	46·63
	1876-77	12·72	19·08	13·34	8·41	9·47	0·16	63·78	0·00	2·82	3·25	0·93	1·73	2·78	11·51	75·29
Average rainfall for 7 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·16
Panchkoora	1877-78	9·45	14·73	17·53	5·80	0·36	0·00	47·87	0·00	0·00	0·30	2·22	1·02	3·50	7·04	54·91
	1876-77	19·25	18·46	12·76	7·38	6·17	0·12	64·09	0·00	2·29	4·60	0·54	0·65	3·70	11·78	75·87
Average rainfall for 7 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·27
Buxar	1877-78	0·23	5·80	3·05	1·57	3·82	0·00	14·57	0·52	2·48	0·20	0·00	0·69	2·02	5·91	20·48
	1876-77	1·37	10·84	13·17	11·91	2·01	0·00	39·90	0·00	3·15	1·46	0·78	0·72	1·53	7·64	47·54
Arrah	1877-78	1·40	8·33	3·74	1·78	2·70	0·00	17·95	0·10	1·80	0·08	0·00	0·30	2·53	4·81	22·76
	1876-77	1·42	4·20	6·42	3·96	4·08	0·00	20·08	0·00	2·50	2·25	0·28	0·72	4·60	10·35	30·41
Dinapore	1877-78	1·53	7·36	5·07	1·14	5·10	0·00	20·20	0·15	1·18	0·00	0·00	0·18	1·47	2·98	23·18
	1876-77	0·48	5·07	10·26	9·94	6·07	0·00	32·72	0·00	1·00	0·77	0·01	0·00	1·92	3·70	36·42

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Statement shewing the Total Traffic during 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77 on the Orissa, Midnapore and Soane Canals.

NAME OF CANAL.	Number of miles open.		Number of boats, including empties.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
ORISSA CIRCLE.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldunda canal	27	27	919	1,456	13,335	20,316	39,376	2,49,378	1,099	1,451
High Level canal, section I	33	33	2,282	3,186	14,337	22,919	5,36,318	6,44,965	4,190	7,390
Kendrapara canal	30	39	5,751	7,842	49,695	62,022	26,36,489	44,18,205	18,715	24,025
TOTAL	99	99	8,952	12,484	77,367	1,05,257	32,12,183	53,12,548	24,004	32,866
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.										
Midnapore canal	53	53	41,372	52,251	239,013	3,60,908	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	67,276	1,07,636
Ridgellee Tidal canal	29	29	22,818	23,882	181,488	1,54,426	19,71,892	31,30,503	46,239	59,146
TOTAL	82	82	64,190	76,133	371,101	5,15,334	1,32,98,758	2,02,39,887	1,13,515	1,66,782
SOANE CIRCLE.										
Western main canal	22	22	828	2,233	9,342	20,519	6,219	1,32,109	1,679	3,906
Arrah branch canal	65	65	1,593	3,154	16,698	22,788	98,100	9,95,053	4,603	12,634
Patna branch canal	...	84	...	3,006	...	31,590	...	1,52,095	...	9,856
TOTAL	87	171	2,421	8,393	26,040	81,897	1,04,399	12,79,257	6,282	26,395
GRAND TOTAL	273	352	75,563	97,310	474,808	7,02,548	1,66,15,340	2,68,31,692	1,43,801	2,26,043

NOTE.—The amount actually collected and credited in the accounts for 1877-78 was Rs. 2,28,500 against Rs. 1,39,950 of the previous year.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	3,112	4,572	36,590	50,627	22,96,512	31,57,378	12,922	17,586
Stimulants	2	8	11	64	700	39,240	3	31
Clothing	6	22	122	327	7,100	42,096	8	56
Staples of manufacture	147	151	1,369	1,232	2,46,575	2,85,707	476	415
Building materials	485	702	4,650	8,719	1,11,588	3,03,120	2,022	4,282
Live-stock	1	2	40	19	600	580	19	7
Fuel	20	22	415	302	2,087	5,803	106	110
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	...	20	...	112	...	3,647	...	40
Miscellaneous	3,555	5,165	14,066	21,828	4,66,000	1,34,794	1,745	7,673
	7,328	10,664	57,272	86,260	31,31,562	52,72,285	20,301	30,200
1877-78 { More	...	3,336	...	28,988	...	21,40,723	...	9,899
1877-78 { Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	20,410	26,791	198,584	302,486	50,20,348	1,02,40,69,	64,411	1,00,293
Stimulants	1,999	1,706	12,719	18,905	6,92,694	9,21,195	3,779	5,888
Clothing	731	963	5,990	9,010	25,27,203	37,39,215	1,497	2,679
Staple of manufacture	1,840	1,873	21,029	20,306	32,55,830	37,33,577	5,100	5,150
Building materials	1,911	2,761	21,106	26,162	1,75,920	2,42,455	4,137	5,030
Live-stock	78	30	124	98	4,111	3,806	78	28
Fuel	469	660	7,187	9,720	47,401	61,101	1,947	2,804
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	379	470	3,079	3,927	72,337	72,672	537	798
Miscellaneous	36,673	40,791	101,583	126,536	15,03,424	12,09,415	32,023	42,896
TOTAL	64,190	76,054	371,401	517,150	1,32,98,758	2,02,23,733	1,13,515	1,65,864
1877-78 { More	.....	11,864	.....	145,749	.....	69,24,975	.....	52,349
1877-78 { Less	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Soane Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	64	1,140	843	11,445	57,861	8,66,378	425	5,169
Stimulants	4	72	24	760	3,880	85,655	14	367
Clothing	2	14	17	78	3,600	13,329	10	47
Staples of manufacture	1	88	13	988	71	54,972	2	554
Building materials	16	189	153	2,265	925	15,691	75	782
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel	.....	94	.....	957	.....	2,806	.....	177
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	.....	28	.....	290	.....	1,600	.....	225
Miscellaneous	162	1,505	940	6,497	514	1,27,027	284	3,822
TOTAL	249	3,130	1,990	23,280	66,751	11,67,367	810	11,144
1877-78 { More	...	2,881	...	21,290	...	11,00,616	...	10,334
1877-78 { Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 806 AND 807, AND THE 1ST HALF OF JULY 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 924, 925, 926, 927, 930, AND 931 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 1879, AND 9TH AUGUST 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	2nd Half of June 1879.																								
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Sylhet	8 12	8 0	7 8	8 12	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 6	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 15-0	5-0 to 6-0	9-0 to 15-0
	Cachar	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	8 14	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	14-0 to 15-0	8 0 0	14-0 to 15-0
	Goálpárá	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 20-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Gáro Hills	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	...
ASSAM.	Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	12 0 0	8 0 0	...
	Darrang	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 20-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Nowgong	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 15-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
	Sibságar	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	9-0 to 30-0	7-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	10-0 to 20-0	9 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	4 8	4 8	5 0	6 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 30-0	...	...
	1st Half of July 1879.																								
BOMBAY.	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	4 10	8 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	...	...	...
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Sylhet	8 12	8 12	9 10	9 10	9 10	8 11	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 6	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 15-0	5-0 to 6-0	9-0 to 15-0
	Cachar	8 6	8 6	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 12	8 12	9 10	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	14-0 to 15-0	8 0 0	14-0 to 15-0
	Goálpárá	7 8	7 8	8 10	9 2	8 10	8 11	8 12	8 12	9 10	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 14	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 20-0	7-8 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Gáro Hills	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	...
ASSAM.	Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	12 0 0	8 0 0	...
	Darrang	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 20-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Nowgong	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 15-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
	Sibságar	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	9-0 to 30-0	7-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	10-0 to 20-0	9 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	4 8	4 8	6 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	3 0	3 0	3 0	10 0	3 0	3 0	4 12	4 12	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 30-0	...	...
	Secunderabad	8 3	7 6	5 13	9 0	8 3	6 5	11 4	10 14	8 10	11 15	...	...	7 5	7 15	6 3	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	...	...	...
DISTRICTS.	Bolarum	6 12	8 6	5 10	8 1	8 11	6 7	11 2	10 0	8 11	0 ...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 11	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 0	6 0	4 12	8 0	6 12	6 12	10 0	9 0	8 0	0 ...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 10	0 120	0 108	0 80	0 16	0 8	0 8	...	...	...

Q

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Ganjam	8 2	7 6	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 10	13 13	13 13	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 10	9 6	22 8	22 8	15 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	5 10	8 0	8 0	6 3	15 2	17 5	10 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 2	14 2	13 2	19 10	19 10	12 14	87 8	88 8	121 10	10 8	10 8	11 11	Vizagapatam		
Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	6 5	12 0	12 0	7 0	16 5	19 3	13 6	...	...	...	19 2	...	...	23 2	23 2	12 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
Kistna	6 6	5 14	4 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 10	12 8	12 8	8 2	...	...	8 5	...	...	...	18 10	17 11	11 13	20 8	18 3	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 3	Kistna		
Nellore	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 14	20 14	12 3	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	13 6	18 6	18 6	12 10	93 13	93 5	129 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
Cuddapah	8 2	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 0	11 10	8 8	14 10	15 0	11 6	15 3	15 3	12 0	19 14	19 14	12 11	16 5	17 10	12 0	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	Cuddapah		
Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	5 14	10 5	10 5	7 14	14 6	14 6	10 5	15 0	15 0	8 14	16 8	...	10 11	17 6	17 6	10 3	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 13	12 8	11 14	Bellary		
Kurnool	5 6	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 14	9 3	5 11	7 2	9 10	6 6	12 0	12 0	11 10	11 14	12 8	...	14 3	15 8	...	15 0	15 0	8 3	252 11	238 2	202 3	11 11	11 11	12 2	Kurnool		
Madras	7 6	7 0	6 13	...	...	...	9 10	9 3	7 2	10 3	9 13	7 10	12 3	12 3	9 6	22 5	22 5	...	18 2	17 13	10 8	17 3	17 3	11 3	87 8	88 11	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 2	Madras		
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 10	7 8	11 5	10 11	7 14	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	...	17 2	17 13	13 6	18 6	18 6	12 10	93 13	93 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
North Arcot	6 13	7 2	5 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 10	6 14	13 3	12 3	7 14	17 5	15 8	10 0	...	16 8	...	20 8	20 0	10 5	17 11	18 11	10.13	143 13	143 13	186 10	12 5	11 11	11 11	North Arcot		
South Arcot	5 13	5 13	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	7 0	11 6	11 11	7 6	19 5	19 5	9 3	17 8	17 8	8 8	17 5	15 8	9 2	18 5	15 8	12 5	206 8	206 8	233 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 8	15 14	14 8	11 10	15 2	14 5	11 5	14 14	14 0	10 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 11	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	7 6	9 13	9 6	7 10	14 0	14 0	9 13	14 10	13 14	14 ...	15 11	14 6	10 8	15 6	14 6	10 8	170 2	170 2	145 13	11 5	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
Madura	7 13	7 13	5 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 13	7 13	9 14	9 5	8 0	15 6	14 10	10 8	14 11	14 0	10 5	16 5	15 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	9 6	121 8	126 6	116 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	Madura		
Tinnevelly	6 0	6 0	5 10	...	...	...	9 0	8 10	...	9 3	9 2	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 6	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
Coimbatore	7 0	7 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 5	10 6	10 6	7 11	19 2	17 6	10 6	19 2	19 2	...	18 14	18 6	10 11	19 0	19 0	12 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 6	8 6	8 6	6 13	15 6	13 14	9 3	14 0	11 3	9 13	13 11	13 11	8 10	14 2	14 2	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	8 5	7 6	Nilgiris		
Salem	4 14	5 3	4 14	...	...	...	9 2	8 3	6 13	10 0	9 2	7 5	16 11	15 14	8 11	17 6	14 8	10 14	17 3	16 8	11 3	17 6	16 14	10 11	121 8	126 6	116 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	Salem		
South Canara	6 6	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 13	7 5	9 8	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 0			
Malabar	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 11	10 2	10 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 6	10 11	19 0	19 0	12 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Malabar		
Bombay	6 12	7 4	6 12	14 10	13 14	15 3	5 12	5 15	6 2	7 1	7 4	9 1	10 5	10 0	10 10	10 11	10 3	10 11	13 13	11 13	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 3	54 9	57 14	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
Ahmedabad	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 8	5 4	5 12	7 0	7 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	9 4	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad		
Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 10	11 0	12 5	14 9	6 10	6 15	5 0	8 0	8 7	7 13	...	...	9 11	8 7	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira		
Surat	8 0	8 0	7 6	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 4	4 9	7 3	7 4	5 11	9 0	9 8	10 6	10 8	10 8	9 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 6	100 0	100 0	113 0	11 8	11 8	12 5	Surat		
Broach	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	7 9	8 11½	8 11½	9 6½	9 6½	9 11	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	...	...	...	8 14½	9 6½	8 14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
Tanna (Salsette)	6 4	6 5	6 3	...	...	...	5 7	5 10	6 5	7 12	8 0	7 4	9 1	10 4	8 7	9 11	10 0	9 6	9 5	9 6	8 7	8 8	8 7	9 11	76 0	74 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 11	8 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	9 2	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	8 12	...	...	...	5 7	6 5	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	11 4	12 2	15 7	9 15	11 0	14 14	12 5	12 5	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
Násik	7 5	7 5	9 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 8	...	...	13 2	9 14	9 14	11 7	13 2	12 5	11 2	14 5	14 5	11 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Násik		
Ahmednagar	7 9	7 9	7 2¼	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 1	7 13	8 1	7 2	9 13	9 12	9 14	10 4	10 1	10 2	9 1	9 1	8 3	9 1	9 1	8 3½	100 0	100 2	91 7	9 9	9 8	11 2	Ahmednagar		
Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	8 11	11 15	9 3	9 3	8 11	9 3	9 3	8 3	9 3	9 3	8 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
Sholápur	7 11	7 11	7 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 10	8 5	8 5	7 9	9 4	9 1	8 6	11 15	10 9	9 4	9 2	8 11	8 3	9 2	8 11	8 3	120 0	116 0	98 8	9 12	10 1	9 0	Sholápur		
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 6	5 4	5 12	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	5 12	8 1	7 12	6 0	10 7	9 4	9 4	10 6	9 4	8 12	...	...	...	7 6	7 4	6 1	...	...	...	10 12	10 6	9 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 0	8 0	8 10	7 13	7 13	8 11	...	...	...	8 7	7 13	7 2	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	Satara		
Belgaum	5 8	5 10	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 1	6 8	8 8	8 9	6 13	9 ...	10 0	9 5	10 8	10 8	8 15	13 8	13 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	113 0	113 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Belgaum		
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	4 0	4 14	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	...	10 0	6 12	...	11 0	8 1	...	10 0	8 0	...	10 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 9	...	80 0	89 0	...	7 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	7 12	7 12	8 10	...	...	9 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	11 12	11 12	12 4	8 7	8 7	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	14 4	15 9	Ratnágiri		
Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 7	8 0	8 0	7 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)		
Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5	7 0	7 0	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
Asirgarh	8 0	8 2	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Asirgarh		
Baroda	6 9	6 9	7 13	9 9	9 9	9 10	6 0	6 5	5 9	8 7	8 7	7 11	9 9	9 9	9 10	3 8	11 9	9 0	9 13	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	96 0	96 0	110 0	12 8	12 0	12 10	Baroda		
Disa	8 10	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 10	10 0	9 7	9 5	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
Nimach	10 0	9 4	10 11	13 0	13 0	14 5	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	12 0	15 2½	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	13 10½	15 0	15 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Nimach		
Nasirabad	11 0	11 0	11 8½	17 0½	16 11½	14 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 14½	14 9½	10 0	13 11½	12 14	10 0	13 13	12 11	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	Nasirabad		
Rájkot	7 10	7 9	7 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 6	8 6	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 2	8 12	8 12	8 12	67 8	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
Upper Sind Frontier	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Upper Sind Frontier		
Karachi	8 8	8 13	8 13	14 0	16 0	17 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	8 9	9 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	110 0	110 0	104 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Karachi		
Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 0	8 0	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
Shikarpur	10 5	10 0	9 0	15 14	15 14	13 0	5 10	5 10	7 0	8 0	7 12	9 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 10	10 10	7 12	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	270 0	270 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Shikarpur		
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	8 4	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	8 10	10 8	10 2	8 8	8 4	8 2	8 12	8 12	8 12	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	11 4	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Burdwan	11 4*a*	11 8	10 8	17 0	16 1	20 0	11 10	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	19 13	13 0	19 13	19 13	13 0	87 0	85 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
Bancoorah	11 8*b*	11 12	10 10	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	15 8	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	360 0	400 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
Hooghly	11 0*d*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
Howrah	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
Calcutta	11 7	11 11	11 7	13 5	14 9	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
24-Pergunnahs	...*e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
Nuddea	12 5*f*	11 13½	11 0	14 8	16 0	...	10 0	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 5½	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	100 0	...	100 0	9 6	9 6	8 14	Nuddea		
Jessore	12 0*g*	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 2	8 8	10 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
Moorshedabad	12 0*h*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	9 12	10 9	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	12 0	18 14	18 14	12 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 13 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-10 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 ½ seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14-12 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 14-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 18-4 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 11-12 to 12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 9-12 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9-4 to 10-8 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 19-8 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts—contd.																		
	Dinagepore	10 8*i*	10 3	10 8	13 5	13 5	12 8	10 12	10 3	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	11 4*j*	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	25 8	7 8 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	9 12	9 8 to 9 12	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	9 0*k*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 4	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	12 12*l*	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	6 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	4 0	4 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 0*n*	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	11 4*o*	11 4	11 4	13 5	11 4	17 10	9 6	9 0	10 0	11 4	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	13 0*p*	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 6	10 8	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0*r*	8 0	9 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 0	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	13 0*u*	13 8	12 4	19 8	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	12 8*v* to 13 0	14 0	12 0 to 12 8	17 8	18 0	14 0 to 14 8	11 0 to 12 0	12 8	10 0	12 8 to 13 0	15 0	10 8 to 11 0	18 0	17 0	...	18 0	17 8	...
	Durbhunga	11 0*w*	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	12 0*x*	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	12 8	13 0	11 4	19 8	19 8	15 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	13 12	14 12	11 0	18 12	19 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	14 8*y*	14 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	13 8*z*	13 6	12 6	16 8	16 8	14 7	8 4	10 5	8 4	13 1	12 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	12 5*a1*	12 10	11 6	18 15	20 3	15 2	10 11	11 0	9 7	12 10	12 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0*a2* to 15 0	14 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...*a3*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	11 13	12 7	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	14 7*	14 7	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	8 8	10 8	9 3	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	6 9	15 12	15 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	12 0*a4*	12 0	11 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	8 0*a5*	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	7 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	10 8*a6*	10 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet																		
	Cachar																		
	Goálpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
	Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saharanpur	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	7 0	8 0	5 5	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 0	13 12	8 8	10 12	10 12	7 8
	Muzaffarnagar	16 0	16 12	14 5	21 8	22 0	18 2	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 14	9 6	6 9	20 4	19 12	8 13	15 6	15 6	7 12
	Meerut	16 8	16 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...
	Bulandshahr	17 5	17 8	14 4	23 0	22 8	18 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 0
	Aligarh	16 8	17 0	15 8	21 0	23 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	5 0
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 26-4 seers a rupee.

i In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 13 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 10-2 seers, and gram 10-6 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-4 to 12-1 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6-4 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In Phanseedewah the prices are—Best rice 10 seers, common rice 12 seers, gram 7 seers, and salt 7-12 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10-4 seers, common rice 9 to 10-12 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 10-12 seers, common rice 11 to 11-6 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 9-8 seers, common rice 8-12 to 10 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 12 seers and common rice 11 to 14 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 12 seers and common rice 9-8 to 13 seers.

u In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 13-12 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14-12 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 14 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 15-8 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Madhubani) 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Central Districts—contd.													
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	12 0	180 0	168 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	12 12	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	8 2	8 4	9 0	
	Rungpore	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	
	Bogra	...	...	...	9 6	8 4	9 15	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Pubna	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 10	
	Darjeeling	10 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 0	6 3	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	106 0	91 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
	Tipperah	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	
	Chittagong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	5 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	5 5	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	
	Gya	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Shahabad	15 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	12 0 to 12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
	Durbhunga	15 0	17 0	16 8	11 0	12 0	15 4	140 0	140 0	176 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Sarun	17 12	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 12	12 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chumparun	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Monghyr	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	12 10	13 4	18 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 8	
	Purneah	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	14 0 to 14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	
	Maldah	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack	17 1	10 8	18 6	17 1	14 7	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Pooree	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	10 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	10 8	10 8	
	Balasore	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh	23 0	23 8	15 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	
	Lohardugga	20 0	19 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	240 0	200 0	320 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	
	Manbhoom	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Sylhet													
	Cachar													
	Goálpárá													
	Gáro Hills													
	Kámrúp													
	Darrang													
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Sibságar													
	Lakhimpur													
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills													
	Nága Hills													
	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Saharanpur	...	...	...	15 6	15 9	14 6	129 0	160 0	9 9	9 9	9 0		
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	14 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 4	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	13 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 21 seers, barley 20 to 27-8 seers, best rice 9 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 35 seers, and gram 14-8 to 21 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 28 seers, best rice 9-4 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 19 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·2 to 15·7 seers, barley 16·16 to 21 seers, best rice 8·4 to 8·8 seers, common rice 11·11 to 14·7 seers, bulrush millet 15·12 to 26·2 seers, lesser millets 15·7 to 16·16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17·4 to 21 seers, and gram 14·8 to 15·7 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·8 to 17 seers, barley 19 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, and gram 11·4 to 12·8 seers.

a2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-12 to 17 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11 seers.

a3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 12-12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 24 seers, and gram 11-4 to 13 seers.

a4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 10 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

a5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13·50 seers, barley (at Daltonganje) 16·88 seers, best rice 11·25 to 22 seers, common rice 13·50 to 24 seers, mohwa (at Daltonganje) 30·37 seers, murwa 27 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16·89 seers, and gram 13 to 13·50 seers.

a6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 12 to 16·8 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts	Provinces	Remarks
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces	Garhwál	15 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	2...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	7 8	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	15 8	15 8	12 15	23 1	23 1	15 12	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 5	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 2	16 5	3 10	15 12	15 3	12 6	135 0	135 0	157 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 14	16 14	14 6	21 14	21 4	18 2	7 8	7 8	6 4	11 4	10 10	7 13	18 2	17 8	...	16 14	16 14	...	15 0	14 6	13 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 14	15 12	16 3	20 6	19 12½	20 6	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	10 3	10 12½	8 6	18 0	18 0	8 6	17 11	17 1½	4 12½	17 1	16 8	16 8	168 0	192 0	240 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 2	Budaun		
	Bareilly	15 5	15 10	13 7	20 10	20 0	16 4	5 0	5 5	4 1	11 4	10 5	7 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	5 0	14 11	15 0	13 12	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 11	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	15 13	16 2	13 14	22 8	22 12	17 0	6 2	6 2	5 8	13 4	12 2	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 2	14 4	155 0	160 0	170 0	10 0	9 14	9 6	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	16 4	27 8	27 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	11 4	10 0	7 8	...	11 4	5 0	...	8 12	3 2	13 12	14 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 4	20 0	19 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	19 0	17 0	7 0	18 0	15 0	7 0	14 12	14 8	14 4	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Agra	14 6	14 8	14 4	20 0	19 4	18 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	6 8	19 8	18 12	9 8	16 0	17 0	7 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	14 13½	14 13	14 10½	18 2½	19 9	17 13	6 11½	6 11	5 9	12 12½	11 11	7 13	17 8	19 1	...	17 8	19 1	...	15 2½	15 8	13 15½	136 4	136 4	165 0	12 14	12 14	12 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	14 12	14 12	13 12	19 0	19 4	20 8	4 0	4 0	5 12	12 8	12 0	7 8	...	...	11 4	...	...	11 8	14 8	14 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	13 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	13 0	12 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	16 4	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	15 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	14 15	13 15	13 14	23 6	22 3	16 3	7 8	7 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 7	20 0	9 2	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 8	...	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	12 8	12 0	12 4	30 0	25 0	15 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	10 0	7 8	24 8	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	15 0	14 12	14 12	21 8	21 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 12	20 0	20 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 4	14 4	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	13 12	13 8	11 12	19 4	18 4	14 12	7 4	7 0	6 9	13 8	12 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 12	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	13 4	13 4	12 4	17 8	17 8	15 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	12 8	11 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	8 8	13 6	13 4	11 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	13 9	13 8	11 12	19 0	19 0	15 0	7 8	7 4	6 0	14 0	13 4	8 8	17 8	17 12	9 12	15 8	17 0	9 12	16 2	14 12	12 14	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 8	12 11	12 6	19 8	17 2	15 3	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 2	10 8	9 0	17 9	16 9	10 6	17 0	16 0	8 7	16 15	16 15	14 11	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	15 2	15 8	12 0	22 3	21 3	14 13	7 1	7 1	6 5	12 11	12 0	8 7	19 12	21 3	...	16 15	16 15	...	14 6½	14 13½	10 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	14 6½	14 13½	10 12½	18 14½	20 11½	12 9½	10 12½	10 12½	6 12	13 15½	14 6½	9 0	16 3¾	18 0	...	12 9½	16 3½	5 6½	15 0	15 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	188 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	15 8	15 8	10 12	24 0	25 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	11 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Basti		
	Azamgarh	14 0	14 10½	11 10	20 10	20 7	14 0	7 6	6 13	6 10	13 4	12 9	10 4	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	14 2	14 2	11 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 11	9 3	8 1	Mirzapur		
	Benares	13 15	14 2	11 15	20 2	19 9	14 2	8 11	8 11	7 1	13 5	13 1	10 5	21 12	19 9	8 2½	17 6½	17 6½	7 10	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	10 5	20 2	20 2	12 14	7 1	6 7	5 12	12 14	11 9½	9 0	21 4	21 4	9 0	16 12	16 12	9 0										Gházipur		
Punjab	Delhi	16 0	15 12	14 8	21 8	21 8	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	10 0	17 0	16 8	10 8	16 8	15 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Firewood rising.
	Gurgáon	16 8	17 0	14 8	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	18 8	20 0	10 0	16 4	17 0	14 8	100 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	8 8	9 0	Gurgáon [a]		[b] Jowar falling.
	Karnál	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		[c] Barley rising.
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	19 8	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Hissar		[d] Bajra rising and jowar falling.
	Rohtak	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Rohtak		[e] Rice and jowar falling.
	Sirsa	13 4	13 12	15 8	24 12	26 4	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	20 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	15 5	16 1	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	15 14	17 5	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	9 12	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ludhiána		
	Simla	11 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	10 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 0	7 2	Simla		
	Jullundur	14 0	14 8	17 8	17 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	15 8	12 6	14 8	15 0	11 0	16 0	16 4	15 8	105 0	105 0	100 0	10 8	10 12	10 0	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	14 8	14 0	18 8	19 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 5	19 0	16 0	16 5	16 0	16 0	10 11	16 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 12	10 9	Hoshiárpur[b]		
	Kángra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kángra		
	Amritsar	12 8	14 12	17 12	16 0	19 0	26 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	16 0	17 0	18 0	13 8	15 8	15 8	14 8	16 0	16 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	11 8	10 10	Amritsar [c]		
	Siálkot	14 4	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 4	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	16 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	14 4	15 0	15 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	11 4	10 12	10 8	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	13 0	14 8	19 0	14 8	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 4	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	13 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 12	14 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 4	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	17 12	19 0	60 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Ferozepore[a]		
	Gujránwála	13 8	14 8	17 4	17 8	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 4	15 4	16 4	80 0	100 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Gujránwála [a]		
	Ráwalpindi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum																												Jhelum		
	Gujrát	14 0	16 2	20 8	18 6	19 12	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	19 0	13 12	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8	11 6	Gujrát[d]		
	Shahpúr	11 8	13 8	17 8	18 0	19 0	26 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	12 8	13 8	14 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	12 12	13 4	12 12	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	5 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	Mooltan		
	Jhang	13 8	13 8	14 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	16 8	17 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	Jhang[e]		
	Montgomery	13 12	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	14 8	14 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	13 11	14 14	15 10	17 8	17 8	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	10 6	12 5	21 4	9 2	10 10	15 0	13 9	13 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	87 8	31 4	34 0	52 8	Dera Ismail Khan		
	Dera Ghází Khán	13 12	14 6	13 12	15 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	8 2	8 12	15 0	6 0	14 8	2 12	12 8	12 3	11 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	Dera Ghazi Khan		
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu		
	Pesháwar	6 11	7 6	17 10	9 7	11 5	29 5	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	7 6	6 14	7 13	17 0	7 0	7 9	9 12	6 14	7 6	9 2	78 8	78 0	97 0	34 12	34 12	56 8	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát		
	Hazára																												Hazára		
Oudh	Lucknow	14 9	14 9	12 11½	20 12	20 5	15 15	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 12	10 12	7 0	19 4	19 3½	...	15 3½	16 0	...	19 12*	19 11½	13 6	14 9½	14 9	12 0½	120 0	122 8	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets*
	Unáo	14 12	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	16 4	7 0	7 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0†	18 0	14 8	14 8	12 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		* Juar (small).
	Bára Banki	14 8	15 0	13 8	20 8	21 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	24 0‡	28 0	13 0	16 0	16 8	13 4	140 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		† Choti juar.
	Sitapur	17 10½	17 7	14 7	24 10	25 8	18 6	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 1½	11 11	7 0	...	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	21 0§	...	...	19 5	20 5	14 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 9½	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		‡ Kodo.
	Hardui	15 0	15 0	13 1	22 8	21 7	15 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Hardui		§ Matri.
	Kheri	18 12	18 4	12 8	34 4	31 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	36 0‡	31 0	...	20 8	20 4	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri		‖ Laharra, mendua, kerao ra, and kodo.
	Fyzabad	14 2	14 4	12 6	21 8	21 0	15 0	7 8	7 6	6 0	11 0	11 4	7 2	21 0	20 12	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 4	11 2	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		¶ Peas, sawan.
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	18 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	6 8	28 0	28 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	32 0‡	32 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		** Peas, arhar, mash, and kodo.
	Gonda	16 14	16 14	12 9	29 0	29 4	15 8	10 3	11 14	7 8	13 1	12 3	8 0	28 3	27 12	12 8	17 13	17 4	8 4	32 0‖	29 5	9 0	19 5	19 2	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	16 10	15 4	11 3½	21 8	20 0	14 1½	13 4	12 8	6 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	19 8	19 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4½	180 0	200 0	250 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	15 8	16 0	11 8	22 0	23 0	13 8	9 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	28 0¶	28 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	16 3	16 0	11 8	23 5	22 8	14 3	13 4	12 9	6 15	15 3	14 9	8 5	22 0	22 8	...	19 0	20 0	...	30 10**	20 1	12 0	14 0	14 3	11 0	193 5	193 5	200 0	8 5	8 4	8 0	Partábgarh		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1879—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nágpur	11 0	10 4	11 8	...	...	...	9 8	7 4	7 0	11 0	9 12	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	9 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 12	9 8	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára	13 0	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandára		
Chánda	11 4	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2	18 2	18 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	8 8	132 0	132 0	120 0	10 4	9 0	10 8	Chánda		
Wardha	11 0	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	14 0	14 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Wardha		
Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bálaghát		
Jubbulpore	11 4	11 0	10 12	13 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 4	6 8	12 0	12 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	Jubbulpore		
Saugor	11 0	11 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	6 8	5 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	Saugor		
Damoh	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	9 4	9 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	7 12	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 2	9 0	Damoh		
Seoni	11 0	11 4	10 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Seoni		
Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Mandla		
Betúl	8 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Betúl		
Chhindwára	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
Hoshangabad	9 0	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 1	6 8	6 8	5 10	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Hoshangabad		
Narsinghpur	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	Narsinghpur		
Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	16 5	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Nimár		
Raipur	22 0	21 8	18 12	...	...	...	16 0	14 12	14 4	24 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4	280 0	280 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Raipur		
Sambalpur	17 8	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 6	21 0	21 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	80 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Sambalpur		
Biláspur	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Biláspur		
Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Secunderabad																															Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum																															Bolarum		
Chudderghat																															Chudderghat		
Amráoti																															Amráoti		
Akola	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Akola		
Ellichpur																															Ellichpur		
Baldána																															Baldana		
Wún																															Wún		
Básim																															Basim		
Bangalore																															Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
Kolar																															Kolar		
Túmkúr																															Túmkúr		
Mysore																															Mysore		
Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan		
Shimoga																															Shimoga		
Kadur																															Kadur		
Chitaldroog																															Chitaldroog		
Coorg																															Coorg		
Jeypore	12 4	11 2	12 0	17 8	17 0	14 6	5 0	5 6	5 8	7 0	7 4	5 12	15 8	14 8	12 8	15 0	15 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 1	12 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	19 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh	12 0	*	11 8	17 8	*	14 8	6 4	*	7 8	*	*	6 12	13 8	*	9 8	13 4	*	10 4	...	...	...	13 4	*	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	*	38 8	Kishengurh		
Ulwur	14 8	14 1	13 8	19 3	18 10	15 12	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 10	8 8	7 4	19 4	17 7	10 0	16 4	15 14	8 0	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	13 6	...	...	...	11 7	11 13	26 8	Ulwur		
Bhurtpore (City)	14 0	14 0	14 12	18 10	18 12	18 6	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 9	9 7	7 4	17 14	18 3	9 6	18 5	18 3	8 10	18 0	18 0	18 8	13 8	13 7	16 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	13 4	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
Kerowlee (City)	12 8	11 12	12 12	17 4	16 12	15 4	10 10	10 0	6 4	11 4	10 10	6 7	16 4	15 0	7 1	16 4	14 12	13 11	15 10	15 0	15 2	13 2	12 8	14 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 12	22 4	Kerowlee (City)		
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	17 8	15 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 8	11 0	14 0	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Ajmere		
Deoli Cantonment	11 2	10 14	11 6	16 9	15 12	13 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	6 2	16 13	15 6	11 0	16 14	13 15	6 6	...	...	...	12 11	12 2	10 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	25 4	Deoli Cantonment		
Erinpura	11 8	11 8	7 12	16 0	14 4	10 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 11	9 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 1	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	Erinpura		
Sirohee	11 4	11 8	7 8	18 0	18 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	5 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Sirohee		
Abu	10 4	10 4	7 5	14 8	14 0	9 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	5 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 12	Abu		
Anadra	10 8	10 8	7 14	14 8	14 8	10 0	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 4	...	...	...	12 2	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	Anadra		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 12	14 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	5 8	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 4	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 pies†	13 0	12 8	8 0	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 pies†	9 0	8 8	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12	8 15	8 1	14 1	13 4	10 2	6 4	5 7	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 5	10 8	9 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	13 5	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 13	12 3	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	7 13	8 2	8 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Partábgarh („)	8 12	8 12	12 8	...	...	...	5 0	6 4	5 0	7 8	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 2	13 12	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
Marwar	11 9	10 5	7 13	14 6	12 6	10 0	4 6	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	10 0	10 10	9 4	12 8	10 5	10 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	14 6	12 8	11 4	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	43 12	Marwar		
Bikaneer	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 11	3 11	...	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	Bikaneer		
Boondee	13 8	13 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	18 8	18 4	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	18 4	16 2	16 4	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 0	Boondee		
Kotah	13 0	13 0	13 4	18 0	17 0	...	6 14	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 0	14 0	11 0	12 4	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 8	14 12	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 8	8 0	15 0	Kotah		
Tonk	11 4	11 2	13 4	16 4	16 5	15 8	6 4	6 4	5 4	7 0	7 0	6 2	16 0	16 6	10 4	12 8	8 12	10 9	0	0	0	13 8	13 4	13 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 14	28 0	Tonk		
Jhallawar	11 12	12 0	12 9	15 1	13 0	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 1	4 7	17 12	18 6	13 15	12 11	11 6	10 3	...	...	...	13 15	14 4	15 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	11 8	Jhallawar		
Shahpoora	10 12	11 0	10 8	16 4	16 0	12 8	8 0	7 0	5 10	10 0	8 12	6 12	16 0	15 8	11 6	12 0	12 8	7 8	0	0	0	12 4	11 4	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	28 0	Shahpoora		
Dholpur	13 9	13 3	12 3	16 10	17 11	14 14	6 12	6 12	6 0	8 7	9 0	6 10	16 14	15 14	9 9	16 8	15 7	6 14	...	...	...	14 1	13 15	12 4	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	14 14	Dholpur		
Indore	8 9	8 9	10 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 6	11 11	16 8	11 2	10 14	11 0	107 0	107 0	105 0	9 14	10 0	10 14	107 0	107 0	105 0	9 3	8 14	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
Gwalior	10 15	11 3	11 1	15 9	14 10	12 12	5 3	5 1	5 1	6 6	6 3	5 8	15 9	15 13	10 5	14 3	14 10	5 1	109 8	109 8	100 7	12 2	11 5	11 3	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 8	9 13	9 6	Gwalior		
Goona	14 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 4	13 0	Goona		
Rutlam	8 12	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 4	5 12	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	10 12	11 0	13 0	10 8	11 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 12	Rutlam		
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	5 8	6 0	4 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	130 0	130 0	160 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* No return received.

† Per man's load.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **JULY** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the ten months, October 1878 to July 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal. Calcutta		27,704	6,35,887	...	...	16,145	4,05,176	3,035	85,000	...	...	...	...	25,296	7,25,092	...	...	71	1,921	72,251	18,53,076
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, July 1879		27,704	6,35,887	..	...	16,145	4,05,176	3,035	85,000	...	...	...	...	25,296	7,25,092	...	...	71	1,921	72,251	18,53,076
Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		396,220	89,96,384	35,952	8,57,920	50,293	10,92,783	10,251	2,43,059	...	...	...	...	193,908	54,95,192	...	8	381	8,285	687,005	1,66,93,041
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	4,676	1,24,579	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	34,350	9,61,689	40	150	82	2,069	39,182	10,88,161
	1876-77 ...	150,053	34,41,290	9,095	1,99,702	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	3	100	122,183	34,66,105	...	...	27	256	285,245	72,01,241
	1875-76 ...	51,414	10,55,890	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	216,547	61,75,126	854	20,874	42	879	268,988	72,55,998
Bombay and Sind. Bombay		26,449	7,36,446	11,977	3,51,690	350	12,000	27,268	8,09,710	...	...	...	...	9,970	2,98,825	...	...	...	...	76,014	22,08,671
Kurrachee		1,743	45,700	...	...	350	10,000	2,177	62,200	...	...	...	...	4,109	1,16,900	...	...	700	20,000	9,079	2,54,800
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, July 1879		28,192	7,82,146	11,977	3,51,690	700	22,000	29,445	8,71,910	...	...	...	...	14,079	4,15,725	...	...	700	20,000	85,093	24,63,471
Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		908,418	2,51,89,467	290,688	83,17,704	397,588	1,16,36,706	315,807	89,89,385	1,641	50,000	...	...	43,191	12,31,782	...	...	137,570	38,10,290	2,095,203	5,92,16,334
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	1,094,896	3,01,73,335	343,134	97,14,318	424,318	1,20,08,086	415,280	1,18,18,267	49,412	12,86,125	...	...	53,469	15,95,187	...	...	205,508	59,19,475	2,586,316	7,25,16,793
	1876-77 ...	1,424,503	3,68,52,240	393,768	1,06,47,932	634,443	1,81,75,087	292,934	78,69,685	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	94,663	26,34,651	...	...	188,294	50,22,281	3,061,169	8,40,73,651
	1875-76 ...	1,902,955	4,78,73,051	329,220	85,98,584	536,708	1,36,77,180	227,498	59,82,943	81,557	21,20,750	...	...	176,436	47,69,638	...	...	130,200	35,34,474	3,384,674	8,65,56,920
Madras. Madras		42,501	13,04,058	...	...	464	12,756	723	19,440	...	...	...	...	402	11,250	...	...	...	...	50,090	13,47,504
Cocanada		6,054	1,55,506	...	...	4,486	1,20,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,540	2,75,546
Tuticorin		19,355	5,18,460	6,943	1,91,967	7,728	2,16,375	4,992	1,35,049	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10,446	2,87,700	49,464	13,49,551
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, July 1879		73,910	19,78,024	6,943	1,91,967	12,678	3,49,171	5,715	1,54,489	...	...	...	3	402	11,250	...	...	10,446	2,87,700	110,094	29,72,604
Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		246,746	63,70,760	26,378	6,92,135	30,997	8,11,457	23,542	5,90,932	...	...	1	24	1,061	28,662	...	...	10,446	2,87,700	339,171	87,81,970
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	119,172	28,11,877	804	19,020	22,499	5,30,150	9,644	2,34,750	...	...	3,753	93,036	10,831	2,50,249	...	...	...	...	166,703	39,39,082
	1876-77 ...	73,006	16,46,196	1,206	27,660	14,440	3,06,486	6,895	1,60,255	...	...	8,558	2,08,870	11,095	2,55,055	...	...	...	...	115,200	26,04,462
	1875-76 ...	330,647	73,71,406	17,899	4,13,845	54,766	11,57,473	20,146	4,15,410	...	...	2,132	48,292	40,736	9,22,979	...	...	10,355	2,36,999	476,681	1,05,66,404
British Burma. Rangoon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	56,271	...	...	2,676	56,271
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, July 1879		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	56,271	...	...	2,676	56,271
Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		29,776	5,91,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	92,032	34,748	7,15,269	635	10,939	69,911	14,09,738
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	39,695	7,79,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,836	74,121	46,250	9,52,587	...	...	90,781	18,06,437
	1876-77 ...	73,009	13,43,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,203	4,48,489	3,036	53,013	100,248	18,50,346
	1875-76 ...	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,309	12,56,256	...	...	66,048	13,20,977
Grand Total. Total, July 1879		129,806	33,96,057	18,920	5,43,657	29,523	7,76,347	38,195	11,11,399	...	...	...	3	39,777	11,52,067	2,676	56,271	11,217	3,09,621	270,114	73,45,423
Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		1,581,160	4,11,48,109	353,018	98,67,159	479,178	1,35,40,956	349,600	98,14,376	1,641	50,000	1	24	242,912	68,47,968	34,748	7,15,277	140,032	41,17,214	3,191,290	8,61,01,083
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	1,258,438	3,38,88,520	343,938	97,33,338	446,822	1,25,33,236	424,924	1,20,53,017	49,412	12,86,125	3,782	93,564	103,486	28,81,246	46,290	9,52,737	205,890	59,21,544	2,882,982	7,93,50,473
	1876-77 ...	1,720,571	4,52,88,570	403,369	1,08,75,234	653,309	1,81,45,323	330,231	80,38,938	33,264	8,71,775	8,561	2,06,970	227,941	63,55,811	24,203	4,48,489	191,357	50,75,550	3,561,862	9,57,29,700
	1875-76 ...	2,238,755	5,63,65,068	347,189	90,15,986	591,474	1,49,39,653	247,811	64,00,025	81,557	21,20,750	2,132	48,292	433,719	1,18,67,743	63,163	12,77,130	140,597	37,72,352	4,196,391	10,56,99,999

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80. UP TO 30th JUNE 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during June 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average discharge.	Total Area of Rabi crop matured or under it.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern ...	10·60	9·92	740	526	20,538	18,474
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	387	34,880	31,505
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	659	51,275	42,691
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	4·11	972	472	57,570	62,027
Aligarh ...	5·50	3·0	994	1,000	68,650	75,198
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	988	587	58,570	55,422
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·0	771	611	56,870	65,377
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,101	5,240	357,083	348,694
Lower Ganges. Narora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kásganj ...	...	...	...	175	5,966	...
Bhongaon ...	...	...	...	79	3,305	...
Bhognipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	195	9,871	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	993	60,578	47,616
Agra Canal ...	10'	...	2,000	655	24,412	23,193
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	109	10,332	3,789
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	750	...
Dún ...	...	...	...	109	3,799	1,560
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	19	136
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	390	74
Total of each District ...	...	...	...	...	457,800	425,062

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 30th June 1879.	Average of previous years for corresponding period.
Saháranpur ...	17,239	413	6,761	1,280	748	210	2,086	29,197	5·0	5·2
Muzaffarnagar ...	37,375	1,676	7,895	2,818	625	526	2,018	52,563	2·5	4·2
Meerut ...	64,156	9,783	3,264	6,625	3,848	3,306	1,255	42,877	1·9	4·7
Bulandshahr ...	8,849	4,582	141	12,506	3,358	1,561	1,536	67,576	3·1	2·8
Aligarh ...	1,833	38,862	455	5,671	2,412	170	1,389	50,992	4·5	2·2
Muttra ...	1,310	1,217	2	1,301	258	32	1,035	5,831	2·0	1·0
Agra ...	1,781	6,150	16	1,647	1,672	86	980	12,032	2·5	3·8
Etah ...	2,039	11,882	362	486	2,322	70	1,295	18,516	8·2	2·5
Mainpuri ...	1,297	16,092	293	760	2,596	76	760	25,764	9·1	3·7
Farrukhabad ...	2,777	8,282	75	53	691	33	363	13,264	6·7	4·3
Etáwah ...	5,158	27,559	93	97	957	158	839	38,111	1·0	3·3
Cawnpore ...	6,556	27,120	1,425	16	874	145	946	36,785	2·1	2·6
Delhi ...	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	8·2	3·9
Gurgaon ...	40	185	13	1,979	67	10	1,437	1,667	1·5	4·6
Dehra Dún ...	1,285	...	1,789	8	68	...	619	3,769	8·2	10·9
Bijnor ...	691	...	95	4	...	...	...	790	2·8	4·6
Taraí ...	512	466	...	...	...	...	2	980	5·1	7·5
Bareilly ...	9,721	54	179	...	...	...	58	10,012	1·5	6·5
Jhánsi ...	6	...	...	...	8	...	5	19	1·9	3·7
Hamírpur ...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	1·5	1·4
Total ...	166,931	189,763	23,161	35,592	19,934	5,733	16,683	457,800	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	139,099	200,271	13,601	34,630	18,212	6,989	12,269	425,062	...	...
Increase ...	27,844	...	9,560	962	1,722	...	4,414	32,738	...	...
Decrease ...	...	10,508	...	...	...	1,256	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing through

		Cubic feet per second.
Kolání aqueduct		6,910
... ...	75	
... ...	109	
Kh...	29	
Cawn...	30	
Ka...	22	
... ...	24	
... ...	31	
Bulandshahr	30	
Dabri	24	
Cawnpore tail	221	651
Net consumption ...		5,389

Lower Ganges Canal:—
Mean volume passing into Canal at Narora ... 1,295
... ... 536
... ... 469
Bhongaon do. 95 1,100
Balance expended ... 195

Eastern Jumna Canal:—
Water entering canal 994
Leaving ditto 1
Net consumption ... 993

Executive Engineer reports supply very low during season of work. Rains began on 23rd.

Agra Canal:—
Water entering canal 819
Leaving Bári escape 116
Do. Kiláni do. 48 164
Net consumption ... 655

Rohilkhand Canals:—
Water entering canal 240
Leaving ditto 131
Net consumption ... 109

Dún Canals:—
Water entering canal 112
Do. leaving 3
Net consumption ... 109

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd July 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat ...	300	...	35,406	...	35,706	...	...	...	4,007	...	4,007	...
Gram ...	...	...	1,764	...	1,764	...	...	...	1,728	...	1,728	...
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	...	502	...
Rice ...	236	...	50	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	1,450	...	1,450	...
Dál ...	2,163	...	399	...	2,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár ...	17	...	3,412	...	3,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	58	...	1,423	...	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,112	...	42,454	...	46,566	...	...	...	7,687	...	7,687	...
Cotton ...	...	...	5,280	...	5,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ...	688	...	24,343	...	25,031	...	...	...	1,141	...	1,141	...
Salt ...	260	...	28,063	...	28,323	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
Metals ...	6,187	...	933	...	7,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials ...	2,556	...	33,456	...	36,012	...	10,350	...	...	...	10,350	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	28,379	...	7,319	...	35,698	...	...	...	357	...	357	...
Firewood ...	4,500	...	23,225	...	27,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ...	434	8,680	20,500	410,000	20,934	418,680	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	969	570	21,358	24,300	22,327	24,870	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber ...	...	...	23	46	23	46	...	...	2,150	...	2,150	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	48,085	9,250	206,954	434,346	255,039	443,596	10,350	...	11,345	...	21,695	...
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	16,205	24,609	200,903	412,033	217,108	436,642	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	31,880	...	6,051	22,313	37,931	6,954	10,350	...	11,345	...	21,695	...
Decrease ...	...	15,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

The grain traffic is but slightly in excess of the quantity boated during May.
The return shows 46,566 maunds carried this month against 34,138 for same period in 1878.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos ...	8,041	9,446	...	775
Ton mileage ...	1,239,263	1,231,412	...	66,750
Value of goods, Rs.	5,22,892	5,72,076	...	28,332
Number of passengers	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd July 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal.			Khurreef.								Rubbee.				Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.		Three-year leases.			Annual leases.	Annual leases.										
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased in April 1879.	Leased up to end of April 1879.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1879.	Leased up to end of April 1879.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1879.	Leased up to end of April 1879.	Leased up to end of April 1879.	Leased up to end of April 1879.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1879.	Leased up to end of April 1879.	Leased in April 1879.	Leased up to end of April 1879.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	258·95	...	...	...	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	757	...	...	32,518	757	...	33,275	267				
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	9,815	41	...	9,856	379				
		High Level, Section I	675	119·42	...	...	...	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,875	...	...	12,875	12	...	...	...	
		Toldundah	1,300	110·06	...	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	217	...	...	9,285	217	...	9,502	26				
		Machgong	650	51·00	...	...	...	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	234	...	...	23,338	234	...	23,572	79				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,249	...	...	87,831	1,249	...	89,080	852	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	777	75	75	...	777	75	852	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	...	...	*1,802	1,802	50,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,445	...	...	50,445	16,547	0·24	0·24	1·91	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	9	...	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,956	...	...	5,956	3,060	...	...	9 years 1·24	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	1,802	1,802	56,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,401	...	...	56,401	19 607	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	55	19,565	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,607	...	...	19,607	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	348	348	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	285	475	475	290	6,004	1,069	760	6,004	7,833	320	...	...	0·25	
		Arrah	1,660	415	415	...	...	...	...	...	774	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	1,327	5,085	774	35	5,085	5,894	120	...	...	0·18	
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,466	223	100	...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	195	1,305	379	160	1,305	1,844	...	...	...	0·23	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	480	475	475	1,812	12,394	2,222	955	12,394	15,571	440	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	438	438	...	2	438	440	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	1,802	1,802	144,232	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	480	1,724	1,724	1,812	12,394	146,454	2,204	12,394	161,052	20,899	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	55	19,565	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	779	779	513	513	19,607	779	513	20,899	...	...	...	...	

* Of the area of 1,802 acres shown as leased in April 1879, 1,568 acres were actually leased in June 1878, but inadvertently omitted to be shown in the statements for previous months. Canal closed for repairs.

NOTE.—A column headed "Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years" has been added in order to show separately and distinctly the area that may be leased during the year and the total area under lease for irrigation.

D. B. HORN,

The 4th July 1879.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of May 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal.			Khurreef.								Rubbee.				Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year Leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.		Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.	Annual Leases.										
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased in May 1879.	Leased up to end of May 1879.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in May 1879.	Leased up to end of May 1879.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in May 1879.	Leased up to end of May 1873.	Leased in May 1879.	Leased up to end of May 1879.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in May 1879.	Leased up to end of May 1879.	Leased in May 1879.	Leased up to end of May 1879.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	176·90	...	...	...	38,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	961	25	25	38,067	961	25	39,053	4,439				
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	10,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	76	...	...	10,543	76	...	10,619	467				
		High Level, Section I	675	...	...	...	...	12,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,918	...	...	12,918	2,012	8·09	8·09*	...	
		Toldundah	1,300	...	...	...	...	9,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,834	217	...	10,051	4,604				
		Machgong	650	...	...	...	...	23,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	267	20	20	23,732	267	20	24,019	5,219				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	95,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	1,521	45	45	95,094	1,521	45	96,660	16,832	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	15,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,071	15	90	15,671	1,071	90	16,832	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	64	...	...	1,802	50,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,445	...	...	50,445	16,596	4·44	4·68	7·35 (9 years)	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	77	...	102	102	6,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	...	...	6,058	124	...	6,182	3,248	4·57	4·57	4·83	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	102	1,904	56,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	...	...	56,503	124	...	56,627	19,844	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	193	19,758	...	...	...	...	41	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,844	...	...	19,844	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	344	344	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	285	...	475	70	6,074	1,069	760	6,074	7,903	320	...	...	1·19	
		Arrah	1,660	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	774	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	505	5,590	774	35	5,590	6,399	120	...	...	1·48	
	Gya & Patna	Patna	1,466	183	170	...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	826	826	986	...	...	28	1,333	379	986	1,333	2,698	...	...	...	1·32	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	826	826	1,306	...	475	603	12,997	2,222	1,781	12,997	17,000	440	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	438	...	2	438	440	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	102	1,904	151,597	...	...	2,222	...	...	826	826	1,306	396	2,120	648	13,042	153,819	3,426	13,042	170,287	37,116	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	193	35,429	...	...	...	...	44	86	...	...	...	294	1,073	15	528	35,515	1,073	528	37,116	...	...	...	...	

* Canals closed for repairs.

D. B. HORN,

The 4th August 1879.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of June 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN CANAL. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	GRAND TOTAL. FIVE-YEAR LEASES. Leased in June 1879.	Leased up to end of June 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	SUGARCANE. ANNUAL LEASES. Leased in June 1879.	Leased up to end of June 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Estimated discharge utilized.	RUBBEE. ANNUAL LEASES. Leased in June 1879.	Leased up to end of June 1879.	THREE-YEAR LEASES. Leased in June 1879.	Leased up to end of June 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	KHURREEF. ANNUAL LEASES. Leased in June 1879.	Leased up to end of June 1879.	THREE-YEAR LEASES. Leased in June 1879.	Leased up to end of June 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	RAINFALL. Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten preceding years of the same period.	REMARKS.
					Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.		Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.					
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,260	289·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Paramoondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Section I	675	177·69	...	...	...	961	961	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Telkoondah	1,300	207·00	...	...	...	76	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Machgong (Gobri)	650	106·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,521	1,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	575	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,671	1,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	Panchkoora	300	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,332	697	...	...	...	256	256	472	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Arrah	1,000	811	...	...	...	622	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya & Patna	Patna	1,466	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. B. HORN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 4th August 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 21st August, 1879.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20.

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

Leave was granted.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating to Merchant Shipping. He said that the object of the Bill was to make eight amendments in the law relating to merchant shipping, which he would briefly specify:—

First, to extend to this country the principal provisions of the Statute 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80 (commonly called "Plimsoll's Act"), relating to the seaworthiness of ships, the stowing of grain-cargoes, and the marking of ships with deck and load lines;

Secondly, to provide for the examination and licensing of fit persons to be marine surveyors, and for prohibiting unlicensed persons from acting as marine surveyors in any port in which there might be a licensed surveyor;

Thirdly, to provide for the appointment of receivers of wreck, here following the precedent of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854;

Fourthly, to provide for the appointment of persons to inspect ships for the purpose of seeing whether they were properly furnished with lights, and with the means of making fog-signals, in accordance with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea;

Fifthly, to provide for the appointment of a Port-inspector, who would not only perform the duties at present performed by the Health-officer, but

would inquire into any complaints which might be made on the arrival of a ship in port by any of the crew against the master or any other of the crew;

Sixthly, to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, so as to give power to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry in certain cases which were at present unprovided for;

Seventhly, to empower the Local Governments to fix a minimum scale of provisions for lascars or Native seamen; and

Eighthly, to provide for the conveyance home of distressed Asiatic seamen in Indian waters, and to fix a reasonable rate of allowance for their subsistence when on the voyage.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PLEADERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865. He said, with the President's permission, that the changes made in the Bill since the presentation of the former Report were carefully enumerated in the present Report. Only two required special notice. One was the provision in section 28 that agreements between pleader and client regarding the remuneration for services rendered by the former should always be in writing and be filed in Court, and the further provision in section 29 that, when a suit was brought on such an agreement, the Court, unless the transaction were proved to be fair and reasonable, might reduce the amount payable under it or set it aside altogether.

These provisions were, it was thought by the Committtee, better suited to this country, than the elaborate rules contained in the English Statute 33 and 34 Vic., c. 28, Sections 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10.

The other was the penalty which section 36 would impose on the practice of giving or receiving commission on fees paid to legal practitioners. This shameful practice was injurious in many ways. First of all, it injured the interest of those whom the recipients of the commission were bound to protect. On this point MR. STOKES would quote Sir Richard Garth:—

"I will explain the way in which the evil works by an illustration founded on fact.

A mukhtár is employed by his client (a zamindár of eminence) to retain Counsel in Calcutta to conduct a case in the Mufassal.

He is entrusted for this purpose with a liberal retaining-fee (of say Rs. 1,000), with which it is of course his duty to obtain the best professional talent which such a sum can procure.

But the mukhtár's first object is to take care of himself; and, although, for his own credit as well as his client's benefit, he is willing to obtain the best assistance he can, he will only do so subject to his own interests being first provided for. Accordingly, he applies in the first instance to some gentlemen of eminence at the Bar, and offers him the case and the fee, provided he will return him some 25 per cent. of it for his own commission.

The offer is of course indignantly refused; whereupon the mukhtár descends lower, and eventually retains some far less competent, as well as less conscientious, Counsel, who is content to share with him both the fee and the dishonour, and to allow him a much larger commission than he would have dared to ask from a Barrister of good position.

The result is, that the mukhtár's client is cheated. The money which he gave for one purpose is fraudulently misappropriated to another; the case is not conducted nearly so well as it would have been in the hands of an abler Advocate; and the more honourable and eminent members of the Bar are thus supplanted by others of inferior character and position.

Secondly, it sometimes imposed an undue liability on the litigant to whom the practitioner giving the commission was opposed. Thus Mr. Stokes was credibly informed that in one of the Districts of Lower Bengal a wealthy litigant, who was constantly engaged in suits, habitually gave his mukhtár a certain sum, say Rs. 200, to fee his pleader. The mukhtár might get back any commission he could for himself, but it was an essential part of the arrangement that the pleader was to give back a certain percentage of the fee (say 20 per cent.) to the client himself. The pleader gave a receipt for the whole sum, Rs. 200; and if he was successful, and costs were decreed, the Rs. 200

were charged against the opposite party, so that the latter was made to pay a sum to the client under the name of pleader's fee, which the client had in fact never paid to the pleader at all.

Thirdly, the practice demoralized the practitioners who consented to give commission.

Fourthly, it inflicted great hardship on the younger men who honourably refused to submit to it.

Fifthly, it led to the bringing and maintaining of many frivolous suits and appeals.

This salutary addition to their penal law was strongly recommended by the Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Madras High Court; and MR. STOKES trusted that nothing would prevent its enactment at an early date.

In the meantime the Committee would further consider and finally decide on the expediency of empowering the Chief Court of the Panjáb to make rules for the admission of Advocates in that Province.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-Carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills—

To provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

To make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 4th September, 1879.

SIMLA; *The 21st August*, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for the 7th instant was postponed to the 21st instant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras moderate rain fell during the week; general prospects are fair. In Bombay and Sind there has been heavy rain and a break is wanted, especially in the Deccan; locusts are still about in Sind, and have damaged crops in parts of Hyderabad; rats are doing injury to crops in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects continue good. In Bengal the rain has been general, and heavy in Behar, where the *bhadoi* crop on riparian and low lands has been much damaged by floods; inundations have also occurred in Cuttack and Pooree; more rain is still wanted in parts of the Burdwan Division for the *amun* rice; prospects of the winter rice are generally favourable throughout the Province, but the yield of the early autumn crops will be short by reason of the excessive rain and floods. Rain has fallen in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; a break is now needed in most parts; prospects remain fair. In the Punjab there has been slight rain during the week in most districts, but none in Hissar; recent telegrams report 2½ to 5 inches of rain at Ferozepore, Lahore and Jullundur, where rain was much needed; prospects are fair in the Province, except at Hissar and Sirsa, where they are still unfavourable. The rain in the Central Provinces has been heavy, and some injury has resulted to cotton; a break would be acceptable; prospects are on the whole favourable. In British Burma and the other Provinces and States prospects continue very favourable.

Heavy rain has fallen in parts of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma during the week; in several places floods have occurred and crops have been injured; prospects throughout the Empire remain favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Aug. 20th)—		
Bellary ...	...	No report received.
Kurnool (Aug. 16th)	·99 (average of 8 stations).	*Raggi* 18·82; crops reviving in Cumbum, thriving elsewhere; prices generally stationary, falling in Nandial; pasture and water abundant.
Kistna („ „)	1·21 (average of 11 stations).	*Raggi* 19·0; 139 inches water over anicut; canal supplies reported insufficient in Bandar and Gudivada taluks; upland tanks supply insufficient for wet cultivation.
Ganjam ...	...	No report received.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	No report received.
Coimbatore ...	...	No report received.
Tanjore (Aug. 16th)	1·60 (average of 13 stations).	*Raggi* 15·91; 24 to 90 inches water in Cauvery; crops good; harvest *gingelly*, outturn ½.
Madura („ „)	·39 (average of 9 stations).	*Raggi* 15·89.
Malabar („ „)	2·52 (average of 14 stations).	*Raggi* 17·93; prices slightly falling in Palghat and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient for existing cultivation; harvesting of first crops partially begun; pasture good.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
Bombay (Aug. 20th)—		*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Kurrachee ...	3·22 at Keti, 1·0 at Manora, 1·0 at Sákro, ·90 at Ghorabari, 2·3 at Shahbandar, 1·32 at Mugalbhin, ·92 at Sujawal, ·50 at Kurrachee.	River at Kotri on 7th 17 feet 10 inches—last year 19½ feet; cattle-disease prevalent in 2 talukas; locusts still about in Sehwan division.
Hyderabad ...	2·40 at Badin, ·25 at Mirpur.	Young crops damaged by locusts in 4 talukas; river high and rising daily; clouds gathering.
Ahmedabad ...	5·97	Total rainfall 23·12; transplantation of rice progressing; crops thriving; slight cholera yet in Dholka.
Baroda ...	2·83	Total rainfall 36·49; crops and health very good.
Surat ...	1·62; heavy in Chikli, Pardi and Bulsar.	Total rainfall 27·34; all crops generally healthy; one cholera case in Surat.
Násik ...	2·8	Sunshine wanted; cholera in Sinnar; prices slightly higher; crops good everywhere.
Poona (Aug. 17th)	Maximum 9·62 at Mawal, minimum ·37 at Sirur.	Weather breaking; rain not required at present.
Ahmednagar ...	1·37; fall general	Crops good, but break desirable in some talukas for weeding; injury to crops by rats in parts of Newása and Párner.
Sholapur ...	...	Break much needed; crops in places damaged by rain; rats doing damage but being killed; fever in Sholapur and Malsiras; condition of poor not good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	12·86 at Karwar; maximum 15·48 at Yellapur, minimum 3·25 at Supa.	Total rainfall 97·49; all crops thriving.
Rajkot ...	1·53	Total rainfall 21·22; prospects good; insects doing damage in few places to *bajri*; crops and health generally good but fever and slight cholera continue.
		General Remarks—Heavy showers general throughout the Presidency and Sind; some damage by locusts in Hyderabad, grasshoppers in Ahmedabad and rats in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; break required generally, but prospects continue good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·41	Prospects good; cholera in Chakaria and Kutubdia.
Dacca ...	1·14	In south 6 to 12 annas *aus* lost, in most other parts 8 to 12 annas expected; *amun* promising, except in flooded localities in south; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·07	Transplantation still going on briskly; prices high; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·87	Prospects good except in low lands in north and east, where *aus* has suffered very much from floods; prices high; general health good.
Rajshahye ...	3·44	*Aus* being cut in some parts, winter rice promises very well, except where damaged by floods; Ganges unusually high.
Burdwan ...	1·67	In Cutwa and Calna sub-divisions crops doing well, in other sub-divisions, especially in Sudder, more rain very much wanted for transplantation; at present in these sub-divisions not more than half the usual quantity of land planted with *amun*, and unless there is plentiful rain during next two weeks and in October that crop will probably be a very short one.
Rungpore ...	8·39	Prospects good; public health good; small-pox much abated.
Bhágalpur ...	2·91	Unusual rise of Ganges, Kosi and Chundun has flooded great portion of district; *bhadoi* crop, except on highest land, already gone; rice prospects favourable; cholera and fever still prevalent.
Purneah ...	7·05	Reports of damage by floods on banks of large rivers and on low lands; indigo crop a complete failure; cholera prevalent.
Patna ...	6·77	A heavy flood in Ganges has done much damage to house and crops on dearahs and low lands, otherwise everything continues favourable.
Durbhanga ...	2·34	Rice prospects generally fair where seedlings are procurable; much *bhadoi* lost.
Hazáribágh ...	1·97	Prospects of all crops except *makai* good in all parts of district, but in north-eastern portion they are suffering from want of rain.
Cuttack ...	·63	Heavy rain on 9th and 10th; storm from west on 10th; high flood from 11th to 13th, but since subsiding; eastern portion of district under water; some embankments breached and damage to crops apprehended; a peculiar cattle-disease reported from Kendrapara.
		General Remarks.—Rain general; prospects of winter rice generally favourable, but in greater portion of Burdwan division more rain still much wanted for transplantation; *aus* and jute on low lands in places in Central and Eastern Bengal injured by excessive rain and floods; in Dacca *aus* will be below average, and in Furreedpore about a four-anna crop; in Behar, Ganges and other rivers have overflowed and *bhadoi* on riparian and low lands much damaged; *bhadoi* in Monghyr and Bhágalpur and indigo in Purneah have nearly failed; high floods also reported in Cuttack and Pooree and damage to crops anticipated; cholera much diminished; fever in some places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 19th)	Benares ... 3·2	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 21·0; rivers falling; prospects and health good.
Gorakhpur („ 18th)	8·0	Total rainfall 45·6; weather seasonable; rice prospects good; prices high; health average.
Jhansi („ 21st)	1·2	Crops flourishing; weeding in progress; transplanting of rice commenced; prices stationary; some cholera; ploughing going on.
Agra („ 19th)	2·6 (average)	Prospects excellent; fever and ague still very bad in city and parganas.
Bareilly („ 20th)	4·7 (average)	From continuous wet and cloudy weather prospects of *kharif* crops, except rice, indifferent; sharp outbreak of cholera in two villages in Puranpur, otherwise health good.
Meerut („ „)	3·0	Fine weather needed; fever and ague general; a few cases of cholera in places; prices much the same.
Kumaun („ 18th)	Rain with short breaks throughout week.	
Lucknow („ 20th)	1·8	Weather showery; prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	Sudder ... 8·0 Patti ... 2·6 Kunda ... 2·1 4·23 (average).	Rainfall at sudder excessive, a good break wanted; crops everywhere promise well.
Sitapur („ 20th)	2·8	Break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	4·4	Prospects favourable.
		General Remarks.—Rain during the week in every district; general prospects fair, but a break needed; cholera has appeared in Meerut, Jhansi, and Bareilly; fever and ague prevalent in Meerut and Agra.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Aug. 19th)—		
Delhi ...	1·20	Prospects good and prices falling; fever prevails.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and windy; rain much wanted as crops are drying up in Hissar and Sirsa and there is very little prospect of a harvest; prices rising.
Umballa ...	·90	Crops fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil* at the station, but a fair fall in district.	Crop prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	*Barani* crops a failure; cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·20 at station, heavier in district.	Agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Siálkot ...	2·60	Agricultural prospects good; cholera continues.
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	Prices are rising.
Pesháwar ...	·60	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices have risen slightly.
Mooltan ...	·50	Crops improved but more rain wanted.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·80	*General Remarks.*—Prospects fair in all Districts, save Hissar, Sirsa, Ferozepore and Lahore.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug. 20th)	2·77	Cloudy; cotton and all other *kharif* crops doing well, but break required for weeding.
Jubbulpore ...	1·1	Prospects of cotton and other *kharif* crops excellent; prices falling.
Saugor ...	·89	Prospects of cotton and other *kharif* crops favourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	5·50	Cotton and *jowar* suffering from excessive rain; break required; slight cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	2·0	Cotton and other *kharif* crops good; few cases small-pox.
Raipur (Aug. 16th)	6·8	Cotton slightly injured, other crops good; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 15th)	14·57	Heavy rain slightly injured cotton and rice crops; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Break required in the districts of Nágpur and Chhattísgarh Divisions and Seoni of the Jubbulpore Division; cotton slightly injured in Seoni, Raipur, Biláspur and Cháuda; prospects generally favourable.
British Burmah— (Aug. 20th)		
Akyab ...	19·82	Total rainfall 174·23; public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab.
Rangoon ...	3·31	Total rainfall 63·73; a few cases of small-pox in town; slight fever and small-pox prevalent in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 sub-divisions; crops in good condition.
Bassein ...	.....	Report not received.
Prome ...	3·75	Total rainfall 26·22; a few cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; rain insufficient in Poungday sub-division; crops progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·60	Total rainfall 105·33; public health good; crops in two townships slightly injured by insects, elsewhere good; no cattle-disease reported.
Toungoo ...	5·92	Total rainfall 44·38; public health good; no cattle-disease; 735 acres land destroyed by inundation.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cholera and small-pox; cattle-disease slight in Arakan, Tenasserim and in 4 Districts of Pegu; cultivation advancing favourably; prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 20th)	5·04	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of *sáli* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	8·20	*Aus* reaping nearly over; *amun* promises well; fever still prevalent.
Cachar ...	.....	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Aug. 20th)	·26; slight rain also in the districts.	Prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments still prevalent in parts.
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Mercara ...	.....	No report received.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amráoti (Aug. 20th)	·93	*Kharif* crops flourishing; weather favourable to cotton.
Central India States (Aug. 20th)—		
Indore ...	2·34	Crops promising; health good; wheat 9, gram 10, and *jowar* 12 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·90	
Sutna ...	1·24	Weather clear; prospects excellent; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	·77	Health and prospects good; food prices lowering.
Neemuch ...	·86	Crops thriving well.
Goona ...	1·62	
Bhopal ...	4·05 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	·83	Health good.
Nowgong ...	7·91	
Mánpur ...	2·0	Crops good; weather clear.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 20th)	8·81	Cloudy.
Serohi („ 17th)	1·40	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool.
Marwar („ 16th)	2·48	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevails; prospects excellent; prices falling.
Meywar („ 15th)	·30	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 16th)	8·79 in Deoli, 3·26 in Kotah, and 12·83 in Tonk.	Health and prospects good; cloudy.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	2·94	Prospects very favourable; health good.
Ajmere („ 20th)	7·71	Prospects excellent; prices falling; health good.
Jeypore ...	5·06	Prospects very good; prices falling; fever less.
Bhurtpur („ 19th)	2·69	Ague still prevalent.
Ulwur ...	1·87 (average) ...	Break wanted; fever very prevalent.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Aug. 12th)	2·9	Total rainfall 40·09; agricultural prospects fair; cholera prevalent in and about Katmandu.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 6th July 1878.	For week ending 5th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 6th July 1878.	Total from 1st January to 5th July 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,21,058	5,83,901	1,98,91,121	2,12,44,931	13,53,810	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	78,257	42,469	19,62,756	24,60,187	4,97,431	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	97,681	84,021	20,19,160	17,45,900	...	2,73,260
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,02,110	51,188	26,61,605	27,71,378	1,09,773	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,15,615	1,66,700	47,25,752	56,49,152	9,23,400	...
19th July 1879	Madras ...	1,75,069	1,28,179	35,48,782	34,13,066	...	1,35,716
Ditto	South Indian ...	1,23,911	78,734	17,19,632	16,77,260	...	42,372
2nd Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,52,133	3,26,610	1,72,37,473	1,61,01,782	...	11,35,691
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,434	80,200	42,28,768	46,80,219	4,51,451	...
	TOTAL ...	18,95,268	15,41,952	5,79,95,049	5,97,43,875	17,48,826	...
	State.						
2nd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	(*a*)—522	2,758	71,762	74,723	2,961	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	(*b*)—258	1,804	50,482	49,462	...	1,020
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	76,372	71,728	16,96,477	22,03,775	5,07,298	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,680	15,344	4,29,929	4,64,313	34,384	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	529	(*c*)532	46,635	(*d*)33,852	...	12,783
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	586	615	66,685	49,280	...	17,405
19th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,887	3,698	75,499	92,860	17,361	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,365	13,053	4,33,647	3,66,144	...	67,503
2nd Aug. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,807	5,649	2,32,857	2,50,380	17,523	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	19,420	29,568	4,49,324	8,95,827	4,46,503	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,339	6,409	76,773	1,75,587	98,814	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,726	13,628	5,87,076	5,65,709	...	21,367
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	66,960	21,805	4,58,091	5,84,227	1,26,136	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Sindia ...	2,521	1,916	(*e*)50,447	57,250	6,803	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	17,601	(*f*)64,085	3,12,479	2,48,394	...
26th July 1879	Indus Valley(*g*) ...	4,676	22,854	4,676	14,11,595	14,06,919	...
	TOTAL ...	2,19,038	2,28,960	47,94,445	75,87,463	27,93,018	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,14,306	17,70,912	6,27,89,494	6,73,31,338	45,41,844	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,13,75,910	3,70,32,236	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,14,13,584	3,02,99,102	...	11,14,482

(*a*) This is due to Rs. 2,503 being written back on the 30th June 1878.
(*b*) This is due to Rs. 1,678 being written back on the 30th June 1878.
(*c*) Receipts for the last 2 days of June 1879.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(*e*) Total receipts from 10th January to 6th July 1879.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) The line was opened for public traffic from 1st July 1878.

No. XXVIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		13th July 1878.	12th July 1879.	to 13th July 1878.	to 12th July 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,10,372	5,61,998	2,04,31,493	2,18,06,929	13,75,136	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	29,390	33,794	19,92,116	21,93,981	5,01,835	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,757	67,637	20,75,917	18,13,537	...	2,62,380
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	59,345	48,136	27,20,950	28,19,514	98,564	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,00,646	1,28,600	48,26,398	57,77,752	9,51,354	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,736	1,27,650	36,68,518	35,40,716	...	1,27,802
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	67,996	74,911	17,87,628	17,52,171	...	35,457
2nd Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,54,133	2,75,215	1,74,91,606	1,63,76,997	...	11,14,609
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	60,281	73,440	42,89,049	47,53,659	4,64,610	...
	Total ...	12,88,656	13,91,381	5,92,83,705	6,11,35,256	18,51,551	...
	State.						
2nd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,803	2,027	73,565	76,750	3,185	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,405	1,473	51,887	50,935	...	952
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,169	63,483	17,43,646	22,67,258	5,23,612	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,221	13,965	4,36,150	4,78,278	42,128	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	640	(c)	47,275	(a) 33,852	...	13,423
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	620	644	67,305	49,924	...	17,381
19th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,881	3,840	77,380	96,700	19,320	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,116	12,057	4,44,763	3,78,201	...	66,562
2nd Aug. 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,583	7,362	2,41,440	2,57,742	16,302	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,482	26,014	4,61,806	9,21,841	4,60,035	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,367	6,039	79,140	1,81,626	1,02,486	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,830	11,335	6,00,906	5,77,044	...	23,862
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	13,154	17,951	4,71,245	6,02,178	1,30,933	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Sindia ...	1,763	1,839	(b) 52,210	59,089	6,879	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,192	(c) 64,085	3,14,671	2,50,586	...
20th July 1879	Indus Valley ...	4,957	31,471	(d) 9,633	14,43,066	14,33,433	...
	Total ...	1,27,991	2,01,692	49,22,436	77,89,155	28,66,719	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,16,647	15,93,073	6,42,06,141	6,89,24,411	47,18,270	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,20,83,809	3,79,08,426	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,21,22,332	3,10,15,985	...	11,06,347

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(b) Total receipts from 10th January to 13th July 1878.
(c) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(d) Total receipts from 1st to 13th July 1878.
(e) Return not received.

No. XXIX of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		20th July 1878.	19th July 1879.	to 20th July 1878.	to 19th July 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd August 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	5,07,088	5,43,584	2,09,38,581	2,23,50,513	14,11,932	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	31,619	40,621	20,23,765	25,34,602	5,10,837	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	70,021	59,501	21,45,938	18,73,038	...	2,72,900
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	70,694	49,862	27,91,644	28,69,376	77,732	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,05,340	1,33,700	49,31,738	59,11,452	9,79,714	...
19th July 1879	Madras ...	1,10,991	1,28,024	37,79,509	36,68,740	...	1,10,769
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,463	63,436	18,51,091	18,15,607	...	35,484
2nd August 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	2,69,001	2,53,183	1,77,60,607	1,66,30,180	...	11,30,427
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	67,577	73,792	43,56,626	48,27,451	4,70,825	...
	Total ...	12,95,794	13,45,703	6,05,79,499	6,24,80,959	19,01,460	...
	State.						
2nd August 1879.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,841	1,872	75,406	78,622	3,216	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,317	1,445	53,204	52,380	...	824
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,289	54,525	17,89,885	23,21,783	5,31,898	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,747	14,011	4,42,897	4,92,289	49,392	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	(a)80	(g)	(b)47,355	(c)33,852	...	13,503
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	673	657	67,978	50,581	...	17,397
19th July 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,204	3,592	79,584	1,00,292	20,708	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,935	10,810	4,56,698	3,89,011	...	67,687
2nd August 1879.	Tirhoot ...	6,294	7,437	2,47,734	2,65,179	17,445	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,301	21,952	4,74,107	9,43,793	4,69,686	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,897	7,410	83,037	1,89,036	1,05,999	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,599	11,106	6,11,505	5,88,150	...	23,355
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	12,407	16,461	4,83,652	6,18,639	1,34,987	...
2nd August 1879.	Sindia ...	2,090	1,796	(d)54,300	60,885	6,585	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	...	1,578	(e)64,085	3,16,249	2,52,164	...
26th July 1879	Indus Valley ...	5,767	44,810	(f)15,400	14,87,376	14,71,976	...
	Total ...	1,24,391	1,98,962	50,46,827	79,88,117	29,41,290	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,20,185	15,44,665	6,56,26,326	7,04,69,076	48,42,750	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,27,93,475	3,87,57,992	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,28,32,851	3,17,11,084	...	11,21,767

(a) Total receipts for 14th and 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 20th July 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st to 20th July 1878.
(g) Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,373	7,319 14	105	345 9	61	257 4	3,791	14,377 11	...	837	3,116 2	52	188 0	395	687 5	6,614	26,321 13
Received	885	5,536 7	79	278 0	60	267 2	3,716	13,729 13	...	830	3,076 1	66	254 0	256	477 3	5,892	23,618 10
TOTAL	2,258	12,856 5	184	623 9	121	524 6	7,507	28,107 8	...	1,667	6,192 3	118	442 0	651	1,164 8	12,506	49,940 7
TRANSIT.																	
From East to West—																	
Received. *Vid* Madras	4	17 10	...	...	19	46 14	2,532	12,573 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,555	12,637 14
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Lalngha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 0
From West to East—																	
Sent. *Vid* Madras	279	1,213 8	9	48 5	9	34 14	2,242	10,414 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,539	11,711 9
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Lalngha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40 13
From West to West—																	
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	2 10	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 8
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	1	3 0	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 14
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	283	1,231 2	12	53 15	30	85 8	4,778	23,031 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,103	24,401 10
GRAND TOTAL																17,609	74,342 1

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	885	1,373	2,258	18·67	25·76	22·42
	„ Turkey	79	105	184	1·67	1·97	1·83
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	60	61	121	1·26	1·14	1·20
Red Sea ... *Vid* Suez		3,716	3,791	7,507	78·40	71·13	74·55
TOTAL ...		4,740	5,330	10,070	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1877-78 AND 1878-79.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1878-79.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.												TOTAL.	
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.			
			1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Umballa ...	1,677,337	959,708	4,831	5,301*	...	560	0·1	1·97	...	0·50	1·1	3·02	...	1·88	0·3	2·03	1·5	0·69	3·0	10·69
Karnal ...	1,605,171	671,806	50,364	72,526	...	22,162	...	2·07	...	0·40	0·9	3·07	...	1·26	0·8	1·66	0·6	0·90	2·3	9·36
Rohtak ...	1,158,988	905,839	36,990	68 123	...	31,133	...	1·90	...	0·30	...	2·20	...	0·60	0·2	0·60	1·2	0·20	1·4	5·30
Delhi ...	817,819	532,874	47,220	51,047	...	3,827	...	4·70	...	...	...	2·40	...	1·10	...	1·10	0·9	0·10	0·9	9·40
Hissar ...	2,265,128	1,407,818	29,324	50,999	...	21,675	...	...	...	0·90	0·4	1·50	...	0·70	0·1	0·50	0·3	...	0·8	3·60
Jind ...	...	...	25,243	44,647	...	19,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner ...	...	...	100	106	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. J. Canal ...	7,424,743	4,478,135	194,072	292,839	...	98,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	1,163,589	855,675	9,920	12,877	...	2,957	...	0·80	...	2·04	0·34	6·66	...	1·61	0·06	3·66	2·10	0·20	2·50	15·06
Amritsar ...	999,080	766,720	81,396	69,002	12,394	...	...	1·15	...	1·40	...	4·35	...	1·40	...	2·25	1·05	0·20	1·05	10·75
Lahore ...	2,341,139	1,080,511	119,780	99,452	20,328	...	...	0·60	...	3·00	0·40	2·90	...	0·40	...	3·60	2·10	0·20	2·50	10·70
Total B. D. Canal ...	4,504,708	2,702,906	211,096	181,331	32,722	2,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	Given	above	2,988	538	2,450	...	...	4·7	...	...	...	2·1	...	1·1	...	1·1	0·9	0·1	0·9	†9·4
Gurgaon ...	1,267,335	967,410	1,309	1,536	...	227	...	2·4	...	...	...	3·5	...	1·5	0·2	1·5	0·5	...	0·7	†8·9
Lahore ...	Given	above	18,380	10,738	7,642	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·18	1·69	...	0·10	0·46	0·12	0·78	0·43	1·42	14·23
Montgomery ...	3,566,928	420,957	30,324	25,823	4,501	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·50	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	...	0·10	12·60
Mooltan ...	3,793,280	624,630	153,373	119,041	34,332	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	0·3	1·1	0·4	1·5	‡1·8
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	3,683,312	1,027,098	71,443	46,374	25,069	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	...	3·1	...	...	...	0·5	1·57	...	1·67	§3·8
Shahpur ...	3,007,607	420,361	2,130	978	1,152	...	...	...	...	3·1	...	2·3	...	0·4	...	5·9	2·1	0·3	2·1	12·0
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works and Inundation Canals ...	14,608,462	3,460,396	279,947	205,028	75,146	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,597,913	10,641,567	685,115	679,198	107,868	101,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated 1878-79 ... ... 685,115 acres.
Ditto 1877-78 ... ... 679,198 „
NET INCREASE ... 5,917 „

* In statement for rabi 1877-78, the acreage of Umballa District was given as 5,302 in Superintending Engineer's statement, which was incorrect. The correct figures are shown in the present return.

† The rainfall on the Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works during rabi of 1877-78 was omitted in the statement furnished by Superintending Engineer for that crop, but it is shown in the present return.

‡ The total rainfall shown on the Inundation Canals in the Lahore and Montgomery Districts during rabi months of 1877-78 in the present return differs from that given in the return for the corresponding crop of 1877-78, which Superintending Engineer explains is due to the latter having been incomplete in consequence of its submission on the 1st March 1878.

§ In the case of the Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts the Superintending Engineer reports that the difference between the figures of rainfall for rabi 1877-78 shown in the present return and that submitted last year for that crop is due to errors in the latter.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Gurgaon.	TOTAL.
Wheat	1,938	36,730	27,486	39,582	19,472	18,061	50	7,243	63,212	110,086	17,059	89,188	61,440	1,728	443	403,768
Barley	2,060	4,892	84	...	2,778	1,207	12	180	309	1,588	896	505	654	12	...	15,189
Mixed Grain	833	4,746	6,433	4,597	3,445	4,356	15	484	1,257	735	...	...	9,349	361	...	36,211
Others	...	4,696	2,988	6,029	3,629	1,619	16	1,973	16,588	25,771	12,369	63,680	...	29	886	139,953
Total Rabi, 1878-79 ...	4,831	50,364	36,990	50,208	29,324	25,243	100	9,920	81,396	138,180	30,324	153,373	71,443	2,130	1,309	685,115
Total Rabi, 1877-78 ...	5,301*	72,526	68,123	51,583	50,999	44,647	106	12,877	69,002	110,190	25,823	119,041	46,374	978	1,536	679,198

* In statement for rabi 1877-78, the acreage of the Umballa District was given as 5,302 in Superintending Engineer's statement, which was incorrect. The correct figures are shown in the present return.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Western Jumna Canal. Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.	Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Delhi & Gurgaon Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
Wheat	9,398	65,350	65,626	140,374	18,543	153,393	171,936	25,714	89,188	61,440	1,728	2,388	403,768
Barley	5,153	5,886	...	11,039	265	1,576	1,841	1,132	505	654	12	...	15,189
Mixed Grain	2,037	12,378	9,581	23,996	780	1,690	2,470	...	...	9,349	361	29	36,211
Others	...	8,836	9,827	18,663	2,301	32,452	34,843	21,858	63,680	...	29	880	139,953
Total Rabi, 1878-79 ...	16,588	92,450	85,034	194,072	21,985	189,111	211,096	48,704	153,373	71,443	2,130	4,297	685,115
Total Rabi, 1877-78* ...	20,248*	178,052	93,939	292,839	11,380	169,945	181,331	36,561	119,041	46,374	978	2,074	679,198

* In statement for rabi 1877-78, the acreage of the Karnal Division was given as 20,249 in Superintending Engineer's statement, which was incorrect. The correct figures are shown in the present return.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 in the Canal Districts of the N. W. Provinces.

ZILA.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
			Fasl Kharif, 1878-79.			Fasl Rabi, 1878-79.			Whole year 1878-79.			Percentage of increase or decrease, 1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentage of increase or decrease, 1878-79.
			Total area.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total area.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total area.	In comparison with 1877-78.					
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Saharanpur	1,418,880	805,120	46,045	...	626	66,353	...	2,423	112,398	...	3,049	—2·6	24·5	32·6	33·06
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	80,169	3,974	...	103,863	22,168	...	184,032	26,142	...	16·5	24·4	31·1	27·4
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	128,401	...	3,814	206,473	103,744	...	334,874	99,930	...	42·5	19·1	26·7	39·6
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	96,202	10,500	...	137,870	70,914	...	234,072	81,414	...	53·3	15·2	17·3	13·8
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	64,291	...	6,195	95,548	24,021	...	159,839	17,826	...	12·5	9·5	29·7	212·6
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	17,379	...	1,527	32,934	...	3,019	50,313	...	4,516	—8·2	9·8	16·0	63·2
Agra	1,220,819	873,976	21,807	...	13,666	36,631	...	16,649	58,438	...	30,315	—34·1	10·7	16·1	50·4
Etah	967,680	620,800	9,976	...	4,867	37,052	21,152	...	47,028	16,285	...	52·9	12·9	13·3	3·1
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	39,711	...	7,890	63,556	19,261	...	103,267	11,371	...	12·3	10·3	18·8	82·5
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	19,039	...	5,593	28,189	10,218	...	47,228	4,625	...	10·8	19·2	23·0	19·7
Etawah	1,274,240	563,200	43,193	...	15,569	71,231	28,096	...	114,424	12,527	...	12·2	12·0	24·5	104·1
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	56,438	...	17,733	96,477	17,963	...	152,915	230	...	·1	15·9	17·6	10·7
Delhi	817,280	532,480	83	...	67	589	374	...	672	307	...	84·1	15·8	27·8	75·9
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	11,828	...	4,962	29,447	...	3,093	41,275	...	8,055	—16·3	18·2	27·1	48·9
Dun	653,271	82,248	3,597	...	1,382	9,607	2,929	...	13,204	1,547	...	13·2	32·9	83·8	154·7
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	...	...	647	1,283	...	192	1,283	...	839	—39·5	15·6	36·1	131·3
Tarai	588,793	144,230	1,528	...	267	3,941	3,639	...	5,469	3,372	...	160·8	28·5	51·3	80·00
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	20,151	...	1,126	53,296	46,594	...	73,447	45,468	...	162·5	21·1	48·7	130·8
Jhansi	1,002,880	482,560	85	56	...	586	141	...	671	197	...	41·5	15·6	23·3	49·3
Hamirpur	1,463,424	800,128	103	...	156	1,026	269	...	1,129	113	...	11·1	14·8	23·1	56·08
Total	23,584,064	14,317,790	660,026	14,530	86,087	1,075,952	371,483	25,376	1,735,978	321,354	46,804	18·7	...	...	...
			Net decrease, 71,557.			Net increase, 346,107.			Net increase, 274,550.						

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July 1879.

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

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated by Zilas.

Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhansi	Hamirpur.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	1,984	1,788	4,401	3,764	2,427	712	1,591	336	1,170	634	961	2,096	15	261	658	17	6	868	14	1	23,704
Sugarcane	11,379	33,013	54,308	8,870	941	3,888	2,973	570	6,032	4,359	8,689	7,928	...	135	679	47	202	4,019	6	22	148,060
Cereals — Rice	23,533	20,772	9,637	139	578	24	99	410	1,697	464	926	1,702	1	15	2,389	...	1,308	15,468	24	71	79,257
Cereals — Bajra	40	...	3	29	49	298	75	8	9	4	13	16	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
Cereals — Juar	...	...	12	679	2,274	1,732	1,355	288	1,003	440	849	1,444	23	1,041	49	...	...	64	...	2	11,255
Cereals — Makai	2,857	6,809	22,106	12,202	5,341	986	1,574	1,018	4,574	1,852	2,133	2,884	18	1,252	...	...	12	200	...	...	65,818
Cereals — Wheat	54,344	85,435	151,913	91,663	40,865	4,934	10,992	14,978	30,187	8,165	27,788	27,058	126	6,475	6,552	679	2,229	22,101	185	57	586,776
Cereals — Barley	4,644	4,012	8,474	24,665	31,562	18,010	10,285	13,337	25,749	15,245	36,157	61,396	262	10,684	922	220	...	...	32	816	266,472
Cereals — Oats	508	997	14,452	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	6	41	1,143	2,595	1,194	1,053	725	409	6	35	43	1	1,285	...	...	...	...	1	...	8,537
Other grains	161	386	1,999	20	...	...	...	...	213	191	25	237	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	82	3,356
Mixed ditto	3,549	4,154	4,980	9,769	14,549	6,864	11,911	6,959	6,663	258	1,539	228	159	7,200	...	264	1,602	23,594	181	2	104,425
Pulses (kharif) and moth. Urd or mash	131	1,605	357	114	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	2	2,261
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	1,180	4,380	8,594	4,308	4,053	1,552	1,611	844	620	241	837	725	11	3,499	194	17	28	2,314	99	58	35,165
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	228	2,730	11,750	3,192	322	...	...	...	49	182	378	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	...	13	20	71	...	23	40	13	6	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	688
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	2,040	3,092	2,125	22	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,781	50	...	9,201
Fodder crops	549	3,331	8,236	4,622	263	341	148	...	...	...	...	...	15	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,383
Fibres, cotton	3,099	7,860	19,958	17,201	8,789	5,254	2,379	665	1,155	86	338	110	20	7,896	8	4	...	53	1	11	74,887
Other fibres	20	166	6	...	17	23	94	15	381	4	37	26	...	5	...	...	...	14	...	2	810
Dyes, indigo	376	1,599	10,534	50,988	44,684	3,828	10,742	6,581	19,984	10,777	26,813	40,267	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	227,238
Other dyes	24	173	...	29	...	227	979	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	2,536	3,860	5,423	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,614
Other drugs	157	45	29	86	125	6	46	18	80	74	20	3	1	23	730	...	...	1	...	...	1,444
Oil seeds	750	1,049	32	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	356	...	7	2,458	...	...	4,660
Miscellaneous	845	580	914	510	323	433	507	91	743	1,820	1,463	1,026	18	173	...	...	...	15	78	3	8,102
Total	112,398	184,032	334,874	234,072	159,839	50,313	58,438	47,028	103,267	47,228	114,424	152,915	672	41,275	13,204	1,283	5,469	73,447	671	1,129	1,735,978

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July 1879.

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

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.							Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra.	Rohilkhund.	Doab.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Bijnor.	Lower Ganges Canal			Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.						Jhansi.	Humirpur.		Kasganj.	Bhongaon.	Total Lower Ganges Canal.	
Gardens and orchards	610	1,384	1,854	3,269	4,072	2,748	1,822	15,759	4,630	1,672	871	658	14	1	17	19	60	79	23,704
Sugarcane	14,607	19,935	32,155	7,942	2,365	12,469	14,037	103,510	32,872	6,703	4,221	679	6	22	47	...	...	...	148,060
Cereals — Rice	14,751	2,088	7,427	266	1,270	1,486	3,169	30,460	29,495	42	16,776	2,389	21	71	...	...	...	...	79,257
Cereals — Bajra	...	...	...	28	80	11	20	149	40	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
Cereals — Juar	...	...	...	37	4,133	1,948	1,538	7,656	...	3,484	64	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	11,255
Cereals — Maki	...	5,411	8,110	12,200	8,545	6,357	1,533	44,786	18,028	2,792	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,818
Cereals — Wheat	30,316	14,071	74,199	87,053	60,473	34,994	53,559	384,659	149,834	14,521	24,330	6,552	185	57	679	3,717	2,242	5,959	586,776
Cereals — Barley	2,082	13,771	502	14,975	44,902	63,326	73,139	213,120	7,441	37,068	...	922	32	816	220	3,970	2,883	6,853	266,472
Cereals — Oats	...	88	15,377	...	...	...	...	15,465	529	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	232	40	39	4,696	61	183	5,251	7	3,166	..	...	1	...	...	...	112	112	8,537
Other grains	3	8	1,968	24	...	651	15	2,669	563	7	...	...	...	82	35	...	...	...	3,356
Mixed ditto	1,815	2,895	1,299	9,424	26,982	1,391	3,900	48,713	6,692	20,984	25,196	...	181	2	261	1,849	544	2,393	104,125
Pulses (kharif)—Urd or mash and moth.	1,498	238	282	124	...	1	...	2,113	99	8	39	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,261
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	1,954	1,721	3,278	5,126	3,891	600	1,651	17,931	7,746	6,317	2,342	194	99	58	17	297	164	461	35,165
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	372	7,236	1,063	3,229	...	1,516	2,109	18,555	3,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	38	5	...	111	37	17	208	...	7	457	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	688
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	1,542	289	631	74	1	...	...	2,547	4,734	...	1,856	...	50	...	...	...	14	14	9,201
Fodder crops	934	1,647	4,993	5,063	11	...	...	12,648	4,384	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,383
Fibres, cotton	1,717	5,123	8,010	16,110	13,031	259	1,076	45,326	15,513	13,971	53	8	1	11	4	...	...	...	74,887
Other fibres	55	...	...	...	63	220	207	545	137	112	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	810
Dyes, indigo	...	7,395	4,453	46,073	63,436	43,582	51,721	216,660	2,262	8,315	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,238
Other dyes	197	29	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	82	7,766	6,688	14,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,618
Other drugs	1	2	8	72	177	118	46	421	220	57	1	730	...	...	...	13	65	78	1,414
Oil seeds	276	...	2	...	5	...	...	283	1,553	3	2,465	356	...	...	...	...	12	12	4,660
Miscellaneous	56	566	...	270	620	1,000	2,516	5,028	1,879	1,056	15	...	78	3	...	7	36	43	8,102
Total 1878-79	72,567	114,840	168,716	211,398	238,946	180,544	222,816	1,209,227	291,950	123,578	78,916	13,204	671	1,129	1,283	9,880	6,140	16,020	1,735,978
Total 1877-78	99,071	68,928	128,778	148,001	225,953	176,276	198,304	1,045,014	206,732	163,634	30,076	12,360	474	1,016	2,122	...	...	...	1,461,428

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1056, AND 1057 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD AUGUST 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier	11 4	10 8	9 10	14 8	14 2	11 0	5 7	5 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 0	12 0	10 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 14	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	
Assam.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 3	8 12	9 10	11 6	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Assam.	Cachar	8 14	8 6	7 7	11 6	13 5	11 6	8 14	8 6	9 6	9 6	9 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 14	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 3	8 3	
Assam.	Goalpara	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assam.	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
Assam.	Kamrup	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assam.	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
Assam.	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
Assam.	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	4 8	
Assam.	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
Assam.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	...	4 0	5 0	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	
Assam.	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 2	6 11	7 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 3	6 0	9 4	9 0	6 8	11 11	11 4	8 12	14 2	11 15	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 0	7 8	90 0	90 0	70 0	8 9	8 6	8 14	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Bolarum	7 11	7 4	8 1	...	...	...	7 11	6 12	6 7	8 11	8 1	6 12	14 7	11 2	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 6	8 1	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Chudderghat	6 8	6 4	6 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	4 12	9 0	8 8	6 12	11 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	11 8	10 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amráoti	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	45 0	45 0	44 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ellichpur	8 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Buldána	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Básim	7 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	8 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bargalore	6 5	6 3	7 0	8 1	7 15	7 3	9 12	9 7	6 0	11 4	10 12	6 8	17 14	17 11	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 1	9 8	18 2	18 3	9 3	78 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	11 0	10 11	
Mysore and Coorg.	Kolar	...	...	7 2	6 8	5 12	...	11 0	10 12	7 3	12 8	12 4	7 13	...	...	10 8	30 8	27 12	12 14	25 12	22 10	9 3	20 7	20 7	11 6	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 5	11 1	12 5	
Mysore and Coorg.	Tumkur	6 12	6 8	6 11	6 0	6 0	5 3	11 8	11 0	6 3	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	7 13	20 0	19 0	8 11	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
Mysore and Coorg.	Mysore	4 0	4 0	5 3	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 0	11 0	10 0	6 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	9 5	21 0	20 0	9 6	78 0	84 0	84 0	8 5	7 8	6 11	
Mysore and Coorg.	Hassan	5 8	5 0	5 8	6 10	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	6 3	11 2	11 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	7 8	125 0	128 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	
Mysore and Coorg.	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 3	5 4	5 4	4 11	8 6	8 6	5 3	12 10	12 9	6 11	18 15	18 14	8 8	...	...	...	30 15	30 15	9 3	16 12	16 4	8 14	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 5	7 5	6 8	
Mysore and Coorg.	Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	6 8	14 0	13 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	8 8	18 0	15 0	8 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
Mysore and Coorg.	Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	7 0	16 7	17 0	7 0	24 6	20 0	7 0	27 5	27 5	8 0	16 7	17 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Coorg	5 3	5 9	5 11	5 5	5 6	5 6	9 0	9 0	6 5	13 7	13 1	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	25 0	10 0	19 11	18 0	9 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	8 0	6 13	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there was more rain than during the previous week; prospects are promising. In Bombay general, and in parts heavy, rain has fallen; a break is required in some districts; locusts have done some damage in Sind, and rats are doing harm in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar; prospects are excellent. Rain has been general in Bengal; but more is still wanted in most parts of the Burdwan Division, in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Balasore; considerable damage has been caused by floods in Behar, Moorshedabad and Rajshahye; in Cuttack also and Pooree much damage is apprehended from inundations; prospects of the winter rice are on the whole promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been heavy rain during the week, and a break is much needed in places; prospects remain favourable. Good rain has fallen in the Punjab and prospects are much improved. The rain in the Central Provinces has been less than in the previous week, but a break would prove beneficial to the *kharif* crops; prospects continue favourable. In British Burma the rain has been general; some damage has been done to crops by insects; prospects are good. In Assam also and the other Provinces and States the rain has been general and plentiful, and prospects are very favourable.

Despite inundations in parts of Bengal, and excessive rain in some other parts of the country, prospects are on the whole good throughout the Empire. In the Punjab the rain that has fallen during the week has removed all apprehensions that were entertained of drought.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	...	No report received.
Kurnool (Aug. 23rd)	3·05 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·87; crops promising; prices falling in 4 and stationary in 3 taluks; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam ...	...	No report received.
Kistna (Aug. 23rd)	4·0 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97; Kistna risen, 186 inches water over anicut on 21st, 156 inches on 23rd; standing crops doing well; *sazza* and maize ripening; upland tanks received partial supplies; rain opportune and beneficial.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	No report received.
Coimbatore ...	...	No report received.
Tanjore (Aug. 23rd)	1·74 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 16·73; 36 to 90 inches water in Cauvery; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, and *gingelly*, outturn ½ to ⅝.
Madura („ „)	·57 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 16·14.
Malabar („ „)	2·10 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 17·93; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal, Calicut, and Ponani, risen in Kotcyam and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; harvesting of first crop partially begun; rain sufficient.
Travancore ...	...	No report received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects promising.
Bombay (Aug. 27th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·39 at Schwan, ·22 at Manora, ·22 at Mánjhand, ·20 at Sákro, ·13 at Tatta, ·10 at Ghorabári, ·40 at Kurrachee.	River on 23rd 19 feet, against 19 feet 5½ inches last year; locusts damaged cotton in Schwan taluka; cattle-disease continues; cholera is prevalent; *kharif* crops flourishing.
Hyderabad ...	Pretty general, varying from ·05 to 1·0.	River only 2 inches below last year's maximum; locusts damaged crops in Hála taluka.
Ahmedabad ...	1·09	Total rainfall 24·21; transplantation of rice almost completed; other crops excellent.
Baroda ...	4·12	Total rainfall 10·61; prices generally falling.
Surat ...	·86	Total rainfall 28·20; crops healthy; slight cholera in Surat.
Násik ...	.....	Seasonable break in rain; slight cholera in Sinnar and Malegaon; cattle disease in Násik and Dindori; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	5·48	Total rainfall 53·76, being 2·97 below average; average of abnormal temperature 2 degrees cool.
Poona (Aug. 24th)	Maximum 1·86 at Máwal; minimum ·64 at Purandhar.	
Ahmednagar ...	3·59; fall general ...	State of crops good in 4 talukas, in rest *bajri* plants have turned yellow owing to excessive fall, *mung* and other early crops damaged in 2 talukas; injury by rats in parts of 3 talukas; cholera in Nagar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholápur ...	.....	No report received.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·71 ...	Early crops good; break much desired; slight fever; damage by rats much less.
Kanara ...	4·90 at Karwar; maximum 13·88 at Kumpta, minimum 1·88 at Haliyál.	Total rainfall 102·39; early rice crop coming into ear at Karwar.
Rajkot ...	·88	Total rainfall 22·10; prospects very good; fever continues; cholera in Nawánagar.
		General Remarks.—Showers general; prospects excellent, though some damage has been done by locusts in Sind, and rats in Ahmednagar.
Bengal (27th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	·34	Prospects of crops good.
Dacca ...	·81	Floods again rising from recent flush coming down the Ganges from up-country; *aus* reaping nearly concluded; *amun* still promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·96	Prospects generally good, but more rain wanted; prices high; public health fair; fever and cattle-disease in Satkhira; fever in Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	1·24	Prospects of crops on high lands good; rivers risen very high; some embankments given way; damage not yet estimated; public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·39	Ganges unusually high; country generally flooded; considerable damage done to crops in low lands; in high lands rice prospects still good.
Burdwan ...	1·01	Except in Cutwa and Culna, *amun* prospects bad, though even now with rain that crop might be a good one; some cholera in Sudder and Raniganj; many fever cases in Culna and Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	5·31	Prospects good; *aus* harvest almost finished; transplantation going on; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	2·04	District chiefly under water; rice prospects good.
Purneah ...	8·95	Crops in south of Gondwára, 14 miles north of Ganges, much damaged by floods; *aghani* and *rabi* prospects excellent.
Patna ...	2·36	Great damage done by heavy floods in Ganges; crops and many villages on inundated lands entirely destroyed; out of range of these floods prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	5·55	Floods in Ganges considerably damaged *bhadoi*; in south rice still promise well; some cholera still in Madhubani.
Hazáribágh ...	3·2;	General heavy rain; a little sunshine now wanted.
Cuttack ...	2·34	In several places crops under water; in Kendrapara considerable damage apprehended where *bhali* has also suffered, but present fine weather will probably improve matters.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, but more still required for transplanting in most parts of Burdwan Division and in 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; in Behar, Moorshedabad, and Rajshahye considerable damage done by floods on low and riparian lands; *bhadoi* in many places entirely lost; some winter rice also destroyed, but its prospects on the whole promising; heavy floods also in Cuttack and Pooree, and much damage apprehended; cholera much diminished, but fever reported in many places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 26th)	Benares ... 1·9 Chandauli ... 3·2 Gungapur ... 5·3 3·0 (average)	Prospects good; health fair.
Allahabad („ „)	2·30	Total rainfall since 1st June 24·2; prices nearly stationary; wheat 14 7/8 seers; health and prospects excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	1·60	Total rainfall 47·2; weather seasonable; prices high; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 28th)	2·9	Prospects favourable; weeding retarded from excessive rain; prices falling; cholera in the decrease, and fever on the increase.
Agra („ 26th)	1·1 (average)	*Kharif* prospects good; fever and ague still bad in city and district.
Bareilly („ 27th)	6·0	Weather unfavourable for *kharif* crops except rice; health good, no further outbreak of cholera.
Meerut („ „)	2·30	Break much needed; cattle-disease in three tahsils; fever and ague prevalent; slight cholera in one village; prices much the same.
Kumaun („ 26th)	3 days' continuous rain on 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.	Weather on the whole favourable for crops.
Lucknow („ 27th)	2·1	Fine weather wanted.
Partabgarh („ 25th)	Sadr ... 6·75 Khunda ... 3·3 Putti ... 6·2	Crops are maturing, and in Khunda tahsil *makka* has ripened and is beginning to be cut; rainfall at Sadr heavy, but there has since been a three days' break; prices falling.
Sitapur („ 27th)	4·6	Health good; break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·1	Rice unusually good.
		General Ramarks.—General rain during the week; a break much needed in places, but on the whole prospects favourable; fever still prevalent in Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi; cattle-disease has appeared in Meerut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Aug. 26th)—		
Delhi ...	2·5	Prospects continue favourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	6·0	Rainfall has been heavy throughout the whole Division; all fears from drought removed; health good.
Umballa ...	2·6	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	5·1	Crops prospering and prices falling; health good.
Lahore ...	6·8	Rain will do good; health generally good, but a few cases of cholera still.
Ferozepore ...	3·4	Agricultural prospects improved; no cholera reported.
Siálkot ...	3·7	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects good; cholera and fever about.
Mooltan ...	Drizzling rain	Prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Crops have improved but more rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects have improved; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall general throughout the Cis-Indus Districts, and prospects much improved.
Central Provinces (August 27th)—		
Nágpur ...	2·48	Cotton and *jowar* injured in places by continuous rain; break required.
Jubbulpore ...	3·44	Crops good, but break required for cotton; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	2·18	Break required for cotton and millets; rice promising; fever prevalent; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	2·54	All crops, except rice, suffering from excessive rain; few cholera cases.
Hoshangabad ...	3·61	Cotton and other crops good; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur (Aug. 23rd)	2·23	Rice crops doing well; weeding in progress; cotton in low lands suffered from continuous rain; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 22nd)	·44	Some rice-fields destroyed by floods caused by rain of previous week, being transplanted again; prospects good, except of cotton; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Rice crops flourishing; other *kharif* crops require break of one week to improve them; prospects as yet good.
British Burmah— (Aug. 27th)		
Akyab ...	4·02	Total rainfall 178·25; public health good.
Rangoon ...	3·39	Total rainfall 67·12; public health normal; crop prospects favourable; slight floods in Pegu and Hline townships, but water subsiding.
Bassein (Aug. 16th)	3·96	Total rainfall 55·08; public health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease prevalent; ploughing and transplanting progressing, except in the inundated circles.
„ („ 23rd)	6·40	Total rainfall 61·48; public health good; cattle disease still prevalent; cultivation progressing favourably, except in inundated parts and one circle; slight destruction of crops by insects.
Prome ...	1·14	Total rainfall 27·36; a few cases of small-pox; crops progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·79	Total rainfall 115·12; public health good; reports still received of slight damage by insects in parts of district, otherwise crops good; slight cattle-disease in three townships.
Toungoo ..	3·97	Total rainfall 48·35; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health on the whole good throughout province; some cholera and small-pox here and there; slight cattle-disease in parts; crops progressing satisfactorily.
Assam (Aug. 27th)—		
Gauháti (Aug. 27th)	3·98	Weather cool, with rain nearly every day; transplanting of *sáli* in progress; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	2·55	*Aus* crop a good one; prospects good; public health improving.
Cachar ...	...	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 27th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·27	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·45	
Mercara ...	7·08	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 27th)—		
Amráoti ..	3·71	Crops thriving, but break in weather much needed.
Akola ...	·88	Crops in forward condition; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	2·55	Total rainfall from 1st April 21·81; prospects fair; young crops promising; poor-houses still open in West Raichur and Goolburgah.
Central India States (Aug. 27th)—		
Indore ...	2·42	Season most promising; rain has fallen favourably; prices are still very high; wheat 9, and gram 10, seers per rupee.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·45	Prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Sutna ...	2·34	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ..	5·78	Season and crops excellent.
Neemuch ...	3·63	Fever prevalent; health fair; crops very good; wheat 15 seers.
Goona ...	1·91	Prospects of crops good.
Bhopal ...	·95 in Sehore	Health good.
Agar ...	·87	
Nowgong ...	3·33	Crops good.
Mánpur ...	3·90	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 27th)	5·38 (still raining)	
Serohi („ 24th)	·60	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects very good; seasonable.
Marwar ...	.....	No report received.
Meywar (Aug. 22nd)	2·02	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good; prices still falling.
Harowtee ...	.....	No report received.
Jhallawar (Aug. 21st)	2·82	Normal monsoon weather; health good; prospects favourable.
Ajmere („ 27th)	·99	Prospects good; cloudy; health good.
Jeypore ...	2·54	Total rainfall 23·50; fever increasing.
Bhurtpur (Aug. 26th)	1·63	Cloudy; easterly wind; prospects brilliant; ague very prevalent.
Ulwur („ 27th)	4·35	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Nepal (Aug. 19th)—		
Katmandu ...	4·6	Little cessation in the rain; cholera prevalent; prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REDUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department,—Nos. 1506-1533 *E.—G., dated Simla, the* 28*th August* 1879.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The present number of Chief Engineers, and officers ranking as such, in all India is 22, of whom 9 are in the 1st class and 13 in the 2nd and 3rd classes. In order to carry out the reductions in the Department proportionally, it is necessary to abolish five posts in all—*viz.*, two in the 1st class and three in the 2nd and 3rd. It is therefore desirable to notify to the Department generally the directions which these reductions will take.

2. The Governor General in Council has decided that the reduction in the 1st class shall be in the Irrigation and Railway Branches. The 1st class Chief Engineership of Irrigation will be replaced by an appointment in the 2nd or 3rd class. There must therefore be a reduction of four posts in the 2nd and 3rd classes taken together. After carefully considering the relative importance of the several appointments, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the following are the posts that ought to be reduced to Superintending Engineers' charges—

Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Madras.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.
Central India.

One of the posts in State Railways will be abolished altogether.

3. The Chief Engineer of Mysore has already been replaced by a Superintending Engineer, irrespective of the present reductions.

4. In each of the Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, there will be one Chief Engineer in the 1st class, and one in the 2nd or 3rd. The post of Secretary in the Public Works Department may be held either by the Chief Engineer in the General Branch, or the Chief Engineer of Irrigation. The officer who is Secretary will hold the 1st class appointment. The other will be Joint Secretary in one of the two lower classes.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should consider the expediency of bringing the business of the Railway Branch and of the Buildings and Roads Branch under one officer. This would be facilitated by placing the Provincial Railways open to traffic under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, according to the plan now adopted by the Government of India in regard to Imperial State lines.

Further, Local Governments will at once carry out, where the plan is not already adopted, the amalgamation of the several Secretariat offices in the Public Works Department whereby saving might be effected in respect of separate Assistant Secretaries and Registrars, Superintendents, or Chief Clerks in each branch, on the system similar to that obtaining in the Secretariat of the Government of India.

5. The total number of Superintending Engineers in all India is 60. The following reductions in present posts will be carried out:—

	PRESENT SCALE.				REDUCED SCALE.			
	GRADE.			TOTAL.	GRADE.			TOTAL.
	i.	ii.	iii.		i.	ii.	iii.	
Madras	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	4
Bombay	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Bengal (Provincial)	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	6
„ (Irrigation)	1	1	1	3				
N. W. P. & Oudh (Provincial)...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	4
„ „ (Irrigation)...	1	1	1	3				
Punjab (Provincial)	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	5
„ (Irrigation)	1	2	1	4				
Local Administrations—								
Burmah ... 1								
Assam ... 1								
Mysore ... 2	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	5*
Rajputana ... 1								
Hyderabad ... 1								
Military Works	4	2	2	8	2	2	1	5
Railway	5	5	6	16	3	4	4	11
Total ...	22	20	18	60	...	...	...	44

* The reduction is in Burmah.

To the reduced scale thus arrived at must be added the Consulting Engineer, Madras, and Central India, so that the whole sanctioned number of Superintending Engineers is 46. The scale in Madras will, including the Consulting Engineer, remain as at present, *viz.*, two in each of the 1st and 2nd grades, and one in the 3rd. In Bombay there will be a reduction of one Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, though the number will remain as at present in consequence of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, being reduced to Superintending Engineer. The number in the Local Administrations will be six.

6. The Governments of Madras and Bombay being left to deal with their own promotions as hitherto, it appears to the Governor General in Council that the reduced staff of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments and Administrations should be again brought on one common list for promotion. The Government of India is not influenced by any desire for increasing its authority in matters of promotion, but in small lists, such as those of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments, the average rate of promotion, which in the long run must tell, has not time to operate within a reasonable period, perhaps not within the space of the longest official career, and the result is inequality in the rate of promotion, and consequent discontent.

The Governor General in Council is convinced that the wishes of the officers concerned are in favor of a reversion to the former mode of promotion. A further reason for the change is found in the fact that the Local Governments are apt to prefer one of their own Superintending Engineers for succession to Chief Engineer to another who may be unknown to them; and this bears very hardly on the Superintending Engineers of the Local Administrations.

7. For the first of these reasons the Executive and Assistant Engineers under Local Administrations will be brought on one list for promotion by the Government of India. In this case the Governor General in Council is of opinion the continuance of the present system would be positively unfair.

8. In like manner and for like reasons, the whole of the Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates now on separate lists under each Local Government will be brought on one list for the purpose of promotion only by such Government. This need not in any way disturb existing arrangements by which Irrigation is made a distinct and special service, though it will admit of the more ready transfer of officers from one branch of work to another within the Province.

9. The changes specified in the two foregoing paragraphs will be carried out from 1st April 1880.

10. The Railway list is sufficiently large to allow of it remaining separate in the executive branches; but Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers, and officers ranking as such, will be borne on the General List of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers for the purpose of regulating their promotion.

11. There are also good reasons for keeping the list for the Military Works Branch separate, with the same exception.

12. In carrying out these reductions, superfluous officers in any class or grade must be relegated to a lower class or grade, till the reduced scale is reached, 3rd grade Superintending Engineers being relegated to the 1st grade of Executive Engineers. **But officers holding substantive rank in a class or grade, who are so relegated, will retain their present substantive emoluments, drawing the difference as a personal allowance. Acting allowances and extra pay due to temporary promotions must cease in accordance with general rules as reductions are effected.** Local Governments and Administrations will be addressed separately on the personal arrangements consequent on the changes ordered in this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be notified in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin: also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 252—64I., dated Simla, 15th August 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 60I., dated 8th January 1879, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1877-78, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital invested in canals in the Punjab up to the end of 1876-77, exclusive of contributions from the Native States interested in the Sirhind Canal, amounted to Rs.3,12,41,097, which was increased to Rs.3,36,03,334 at the close of the year under review. Of this sum, Rs.1,09,89,544 were expended on works under construction not yet yielding revenue, leaving Rs.2,26,13,790 as the outlay on works in operation.

2. The gross assessments or earnings of the year amounted to Rs.31,42,132, of which Rs.21,24,501 were from direct income, Rs.10,17,631 from indirect.

3. The working expenses amounted to Rs.14 64,192, leaving a net revenue from total earnings of Rs.16,77,940, or Rs.6,60,309 from direct income only; or a profit on the gross outlay at the beginning of the year under review of 4·99 and 1·96 per cent. respectively.

4. Excluding the outlay on incomplete works, the capital debit to works in operation amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs.2,16,00,029, on which the net returns as above shew profits of 7·77 and 3·06 per cent. respectively; which shews a marked improvement on the results of the previous year, when the percentages were 6·09 and 1·32 respectively.

5. The interest charges for the year on the aggregate outlay, both on works in operation and under construction, amount to Rs.14,56,752. The direct earnings of the year thus fall short of the interest charges by Rs.7,96,443; but, adding the indirect revenue, the earnings exceed the interest, leaving a clear profit on the entire transactions of Rs.2,21,188.

6. In reviewing the report for the previous year, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State observed that the satisfactory financial results of irrigation operations in the Punjab were almost entirely due to the Western Jumna Canal, which not only paid its own way, but the large margin of profit which accrued from it covered the loss on other canals; and the lesson deduced from a comparison of the results on the Western Jumna and the Bari Doab Canals is in favor of moderate unambitious schemes and of indefatigable effort to keep down capital expenditure. The contrast is undoubtedly startling, but the circumstances connected with the construction and development of the two systems must be borne in mind in making any comparison. The Western Jumna Canal channels were carried for more than half their aggregate length in natural drainage channels, and the distributaries were, with few exceptions, made by the cultivators themselves crossing and blocking up the natural drainage outfalls in every direction, the result of which has been swamping and supersaturation of the soil, so extensively that a large expenditure is now being incurred to remedy the evils thus caused. The rates of wages and materials were considerably less when the old canals were constructed than they are now. The Western Jumna Canal has besides been in operation for fifty-seven years.

7. On the other hand, the Bari Doab Canal commenced irrigating just eighteen years ago; its channels are all artificial, and the distributary system, as on all canals of later years, has been carried out at the expense of Government. Care was taken from the first to prevent any obstructions to drainage, the result of which is now apparent in the exemption of the irrigated tracts from the evils which have long made the Western Jumna Canal districts unhappily notorious for unhealthiness.

The rise in cost of labor and materials of late years, and the necessity of providing much more liberally for the wants of the increased country traffic by bridges, have raised the outlay on this canal considerably above the amount which would have been required even thirty or forty years ago.

8. Admitting, however, that similar results to those of the older canal systems cannot be expected from the Bari Doab Canal at this early period of its history, the financial results, as shewn by the reports up to date, are not satisfactory, and appear to the Government of India to demand the careful attention of the Punjab Government.

9. The yearly income and expenditure for the last seven years were as follow:—

Year.	Gross direct Revenue (assessed.)	Working expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Indirect Revenue.	Percentages on outlay		Capital at end of year.	Area irrigated.
					From direct income.	From total income.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Acres.
1871-72 . .	6,85,870	3,47,983	3,37,887	2,50,410	2·56	4·46	1,31,91,288	287,070
1872-73 . .	6,33,910	3,15,702	3,18,208	1,83,180	2·36	3·73	1,34,49,568	228,796
1873-74 . .	6,65,150	3,46,086	3,19,064	1,27,940	2·32	3·25	1,37,50,775	232,146
1874-75 . .	7,60,570	3,37,458	4,23,112	1,46,250	2·99	4·03	1,41,27,792	279,813
1875-76 . .	6,23,450	4,80,939	1,42,511	1,66,530	0·98	2·13	1,45,16,124	214 599
1876-77 . .	5,98,610	5,53,652	44,958	1,07,300	0·31	1·04	1,46,97,271	202,712
1877-78 . .	6,89,630	5,23,987	1,65,643	1,19,030	1·12	1·92	1,48,36,496	266,995
			For 1868-69 the returns were—					
	7,38,460	3,65,585	3,72,875	2,68,400	3·12	5·38	1,19,27,240	299,834

From the above figures it appears that the decrease in profits during the last three years was mainly due to the large increase in working expenses; and

in the year under review the excessive charges on this account are stated by the Chief Engineer to be owing to special repairs to rapids and falls as well as to silt clearances; those in previous years were also due to special repairs to works. The Government of India would be glad to learn when this special expenditure is likely to cease.

10. Again in the capital debit at the close of the year, unproductive expenditure, amounting to Rs.18,96,125, is included, being the outlay on the Kussoor and Subraon branches, to which, although they were ready for the admission of water some time previously, it is stated in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review that it was not possible to give a supply owing to the inability of the main channel to carry an extra volume on account of the defective condition of some of the rapids near the head. These defects, it is subsequently stated, have been so far remedied that a larger supply was safely passed down and distributed shortly after the close of the year under review, so that an increase in the area of irrigation may be looked for in succeeding years.

The supply, however, actually carried by the main canal does not appear to have been utilized to the full extent possible, the returns shewing a considerable volume running to waste every month in the escapes.

11. Again, the area of irrigation has gradually diminished from the year 1868-69. Every third year shews an area considerably larger than in the two previous or the two succeeding years, but these maxima have steadily decreased. The figures are, for—

1868-69	299,835 acres.
1871-72	287,070 „
1874-75	279,813 „
1877-78	266,995 „

The irrigated area in 1868-69 was, it is true, exceptionally large, as was the case on all the canals in Northern India, owing to the deficiency of rainfall, but the large and steady decrease down to the year under review calls for investigation.

12. In the Superintending Engineer's report on this canal, the fact is noticed that the irrigated area is fast approaching an average proportion of one-fourth the gross area. As this is a point of considerable importance in the successful development of irrigation, some further information regarding it is very desirable. The proportion in many villages is known to be much in excess of the above average, and in future reports the maximum and minimum as well as average proportion should be given; and also the maximum proportion of irrigated to gross area which observation shows to be admissible without causing an undue rise of the spring level.

13. The Government of India is glad to observe that the insufficiency of the income on the Indus series of inundation canals is under consideration.

Previous to the year 1873-74 these canals had not been credited with the share of the land revenue fairly due to them. Since then the credits on this account have been calculated according to rules made by the Local Government and approved by the Government of India. The results of the past five years, however, show that the total income, direct and indirect, has not been sufficient to cover the expenses, irrespective of interest charges. The share of land revenue due to the works, it would appear from the review of the Local Government of the report for 1874-75, should be at least Rs.1,69,718, whereas the highest yet credited in any year only amounts to Rs.1,38,761. The remissions to Jagirdars amounting, it is stated, from Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000, have not yet been credited, though in the report for 1876-77 it was noted that this had been arranged for.

14. Again, the capital account is heavily weighted by the expenditure on the flood embankments without any corresponding credit on account of the vast extent of country, irrespective of the irrigated tracts, protected by them. Of the total capital debit at the close of the year under review, amounting to

Rs.5,77,475, no less than Rs.3,99,287, or over 65 per cent., is outlay on these embankments. The adjustment of the incidence of the maintenance charges, it is observed, is under consideration.

15. The state of the collections on these canals calls for explanation. The uncollected balance of the clearance rate, amounting to a fixed sum of Rs.45,000 annually, was at the close of the year under review Rs.80,920, although the crops on the irrigated lands were, it is stated, matured and more valuable than usual owing to drought elsewhere.

16. The operations of the year under review bring out very clearly the vast importance of the irrigation works to this Province. Their benefits were extended to no less than 1,324,480 acres or 2,070 square miles, and as it was a year of drought, the larger proportion of this area would have been either unproductive or nearly so without the aid of artificial irrigation. Of the total quantity of produce thus raised, food grains naturally form the largest share. The figures for the two permanent canals stand thus :—

	Area. Acres.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Western Jumna	328,309	4,381,423	1,13,55,947
Bari Doab	210,270	3,959,874	78,94,428
TOTAL .	538,579	8,341,297	1,92,50,375

shewing that the cultivation dependent on these two canals alone supplied upwards of 306,000 tons of food grains, where little or none could have been produced without irrigation. The gross value of all the crops grown under these two canals is estimated at Rs.1,88,45,967 out of an aggregate for all the irrigation works amounting to Rs.3,34,25,212.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the *Gazette of India* Supplement.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No. 59, dated 8th January 1879.

READ—

Revenue Report, 1877-78, and Review by Chief Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—The expenditure brought to account during the year on the works under the control of the Irrigation Department was Rs.32,39,965, of which Rs.8,77,728 were contributed by Native States; the addition to the capital invested in Canal works by the British Government was therefore Rs.23,62,237. This addition is mainly on account of the construction of the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, and of the new branches of the Western Jumna Canal, none of which at present yield income.

2. The capital (exclusive of the contributions of Native States) invested in the works was, on 1st April 1877, Rs.3,12,41,097, and on the 1st April 1878 it had, on account of the additions above noted, increased to Rs.3,36,03,334.

3. Of this sum, Rs.2,26,13,790 is the capital of the canals in operation, and Rs.1,09,89,544 of those under construction.

4. The *gross "direct"* revenue from all sources, based on the *assessments or earnings* of the year under review, was Rs.21,24,501; with the addition of the so-called *"indirect"* revenue, it amounted to Rs.31,42,132. The working expenses were Rs.14,64,192, so that the *net "direct"* revenue was Rs.6,60,309, and including the land revenue due or dependent on the works, Rs.16,77,940. These figures give percentages of 3·06 and 7·77, respectively, on Rs.2,16,00,029, which was the capital of the canals in operation at the beginning of the year.

5. Taking the *collections* of the year, the *gross "direct"* revenue was Rs.17,15,036, and with the addition of the *"indirect"* it was Rs.26,30,527; deducting the working expenses as in the preceding paragraph, the *"net"* revenue was Rs.2,50,844 from *"direct"* returns alone, and including the *"indirect"* Rs.11,66,335, or 1·16 and 5·39 per cent. on the capital at the beginning of the year.

6. The working expenses are Rs.40,379 in excess of those of the previous year. The principal works on which the abnormal expenditure was incurred are mentioned in paras. 6 and 50 of the Chief Engineer's Review. They may be briefly summarized as regulating the River Jumna near the head, and raising the banks of the Western Jumna Canal, and extensive silt-clearance, and strengthening of masonry works on the Bári Doáb Canal. In both cases the execution of the works could no longer have been postponed with safety.

7. The charge for interest for the year on the capital invested in canals under construction and in operation is Rs.14,56,752.

The net revenue of the year, direct and indirect, from canals in operation exceeds the interest charges on their capital by Rs.1,71,835. The excess of the net revenue over interest charges on these canals up to the end of the year was Rs.2,06,43,835. Deducting Rs.20,48,964, the interest on the capital spent on canals under construction, the net income is still Rs.1,85,94,871 greater than the total charge for interest.

8. The area irrigated during the year was 1,324,480 acres, against 1,114,082 in the previous year. The increase in irrigated area was principally due to the failure of the monsoon. The increase on the Western Jumna Canal was 141,492 acres, and on the Bári Doáb Canal 64,283 acres. As explained in para. 53 of the Chief Engineer's Review, the Bári Doáb Canal might have watered a much larger area if the rapids on the upper part of the canal had been strong enough to pass a larger supply of water. The irrigation on the Inundation Canals was nearly stationary—a result which, considering the unusually small rise in the rivers, must be considered satisfactory.

9. The following table shows the area irrigated and the rain-fall for eight years :—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Average of preceding seven years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals .	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,893	662,660	524,194	569,194	774,969	621,990
Inundation Canals .	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930	545,413	574,235	544,888	549,511	511,434
TOTAL .	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823	1,208,073	1,098,429	1,114,082	1,324,480	1,133,424
RAIN-FALL.									
Permanent Canals.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal .	27·62	30·94	34·57	32·36	28·14	32·84	26·00	17·00	30·35
Bári Doáb Canal . .	23·15	20·35	26·80	26·66	18·43	46·29	37·86	23·88	28·51
Inundation Canals.									
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	16·56	16·38	25·90	39·02	24·92	36·52	23·34	15·02	26·09
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	7·30	5·09	13·99	8·01	8·57	19·18	10·17	12·47	10·33
L. S. and C. Inundation Canals.	4·43	2·34	6·10	4·93	4·26	3·04	7·60	14·92	4·67
Indus Inundation Canals	3·95	1·97	7·40	6·20	6·20	4·52	7·22	5·60	5·35

From this it will be seen that the area irrigated by the permanent canals was considerably greater, not only than the area of the previous year, but also than the average area irrigated during the preceding seven years. On the Inundation Canals, although the area irrigated was but slightly larger than that of 1876-77, it was considerably in excess of the average for seven years. The rain-fall was, as a general rule, below the average; it, moreover, fell unseasonably.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

10. The area irrigated by this canal during the year under review exceeds that of the previous year by 141,492 acres, and is the largest on record. The increase is due to the failure of the autumnal rains. There is an increase of 7,533 acres under sugar-cane, but a decrease in the area under rice and cotton; the decrease is due to considerable areas of these crops having withered under the scorching west winds which blew night and day throughout June, July and August.

11. The area under wheat has only been exceeded by that of the year 1868-69, which was also a year of drought; the measurements were 206,361 and 209,981 acres for these years, respectively. The increased acreage under wheat alone, at the moderate estimate of 10 maunds per acre, must have yielded 630,000 maunds of food more than was produced in the previous year. It is satisfactory to know that the area under irrigation can be so greatly expanded when necessary.

12. The assessments for the year shew a net profit of 16·98 per cent. from the direct and 24·63 per cent. from the total income, as against 13·44 and 22·36 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. It is satisfactory to find that the profits from this canal have increased, notwithstanding an unusually heavy expenditure on repairs.

13. The balances unrealized at the end of the year amounted to Rs.16,372, which is greater than that reported last year; the increase is stated to be due to the exceptional season.

DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS.

14. These bunds were so severely damaged by the floods which occurred in 1875, that the question was raised whether, considering the small revenue which the Canal Department derived from them, further expenditure from the funds at the disposal of the Irrigation Branch was justifiable. After careful consideration of the opinions of officers of both Civil and Irrigation Departments, it was concluded that the cost of the present repairs and subsequent maintenance of these works should for the future be borne by the people who profit by them; and it was further decided that the services of the officers of the Western Jumna Canal should continue to be available for professional advice, and also, when necessary, for supervision of the more important works on payment of the usual percentage on the cost of such works.

15. These proposals received the sanction of the Supreme Government, who also directed that the capital accounts of these works should not be retained in the general account of Irrigation in the Punjab after their transfer to the Civil Department has been completed.

16. In accordance with the above arrangement, the bunds in the Delhi and Rohtak Districts were finally made over to the Civil Department in November 1877, and those in the Gurgáon District on the 1st May 1878, so that these works have now passed entirely from the control of the Canal Department, and will not again find a place in the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Branch.

BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

17. The area irrigated is 64,283 acres in excess of that measured in the previous year; the excess is due, as in the case of the Western Jumna Canal, to deficiency of rain during the kharíf. The decrease in the area under sugarcane, rice and cotton was caused by the unfavourable nature of the season. There is an increase of 39,793 acres in the area under wheat.

18. The assessments of the year shew a net profit of 1·13 per cent. from the direct and 2·49 per cent. from the total income, as against 0·31 and 1·37 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. These results, though not satisfactory, are a considerable improvement on the returns of the past year.

19. The expenditure, though less than that of the previous year, exceeds that of any other year. The causes of this expenditure are enumerated in paragraph 50 of Chief Engineer's Review.

20. From the inability of the works on the main line of this canal to carry a sufficient supply for the requirements of the existing irrigation, it was evident that no extension of irrigation would be possible from the newly completed Kasúr and Subráon branches until the defects in the construction of the rapids had been rectified. Even what water could be delivered at the heads of the Lahore branch and main branch lower was, owing to the contracted state of the channels, with difficulty forced down the branches; and where the bed was only slightly below the surface of the country, well-grounded fears were felt for the safety of the banks.

21. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the experience of the present year has shown that the work done during the year under review has so far attained its object that a larger supply has with safety been passed down and distributed.

22. The unrealized balances of demands on account of water and water advantage rates are larger than in the previous year; this is probably due to the exceptional season.

UPPER SUTLEJ.

23. There is a profit from all sources of 7·34 per cent. on the capital of these canals. The calculation by which this result is obtained is shewn in detail in paragraphs 74 and 75 of the Chief Engineer's Review.

24. There is an increase of 6,942 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year. It is mentioned in the 78th paragraph of Chief Engineer's Review that the favorable returns from these canals during the present year are due more to decrease of expenditure and establishment charges than to any considerable increase in the income.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

25. The operations of the year shew a profit from all sources of 140·25 per cent. on the capital invested in the canals, as against 157·65 per cent. in the previous year. The area irrigated was 284,680 acres; this area is only 965 acres less than that of last year, which was the largest on record. There is again a marked increase in the cultivation of indigo, and, as mentioned in paragraph 94 of the Chief Engineer's Review, it is reasonable to expect a still further increase in the future.

26. The cost of irrigation, which had been yearly decreasing, appears now to be stationary at Rs.1·36 per acre. The cost of maintenance has slightly increased, being Rs. 0·78 per acre, as against Rs.0·71 in the previour year.

INDUS SERIES.

27. There is an increase of 5,030 acres in the area irrigated by these canals as compared with the previous year.

28. The income from all sources shews a loss of 12·07 per cent., as against 5·05 per cent in the previous year. This unfavorable return is due to an increase of expenditure, which is explained in paras. 109 and 110 of the Chief Engineer's Review, and to the insufficiency of the contribution of Rs.45,000 which is recovered yearly from the irrigators, and was estimated to cover half the cost of clearing the canals; the five years for which this sum was fixed have now elapsed, and the more correct division of the expenditure is under consideration.

29. It is explained in para. 107 of the Chief Engineer's Review that these canals have not as yet been credited with that part of the land revenue due to canal irrigation which is remitted to Jágírdárs. It is expected that the increase in credit to the canals from this source will amount to between Rs.20,000 and Rs.30,000 per annum.

30. The adjustment of the incidence of charges for the maintenance of the river embankments is still receiving attention.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

31. The returns from these canals are again favorable, the profit being Rs.6,402, or 28·06 per cent. on a capital of Rs.22,813. The area irrigated was 5,588 acres, or 3,535 less than in the previous year. The principal decrease was in the rabi crop, which only measured 978 acres, as against 2,452 in 1876-77. The falling off is attributed to the unusually low supply in the River Jhelum throughout the summer months.

32. In paragraph 124 the Chief Engineer draws attention to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, who mentions that, in a season of drought, these canals, in addition to their income from the irrigation of cereals and other crops, ensure a supply of grass for the cattle; the value of this seasonable supply of fodder can scarcely be calculated in money.

GENERAL.

33. The plethora of establishment in the Irrigation Department, which was prominently mentioned last year, is again brought to notice. The charges under this head are largely in excess of the requirements of the Department, and until some relief is given, the value of the canals in this Province as reproductive works cannot be correctly gauged.

34. This Report is submitted one month later than the specified date; efforts will be made to expedite the submission of next year's Report.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVIEW OF REVENUE REPORT FOR 1877-78.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

1. The debit to capital, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs.8,75,408; the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs.	
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Jumna Dam	30,155	
New Main Line	5,22,307	
New Delhi Branch	2,04,718	
Hánsi Branch	39,248	
New Hánsi Branch	8,896	
No. IX Distributary	9,806	
„ XII „	18,990	
Jind Distributaries	166	
		8,34,286
ORDINARY.		
Indri Cut Works—Loss in stock	8,399	
Demolition of Old Mills	— 163	
Pandoe Nallah Diversion	— 10	
		8,226
TOTAL		8,42,512

The remainder consists of charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant, Balance of Suspense Accounts, and Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue:—

	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Establishment	1,42,744	2,058	1,44,802
III.—Tools and Plant	20,008	1	20,007
IV.—Suspense Accounts	— 1,32,566	— 181	— 1,32,747
V.—Capital Receipts	— 604	...	— 604
VI.—Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue	1,438	...	1,438
TOTAL	31,020	1,876	32,896

2. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		3,983	Water-rates from irrigation	11,91,862
Maintenance and Repairs	1,39,657		Miscellaneous	56,116
Plantations	3,362			
		1,43,019		
Compensation		1,607		
Establishment, Direction	51,140			
Ditto, Executive	2,12,713			
		2,63,853		
Tools and Plant		6,263		
		4,18,725		
Balance profit of 16·98 per cent. on capital of Rs. 48,83,865		8,29,253		
TOTAL		12,47,978	TOTAL	12,47,978
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	3,73,757

3. The net profits of the year amount, as shewn above, to Rs.8,29,253, which is 16·98 per cent. on the capital debit at the beginning of the year, which was Rs.48,83,805. If the land revenue due or dependent on the works is included, the net income becomes Rs.12,03,010, which on the same capital is a percentage of 24·63. In the previous year the corresponding percentages were 13·44 and 22·36 on a capital debit of Rs.43,27,634.

4. The result for the past four years, based on the earnings, is as follows:—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates	9,47,929	7,64,809	9,16,244	11,91,862
	Miscellaneous	69,027	56,567	54,902	56,116
	TOTAL	10,16,956	8,21,376	9,71,146	12,47,978
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	1,03,806	1,28,120	1,34,478	1,54,872
	Establishment, Direction	47,046	47,105	61,470	51,140
	Ditto, Executive	1,87,885	1,99,933	1,93,425	2,12,713
	TOTAL	3,38,737	3,75,158	3,89,373	4,18,725
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	20·29	11·71	13·44	16·98
	Do. plus indirect	31·44	22·24	22·36	24·63

5. The increase of Rs.2,75,618 in the water-rates over the previous year is due entirely to the failure of the monsoon and to the abnormal supply passed down the canal.

6. The increase of Rs.20,394 in works is due to various causes, which are detailed by the Superintending Engineer, the principal ones being—the heavy works required near the head of the canal for the regulation of the Jumna; the raising of the banks of both the Karnál and Hánsi Divisions to enable them to carry the extra water forced down the canal; and works and clearances on the rájbahás rendered necessary by the same causes.

7. The reduction of Rs.10,330 in the charges for Direction is stated by the Superintending Engineer to be due to a larger amount of work having been done from Extraordinary funds, which are debited with a percentage on this account, the balance chargeable to Revenue being thus decreased.

8. The Superintending Engineer points out that the charges for Establishment, Executive, are largely affected by collection fees, which increase with the area irrigated.

9. The area irrigated for the past five years is as follows:—

YEARS.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1873-74	171,630	140,117	311,747
1874-75	160,118	222,729	382,847
1875-76	188,189	121,406	309,595
1876-77	175,729	190,753	366,482
1877-78	215,135	292,839	507,974

10. It will be seen that there has been a very large increase in the area irrigated. The Superintending Engineer records that the kharif crop was a very good one, and has only twice been surpassed, *viz.*, by that of 1869-70, which was 234,464 acres, and that of 1870-71, which was 218,535.

11. The rabi crop of 292,839 acres is the largest ever recorded, the nearest approach to it being that of 1868-69, which was 288,208 acres, or 4,631 acres less than the one now under review.

12. The total area irrigated is also the largest on record.

13. The increase thus obtained was due to the failure of the rains. The Superintending Engineer remarks that the people from the *báráni* villages crowded down to the canal with their flocks and their herds, and cultivated every patch of ground for which they could in any way obtain irrigation.

14. The area of double-cropped land for five years was as follows:—

	Acres.
1873-74	30,935
1874-75	51,896
1875-76	28,309
1876-77	39,298
1877-78	85,202

The large increase in the area of double-cropped lands is entirely due to the scarcity and dearness of food, which induced the cultivators to secure as much food-grain as could possibly be raised.

15. The following were the acres irrigated of the four principal crops for the last five years:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	42,068	33,439	26,555	34,602	42,135
Rice	43,818	50,029	51,827	46,074	34,733
Cotton	54,806	58,236	69,577	76,616	65,989
Wheat	86,355	151,067	80,040	143,072	206,361
TOTAL	227,047	292,771	227,999	300,364	349,218
Other crops	84,700	90,076	81,596	66,118	158,756
GRAND TOTAL	311,747	382,847	309,595	366,482	507,974

16. There is an increase in sugarcane over the preceding year; but the Superintending Engineer points out that the amount is about the same as in 1873-74, and a little less than in 1869-70.

17. It is also explained, with regard to the rice and cotton, which are both less in area than last year, that, owing to the scorching west winds which blew night and day throughout June, July and August, much was lost and not assessed.

18. The wheat crop was very large, and nearly equalled that of 1868-69, which is the largest on record; it was 63,289 acres larger than the area under the same crop in the previous year.

19. The area of indigo sown for the past six years is as follows :—

	Acres.
1872-73	6,489
1873-74	12,165
1874-75	2,871
1875-76	11,513
1876-77	1,086
1877-78	3,041

20. The whole of the increase in area of this crop was measured in the Skinner Estates.

21. The percentages of flow and lift irrigation and double-cropped land were for five years :—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Double-cropped land.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	
1873-74	94·24	5·76	79·00	21·00	87·39	12·61	9·92
1874-75	96·04	3·96	91·49	8·51	93·38	6·62	13·55
1875-76	96·08	3·92	90·57	9·43	93·91	6·09	10·31
1876-77	96·31	3·69	90·32	9·68	93·19	6·81	10·72
1877-78	94·00	6·00	87·42	12·58	90·20	9·80	16·77

22. The increase in the percentage of lift irrigation is due to the dryness of the season, the cultivators raising the water on to high lands which they would not in ordinary seasons have taken the trouble to irrigate.

23. The proportion of kharif and rabi irrigation has been as follows :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
1873-74	55·05	44·95
1874-75	41·83	58·17
1875-76	60·78	39·22
1876-77	47·95	52·05
1877-78	42·34	57·66

24. The average water-rate per acre irrigated for five years is as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif, per acre	3·07	3·01	2·75	2·94	2·66
Rabi, „	2·03	2·08	2·03	2·09	2·12

25. The decrease of the rate per acre in the kharif is due to a large area being under the lower-priced crops, principally for food for the cattle. In the rabi there is a slight increase, which, however, calls for no special remark.

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

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	254	121
1874-75	226	187
1875-76	203	124
1876-77	231	202
1877-78	218	317

27. The duty obtained in acres from the total supply during past five years is detailed below :—

	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.
1873-74	83	60
1874-75	74	89
1875-76	73	61
1876-77	78	97
1877-78	81	149

28. The duty in the kharif, though greater than that of the three preceding years, was not remarkably high. The Superintending Engineer explains that not only did the hot winds necessitate more frequent waterings than in ordinary seasons, but that more water than usual was given to village ponds for watering cattle and for domestic purposes.

29. In the rabi the increase in the duty is very large, and is ascribed to several causes, which together contributed to the result shewn. The failure of all but the irrigated kharif crops and the high price of food-grain induced the cultivators to sow a more than usually large area, and they were thus compelled to economise the water. The new rájbahás also undoubtedly enabled the officers to check wasteful expenditure; and, lastly, in December and January the canal irrigation was greatly aided by timely and abundant falls of rain, which

assisted at the very time when, without this aid, the season of greatest pressure would have been felt.

30. In para. 70 *et seq.* of his Report, the Superintending Engineer advocates the withdrawal of canal irrigation from tracts where the springs have risen to within a few feet of the surface of the ground, and suggests that it would be advisable to utilize this rise of the springs by means of wells for irrigation purposes. This idea might be tried on some of the worst of tracts now under canal irrigation when the new settlement comes into force; a trial of the scheme as an experiment would not then interfere with rights in the water which exist under the present settlement.

31. The maintenance charges for the past five years per acre irrigated are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance, whole canal	1·20	0·88	1·21	1·06	0·82
Repairs, distributaries	0·06	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·04

32. As remarked in last year's Report, the decrease in the maintenance charges of the whole canal is in one sense not satisfactory, being due, to a certain extent, to the impossibility of making thorough silt clearances.

33. The state of water collections was as follows :—

	Balance from previous year.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	6,677	3,87,771	5,57,914	9,52,362
Realizations	6,677	3,87,771	5,41,542	9,35,990
Balance unrealized	...	...	16,372	16,372

34. The balance unrealized is greater than that of last year, which was Rs. 6,699. The increase is probably due to the exceptional season.

35. The Superintending Engineer, in the 106th and 107th paragraphs of his Report, has brought to special notice the successful exertions of the officers of the Revenue Divisions of his Circle. The results of the year were obtained by forcing an unprecedentedly large supply down the canal, and by unremittting exertions in its distribution.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

36. There was no expenditure on Capital Account during the year; the total amount was as before, excluding interest, Rs.1,83,410, including interest, Rs.4,26,510.

Revenue Account Current.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs	991		Water-rates from irrigation	3,261
Plantations	53		Miscellaneous	1,697
		1,044		
Establishment, Direction	468			
Ditto, Executive	3,391			
		3,859		
		4,903		
Balance profit, @ 0·03 on capital of Rs.1,83,410		55		
Total		4,958	Total	4,958

37. The results from direct income for the past three years were as follows :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	Water-rates from irrigation	3,349	3,721	3,261
	Miscellaneous	977	825	1,697
	Total	4,326	4,546	4,958
	Works, &c.	3,607	2,600	1,044
	Establishment, Direction	1,345	1,579	468
	Ditto, Executive	7,628	8,123	3,391
	Total	12,580	12,302	4,903
	Percentage on capital from direct income	— 4·50	— 4·23	0·03

38. The area irrigated was in acres—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Total from tanks and jhíls	24	2,074	2,098
Of this—			
The tanks contributed	...	...	...
Najafgarh and Chandáni jhíls	24	2,074	2,098

	Acres.
The area in 1873-74 was	16,533
1874-75 „	9,428
1875-76 „	8,414
1876-77 „	9,303
1877-78 „	2,098

39. The bunds in the Delhi and Rohtak Districts were transferred to the Civil Department; the former on the 1st and the latter on the 8th November 1877. The remaining bunds in the Gurgáon District were transferred on the 1st May 1878.

UPPER BÁRI DOÁB CIRCLE.

Bári Doáb Canal.

40. The capital debit of this canal, exclusive of interest, was increased during the year by Rs.1,39,225; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Thamman rájbahá		16,233
Ditto Turkwind do.		3,961
Ditto Water-course heads, Main Branch Lower		529
Ditto ditto, Lahore Branch		606
Ditto Kasur Branch, Main Canal	18,224	
Ditto ditto, Distributaries	65,581	
		83,805
Ditto Sobráon Branch, Main Canal	12,041	
Ditto ditto, Distributaries	3,552	
		15,593
Total	...	1,20,727

41. The remainder consists of charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant, Balance of Suspense Accounts and Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue, as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Establishment	...	36,859	36,859
III.—Tools and Plant	...	— 349	— 349
IV.—Suspense Accounts	— 4,154	— 13,330	— 17,484
V.—Capital Receipts	...	— 668	— 668
VI.—Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue	...	140	140
	— 4,154	22,652	18,498

42. The aggregate debit, excluding interest, at close of the year, amounted to Rs.1,48,36,496, and including interest, to Rs.2,68,15,129.

Revenue Account Current.

Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		14,925
Maintenance and Repairs	1,37,757	
Plantations	10,698	
		2,48,455
Establishment, Direction	58,420	
Ditto, Executive	1,99,642	
		2,58,062
Tools and Plant	...	2,545
		5,23,987
Balance profit at 1·13 per cent. on capital of Rs.1,46,97,271		1,65,646
Total		6,89,633

Receipts.	Rs.
Water-rates from irrigation	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	61,182
Total	6,89,633
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,00,102

43. The land revenue due or dependent on the works assessed by the canal officers for both crops amounted to Rs.2,00,083, to which Rs.19 was added for the kharif crop

of 1877-78 by the civil officers on account of resumed *jágír* lands which are liable to water-advantage rate, and to *chahi* lands which have given up well-irrigation and used canal water, making a total of Rs.2,00,102 for both crops.

44. The details of the assessments and remissions are as follow:—

Area.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	Rs.
137	acres @	1	8	0	per acre	206	
2,473	„ „	1	4	0	„	3,091	
19,237	„ „	1	2	0	„	21,643	
92,613	„ „	1	0	0	„	92,613	
95,525	„ „	0	12	0	„	71,644	
103	„ „	0	12	0	„	77	
1,874	„ „	0	10	0	„	1,171	
2,677	„ „	0	9	0	„	1,506	
11,090	„ „	0	8	0	„	5,545	
6,898	„ „	0	6	0	„	2,587	
232,627							2,00,083
	Additions made by civil officers, as explained above						19
							2,00,102
	Deduct—Remissions to Jágírdárs					8,137	
	Do. on account of *chahi* lands					5,188	
	Do. do. other causes					342	
							13,667
	Net Balance					...	1,86,435

The remissions and additions shown above are only for the kharif crop, the charges for the rabi not being leviable till the ensuing year. The average rate per acre is Rs.0·86.

45. The following statement shows the assessments, remissions and collections of the land revenue due or dependent on the works to end of the year. The figures for 1877-78 are liable to be altered, owing to the additions by civil officers and remissions for the rabi crop, as stated above, not being known till the following year. For the same reasons the figures for 1876-77 do not agree with those shown in the Revenue Report for the previous year, the additions and remissions for the rabi crop having now been added.

Years.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.			Remissions.				Balance realizable.
	Amount originally assessed.	Additions made by Civil Officers.	Total.	Jágírdárs.	Well lands.	Other causes.	Total.	
Balance to end of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,97,004
1876-77	1,45,576	8,289	1,53,865	21,110	18,498	444	40,052	1,13,813
1877-78	2,00,083	19	2,00,102	8,137	5,188	342	13,667	1,86,435
								17,97,252
	Deduct—Remissions for old crops							29
								17,97,223
	Realized to end of 1876-77						15,39,029	
	„ during 1877-78						1,19,877	
								16,58,906
	Balance to be realized for crops to end of kharif 1877-78						5,439	
	„ „ for rabi crop, 1878-79						1,32,878	
								1,38,317

46. The Revenue Account shows a profit of Re.1·13 per cent. from direct income; including the land revenue due or dependent on the works it is raised to Rs.2·49—a result which, though not satisfactory, shows a considerable improvement on the previous year, when the corresponding figures stood as Re.0·31 and 1·87 respectively. The increase of Rs.1,03,155 in the water-rates from irrigation is due to a great extent to the great demand for water caused by the failure of the rains; that this increase was not greater is owing mainly to two causes, *viz.*, 1st, that the dangerous condition of some of the rapids, as well as the fact that the canal was badly choked with silt, did not permit of an abnormal supply being sent down; 2nd, that during the kharif the crops were grown by the aid of canal water alone, whereas in ordinary years the canal-supply is largely supplemented by the rainfall. Steps have been taken to enable the canal to carry a larger supply. During the closure in January and February good progress was made in strengthening and repairing the rapids, and very extensive silt-clearance was also carried out. The decrease of Rs.12,053 in the miscellaneous income is mainly due to canal wood not having been required by the Head Works to the same extent as in the previous year, when there were very large sales on this account; also to falling-off of mill rents, which was due to the prolonged closure of the canal.

47. The following statement shows the cost of maintenance, the income assessed, and the area irrigated for five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
INCOME—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates from irrigation	6,13,000	6,91,457	5,53,336	5,25,296	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	52,270	69,118	70,161	73,235	61,182
TOTAL	6,65,270	7,60,575	6,23,497	5,98,531	6,89,633
EXPENDITURE—					
Works, &c.	1,46,738	1,29,053	2,30,103	2,97,476	2,65,925
Establishment, Direction, &c.	46,718	48,183	65,348	73,995	58,420
Ditto Executive	1,52,630	1,60,222	1,85,488	1,82,181	1,99,642
TOTAL	3,46,086	3,37,458	4,80,939	5,53,652	5,23,987
Percentage on Capital from Net { Direct Income	2·37	3·08	1·01	0·31	1·13
{ Direct + Indirect	3·77	4·76	2·28	1·37	2·49
AREAS IRRIGATED	232,146	279,813	214,599	202,712	266,995

48. From this it will be seen that both the area irrigated and the income were, with the exception of 1874-75, larger than that of any other year shown in the statement.

49. On the other hand, the expenditure, though smaller than that of the previous year, exceeds that of any other above shown.

50. As explained by the Superintending Engineer, the special repairs to the rapids and falls on the Main Line and Main Branch Upper, and the silt-clearance of the Main Branch Lower and Lahore Branch, were carried out at a very considerable expenditure.

51. The decrease in Establishment charges, which would have accrued from the amalgamation of the 1st and 3rd Divisions, was more than counterbalanced by the cost of Establishment which was temporarily transferred to supervise the work undertaken during the annual closure.

52. The areas irrigated for the past five years in acres are—

YEARS.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1873-74	100,913	131,233	232,146
1874-75	87,214	192,599	279,813
1875-76	92,335	122,264	214,599
1876-77	75,748	126,964	202,712
1877-78	85,664	181,331	266,995

53. Compared with last year, there is an increase of 9,916 acres in the kharif. As previously stated, this increase should have been very much greater. The reasons of the very limited area irrigated during this crop are, that it started badly, there being at the end of May a very serious deficiency as compared with other years. This was due to the unusual lateness of the season and the abundant rabi harvest preceding; in fact the cultivators are stated not to have been able to gather in the rabi and prepare the ground for the kharif by the usual dates. Subsequently, when the rains failed, there was a rush for water, and the area irrigated increased rapidly; but unfortunately, owing to the state of the canal, it was found impossible to send down an abnormal supply which could have been utilized to the last drop.

54. There was a large increase in the rabi irrigation, stated by the Superintending Engineer to be mainly due to the extension of irrigation on the new Turkwind and Thamman rájbahás.

55. The area of double-cropped lands for five years was as follows :—

	Acres.
1873-74	24,672
1874-75	30,818
1875-76	25,260
1876-77	26,288
1877-78	28,062

56. There is again an increase to be recorded in the area of double-cropped land, which is not a matter for congratulation.

57. The following were the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	10,305	8,900	8,729	7,498	6,339
Rice	32,882	27,638	24,511	27,468	24,245
Cotton	27,868	17,612	33,215	19,676	10,545
Wheat	94,731	145,593	91,218	96,486	136,279
TOTAL	165,786	199,743	157,673	151,128	177,408
Other Crops	66,360	80,070	56,926	51,584	89,587
GRAND TOTAL	232,146	279,813	214,599	202,712	266,995

58. The reduction in the area of rice is stated to be due to the unfavorable nature of the season, and that in cotton is said to be accounted for by the cultivators finding it more profitable to grow *jowár* and *charri*. The increase in the area of wheat is satisfactory.

59. The percentage of flow and lift irrigation and double-cropped land were for five years—

	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.		Double-cropped land.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	
1873-74	92·94	7·06	87·70	12·30	89·98	10·02	10·63
1874-75	92·93	7·07	85·27	14·73	87·66	12·34	11·01
1875-76	93·80	6·20	86·84	13·16	89·83	10·17	11·77
1876-77	94·17	5·83	84·82	15·18	88·21	11·79	12·96
1877-78	91·90	8·10	85·78	14·22	87·75	12·25	10·51

60. The proportion of kharif and rabbi irrigation has been as follows :—

	Kharif. Acres.	Rabbi. Acres.
1873-74	43·5	56·5
1874-75	31·2	68·8
1875-76	43·0	57·0
1876-77	37·3	62·7
1877-78	32·1	67·9

61. The average water-rates for five years are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif, per acre	3·25	3·17	3·13	3·36	2·86
Rabi, „	2·17	2·15	2·16	2·14	2·12

62. The decrease in the kharif is due to the comparatively small acreage under the better paying crops; both sugarcane and rice were less cultivated than in preceding years.

63. The value of the cubic foot per second of water entering the canal and of supply utilized was as follows :—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total entering at head	131·05	178·49	124·25	202·20	153·69	173·48	145·62	201·75	134·46	339·22
Utilized	150·1	201·1	132·1	212·1	179·7	189·9	169·7	314·1	157·9	394·3

64. This statement shows a very good return for the rabi, and, as might be expected from the extreme dryness of the season, an unfavorable return for the kharif crop.

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

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Total entering at head	40·24	82·43	39·13	23·95	49·14	80·17	43·33	94·61	46·99	160·47
Utilized	46·40	92·87	41·59	98·57	57·46	87·77	50·50	147·29	55·20	186·56

66. The maintenance charges for the past five years per acre irrigated are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total charges	1·45	1·21	2·24	2·73	1·96
Rájbahá repairs	0·16	0·16	0·16	0·17	0·16

67. As explained in a previous para. (50), the maintenance charges were swelled by heavy expenditure on strengthening the rapids on the upper part of the canal, and in clearing silt deposits in the branches. The experience of the kharif crop had shown that these repairs could not with safety be delayed any longer.

68. The state of water collections was as follows:—

	Balance in 1876-77.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	606	2,69,661	2,44,598	5,14,865
Realizations	165	2,69,401	2,38,289	5,07,855
BALANCE AT CLOSE OF YEAR	441	260	6,309	7,010

69. There is a considerable increase in the unrealized balances which amounted at the close of the year to Rs.7,010 as against Rs.2,826 in 1876-77.

70. The state of the collections of the land revenue or owners' rate due to or dependent on the works is shown below:—

	Balance of assessment from Kharif 1865-66 to Rabi 1867-68.	Balance of assessments from Kharif 1868-69 to Kharif 1876-77.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total demands	2,230	1,561	86,311	67,224	1,57,326
Deduct remissions	...	29	18,315	13,667	32,011
Net demands	2,230	1,532	67,996	53,557	1,25,315
Realizations	...	1,483	67,986	50,407	1,19,876
BALANCE UNREALIZED	2,230	49	10	3,150	5,439

71. Here also the unrealized balance, Rs.5,439, exceeds that at the end of the previous year, when it was Rs.3,792.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

72. The capital debit of these canals, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs.454; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Atári Rájbaha	1,042	
Ditto Chunián ditto	908	
		1,950
The remainder consists of charges—		
Establishment		487
Fluctuations in Suspense Accounts		— 1,983
TOTAL		454

73. The capital debit at the close of the year amounted to Rs.5,68,127, exclusive of interest, and including interest to Rs.9,82,273.

REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		307	Water-rates from irrigation	8,559
Maintenance and Repairs	28,483		Miscellaneous	4,234
Plantations	178		Contributions	...
		28,661	TOTAL	12,793
Establishment, Direction	5,608		Balance loss at 9·28 per cent. on capital of Rs.5,67,673	52,714
Ditto, Executive	29,959			
		35,567	TOTAL	65,507
Tools and Plant		972		
TOTAL		65,507	Receipts as above	12,793
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	8,525
			Fluctuating land revenue, Montgomery District	85,894
			GRAND TOTAL	1,07,212

74. The Revenue Account Current is drawn out in the same form as that for all the other canals, in order to admit of easy comparison in the various entries; but, as it stands, it is somewhat misleading, as these canals have almost no direct revenue, the charge for water being included in the land revenue. The actual state of the account is—expenditure, Rs.65,507; income, Rs.1,07,212; balance, Rs.41,705,—being a profit on the capital of Rs.5,67,673 of 7·34 per cent.

75. For the past four years the income and expenditure were as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
INCOME—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	5,038	12,346	8,040	8,559
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	5,038	12,096	7,868	8,525
Fluctuating land revenue	99,724	1,29,717	66,477	85,894
Miscellaneous	3,298	2,983	4,337	4,234
Contributions	787	260	670	...
	1,13,885	1,57,402	87,392	1,07,212
EXPENDITURE—				
Works, &c.	58,593	66,024	37,176	29,940
Establishment—Direction	22,254	16,757	6,898	5,608
Do. Executive	29,793	3 ,285	34,284	29,959
	1,10,640	1,13,066	78,358	65,507
Percentage on Capital	0·73	8·21	1·75	7·34
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·32	0·81	1·05	0·81

76. The areas irrigated for the last four years are as follows:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1874-75	49,749	34,371	84,120
1875-76	48,719	90,218	138,937
1876-77	28,029	46,214	74,243
1877-78	44,624	36,561	81,185

77. The increase in area over last year is not large enough to call for any special remarks. The causes are stated by the Superintending Engineer in his 79th para. to be a short rainfall in August and September; the re-opening of water-courses which had been closed in the previous year; and the opening of rájbahás from the Katora Canal.

78. From this and the statement immediately preceding it will be seen that the favorable returns of this canal for the present year are due to decrease of expenditure both on works and establishment charges rather than to any considerable increase of income.

79. The following table gives the detail of the area and assessments of the fluctuating land revenue:—

	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Class I	122	199	...	...	122	199
,, II	7,068	20,827	...	...	7,068	20,827
,, III	16,112	29,055	...	...	16,112	29,055
,, IV	14,942	14,955	25,823	20,712	30,765	35,66
Fixed	...	60	...	86	...	146
	38,244	65,096	25,823	20,798	64,067	85,894

80. The average duty of the water for the past four years is as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	46·4	40·13	27·9	38·6
Rabi	124·6	152·14	124·2	113·5

81. The proportions of overflow to lift for the past four years were as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	84·8	91·8	90·7	83·7
Lift	5·2	8·2	9·3	16·3

82. The measurements and compilation of the assessments appear to have been made by the patwáris with fairly satisfactory results; but the Superintending Engineer again brings prominently to notice that, in the absence of more establishment for checking their work, the system can hardly be expected to improve or even to remain efficient.

83. The chief point to which the Superintending Engineer directs attention is, that the cultivators having abandoned the idea that the rates would be lowered, have now shown a general disposition to take steadily to irrigation.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

84. The capital was increased during the year by Rs.440 on account of Suspense Balances the total capital to end of year, exclusive of interest, was Rs.1,08,082, and including interest was Rs.1,89,094.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
I. A. Extensions and Improvements		12,568	I. Water-rates from irrigation	680
I. B. Maintenance & Repairs	11,134		Miscellaneous	6,568
Plantations	1,041		Expenditure from Fine Fund	13,734
		12,175		20,982
II. Establishment, Direction	4,902		Value of statute labor	89,535
Do. Executive	49,771			1,10,517
		54,673	Balance loss at 54·90 per cent. on capital of Rs.1,07,642	59,099
III. Tools and Plant		665		
		80,081		
Value of statute labor		89,535		
TOTAL		1,69,616	TOTAL	1,69,616
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,10,069

85. The result therefore of the operations of the year is a loss of Rs.59,099, or 54·90 per cent. on the capital, if the land revenue due or dependent on the works is excluded; taking this into consideration, we have a profit of Rs.1,50,970 or 140·25 per cent. on the capital.

86. The figures for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates from irrigation	679	684	680
	Miscellaneous	4,844	7,873	6,568
	Expenditure from Fine Fund	26,337	13,003	13,734
	TOTAL	31,860	21,560	20,982
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	34,960	22,317	25,408
	Establishment, Direction	2,234	2,593	4,902
	Ditto, Executive	36,965	41,195	49,771
	TOTAL	74,159	66,105	80,081
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	— 39·32	— 41·28	— 54·90
	Do. plus indirect	+ 158·98	+ 157·65	+ 140·25

87. The abstract of expenditure from Fine Fund has been as follows:—

Extensions and Improvements	Rs.	9,758
Maintenance and Repairs	„	3,976
TOTAL	Rs.	13,734

88. The number of statute laborers called out were in excess of last year—

	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Present	410,882	80·71	363,839	78·53	375,522	78·94
Remitted	30,978	6·09	27,957	6·04	27,921	5·87
Absent	67,192	13·20	71,498	15·43	72,253	15·19
TOTAL CALLED OUT	509,052	...	463,294	...	475,696	...
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Fines levied, Zarnagha	33,604	...	35,755	...	36,127	...

89. The value of statute labor employed, calculated as hitherto at 6 annas per man, is Rs.1,40,821. The Superintending Engineer states that the average obtaining in the district is probably near 6·6 annas. The amount entered in the Provincial accounts, Rs.89,535, is based on the value of labor at the time the settlement was made.

90. The following statement shows the area irrigated for the last five Years:—

YEARS.	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.
1873-74	108,528	55·07	88,536	44·93	197,064
1874-75	163,605	59·77	110,083	40·23	273,688
1875-76	134,280	48·32	143,603	51·68	277,883
1876-77	154,998	54·26	130,647	45·74	285,645
1877-78	165,639	58·18	119,041	41·82	284,680

91. The decrease in area compared with that of the previous year is 965 acres.

92. That this result is satisfactory will be at once conceded when it is considered that the state of the rivers during a critical period was unfavorable, and that the area irrigated in 1876-77 was exceptionally large.

93. The area of the principal crops for the last five years is as follows:—

CROPS.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Indigo	27,641	51,399	33,189	54,862	69,322
Cotton	21,682	30,480	25,127	24,178	28,280
Rice	6,347	9,563	7,732	8,100	9,197
Sugarcane	3,123	3,497	2,923	3,176	3,473
Millet (Jowár)	34,249	50,337	41,698	40,316	39,307
Wheat	63,388	60,261	64,406	60,422	51,686
Turnips	15,032	19,331	25,324	20,046	23,894

94. Experience has shown that indigo is a crop peculiarly liable to sudden fluctuation in extent. It is, as Mr. Garbett observes, a remunerative crop, and the increase shown in the above table cannot but have been specially advantageous during the year under review, in which high prices were the rule. It remains to be seen whether the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway will favorably affect the cultivation of the more valuable crops; it is reasonable to expect that it will do so.

95. It is observed that in the Superintending Engineer's report no explanation is given of the decrease of 8,736 acres of wheat as compared with the area cultivated in 1876-77. Though the difference is not very large, still some reasons for it should have been stated.

96. The proportion of overflow to lift for the last five years was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	77·7	82·9	80·6	82·9	79·6
Lift	22·3	17·1	19·4	17·1	20·4

97. The increase in areas watered by lift is due to the very low state of the rivers during the whole year.

98. The percentage of double-cropped lands was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Area	8,308	12,864	8,867	10,518	14,997
Percentage	4·22	4·70	3·19	3·68	5·27

99. The increase is probably to be accounted for by the prevailing scarcity and dearness of food-supply which stimulated the cultivators to get as much out of their land as possible.

100. The cost of irrigation to the cultivators has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of labor supplied	1,69,410	1,98,391	1,54,081	1,36,439	1,40,821
Fine Fund	28,315	42,566	33,604	35,755	36,127
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,14,665	2,10,069
Direct water-rate assessment	679	679	679	684	680
TOTAL	4,11,703	4,54,935	4,01,663	3,87,543	3,87,697
Area in acres	197,064	273,688	277,883	285,645	284,680
COST PER ACRE	2·09	1·66	1·45	1·36	1·36

101. The result may be considered satisfactory.

102. The total cost of maintenance, which shows approximately what would have been the cost to Government if statute labor was not in existence, has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works from Imperial Funds	11,572	9,761	8,623	9,314	11,674
Ditto Fine Fund	23,708	12,956	26,337	13,003	13,734
Establishment	39,178	44,017	39,199	43,788	54,673
Value of statute labor	1,69,410	1,98,391	1,54,081	1,36,439	1,40,821
TOTAL	2,43,868	2,65,125	2,28,240	2,02,544	2,20,902
COST PER ACRE	1·24	0·97	0·82	0·71	0·78

103. These figures call for no special remarks.

104. Before closing the review on the working of these canals, it will be well to notice the extraordinary rainfall entered in the returns as having been registered in the month of September 1877 at Shujábád. The gauge is placed on top of the Tahsil building, and is registered by the Tahsildar. According to his report, on the 7th September 1877, there was a rainfall of 26 inches in the 24 hours. The correctness of the return was, at the instance of the Financial Commissioner, investigated by the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, whose report was published at page 729 of the Supplement to *Punjab Gazette*, dated 1st October 1877. The Deputy Commissioner, after visiting Shujábád and seeing the state of the city and surrounding country, had no reason to doubt the correctness of the Tahsildar's report: 700 houses had fallen in the town, and after the lapse of a month there were still large tracts of country of miles in length under water.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

105. From the capital of Rs.6,10,647 at the end of last year, Rs.35,095 has been transferred to the Capital Account of Abdul Rahím Khán's Canal, which does not belong to the Indus series, and Rs.1,923 was added on account of fluctuations in suspense balances during the year; the capital therefore at the end of the year was Rs.5,77,475 excluding, and Rs.8,99,581 including, interest.

Revenue Account.

Expenditure		Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
I A. Extensions & Improvements		30,301	Clearance rate	45,000
I B. Maintenance & Repairs	1,17,890		Miscellaneous	1,139
Plantations	5,001			46,139
		1,22,891		
II. Establishment, Direction	51,287			
Ditto, Executive	47,188			
		98,475	Balance loss at 36 per cent. on capital of Rs.5,75,552	2,07,226
III. Tools and Plants		1,698		
Total		2,53,365	Total	2,53,365
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	1,37,755

106. The result therefore of the operations of the year is a loss of Rs.2,07,226, or 36 per cent. on the capital excluding, and Rs.69,471, or 12·07 per cent., including, the land revenue due or dependent on the works.

107. These canals have not as yet been credited with the part of the land revenue due to canal irrigation which is remitted to Jagírdárs. The exact amount has not yet been satisfactorily arrived at; the investigation is still in hand, and the additional credit to the canals is expected to amount to between Rs.20,000 and 30,000 per annum, which will considerably decrease the loss which has hitherto been shown as accruing every year from the working of the canals, added to the heavy charges for the maintenance of the river protection works of this division.

108. The result of the past four years is as follows :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	Clearance rate	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	Miscellaneous	1,493	1,143	1,135	1,139
	Total	46,493	46,143	46,135	46,139
Expenditure	Works, &c.	1,28,291	1,24,894	1,34,196	1,54,890
	Establishment, Direction	24,813	31,495	30,910	51,287
	Ditto, Executive	38,632	33,624	48,857	47,188
	Total	1,91,736	1,90,013	2,13,963	2,53,365
Percentage on Capital from	Direct income	— 33·19	— 30·70	— 29·18	— 36·00
	„ plus indirect	— 1·35	— 1·12	— 5·05	— 12·07

109. The increase over the expenditure of the previous year of Rs.20,694 on works, &c., is mainly due to the construction of a new regulator to the head of the Shoria Canal, and to the excavation of a new straight channel in connection with it, and to expenditure on the recently-purchased Massúwah Canal.

110. The increase of Rs. 20,377 on Establishment—Direction, is due to the abolition of the Special Survey Circle of Superintendence.

111. The slight decrease in Establishment—Executive, appears to call for no remarks.

112. The percentage of overflow to lift for the last five years was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	92·24	91·81	90·70	92·22	90·06
Lift	7·76	8·19	9·30	7·78	9·94

113. The slight increase in the area watered by lift is due to most of the canals having a smaller supply in them than in the previous year.

114. The area irrigated for the last five years was—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.	Rainfall.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.		
1873-74	115,590	70·91	47,430	29·09	163,020	8·10
1874-75	121,804	70·89	50,018	29·11	171,822	9·90
1875-76	103,324	71·28	41,636	28·72	144,960	9·20
1876-77	124,166	74·54	42,408	25·46	166,574	13·20
1877-78	125,230	72·98	46,374	27·02	171,604	6·10

115. The actual area irrigated was 175,960, but 4,356 acres had to be deducted for various causes.

116. The area of principal crops for last five years was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	8,351	9,839	9,383	7,913	11,245
Indigo	19,019	14,953	9,956	24,868	28,711
Cotton	27,846	29,934	28,182	29,491	35,158
Wheat	42,638	45,270	39,768	41,004	37,479
Millets	48,348	54,229	38,830	48,452	34,203

117. There is a satisfactory increase in the principal kharif crops; the area under indigo appears to be steadily increasing. Wheat and millets were below the average.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

118. The capital was increased during the year by Rs.14,763, due to the extension of the Station Canal which was sanctioned during the year: the total to end of the year was Rs.37,576 exclusive of interest, and including interest Rs.45,249.

Revenue Account.

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs, &c.	5,041	Water-rates from irrigation	12,403
Establishment—Direction	960		
	6,001		
Balance profit at 28·06 per cent. on capital of Rs.22,813	6,402		
Total	12,403	Total	12,403

119. The result of the last four years was as follows :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income—Water-rates from irrigation		8,112	6,314	15,101	12,403
Expenditure	Works, &c.	3,396	4,448	5,000	5,041
	Establishment—Direction	294	766	778	960
		3,690	5,214	5,778	6,001
Percentage of profit on direct income		20·84	5·18	43·93	28·06

120. The percentage of profit for 1876-77 does not agree with the figures shown in the Report for that year, owing to Examiner having shown the assessment at Rs.17,418 instead of Rs.15,101.

121. The area irrigated for the past four years was—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Pe	
1874-75	5,146	80·98	1,209	19·02	6,355
1875-76	2,733	67·63	1,308	32·37	4,041
1876-77	6,671	73·12	2,452	26·88	9,123
1877-78	4,610	82·50	978	17·50	5,588

122. The falling-off in area irrigated is ascribed by the local officer to the River Jhelum having been unusually low during the whole of the summer months.

123. The principal corps irrigated for three years were—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	1,642	4,059	3,667
Jowar	621	1,466	659
Wheat	759	1,739	916
Gram	516	670	59

124. It will be seen from this table that the distribution of crops on the area irrigated was much the same as in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner mentions that these canals also ensure a supply of grass for the cattle, which must have been very valuable in a season of drought.

125. The average water-rate and maintenance per acre for four years was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate per acre	1·28	1·56	1·66	2·22
Maintenance	0·58	1·29	0·63	1·07

126. Here also the water-rate per acre for 1876-77 will not agree with that shown in the Report for that year for the reason given in para. 120. The water-rate per acre is higher in this than in any preceding year.

GENERAL.

127. The capital debits to each series of canals, exclusive of interest, according to the Examiner's returns, stand thus:—

Series of Canals.	Capital, 1st April 1877.	Addition during the year 1877-78.	Capital on 1st April 1878.	Add Contributions.	Grand Total Capital, 1st April 1878.
Canals yielding Income.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	48,83,805	8,75,408	57,59,213	...	57,59,213
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	1,83,410	...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410
Bári Doáb Canal	1,46,97,271	1,39,225	1,48,36,496	...	1,48,36,496
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,67,673	454	5,68,127	...	5,68,127
Lower S. and C. Inundation Canals	1,07,642	440	1,08,082	...	1,08,082
Indus Inundation Canals	5,75,552	1,923	5,77,475	...	5,77,475
Shahpur Canals	22,813	14,763	37,576	...	37,576
Total	2,10,38,166	10,32,213	2,20,70,379	...	2,20,70,379
Canals under Construction and Project.					
Sirhind Canal	87,37,953	11,59,802	98,97,755	60,88,524	1,59,86,279
Swát River Canal	1,23,020	1,88,726	3,11,746	...	3,11,746
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	35,095	...	35,095	...	35,095
Special Survey, Deraját Circle	3,06,957	— 5	3,06,952	...	3,06,952
„ „ L. B. D. Circle	4,38,043	—47	4,37,996	...	4,37,996
Total	96,41,068	13,48,476	1,09,89,544	60,88,524	1,70,78,068
Mádhopur Workshops	5,61,863	—18,452	5,43,411	...	5,43,411
GRAND TOTAL	3,12,41,097	23,62,237	3,36,03,334	60,88,524	3,96,91,858

128. The interest debited to each series of canals is as follows:—

Series of Canals.	On Capital Outlay.		
	To 1st April 1877.	During 1877-78.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	40,53,334	2,38,533	42,91,867
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	2,34,847	8,253	2,43,100
Bári Doáb Canal	1,13,13,644	6,64,989	1,19,78,633
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	3,88,529	25,617	4,14,146
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	76,140	4,872	81,012
Indus Inundation Canals	2,96,197	25,909	3,22,106
Shahpur Canals	6,561	1,112	7,673
Sirhind Canal	14,38,814	4,17,091	18,55,905
Swát River Canal	15,663	10,055	25,718
Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal	2,106	1,580	3,686
Special Survey, Deraját Circle	50,446	13,812	64,258
„ „ Lower Bári Doáb Circle	79,683	19,714	99,397
Mádhopur Workshops	2,94,810	25,215	3,20,025
Total	1,82,50,774	14,56,752	1,97,07,526

129. The estimated value of the crops irrigated during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	95,72,882
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	1,28,061
Bári Doáb Canal	92,73,085
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	18,02,717
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	54,42,063
Indus Inundation Canals	71,67,019
Shahpur Canals	39,385
Total	3,34,25,212

130. The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by the permanent and Inundation Canals for five years:—

Series of Canals.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Rainfall.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal	49·90 to 12·50	77·60 to 9·90	52·70 to 23·30	51·80 to 3·90	25·60 to 12·80
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigátion Works	44·60 „ 34·00	31·30 „ 16·80	46·40 „ 23·60	31·40 „ 16·60	18·20 „ 9·80
Bári Doáb Canal	55·29 „ 17·87	50·18 „ 10·30	68·09 „ 23·16	81·97 „ 17·70	47·74 „ 12·35
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	9·82 „ 6·5	9·40 „ 7·10	35·75 „ 7·00	14·22 „ 7·50	19·52 „ 8·30
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	8·10 „ 2·59	7·90 „ 0·60	3·70 „ 0·60	10·60 „ 5·00	36·20 „ 1·50
Indus Inundation Canals	8·10 „ 0·70	9·90 „ 1·30	9·20 „ 0·60	13·20 „ 1·30	7·00 „ 2·3
Areas irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals	543,893	662,660	523,194	569,194	774,969
Inundation Canals	445,930	545,413	574,235	544,888	549,511
Total	989,823	1,208,073	1,097,429	1,114,082	1,324,480

REMARKS ON ESTABLISHMENT.

131. During the year under review, Major R. Home, R.E., officiated as Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary, with Captain W. Broadfoot, R.E., as Assistant Secretary.

132. The following officers, deputed to Madras and Bombay on Famine duty, were employed in those Presidencies up to the dates specified:—

Mr. H. Daniell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to 13th December 1877.
„ D. McMordie, ditto ditto, to 14th January 1878.
„ C. A. Greenwood, ditto ditto, to 13th December 1877.
„ H. P. Leupolt, ditto 2nd grade, during the year.
„ A. G. Reid, ditto ditto, to 14th December 1877.
„ S. Rebsch, ditto ditto, was permanently transferred to the Bombay Presidency from 25th January 1878.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for and to end of the Year 1877-78,—the Revenue Account being based on the Assessments of the Year 1877-78.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Assessments, 1877-78.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of Year.				Acres irrigated.
						Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
	To end of 1876-77.	To end of 1877-78.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal .	48,83,805	57,59,213	12,47,978	16,21,735	4,18,725	8,29,253	...	12,03,010	...	16·98	...	24·63	...	507,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	1,83,410	1,83,410	4,958	6,488	4,903	55	...	1,585	...	0·03	...	0·86	...	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal . .	1,46,97,271	1,48,36,496	6,89,633	8,89,734	5,23,987	1,65,646	...	3,65,747	...	1·13	...	2·49	...	266,995
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	5,67,673	5,68,127	12,793	1,07,212	65,507	...	52,714	41,705	...	...	9·28	7·34	...	81,185
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	1,07,642	1,08,082	1,10,517	3,20,586	1,69,616	...	59,099	1,50,970	...	...	54·90	140·25	...	284,680
Indus Canals . . .	5,75,552	5,77,475	46,139	1,83,891	2,53,365	...	2,07,226	...	69,471	...	36·00	...	12·07	175,960
Shahpur Canals . .	22,813	37,576	12,403	12,403	6,001	6,402	...	6,402	...	28·06	...	28·06	...	5,588
Total, 1877-78 .	2,10,38,166	2,20,70,379	21,24,421	31,42,052	14,42,104	10,01,356	3,19,039	17,69,419	69,471	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Madhopur Workshops.	5,61,863	5,43,411	80	80	22,088	...	22,008	...	22,008	...	3·91	...	3·91	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,16,00,029	2,26,13,790	21,24,501	31,42,132	14,64,192	6,60,309	...	16,77,940	...	3·06	...	7·77	...	1,324,480

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for, and to end of, the Year 1877-78,—the Revenue Account being based on the Collections of the Year 1877-78.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Collections, 1877-78.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of Year.				Acres irrigated.
						Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
	To end of 1876-77.	To end of 1877-78.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal .	48,83,805	57,59,213	9,92,106	13,65,863	4,18,725	5,73,381	...	9,47,138	...	11·74	...	19·39	...	507,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	1,83,410	1,83,410	4,939	4,306	4,903	36	...	...	597	0·01	...	...	0·32	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal . .	1,46,97,271	1,48,36,496	5,69,037	6,88,065	5,23,987	45,050	...	1,64,078	...	0·3	...	1·11	...	266,995
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	5,67,673	5,68,127	12,818	88,333	65,507	...	52,689	22,286	...	...	9·28	4·02	...	81,185
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	1,07,642	1,08,082	1,10,515	3,20,584	1,69,616	...	59,101	1,50,968	...	...	54·9	140·25	...	284,680
Indus Inundation Canals .	5,75,552	5,77,475	13,563	1,51,318	2,53,365	...	2,39,802	...	1,02,047	...	39·27	...	16·71	175,960
Shahpur Canals . .	22,813	37,576	11,978	11,978	6,001	5,977	...	5,977	...	26·2	...	26·2	...	5,588
Total 1877-78 .	2,10,38,166	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	26,30,447	14,42,104	6,24,444	3,51,592	12,90,987	1,02,644	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Mádhopur Workshops.	5,61,863	5,43,411	80	80	22,088	...	22,008	...	22,008	...	3·91	...	3·91	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,16,00,029	2,26,13,790	17,15,036	26,30,527	14,64,192	2,50,844	...	11,66,335	...	1·16	...	5·39	...	1,324,480

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contributions.	Total.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contributions.	Total.	REVENUE. During year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.	REVENUE. To end of year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During year.	To end of year.	NET REVENUE. During year. Direct income.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.	NET REVENUE. To end of year. Direct income.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	10,102	8,65,306	...	8,75,408	23,42,730	34,16,483	...	57,59,213	9,92,106	3,73,757	13,65,863	2,22,22,068	1,56,15,539	3,78,37,607	4,18,725	94,67,911	5,73,381	3,73,757	9,47,138	1,27,54,157	1,56,15,539	2,83,69,696
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,83,410	...	...	1,83,410	4,939	—A 633	4,306	74,234	5,31,435	6,05,669	4,903	2,63,240	36	—633	—597	1,89,006	5,31,435	3,42,429
Bári Doáb Canal	—4,154	1,43,379	...	1,39,225	1,15,16,597	33,19,899	...	1,48,36,496	5,69,037	1,19,028	6,88,065	95,00,592	34,52,795	1,29,53,387	5,23,987	68,39,830	45,050	1,19,028	1,64,078	26,60,762	34,52,795	61,13,557
L. S. & Chenab Inundation Canals	440	...	...	440	1,08,082	...	...	1,08,082	1,10,515	B 2,10,069	3,20,584	21,87,110	42,64,116	64,51,226	1,69,616	29,10,083	—59,101	2,10,069	1,50,968	—7,22,973	42,64,116	35,41,143
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	454	...	...	454	5,32,478	35,649	...	5,68,127	12,818	C 75,515	88,333	7,17,414	7,75,593	14,93,007	65,507	15,83,924	—52,689	75,515	22,826	—8,66,510	7,75,593	—90,917
Indus Inundation Canals	1,923	...	...	1,923	5,77,475	...	...	5,77,475	13,568	1,37,755	1,51,318	7,14,074	22,54,176	29,68,250	2,53,365	25,98,337	—2,39,802	1,37,755	—1,02,047	—18,84,263	22,54,176	3,69,913
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	14,763	...	...	14,763	37,576	...	...	37,576	11,978	...	11,978	61,905	...	61,905	6,001	37,529	5,977	...	5,977	24,376	...	24,376
TOTAL	23,528	10,08,685	...	10,32,213	1,52,98,348	67,72,031	...	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	9,15,491	26,30,447	3,54,77,397	2,68,93,654	6,23,71,051	14,42,104	2,37,00,854	2,72,852	9,15,491	11,88,343	1,17,76,543	2,68,93,654	3,86,70,197
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																						
Sirhind Canal	...	11,59,802	8,77,728	20,37,530	35,357	98,62,398	60,88,524	1,59,86,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	...	1,88,726	...	1,88,726	4,955	3,06,791	...	3,11,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Deraját Canals	—5	...	...	—5	3,06,952	...	...	3,06,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey L. B. D. Canal	—47	...	...	—47	2,24,320	2,13,676	...	4,37,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	...	...	...	...	35,095	...	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	—52	13,48,528	8,77,728	22,26,204	6,06,679	1,03,82,865	60,88,524	1,70,78,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	-18,452	...	...	-18,452	5,43,411	...	...	5,43,411	80	...	80	36,359	...	36,359	22,088	4,04,159	—22,008	...	—22,008	—3,67,800	...	—3,67,800
GRAND TOTAL	5,024	23,57,213	8,77,728	32,39,965	1,64,48,438	1,71,54,896	60,88,524	3,96,91,858	17,15,036	9,15,491	26,30,527	3,55,13,756	2,68,93,654	6,24,07,410	14,64,192	2,41,05,013	2,50,84	9,15,491	11,66,335	1,14,08,743	2,68,93,654	3,83,02,397

A.—Amount for 1877-78 . . . . . Rs. 1,530
Deduct—Erroneously credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 2656 J, dated 11th June 1878 . 2,163
—633

B.—Amount for 1877-78 . . . . . Rs. 2,16,340
Deduct on account of remissions—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 1484 A-I, dated 1st April 1878 . 4,905
Deduct excess credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 5102 A-I, dated 8th December 1877 1,366
6,271
2,10,069

C.—Amount for 1877-78	Lahore. Rs. 2,912	Montgomery Rs. 89,592	Total. Rs. 92,504
Add short credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 1157 I, dated 14th March 1878	...	1,394	1,394
	2,912	90,986	93,398
Deduct amount of fees paid to Patwáris & Lambardárs during 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78, as per ditto ditto, and No. 3233, dated 17th July 1878	...	18,383	18,383
Net amount credited in 1877-78	2,912	72,603	75,515

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During year. Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Excluding Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	Including Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Jumna Canal	1,05,007	1,33,526	2,38,533	37,92,166	4,99,701	42,91,867	3,34,848	84,62,290	7,08,605	2,40,77,829	11·74	19·39	215,135	292,839	5,07,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	8,253	...	8,253	2,43,100	...	2,43,100	—8,217	—4,32,106	—8,850	99,329	·01	—·32	24	2,074	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal	5,15,277	1,46,712	6,64,989	1,11,86,840	7,91,793	1,19,78,633	—6,19,939	—93,17,871	—5,00,911	—58,65,076	·3	1·11	85,664	181,331	266,995
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	4,872	...	4,872	81,012	...	81,012	—63,973	—8,03,985	1,46,096	34,60,131	—54·9	140·25	165,639	119,041	284,680
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	24,015	1,602	25,617	4,01,188	12,958	4,14,146	—78,306	—12,80,656	—2,791	—5,05,063	—9·28	4·02	44,624	36,561	81,185
Indus Inundation Canals	25,909	...	25,909	3,22,106	...	3,22,106	—2,65,711	—22,06,369	—1,27,956	47,807	—39·27	—16·71	129,586	46,374	175,960
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	1,112	...	1,112	7,673	...	7,673	4,865	16,703	4,865	16,703	26·2	26·2	4,610	978	5,588
TOTAL	6,87,445	2,81,840	9,69,285	1,60,34,085	13,04,452	1,73,38,537	—6,96,433	—55,61,994	2,19,058	2,13,31,660	1·29	5·63	645,282	679,198	1,324,480
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.															
Sirhind Canal	1,591	4,15,500	4,17,091	26,928	18,28,977	18,55,905	—4,17,091	—18,55,905	—4,17,091	—18,55,905	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	221	9,834	10,055	1,588	24,130	25,718	—10,055	—25,718	—10,055	—25,718	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Deraját Canals	13,812	...	13,812	64,258	...	64,258	—13,812	—64,258	—13,812	—64,258	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Lower Bári Doáb Canal	10,097	9,617	19,714	51,267	48,130	99,397	—19,714	—99,397	—19,714	—99,397	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	1,580	...	1,580	3,686	...	3,686	—1,580	—3,686	—1,580	—3,686	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	27,301	4,34,951	4,62,252	1,47,727	19,01,237	20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	...	...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	25,215	...	25,215	3,20,025	...	3,20,025	—47,223	—6,87,825	—47,223	—6,87,825	—3·91	—3·91	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	7,39,961	7,16,791	14,56,752	1,65,01,837	32,05,689	1,97,07,526	—12,05,908	—82,98,783	—2,90,417	1,85,94,871	·8	3·73	645,282	679,198	1,324,480

A. DAVIDSON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Summary of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	REVENUE. During year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During year.	To end of year.	NET REVENUE. During year. Direct income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.																				
1867-68	44,983	74,891	1,19,874	1,50,42,631	74,891	1,51,17,522	16,45,585	8,64,480	25,10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	31,131	2,95,190	3,29,621	1,50,77,062	3,70,081	1,54,47,143	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,42,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	—49,313	5,45,000	4,95,687	1,50,27,749	9,15,081	1,59,42,830	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	—30,510	7,12,320	6,81,810	1,49,97,239	16,27,401	1,66,24,640	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	28,985	6,91,243	7,20,228	1,50,26,224	23,18,644	1,73,44,868	20,94,981	9,69,650	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11 91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	—34,889	4,46,601	4,11,712	1,49,91,335	27,65,245	1,77,56,580	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	2,64,08,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,476	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	8,147	5,15,241	5,23,388	1,49,99,482	32,80,486	1,82,79,968	19,53,109	9,37,838	28,90,947	2,83,61,323	2,31,70,749	5,15,32,072	11,76,470	1,83,46,731	7,76,639	9,37,838	17,14,477	1,00,14,592	2,31,70,749	3,31,85,341
1874-75	56,292	8,67,926	9,24,218	1,50,55,774	41,48,412	1,92,04,186	17,59,185	7,85,185	25,44,370	3,01,17,180	2,39,55,934	5,40,73,114	11,62,289	1,95,09,020	5,96,896	7,85,185	13,82,081	1,06,08,160	2,39,55,934	3,45,64,094
1875-76	2,14,400	8,18,932	10,33,332	1,52,70,174	49,67,344	2,02,37,518	19,46,494	10,52,640	29,99,134	3,20,63,674	2,50,08,574	5,70,72,248	13,40,664	2,08,49,684	6,05,830	10,52,640	16,58,470	1,12,13,990	2,50,08,574	3,62,22,564
1876-77	—7,434	7,48,535	7,41,101	1,52,62,740	57,15,879	2,09,78,619	16,98,767	9,69,589	26,68,356	3,37,62,441	2,59,78,163	5,97,40,604	14,09,066	2,22,58,750	2,89,701	9,69,589	12,59,290	1,15,03,691	2,59,78,163	3,74,81,854
1877-78	23,528	10,08,685	10,32,213	1,52,98,348	67,72,031	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	9,15,491	26,30,447	3,54,77,397	2,68,93,654	6,23,71,051	14,42,104	2,37,00,854	2,72,852	9,15,491	11,88,343	1,17,76,543	2,68,93,654	3,86,70,197
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																				
1867-68	22,211	...	22,211	36,433	...	36,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	82,215	1,78,731	2,60,946	1,18,648	1,78,731	2,97,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	33,826	4,66,009	4,99,835	1,52,474	6,44,740	7,97,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	92,655	10,74,511	11,67,166	2,45,129	17,19,251	19,64,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	5,459	24,14,210	24,19,669	2,50,588	41,33,461	43,84,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	—66,880	46,964	—19,916	1,83,708	41,80,425	43,64,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	1,39,016	8,72,855	10,11,871	3,22,724	50,53,280	53,76,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	30,861	12,46,975	12,77,836	3,53,585	63,00,255	66,53,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	1,30,843	14,84,543	16,15,386	4,84,428	77,84,798	82,69,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	87,208	11,09,976	11,97,184	5,71,636	88,94,774	94,66,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	—52	13,48,528	13,48,476	6,06,679	1,03,82,865	1,09,89,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADHOPUR WORKSHOPS.																				
1867-68	50,438	25,627	76,065	4,13,476	25,627	4,39,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	3,94,436	27,788	4,22,224	8,07,912	53,415	8,61,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	—30	...	—30	8,07,882	53,415	8,61,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	63,715	—50,000	13,715	8,71,597	3,415	8,75,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	167	...	167	8,71,764	3,415	8,75,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	3,707	—3,415	292	8,75,471	...	8,75,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	—2,71,478	...	—2,71,478	5,78,366	...	5,78,366	35,343	...	35,343	35,343	...	35,343	3,26,437	3,26,437	—2,91,094	...	—2,91,094	—2,91,094	...	—2,91,094
1874-75	—12,155	...	—12,155	5,66,211	...	5,66,211	240	...	240	35583	...	35,583	19,425	3,45,862	—19,185	...	—19,185	—3,10,279	...	—3,10,279
1875-76	18,717	...	18,717	5,84,928	...	5,84,928	341	...	341	35,924	...	35,924	21,462	3,67,324	—21,121	...	—21,121	—3,31,400	...	—3,31,400
1876-77	—23,065	...	—23,065	5,61,863	...	5,61,863	355	...	355	36,279	...	36,279	14,747	3,82,071	—14,392	...	—14,392	—3,45,792	...	—3,45,792
1877-78	—18,452	...	—18,452	5,43,411	...	5,43,411	80	...	80	36,359	...	36,359	22,088	4,04,159	—22,008	...	—22,008	—3,67,800	...	—3,67,800
Outlay from Contributions on Sirhind Canal to end of 1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	60,88,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.																				
1867-68	1,17,632	1,00,518	2,18,150	1,54,92,540	1,00,518	1,55,93,058	16,45,585	8,64,480	25,10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	5,11,082	5,01,709	10,12,791	1,60,03,622	6,02,227	1,66,05,849	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,47,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	—15,517	10,11,009	9,95,492	1,59,88,105	16,13,236	1,76,01,341	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	1,25,860	17,36,831	18,62,691	1,61,13,965	33,50,067	1,94,64,032	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	34,611	31,05,453	31,40,064	1,61,48,576	64,55,520	2,26,04,096	20,94,981	9,69,650	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11,91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	—98,062	4,90,150	3,92,088	1,60,60,514	90,01,139	2,50,51,653	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	2,64,08,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,475	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	—1,24,315	13,88,096	12,63,781	1,59,00,572	1,03,89,687	2,62,90,259	19,53,452	9,37,838	29,26,290	2,83,96,666	2,31,70,749	5,15,67,415	15,02,907	1,86,73,168	4,85,545	9,37,838	14,23,383	97,23,498	2,31,70,749	3,28,94,247
1874-75	74,996	21,14,901	21,89,899	1,59,75,570	1,04,48,667	2,64,24,237	17,59,425	7,85,185	25,44,610	3,01,52,763	2,39,55,934	5,41,08,697	11,81,714	1,98,54,882	5,77,711	7,85,185	13,62,896	1,02,97,881	2,39,55,934	3,42,53,815
1875-76	3,63,960	23,03,475	26,67,435	1,63,39,530	1,27,52,142	2,90,91,672	19,46,835	10,52,640	29,99,475	3,20,99,598	2,50,08,574	5,71,08,172	13,62,126	2,12,17,008	5,84,709	10,52,640	16,37,349	1,08,82,590	2,50,08,574	3,58,91,164
1876-77	56,769	18,58,511	19,15,220	1,63,96,289	1,46,10,653	3,10,06,892	16,99,122	9,69,589	26,68,711	3,37,98,720	2,59,78,163	5,97,76,883	14,23,813	2,26,40,821	2,75,309	9,69,589	12,44,898	1,11,57,899	2,59,78,163	3,71,36,062
1877-78	6,00	33,57,213	33,63,237	1,64,48,438	1,71,54,896	3,36,03,334	17,15,036	9,15,491	26,30,527	3,55,18,756	2,68,93,654	6,24,07,410	14,64,192	2,41,05,013	2,50,844	9,15,491	11,66,335	1,14,08,743	2,68,93,654	3,83,02,397

Summary of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR INTEREST. Excluding Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	Including Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CANALS IN OPERATION.															
1867-68	7,49,883	...	7,49,883	74,68,768	...	74,68,768	—73,114	—26,46,124	7,91,366	1,48,22,138	—5·73	15·3	610,013	408,318	1,018,331
1868-69	7,52,131	3,745	7,55,876	82,20,899	3,745	82,24,644	—2,01,472	—28,47,596	7,86,172	1,56,08,310	—8·92	46·89	549,675	598,482	1,148,157
1869-70	7,53,852	18,504	7,72,356	89,74,751	22,249	89,97,000	2,16,617	—26,30,979	11,40,886	1,67,49,196	—7·59	46·25	689,308	562,679	1,251,987
1870-71	7,51,387	45,753	7,97,140	97,26,138	68,002	97,94,140	3,90,945	—22,40,034	13,71,614	1,81,20,810	—6·75	45·9	624,045	572,672	1,196,717
1871-72	7,32,341	95,046	8,27,387	1,04,58,479	1,63,048	1,06,21,527	76,258	—21,63,776	10,45,908	1,91,66,718	—5·43	34·3	...	...	1,163,203
1872-73	6,77,502	1,13,752	7,91,254	1,11,35,981	2,76,800	1,14,12,781	—11,052	—21,74,828	8,91,365	,00,58,083	—10·16	26·94	...	...	1,160,218
1873-74	6,74,662	1,35,404	8,10,036	1,32,67,811	4,12,204	1,36,80,015	—33,427	—36,65,423	9,04,411	1,95,05,326	4·30	9·65	534,854	454,969	989,823
1874-75	6,75,466	1,64,547	8,40,013	1,39,43,277	5,76,751	1,45,20,028	—2,43,117	—39,11,868	5,42,068	2,00,44,066	3·26	7·56	590,251	617,822	1,208,073
1875-76	6,82,857	2,04,802	8,87,659	1,46,26,134	7,81,553	1,54,07,687	—2,81,829	—41,93,697	7,70,811	2,08,14,877	3·15	8·63	569,734	528,695	1,098,429
1876-77	7,22,612	2,41,059	9,63,671	1,53,48,746	10,22,612	1,63,71,358	—6,73,970	—48.67,667	2,95,619	2,11,10.496	1·43	6·22	572,183	541,899	1,114.082
1877-78	6,87,445	2,81,840	9,69,285	1,60,34,085	13,04,452	1,73,38,537	—6,96,433	—55,61,994	2,19,058	2,13,31,660	1·29	5·63	645,282	679,198	1,324,480
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.															
1867-68	678	...	678	3,498	...	3,498	—678	—3,498	—678	—3,498	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	2,179	1,229	3,408	5.677	1,229	6,906	—3,408	—6,906	—3,408	—6,906	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	5,216	10,303	15,513	10,893	11,532	22,425	—15,519	—22,425	—15,519	—22,425	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	7,933	29,107	37,040	18,826	40,639	59,465	—37,040	—59,465	—37,040	—59,465	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	11,308	83,121	94,429	30,134	1,23,760	1,53,894	—94,429	—1,53,894	—94,429	—1,53,894	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	10,953	1,50,267	1,61,220	41,087	2,74,027	3,15,114	—1,61,220	—3,15,114	—1,61,220	—3,15,114	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	19,056	2,10,053	2,29,109	60,143	4,84,080	5,44,223	—2,29,109	—5,44,223	—2,29,109	—5,44,223	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	15,457	2,57,446	2,72,903	75,600	7,41,526	8,17,126	—2,72,903	—8,17,126	—2,72,903	—8,17,126	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	18,145	3,20,548	3,38,693	93,745	10,62,074	11,55,819	—3,38,693	—11,55,819	—3,38,693	—11,55,819	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	24,575	4,04,212	4,28,787	1,18,320	14.66,256	15,84,606	—4,28,787	—15,84,606	—4,28,787	—15,84,606	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	27,301	4,34,951	4,62,252	1,47,727	19,01,237	20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	...	...	...	...	...
MADHOPUR WORKSHOPS.															
1867-68	18,152	...	18,152	58,577	...	58,577	—18,152	—58,577	—18,152	—58,577	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	20,674	1,281	21,955	79,251	1,281	80,532	—21,955	—80,532	—21,955	—80,532	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	40,396	2,671	43,067	1 19,647	3,952	1,23,599	—43,057	—1,23,599	—43,067	—1,23,599	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	40,394	2,671	43,065	1,60,041	6,623	1,66,664	—43,065	—1,66,664	—43,065	—1,66,664	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	42,485	169	42,654	2,02,526	6,792	2,09,318	—42,654	—2,09,318	—42,654	—2,09,318	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	39,386	...	39,386	2,41,912	6,792	2,48,704	—39,386	—2,48,704	—39,386	—2,48,704	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	—1,70,177	—6,792	—1,76,969	71,735	...	71,735	—1,14,125	—3,62,829	—1,14,125	—3,62,829	—34·25	—34·25	...	...	...
1874-75	1,71,308	...	1,71,308	2,43,043	...	2,43,043	—1,90,493	—5,53,322	—1,90,493	—5,53,322	—3·31	—3·31	...	...	...
1875-76	25,532	...	25,532	2,68,575	...	2,68,575	—46,653	—5,99,975	—46,653	—5,99,975	—3·73	—3·73	...	...	...
1876-77	26,235	...	26,235	2,94,810	...	2,94,810	—40,627	—6,40,602	—40,627	—6,40,602	—2·46	—2·46	...	...	...
1877-78	25,215	...	25,215	3,20,025	...	3,20,025	—47,223	—6,87,825	—47,223	—6,87,825	—3·91	—3·91	...	...	...
Outlay from contributions on Sirhind Canal to end of 1877-78.															
GRAND TOTAL.															
1867-68	7,68,713	...	7,68,713	75,30,843	...	75,30,843	—91,944	—27,08,199	7,72,536	1,47,60,063	...	...	610,013	408,318	1,018,331
1868-69	7,74,984	6,255	7,81,239	83,05,827	6,255	83,12,083	—2,26,835	—29,35,034	7,60,809	1,55,20,872	...	...	549,675	598,482	1,148,157
1869-70	7,99,464	31,478	8,30,942	91,05,291	37,733	91,43,024	—1,58,031	—27,77,003	10,82,300	1,66,03,172	...	...	689,308	562,679	1,251,987
1870-71	7,99,714	77,531	8,77,245	99,05,005	1,15,264	1,00,20,269	—3,10,840	—24,66,163	12,91,509	1,78,94,681	...	...	624,045	572,672	1,196,717
1871-72	7,86,134	1,78,336	9,64,470	1,06,91,139	3,93,600	1,09,84,739	—60,825	—25,26,988	9,08,825	1,88,03,506	...	...	...	...	1,163,203
1872-73	7,27,841	2,64,019	9,91,860	1,14,18,980	5,57,619	1,19,76,599	—2,11,658	—27,38,646	6,90,759	1,94,94,265	...	...	...	...	1,160,218
1873-74	5,23,541	3,38,665	8,62,206	1,33,04,689	9,38,284	1,42,95,973	—3,76,661	—45,72,475	5,61,177	1,85,98,274	...	...	534,854	454,969	989,823
1874-75	8,62,231	4,21,993	12,84,224	1,43	13,27	1,55,80,197	—7,06,513	—52,82,316	78,672	1,86,73,618	2·31	5·62	590,251	617,822	1,208,073
1875-76	7,26,534	5,25,350	12,51,884	1,	16,627	1,68,32.081	—6,67,175	—59,49,491	3,85,465	1,90,59,083	2·21	6·19	569,734	528,695	1,098,429
1876-77	7,73,422	6,45,271	14,18,693	1,57	19,898	1,82,50,774	—11,43,384	—70,92,875	—1,73,795	1,88,85,288	·94	4·28	572,183	541,899	1,114,082
1877-78	7,39,961	7,16,794	14,56,755	1,	35,689	1,97,07,526	—12,05,908	—82,98,783	—2,90,417	1,85,94,871	·8	3·73	645,282	679,198	1,324,480

A. DAVIDSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during the Year 1877-78.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
Kharif.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,158	224	2,382	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	1,90,560	1,90,560
Sugarcane	749	199	948	13 0 0	12,324	0 7 4	67,994	12,303	142	12,445	32 0 0	398,240	0 10 0	15,92,960	27,806	936	28,742	34 0 0	977,228	0 11 0	35,53,556	52,14,510
Total	749	199	948	...	...	...	67,994	12,303	142	12,445	...	...	...	15,92,960	29,964	1,160	31,124	...	...	...	37,44,116	54,05,070
Class II—																						
Cereals—Rice	10,793	346	11,139	14 0 0	155,946	0 7 8	8,31,712	17,990	4	17,994	23 0 0	413,862	0 16 0	10,34,655	5,600	...	5,600	25 0 0	140,000	0 16 0	3,50,000	22,16,367
Drugs—Tobacco	7	1	8	9 0 0	72	0 8 0	360	12	22	34	8 0 0	272	0 8 0	1,360	26	18	44	10 0 0	440	0 8 0	2,200	3,920
Spices—Ajwáin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 0 0	5	0 10 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Chillies	2	...	2	20 0 0	40	0 4 0	400	154	289	443	80 0 0	35,440	1 0 0	35,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,840
Miscellaneous—Vegetables.	34	39	73	80 0 0	5,840	0 32 0	7,300	78	47	125	80 0 0	10,000	1 20 0	6,667	445	66	511	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	25,550	39,517
Singhára(Water-nuts)	142	...	142	19 0 0	2,698	0 8 0	13,490	24	...	24	80 0 0	1,920	1 0 0	1,920	168	...	168	80 0 0	13,440	1 0 0	13,440	28,850
Melons	65	25	90	80 0 0	7,200	0 20 0	14,400	180	125	305	80 0 0	24,400	1 20 0	16,267	57	17	74	80 0 0	5,920	1 0 0	5,920	36,587
Carrots	29	100	129	80 0 0	10,320	2 0 0	5,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160
Total	11,072	511	11,583	...	...	...	8,72,822	18,438	488	18,926	...	...	...	10,96,329	6,296	101	6,397	...	...	...	3,97,110	23,66,261
Class III—																						
Fibres—Cotton	1,012	987	1,999	6 0 0	11,994	0 2 6	2,02,004	40,818	3,172	43,990	4 0 0	175,960	0 8 0	8,79,800	18,950	1,050	20,000	3 0 0	60,000	0 3 0	8,00,000	18,81,804
Dyes—Indigo	150	17	167	0 4 0	17	0 0 7	1,554	2,374	17	2,391	0 5 0	299	0 0 6	31,893	470	13	483	7 0 0	3,381	Rs. 50 per maund.	1,69,050	2,02,497
Oil-seeds—Toria	118	107	225	4 0 0	900	0 12 0	3,000	3	...	3	12 0 0	36	0 20 0	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,072
Fodder—Lucerne grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	103	325	90 0 0	29,250	5 0 0	5,850	1	...	1	50 0 0	50	2 0 0	25	5,875
Total	1,280	1,111	2,391	...	...	...	2,06,558	43,417	3,292	46,709	...	...	...	9,17,615	19,421	1,063	20,484	...	...	...	9,69,075	20,93,248
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Maize(Makai)	1,497	378	1,875	8 0 0	15,000	0 14 0	42,857	97	32	129	23 0 0	2,967	0 9 0	13,187	333	22	355	20 0 0	7,100	0 16 0	17,750	73,794
Jowár (great millet)	1,917	865	2,782	7 0 0	19,474	0 16 0	48,685	23,095	1,836	24,931	19 0 0	473,689	0 15 0	12,63,171	10,828	1,142	11,970	10 0 0	119,700	0 16 0	2,99,250	16,11,106
Bájra (spiked millet)	30	2	32	7 0 0	224	0 20 0	448	29	4	33	19 0 0	627	0 14 0	1,791	88	5	93	12 0 0	1,116	0 14 0	3,188	5,427
Mundwa	122	107	229	5 0 0	1,145	0 20 0	2,290	3	...	3	12 0 0	36	0 20 0	72	2	...	2	12 0 0	24	0 16 0	60	2,422
Gowár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	24	283	12 0 0	3,396	0 16 0	8,490	40	19	59	22 0 0	1,298	0 20 0	2,596	11,086
Kangni	3	...	3	5 0 0	15	0 20 0	30	8	...	8	18 0 0	144	0 16 0	360	10	3	13	5 0 0	65	0 16 0	162	552
China	5	18	23	5 0 0	115	0 20 0	230	5	...	5	15 0 0	75	0 16 0	187	36	12	48	12 0 0	576	0 16 0	1,440	1,857
Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9 0 0	27	0 7 0	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5 8 0	40	0 15 0	107	107
Pulses—Urad	17	2	19	4 0 0	76	0 15 0	203	20	1	21	18 0 0	378	0 10 0	1,512	19	1	20	12 0 0	240	0 10 0	960	2,675
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	47	18 0 0	846	0 17 0	1,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10 0 0	30	0 14 0	86	86
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	46	18 0 0	828	0 13 0	2,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,548
Fibres—Hemp	154	5	159	4 0 0	636	0 8 0	3,180	73	6	79	12 0 0	948	0 6 0	6,320	25	6	31	5 0 0	155	0 6 0	1,033	10,533
Fodder—Country grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	60 0 0	3,180	3 0 0	1,060	1,060
Total	3,745	1,377	5,122	...	...	...	97,923	23,677	1,911	25,588	...	...	...	12,99,782	11,440	1,212	12,652	...	...	...	3,27,692	17,25,397
Class V—																						
Fallow lands	240	32	272	...	...	...	...	19,493	314	19,807	...	...	...	...	685	2	687	...	...	...	...	...
Total	240	32	272	...	...	...	...	19,493	314	19,807	...	...	...	...	685	2	687	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL KHARIF	17,086	3,230	20,316	...	...	...	12,45,297	117,328	6,147	123,475	...	...	...	49,06,686	67,806	3,538	71,344	...	...	...	54,37,993	1,15,89,976
Rabbi.																						
Class I—																						
Gardens	117	33	150	Rs. 80 per acre.	...	...	12,000	858	227	1,085	Rs. 50 per acre.	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	54,250	31	7	38	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	3,040	69,290
Total	117	33	150	...	...	...	12,000	858	227	1,085	...	...	...	54,250	31	7	38	...	...	...	3,040	69,290
Class II—																						
Drugs—Tobacco	23	3	26	9 0 0	234	0 8 0	1,170	473	697	1,170	8 0 0	9,360	0 13 5½	28,080	1	...	1	10 0 0	10	0 8	50	29,300
Poppy-head	5	2	7	1 0 0	7	0 8 0	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Spices—Ajwáin (*Ptychotis*).	1	...	1	4 0 0	4	0 6 0	27	115	14	129	5 0 0	645	0 10 0	2,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,607
Dhania (Coriander-seed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	36	70	5 0 0	350	0 13 5⅓	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
Hallon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	3	121	5 0 0	605	0 16 0	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512
Saunf(Aniseed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7 0 0	11	0 13 5⅓	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous—Vegetables.	20	20	40	80 0 0	3,200	0 32 0	4,000	129	203	332	80 0 0	26,560	2 0 0	13,280	800	314	1,114	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	55,700	72,980
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	55	87	80 0 0	6,960	2 0 0	3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,480
Methi (*Trigonella*)	313	354	667	6 0 0	4,002	0 32 0	5,003	4,532	482	5,014	5 0 0	25,070	0 16 0	62,675	2,808	579	3,387	4 0 0	13,548	0 8 0	67,740	1,35,418
Carrots	33	45	78	80 0 0	6,240	2 0 0	3,120	546	466	1,012	80 0 0	80,960	2 0 0	40,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,600
Melons	4	...	4	80 0 0	320	0 20 0	640	246	127	373	80 0 0	29,840	2 0 0	14,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,560
Kásni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	5 0 0	25	0 13 5⅓	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Total	399	424	823	...	...	...	13,995	6,228	2,087	8,315	...	...	...	1,68,174	3,609	893	4,502	...	...	...	1,23,190	3,05,659
Class III—																						
Cereals—Wheat	4,609	2,594	7,203	12 0 0	86,436	0 18 0	1,92,080	105,883	16,611	122,494	8 0 0	979,952	0 14 0	27,99,863	68,771	7,893	76,664	20 0 0	1,533,280	0 17 0	36,07,718	65,99,661
Barley	1,334	699	2,033	15 0 0	30,495	0 26 0	46,915	7,922	2,033	9,955	9 0 0	89,595	0 24 0	1,49,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,240
Gram	730	22	752	12 0 0	9,024	0 16 0	22,560	18,745	258	19,003	6 0 0	114,018	0 20 0	2,28,036	1,309	271	1,580	20 0 0	31,600	0 15 0	84,267	3,34,863
Mixed grains—Barley and gram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,191	197	3,388	7 0 0	23,716	0 21 0	45,173	5,182	353	5,535	20 0 0	110,700	0 20 0	2,21,400	2,66,573
Barley and masúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	28	213	9 0 0	1,917	0 20 0	3,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,834
Wheat and barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	94	1,534	7 0 0	10,738	0 18 0	23,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,862

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII—*concluded.*

Names of Crops.	Hansi Division.					Karnal Division.					Delhi Division.					Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Rabbi—*concluded.*																		
Class III—*concluded.*																		
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 12 0	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	120
Oil-seeds—Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	201	...	0 2 0	120	120
Tarmh	657	367	1,024	3 0 0	3,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,739
Toria	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17	45	0 12 0	10,240	174	51	225	624	0 16 0	7,555	7,555
Karár	15	...	15	3 0 0	45	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	748
Linseed	719	254	973	10 0 0	9,730	41	3	44	...	...	16,217	370	174	544	1,140	3 0 0	3,840	3,840
Pulses—Masúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	370	493	...	...	380	380
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fodder—Lucerne grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	8,064	3,938	12,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,88,182	141,469	20,178	161,647	...	...	75,79,067	75,79,067
Class IV—																		
Cereals—China	36	1	37	5 0 0	185	...	...	...	...	...	370	174	51	225	1,560	0 16 0	7,555	7,555
Jowár	5	2	7	7 0 0	49	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	625	0 16 0	748	748
Fodder—Chari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	14	384	...	...	3,840	3,840
Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	3 0 0	380	380
Total	41	3	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	544	65	609	2,565	...	12,523	12,523
Class V—																		
Palewar	131	31	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,860	27	2,887	...	...	...	...
Serabi	6,930	138	7,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,109	...	4,109	...	...	...	...
Total	7,061	169	7,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,969	27	6,996	...	...	...	...
Total Rabbi	15,682	4,567	20,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,14,670	156,058	22,584	178,652	...	...	95,10,565	1,95,56,515
Total Kharif	17,086	3,230	20,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,45,297	117,328	6,147	123,475	...	...	54,37,993	1,15,80,976
Grand Total	32,768	7,797	40,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,59,967	273,396	28,731	302,127	...	...	1,49,48,558	3,11,37,491
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,72,882

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of Area of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, in 1877-78.

Name of Crop.	Area irrigated in acres.			Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class II—							
Miscellaneous—							
Singháras	3	1	4	80	320	1 0 0	320
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	17	...	17	3	51	0 3 0	680
Class IV—							
Cereals—Jowar	...	3	3	10	30	0 16 0	75
TOTAL KHARIF	20	4	24	...	...	...	1,075
RABBI.							
Class II—							
Miscellaneous—							
Vegetables	...	6	6	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre	300
Miscellaneous—Melons	1,029	...	1,029	80	82,320	1 0 0	82,320
Total	1,029	6	1,035	...	...	...	82,620
Class III—							
Cereals—Jow (Barley)	41	194	235	20	4,700	0 30 0	6,267
Gram	36	6	42	20	840	0 15 0	2,240
Wheat	479	283	762	20	15,240	0 17 0	35,859
Total	556	483	1,039	...	...	...	44,366
TOTAL RABBI	1,585	489	2,074	...	...	...	1,26,986
GRAND TOTAL	1,605	493	2,098	...	...	...	1,28,061

BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII.**

Statement of the Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Nature of Crops.	1st Division.		2nd Division.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate per rupee in bazar.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF, 1877-78.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I—											
Sugarcane	2,438·58	37·18	3,539·93	315·87	5,978·51	353·05	6,331·56	25 0 0	158,289	0 20 0	3,16,578
Class II—											
Rice	6,183·86	0·29	17,979·87	63·31	24,163·73	63·60	24,227·33	19 0 0	460,319	0 20 0	9,20,638
Gardens	75·43	9·15	152·40	5·75	227·83	14·90	242·73	Rs. 66 per acre		...	16,020
Total	6,259·29	9·44	18,132·27	69·06	24,391·56	78·50	24,470·06	...	...	...	9,36,658
Class III—											
Fibres—Cotton	194·94	1·23	9,085·36	1,263·63	9,280·30	1,264·86	10,545·16	9 0 0	94,906	0 10 0	3,79,624
Hemp	5·97	...	164·17	11·79	170·14	11·79	181·93	4 20 0	819	0 9 0	3,640
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Turmeric	14·49	...	...	...	14·49	...	14·49	12 0 0	174	0 8 0	870
Tobacco	0·78	0·41	72·39	48·89	73·17	49·30	122·47	25 0 0	3,062	0 16 0	7,655
Oil-seeds—Til (Sesamum)	17·56	...	687·64	46·61	705·20	46·61	751·81	2 0 0	1,504	0 8 0	7,520
Toria	28·26	0·36	...	...	28·26	0·36	28·62	7 0 0	200	0 20 0	400
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	21·38	14·00	847·13	124·43	868·51	138·43	1,006·94	Rs. 36 per acre		...	36,286
Orchards	5·76	0·04	703·67	49·46	709·43	49·50	758·93	„ 66 „		...	50,094
Total	289·14	16·04	11,560·36	1,544·81	11,849·50	1,560·85	13,410·35	...	...	...	4,86,089
Class IV—											
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	850·42	6·84	21,658·52	4,001·18	22,508·94	4,008·02	26,516·96	16 0 0	424,271	0 20 0	8,48,542
Kangni (Italian millet)	...	...	685·47	96·28	685·47	96·28	781·75	20 0 0	15,635	0 20 0	31,270
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	8,725·24	571·24	8,725·24	571·24	9,296·48	28 0 0	260,301	0 20 0	5,20,602
Fodder—Grass	...	...	1,723·60	...	1,723·60	...	1,723·60	Rs. 1-8-0 per acre		...	2,585
Miscellaneous	237·98	3·92	1,963·78	248·10	2,201·76	252·02	2,453·78	About Rs. 18 per acre		...	46,223
Total	1,088·40	10·76	34,756·61	4,916·80	35,845·01	4,927·56	40,772·57	...	...	...	14,49,222
Class V—											
Miscellaneous—Fallow lands	135·82	1·55	528·80	13·56	664·62	15·11	679·73	...	...	...	...
Total	10,211·23	74·97	68,517·97	6,860·10	78,729·20	6,935·07	85,664·27	...	...	...	31,88,547
RABBI, 1877-78.											
Class I—											
Sugarcane	0·39	...	6·82	...	7·21	...	7·21	25 0 0	180	0 20 0	360
Class II—											
Gardens	39·68	6·07	160·45	12·13	200·13	18·20	218·33	Rs. 66 per acre		...	14,410
Rice	...	...	15·75	1·74	15·75	1·74	17·49	19 0 0	332	0 20 0	664
Total	39·68	6·07	176·20	13·87	215·88	19·94	235·82	...	...	...	15,074
Class III—											
Cereals—Wheat	5,330·72	71·65	108,278·97	22,597·63	113,609·69	22,669·28	136,278·97	19 0 0	2,589,301	0 20 0	51,78,602
Barley	370·29	0·87	1,367·23	77·61	1,737·52	78·48	1,816·00	14 0 0	25,424	0 20 0	50,848
Mixed Grain	310·72	1·21	779·24	30·27	1,089·96	31·48	1,121·44	14 0 0	15,700	0 20 0	31,400
Oil-seeds—Linseed	23·63	...	43·32	0·93	66·95	0·93	67·88	2 0 0	136	0 10 0	544
Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*)	7·53	...	565·31	66·12	572·84	66·12	638·96	9 0 0	5,751	0 10 0	23,004
Toria	173·29	0·76	490·40	287·16	663·69	287·92	951·61	8 0 0	7,613	0 10 0	30,452
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Poppies	0·47	...	207·47	33·48	207·94	33·48	241·42	4 0 0	966	0 8 0	4,830
Tobacco	0·76	...	20·26	13·16	21·02	13·16	34·18	25 0 0	854	0 16 0	2,135
Miscellaneous—Safflower	9·52	...	...	...	9·52	...	9·52	1 0 0	9	0 2 0	180
Vegetables	26·26	4·89	845·58	356·01	871·84	360·90	1,232·74	Rs. 36 per acre		...	44,379
Orchard	1·87	...	1,028·69	50·47	1,030·56	50·47	1,081·03	„ 66 „		...	71,348
Total	6,255·06	79·38	113,626·47	23,512·84	119,881·53	23,592·22	143,473·75	...	...	...	54,37,722
Class IV—											
Pulses—Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	14·17	...	7,427·66	241·15	7,441·83	241·15	7,682·98	17 0 0	130,611	0 20 0	2,61,222
Masúr (*Ervum lens*)	49·94	...	144·82	15·57	194·76	15·57	210·33	6 0 0	1,262	0 16 0	3,155
Chína (*Panicum miliaceum*)	9·15	0·82	2,389·35	132·70	2,398·50	133·52	2,532·02	15 0 0	37,980	0 30 0	50,640
Fodder—Grass	...	...	216·59	158·41	216·59	158·41	375·00	Rs. 1-8-0 per acre		...	563
Sinji (*Medicago*)	1,208·52	5·94	12,844·91	1,219·80	14,053·43	1,325·74	15,379·17	Rs. 14 per acre		...	2,15,308
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,365·72	217·78	5,365·72	217·78	5,583·50	About Rs. 18 per acre		...	1,00,494
Total	1,281·78	6·76	28,389·05	2,085·41	29,670·83	2,092·17	31,763·00	...	...	...	6,31,382
Class V—											
Fallow lands	3,712·53	15·17	2,057·74	66·09	5,770·27	81·26	5,851·53	...	...	...	...
Total	11,289·44	107·38	144,256·28	25,678·21	155,545·72	25,785·59	181,331·31	...	...	...	60,84,538
GRAND TOTAL	21,500·67	182·35	212,774·25	32,538·31	234,274·92	32,720·66	266,995·58	...	...	...	92,73,085

BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII.**

Classified Statement of Areas irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Class.	Crops.	Area Irrigated in Acres.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazár per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
	KHARIF.							
I.	Sugarcane	109·08	19·67	128·75	17 0 0	2,189	0 25 0	3,502
	Total	109·08	19·67	128·75	...	...	...	3,502
II.	Gardens	22·94	5·86	28·80	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	1,036
	Rice	7,371·05	9·30	7,380·35	8 2 0	59,412	0 10 0	2,37,648
	Total	7,393·99	15·16	7,409·15	...	...	...	2,38,684
III.	Fibres—							
	Cotton	12,596·64	3,309·54	15,906·18	6 1 0	95,835	0 10 0	3,83,340
	Hemp	51·36	8·33	59·69	3 0 0	179	0 5 0	1,432
	Dyes, Drugs & Spices—							
	Chillies	12·75	19·46	32·21	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	97
	Oil-seeds—							
	Til	1,460·31	205·82	1,666·13	2 0 0	3,332	0 8 0	16,660
	Total	14,121·06	3,543·15	17,664·21	...	...	...	4,01,529
IV.(*a*)	Cereals—							
	Jowár (Great Millet)	3,282·66	1,642·66	4,925·32	4 0 0	19,701	0 18 0	43,780
	Bájra (Spiked „)	6·81	2·75	9·56	4 0 0	38	0 20 0	76
	Maize (Indian Corn)	206·75	253·80	460·55	5 10 0	2,418	0 20 0	4,836
	Kangni (Italian Millet)	111·27	76·79	188·06	5 0 0	940	0 22 0	1,709
	Pulses—							
	Chína (*Panicum miliaceum*).	361·52	258·75	620·27	5 13 0	3,303	0 24 0	5,505
	Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*).	101·14	3·15	104·29	4 0 0	417	0 9 0	1,853
	Másh (*Phaseolus roxburghii*).	194·03	13·69	207·72	4 0 0	831	0 10 0	3,324
	Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	303·99	20·85	324·84	4 20 0	1,462	0 20 0	2,924
	Dyes, Drugs & Spices—							
	Indigo	0·06	0·26	0·32	12 0 0	4	Rs. 70 per md.	280
	Total IV.(*a*)	4,568·23	2,272·70	6,840·93	...	...	...	64,287
IV.(*b*)	Fodder—							
	Charri (*Sorghum*)	9,297·34	2,413·64	11,710·98	80 0 0	936,878	1 20 0	6,24,585
	Grasses	624·51	0·43	624·94	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	1,875
	Miscellaneous—							
	Vegetables	15·74	11·96	27·70	Rs. 36 „ „		...	997
	Miscellaneous	185·90	31·99	217·89	Rs. 3 „ „		...	654
	Total IV.(*b*)	10,123·49	2,458·02	12,581·51	...	...	...	6,28,111
	Total IV.	14,691·72	4,730·72	19,422·44	...	...	...	6,92,398
	TOTAL KHARIF	36,315·85	8,308·70	44,624·55	...	...	...	13,86,113
	RABBI.							
IV.(*b*)	Cereals—							
	Wheat	15,292·67	3,641·73	18,934·40	6 0 0	113,606	0 18 0	2,52,458
	Barley	746·34	197·95	944·29	6 20 0	6,138	0 27 0	9,093
	Mixed Grain	5,575·65	111·65	5,687·30	7 0 0	39,811	0 20 0	79,622
	Pulses—							
	Gram	5,549·02	29·64	5,578·66	10 0 0	55,787	0 20 0	1,11,574
	Mussur	14·01	2·45	16·46	2 20 0	41	0 10 0	164
	Miscellaneous—							
	Miscellaneous	3,649·60	914·78	4,564·38	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	13,693
	Fallow lands	832·35	3·16	835·51	...	...	...	...
	Total	31,659·64	4,901·36	36,561·00	...	...	...	4,66,604
	TOTAL RABBI	31,659·64	4,901·36	36,561·00	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	67,975·49	13,210·06	81,185·55	...	...	...	18,02,717

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII.**

Classified Statement of Crops irrigated, with estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Nature of Crops.	Area Irrigated.			Produce per Acre.	Estimated produce.	Bazár rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Class I—							
Sugarcane	3,343·1	129·8	3,472·9	16 0 0	55,566 16 0	0 9 0	2,69,184 0 0
Class II—							
Rice	9,046·9	149·8	9,196·7	10 0 0	91,967 0 0	0 26 0	1,41,488 0 0
Gardens	476·9	322·1	799·0	.....	.....	Rs. 200 per acre.	1,59,800 0 0
Total	9,523·8	471·9	9,995·7	.....	.....	.....	3,01,288 0 0
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	19,543·1	8,737·1	28,280·2	2 0 0	56,560 16 0	0 7 0	3,23,202 0 0
Hemp	...	0·7	0·7	6 0 0	4 8 0	0 6 0	28 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices. Indigo	65,862·8	3,459·3	69,322·1	0 15 0	25,995 31 8	Rs. 83 per md.	21,57,650 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices. Chillies	13·4	37·2	50·6	6 0 0	303 24 0	0 6 0	2,024 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices. Mehndi	30·0	29·0	59 0	8 0 0	472 0 0	0 7 0	2,697 0 0
Oil-seeds—Til	1,996·4	629·6	2,626·0	6 0 0	15,756 0 0	0 7 0	90,034 0 0
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	133·6	251·2	384·8	.....	.....	Rs. 34 per acre.	13,083 0 0
Total	87,579·3	13,144·0	100,723·4	.....	.....	.....	25,88,718 0 0
Class IV—							
Cereals—							
Jowár (Great Millet)	25,006·2	14,301·1	39,307·3	6 0 0	235,843 32 0	0 24 0	3,93,073 0 0
Bájra (Spiked Millet)	1,335·9	1,368·0	2,703·9	5 0 0	13,519 20 0	0 21 0	25,751 0 0
Sawánk	256·4	63·5	319·9	6 0 0	1,919 16 0	0 20 0	3,839 0 0
Kangni (Italian Millet)	7·7	18·2	25·9	5 0 0	129 20 0	0 15 0	345 0 0
Maize (Indian Corn)	28·8	188·4	217·2	10 0 0	2,172 0 0	0 23 0	3,777 0 0
Pulses—							
Chína (*Panicum miliaceum*)	204·3	91·1	295·4	6 0 0	1,772 16 0	0 25 0	2,836 0 0
Másh (*Phascolus roxburghii*).	56·3	4·5	60·8	6 0 0	364 32 0	0 20 0	730 0 0
Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	343·9	23·5	367·4	4 0 0	1,469 24 0	0 20 0	2,939 0 0
Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*)	26·2	15·4	41·6	6 0 0	249 24 0	0 14 0	713 0 0

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII**—*concluded.*

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per Acre.	Estimated produce.	Bazár rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
KHARIF—*concluded.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds.S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Class IV—*concluded.*							
Miscellaneous—							
Rawán	2·8	0·3	3·1	1 0 0	3 4 0	0 21 0	6 0 0
Gower	38·7	30·8	69·5	8 0 0	556 0 0	0 32 0	695 0 0
Kaláli	30·7	...	30·7	10 0 0	307 0 0	0 30 0	409 0 0
Mandira	0·4	0·6	1·0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 32 0	8 0 0
Kuriah	4·1	3·5	7·6	4 0 0	30 16 0	0 16 0	76 0 0
Nangni	6·1	2·9	9·0	4 0 0	36 0 0	0 26 0	55 0 0
Posal	7,724·4	262·2	7,986·6	.....	.....	4 annas per acre.	1,997 0 0
Karonjna	...	0·2	0·2	4 0 0	0 32 0	0 10 0	3 0 0
Total	35,072·9	16,374·2	51,447·1	.....	.....	.....	4,37,252 0 0
TOTAL KHARIF	135,519·1	30,120·0	165,639·1	.....	.....	.....	35,96,442 0 0
RABBI.							
Class III—							
Cereals—							
Wheat	39,054·4	12,631·2	51,685·6	9 0 0	465,170 16 0	0 16 0	11,62,926 0 0
Barley	227·0	95·2	322·2	9 0 0	2,899 32 0	0 27 0	4,296 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, &c—							
Tobacco	42·3	17·8	60·1	8 0 0	480 32 0	0 4 0	4,808 0 0
Oil-seeds—							
Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*)	142·1	85·0	227·1	5 0 0	1,135 20 0	0 12 0	3,785 0 0
Pulses—							
China (*Panicum miliaceum*)	582·6	548·7	1,131·3	6 0 0	6,787 32 0	0 25 0	10,860 0 0
Miscellaneous—							
Turnips	16,975·3	6,918·2	23,893·5	.....	.....	Rs. 25 per acre.	5,97,338 0 0
Ossri	1,649·4	355·7	2,005·1	5 0 0	10,025 20 0	0 18 0	22,279 0 0
Carrots	7·7	17·2	24·9	.....	.....	Rs. 30 per acre.	747 0 0
Methra	143·3	111·3	254·6	5 0 0	1,273 0 0	0 22 0	2,315 0 0
Vegetables	26·0	29·9	55·9	.....	.....	Rs. 70 per acre.	3,913 0 0
Shakarkandi (*Batatus edulis*)	...	0·2	0·2	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 32 0	5 0 0
Total	58,850·1	20,810·4	79,660·5	.....	.....	...	18,13,272 0 0
Class IV—							
Pulses—							
Gram	2,270·7	214·5	2,485·2	6 0 0	14,911 8 0	0 22 0	27,111 0 0
Peas	660·9	74·9	735·8	6 0 0	4,414 39 0	0 34 0	5,194 0 0
Dyes, Spices, &c.—							
Dhamiah (Coriander seed)	2·5	1·1	3·6	4 0 0	14 16 0	0 13 0	44 0 0
Miscellaneous—							
Onions	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	...	.....
Fallow lands	29,295·8	6,859·6	36,155·4	.....	.....	...	.....
Total	32,229·9	7,150·1	39,380·0	.....	.....	...	32,349 0 0
TOTAL RABBI	91,080·0	27,960·5	119,040·5	.....	.....	...	18,45,621 0 0
GRAND TOTAL BOTH CROPS	226,599·1	58,080·5	284,679·6	.....	.....	...	54,42,063 0 0

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No VII.**

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated and estimated Value of Produce.

Names of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total Produce.	Average rate per rupee.	Total value of Produce.	Remarks.
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Rs.	
Class I—								
Sugarcane	40·70	2·78	43·48	80 0 0	3,478 16 0	2 0 0	1,739	
Class II—								
Gardens	332·73	42·61	375·34	30 0 0	11,260 8 0	0 20 0	22,520	
Rice	11,196·49	48·51	11,245·00	12 0 0	134,940 0 0	0 6 0	8,99,600	
Total	11,529·22	91·12	11,620·34	...	.....	...	9,22,120	
Class III—								
Fibres—Cotton	31,084·08	4,073·70	35,157·78	2 0 0	70,315 22 6	0 2 0	14,06,301	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—								
Indigo	27,781·02	930·42	28,711,44	0 20 0	14,355 28 12	0 1 0	5,74,229	
Mehndi	23·33	0·11	23·44	1 0 0	23 17 9	0 6 0	156	
Chillies	59·30	26·28	85·58	4 0 0	342 12 13	0 4 0	3,423	
Oil-seeds—Til (*Sesamum*)	867·33	107·74	975·07	5 0 0	4,875 14 0	0 6 0	32,502	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	178·29	50·68	228·97	30 0 0	6,869 4 0	1 0 0	6,869	
Total	59,993·35	5,188·93	65,182·28	...	.....	...	20,23,480	
Class VI—								
Cereals—Jowár	23,061·42	5,675·80	28,737·22	10 0 0	287,372 8 0	0 12 0	9,57,907	
Bájra	4,496·72	969·41	5,466·13	10 0 0	54,661 12 0	0 10 0	2,18,645	
Sawánk	316·91	146·00	462·91	10 0 0	4,629 4 0	0 11 0	16,833	
Pulses—China (*Panicum miliaceum*).	45·59	22·64	68·23	5 0 0	341 6 0	0 14 0	975	
Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	348·97	13·12	362·09	6 0 0	2,172 21 9	0 6 0	14,484	
Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*).	92·86	8·32	101·18	6 0 0	607 3 3	0 8 0	3,035	
Fodder—Grass	4,995·52	328·44	5,323·96	100 0 0	532,396 0 0	2 0 0	2,66,198	
Miscellaneous—Waste	7,557·95	304·53	7,862·48	...	.....	...	...	
Total	40,915·94	7,468·26	48,384·20	...	.....	...	14,78,077	
GRAND TOTAL KHARIF	112,479·21	12,751·09	125,230·30	...	.....	...	44,25,416	
RABBI.								
Class III—								
Cereals—Wheat	33,489·40	3,989·23	37,478·63	16 0 0	599,658 3 3	0 10 0	23,98,632	
Oil-seeds—Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*).	5,745·33	7·40	5,752·73	8 0 0	46,021 33 9	0 10 0	1,84,087	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—								
Poppy	37·64	35·83	73·47	5 0 0	367 14 0	0 1 0	14,694	*Waste.* Flow 4,336·61 Lift 19·70 4,356·31
Tobacco	109·53	23·06	132·59	10 0 0	1,325 36 0	0 6 0	8,839	
Miscellaneous—Turnips	853·88	228·91	1,082·79	50 0 0	54,139 20 0	2 0 0	27,070	
Total	40,235·78	4,284·43	44,590·21	...	.....	...	26,38,322	
Class V—								
Pulses—Gram	333·90	19·69	353·59	20 0 0	7,071 32 0	0 10 0	28,287	
Muttur (Peas)	1,495·41	4·46	1,499·87	20 0 0	29,997 16 0	0 15 0	79,993	
Total	1,829·31	24·15	1,853·46	...	.....	...	1,08,280	
GRAND TOTAL RABBI	42,065·09	4,308·58	46,373·67	...	.....	...	27,41,602	
TOTAL OF BOTH	154,544·30	17,059·67	171,603·97	...	.....	...	71,67,018	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 10	13 13	13 13	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 11	5 10	8 8	8 0	6 3	15 2	15 2	11 14	17 13	15 13	14 13
	Godavery	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 14	5 14	12 8	12 0	8 0	16 5	16 5	13 6	...	...	...
	Kistna	6 6	6 6	4 14	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	7 0	13 10	12 8	7 10	...	...	10 6	...	...	...
	Nellore	7 3	7 0	6 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 14	20 14	12 3	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 6	12 0	8 5	16 10	14 10	11 10	16 5	15 3	10 14
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	10 3	9 10	7 8	10 13	10 5	7 13	16 8	14 6	10 5	15 0	15 0	9 6
	Kurnool	5 6	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	9 3	8 14	6 0	10 0	9 2	7 2	13 6	12 0	9 14	13 2	11 14	...
	Madras	7 6	7 6	6 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 10	7 2	10 3	10 3	7 8	11 8	12 3	9 10	22 6	20 8	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 8	11 5	11 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	17 3	...
	North Arcot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	5 13	5 13	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 6	11 6	11 6	7 14	19 5	19 5	10 2	20 13	17 8	10 0
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 2	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 8	15 14	15 14	13 0
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	7 14	10 2	9 13	8 2	14 0	14 0	8 11	14 10	14 10	10 13
	Madura	7 13	8 10	5 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	7 10	9 14	9 14	8 0	14 10	15 6	11 5	14 11	14 11	12 2
	Tinnevelly	5 10	6 0	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 0	...	9 10	9 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 0	10 6	10 6	8 10	19 2	19 2	11 11	19 2	19 2	...
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	...	15 6	15 6	8 8	8 13	5 14	0 9 13
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	8 11	9 2	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 2	16 11	16 11	8 11	17 6	17 6	10 14
	South Canara	6 3	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 5	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 14	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 8	10 2	10 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay																		
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colába (Alibág)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Násik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																		
	Satara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnágiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Disa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rájkot																		
	Upper Sind Frontier																		
	Karachi	9 0	8 8	9 2	14 0	14 0	17 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	11 0	9 8	9 0	9 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	10 0
	Shikarpur	10 2	10 5	9 2	15 14	15 14	12 10	5 11	5 10	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 5	10 [illegible]	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	8 4	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 6	...	...	...	9 0	8 10	7 4
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 8*a*	11 4	11 12	17 12	17 0	20 0	11 14	11 10	11 8	12 10	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	11 12*b*	11 8	10 12	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	11 8	10 4	14 8	15 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	12 0*c*	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 0	9 8	12 12	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0*d*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	11 6	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	11 8	13 5	13 5	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	10 15	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	11 13½*f*	12 5	11 7	17 4	14 8	13 15	9 7	10 0	9 7	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 0*g*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8	10 12	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	12 0*h*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 10	9 12	11 6	10 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12-10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-12 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13-8 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 14-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 13-4 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	19 0	19 0	9 8	22 8	22 8	15 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 2	12 0	12 0	
	Vizagapatam	16 3	15 2	14 2	20 0	19 10	14 0	87 8	87 8	106 14	10 8	10 8	11 11	
	Godavery	20 0	19 2	12 11	24 2	23 2	12 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	
	Kistna	19 10	18 10	11 13	19 6	20 8	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 3	
	Nellore	23 3	23 3	13 14	18 14	18 6	10 8	93 5	93 5	77 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	
	Cuddapah	21 0	19 14	12 6	16 13	16 6	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	
	Bellary	17 14	16 8	11 2	17 14	17 6	10 6	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 13	12 13	11 14	
	Kurnool	15 8	14 3	...	15 0	15 0	8 3	243 0	252 11	184 11	12 2	11 11	11 11	
	Madras	18 11	18 8	10 8	17 8	17 3	11 6	87 8	87 8	77 13	13 14	13 14	13 2	
	Chingleput	17 13	17 2	11 5	18 2	16 6	12 2	108 14	111 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	South Arcot	19 2	17 5	10 5	19 3	18 5	12 13	206 8	206 8	233 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	
	Tanjore	15 2	15 2	13 3	14 14	14 14	11 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 11	11 11	12 14	
	Trichinopoly	15 11	15 11	11 2	16 3	15 6	11 8	170 2	170 2	97 3	11 5	11 5	12 2	
	Madura	15 8	16 5	11 10	16 0	16 14	11 10	145 13	121 8	106 14	13 2	13 2	13 2	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 2	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	
	Coimbatore	19 11	18 14	12 5	19 0	19 0	13 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	
	Nilgiris	14 6	13 11	8 10	14 14	14 0	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	
	Salem	18 0	17 8	9 0	18 14	18 14	10 5	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 0	11 8	11 8	
	South Canara	14 8	15 0	11 11	12 2	12 14	12 2	98 3	99 10	82 10	11 8*a* 12 8*b*	11 8*a* 12 8*b*	11 8*a* 12 3*b*	*a* Bombay Salt. *b* Goa Salt.
	Malabar	13 2	13 2	11 11	15 2	16 13	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	
Bombay.	Bombay													
	Ahmedabad													
	Kaira													
	Surat													
	Broach													
	Tanna (Salsette)													
	Colába (Alibág)													
	Khandesh (Dhulia)													
	Násik													
	Ahmednagar													
	Poona													
	Sholápur													
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)													
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Belgaum													
	Dharwar (Hubli)													
	Ratnágiri													
	Kanara (Karwar)													
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)													
	Aden													
	Asirgarh													
	Baroda													
	Disa													
	Nimach													
	Nasirabad													
	Rájkot													
	Upper Sind Frontier													
	Karachi	6 8	7 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	104 0	110 0	104 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	12 6	12 14	11 0	250 0	260 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	12 10	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 1	
	Western Districts.													
Bengal.	Burdwan	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 4	90 0	87 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 0	320 0	360 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
	Midnapore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Hooghly	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Howrah	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	12 4	110 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Central Districts.													
	Calcutta	...	...	...	11 10	11 11	11 8	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	80 0	70 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Nuddea	...	...	...	11 0½	11 7	11 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	
	Jessore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	7 8 to 8 12	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bhowanipore) 11-8 seers, barley (at Bhowanipore) 16 seers, best rice 6-4 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, barley 13-5 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 9-8 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 10-4 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Velagu, Sawee, Cheena, Colaloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Velagu, Sawee, Cheena, Colaloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Velagu, Sawee, Cheena, Colaloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore	10 8	10 8	10 13	14 0	13 5	12 5	10 13	10 12	10 13	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 1½	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
Rajshahye	12 0 *j*	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	26 4	9 0 to 9 12	7 8 to 9 0	10 8	10 0	9 8 to 9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	12 12	160 0 to 200 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	8 4	8 2	9 0	Rajshahye		
Rungpore	10 2*k*	9 0	8 9½	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	12 0	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 7	Bogra		
Pubna	12 0 *l*	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Pubna		
Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	8 0*n*	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	160 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	7 5	6 3	Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	10 8*o*	11 4	11 7	12 4	13 5	20 0	9 6	9 6	10 4	11 7	11 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 7	12 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
Furreedpore	13 0*p*	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 6	10 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Backergunge		
Mymensingh	10 0*r*	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
Tipperah	10 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Chittagong		
Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	7 1½	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 b	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
Behar.																												*Behar.*		
Patna	15 0	15 0	12 14	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	12 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Patna		
Gya	13 4*u*	13 0	11 4	18 0	19 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	11 4	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
Shahabad	12 4*v* to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 0 to 12 8	17 0	17 8	15 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 10 12	13 0 to 14 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	13 8 to 14 0	15 0	12 0 to 12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	11 0*w*	11 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	140 0	176 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	13 0*x*	12 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	12 4	12 8	11 8	18 12	19 8	14 8	6 0	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 12	10 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 4	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
Chumparun	14 0*y*	14 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun		
Monghyr	13 6*z*	13 8	12 6	16 8	16 8	14 7	8 4	8 4	8 4	11 5	13 1	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 6	15 7	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
Bhágalpur	12 0*z*1	12 5	11 15	18 15	18 15	16 5	10 1	10 11	9 7	12 10	12 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 10	13 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
Purneah	13 0*z*2 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	12 0 to 18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah		
Maldah	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0*z*3	...	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	14 7*	14 7	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	17 1	14 7	160 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
Pooree	8 8	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	6 9	14 7	15 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	11 4*z*4	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	13 0	12 2	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	9 0*z*5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	10 0*z*6	10 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Manbhoom		
Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	Sylhet		
Cachar	8 14	8 14	7 9	10 10	11 6	14 8	8 14	8 14	9 2	10 0	9 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	Cachar		
Goálpárá	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 0	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Kámrúp		
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	Darrang		
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Nowgong		
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Sibságar		
Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Lakhimpur		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 0	5 8	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	13 12	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	5 8	5 0	4 8	9 0	9 0	6 12	15 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún		
Saháranpur	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 12	21 8	22 8	7 8	7 0	5 6	9 8	9 0	7 8	16 0	14 0	15 0	13 4	10 12	8 8	15 0	15 6	14 5	129 0	129 0	161 4	9 9	9 9	9 13	Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 0	14 5	22 0	21 8	17 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	11 0	9 14	7 12	19 12	20 4	11 0	17 10	15 6	7 12	15 6	16 0	13 8	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	16 8	16 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 8	10 8	8 8	20 0	21 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	8 8	Meerut		
Bulandshahr	17 10	17 5	13 8	24 0	23 0	17 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	17 0	17 12	13 12	110 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	16 0	16 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 8	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
Kumaun	9 4	10 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 21 seers a rupee.

i In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 13 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 9-8 seers, and gram 10-2 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 7-4 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 12 seers, and gram 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 11-7 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers and common rice 10 to 11 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 seers, common rice 9-8 to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 10-12 seers, common rice 11 to 11-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 17 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 13 seers and common rice 13 to 14 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers and common rice 9-8 to 15 seers.

u In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 16 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Bazar) 18 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 14 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 14 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, murwa 17 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12-8 to 15 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 7-8 to 15-8 seers, common rice 11-8 to 17 seers, lesser millets 16-8 to maize or Indian-corn 18 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 21 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 27-8 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

z In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 15-7 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 14-7 seers, great millet 26-2 seers, lesser millets 30-9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31 seers, and gram 15-2 seers.

*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 19 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, Murwa (at Munkhpoo) 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 16 seers, and gram (at Banka) 12 seers.

*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

*z*3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.

*z*4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 to 24 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 10 seers, common rice 15-12 to 16 seers, lesser millets 22 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

*z*5 In Daltongunge the prices are—Wheat 11·81 seers, barley 20·25 seers, best rice 11·25 seers, common rice 14·62 seers, mohwa 30·37 seers, murwa 20·25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20·25 seers, and gram 13·50 seers.

*z*6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 10-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1879—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Garhwál	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	8 12	8 0	5 0	11 4	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 14	6 4	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
Bijnor	16 14	15 8	12 6	27 0	23 1	12 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	10 2	9 0	7 0	15 12	16 0	12 15	19 2	19 2	6 12	...	...	...	16 5	15 12	12 10	135 0	135 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	
Moradabad	17 3	16 14	13 12	21 14	21 14	17 8	7 13	7 8	6 4	12 8	11 4	7 13	21 14	18 2	...	18 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	13 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad	
Budaun	16 5½	15 14	16 3	21 0	20 6	20 6	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	11 1½	10 3	8 6	20 1½	18 0	8 6	18 0	17 11	4 12½	...	...	...	17 1½	17 1½	16 8	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 14	9 9½	9 2	Budaun	
Bareilly	15 5	15 5	13 7	19 6	20 10	16 4	5 0	5 0	4 6	11 4	11 4	8 2	18 2	20 0	12 8	17 8	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 7	14 11	13 12	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 5	10 0	9 6	Bareilly	
Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 13	14 0	22 8	22 8	17 4	6 2	6 2	5 6	13 0	13 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 14	160 0	155 0	170 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Sháhjahánpur	
Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	18 12	13 2	30 0	27 8	27 8	8 12	7 8	6 4	12 8	11 4	8 12	...	...	12 8	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	
Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 8	21 8	20 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 12	14 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra	
Agra	15 0	14 6	14 9	23 0	20 0	18 9	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	19 8	12 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	15 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Agra	
Farukhabad	13 13	14 13½	15 10	18 2½	18 2½	19 6	6 10	6 11½	5 10	11 11	12 12½	7 14	16 10½	17 8	16 10	16 10½	17 8	16 10	...	...	...	13 13	15 2½	15 0	136 4	136 4	165 0	12 14	12 14	13 9	Farukhabad	
Mainpuri	14 8	14 12	14 4	18 12	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	12 0	12 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 8	150 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri	
Etáwah	14 0	13 8	14 8	18 8	17 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah	
Etah	15 12	16 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	Etah	
Jalaun	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	
Jhánsi	14 10	14 15	14 1	22 13	23 6	16 14	7 8	7 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	20 7	9 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	14 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi	
Lalitpur	12 4	12 8	12 8	26 0	30 0	15 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	10 0	9 0	7 0	25 0	24 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	160 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Lalitpur	
Cawnpore	15 8	15 0	14 12	22 8	21 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 12	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	140 0	150 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	Cawnpore	
Fatehpur	13 12	13 12	12 4	19 4	19 4	16 8	7 4	7 4	6 0	13 0	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	12 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur	
Bánda	13 8	13 4	13 0	18 8	17 8	16 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	13 0	12 8	8 12	16 8	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	14 4	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda	
Allahabad	14 7	13 9	11 6	20 4	19 0	14 12	7 0	7 8	6 4	13 8	14 0	9 2	18 0	17 8	10 4	17 0	15 8	9 6	...	...	...	13 10	13 6	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Allahabad	
Hamírpur	14 10	13 8	12 15	18 4	19 8	17 7	7 14	5 0	6 8	12 6	10 2	9 0	17 12	17 9	9 0	16 10	17 0	9 9	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	
Jaunpur	16 3	15 2	12 5	24 11	22 3	14 13	7 12	7 1	5 10	13 6	12 11	8 7	18 5	19 12	...	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	13 15	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur	
Gorakhpur	14 14½	14 14½	10 12½	20 11½	18 14½	13 0½	11 11½	10 12½	7 3½	13 15½	13 15½	8 8½	19 12½	16 3½	12 9½	14 6½	12 9½	9 0	...	...	...	15 4½	14 6½	10 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur	
Basti	15 12	15 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	11 4	10 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	188 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Basti	
Azamgarh	14 12	14 0	10 11	21 6	20 10	13 4	7 6	7 6	6 10	14 0	13 4	9 9	...	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	10 5	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh	
Mirzapur	13 8	13 0	10 8	20 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur	
Benares	14 7	13 15	12 4	21 12	20 2	14 11	9 12½	8 11	6 8½	13 1	13 5	9 12½	18 8	21 12	8 11	17 6½	17 6½	7 10	...	...	...	13 5½	14 2	10 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 1	Benares	
Gházipur	14 13	14 13	11 9½	21 4	20 2	12 14	7 1	7 1	6 7	12 14	12 14	9 10½	20 2	21 4	9 0	16 12	16 12	6 7	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	11 0	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur	
Delhi	16 8	16 0	14 0	23 0	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	18 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 0	70 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Delhi [*a*]	Punjab.
Gurgáon	17 8	16 8	11 4	24 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	18 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 8	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon [*b*]	
Karnál	16 0	16 0	14 12	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Karnál	
Hissar	12 8	14 0	14 8	18 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Hissar	
Rohtak	15 8	15 0	14 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	8 4	Rohtak	
Sirsa	13 0	13 4	15 8	23 8	24 12	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 4	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	8 12	20 0	Sirsa	
Umballa	15 4	15 5	16 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	7 8	20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	16 4	15 14	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 10	9 12	Umballa [*c*]	
Ludhiána	14 8	13 12	17 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána	
Simla	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Simla	
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	17 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 0	120 0	105 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jullundur [*b*]	
Hoshiárpur	13 14	14 8	19 0	17 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	Hoshiárpur	
Kángra	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Kángra	
Amritsar	13 8	12 8	18 4	17 0	16 0	25 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	17 0	16 0	19 8	14 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 10	11 5	Amritsar	
Siálkot	14 0	14 4	15 12	17 8	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	14 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	14 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Siálkot [*a*]	
Gurdáspur	13 0	13 0	20 8	15 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Gurdáspur	
Lahore	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Lahore	
Ferozepore	14 4	14 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	19 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	...	...	...	Ferozepore	
Gujránwála	14 0	13 8	17 4	17 8	17 8	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	10 0	Gujránwála	
Ráwalpindi	10 4	10 2	18 12	11 12	12 0	26 8	...	...	...	7 4	6 0	7 0	12 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	10 0	50 0	50 0	90 0	9 8	11 12	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
Jhelum	12 8	13 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 4	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 11	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Jhelum	
Gujrát	12 12	14 0	20 8	18 4	18 12	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	Gujrát	
Shahpúr	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Shahpúr	
Mooltan	12 0	12 12	12 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 8	11 12	Mooltan	
Jhang	12 4	13 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	10 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	Jhang [*a*]	
Montgomery	13 0	13 12	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery	
Muzaffargarh	13 4	14 8	12 8	17 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh [*d*]	
Dera Ismail Khán	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Dera Ismail Khan	
Dera Gházi Khán	12 13	13 12	12 8	13 12	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	8 12	8 2	16 14	10 5	6 14	12 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	10 5	125 0	125 0	150 0	18 12	20 0	26 4	Dera Gházi Khán [*e*]	
Bannu	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bannu	
Pesháwar	6 11	6 11	17 0	9 0	9 7	27 8	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 8	7 3	6 14	16 5	7 14	7 9	12 9	...	...	...	7 1	6 14	9 7	78 8	78 8	97 0	32 6	34 12	56 4	Pesháwar	
Kohát	8 1	8 7	17 9	10 0	10 8	27 11	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	8 15	11 5	8 15	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 4	11 2	102 0	102 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	89 4	Kohát	
Hazára	7 8	8 8	14 6	10 8	9 12	22 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Hazára	
Lucknow	14 9	14 9	12 6	20 14	20 12	15 12	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 13	10 12	7 4½	19 4	19 4	...	15 8½	15 3½	...	...	...	...	19 12*	19 12	14 10½	100 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.
Unáo	15 0	14 12	13 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo	
Bára Banki	15 0	14 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	...	...	...	24 0*	24 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki	
Sitapur	17 0	17 10½	13 10	24 14	24 10	18 1	5 9	5 8	5 8	12 2	12 14	7 0	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 9½	8 8	Sitapur	
Hardui	15 0	15 0	13 2	22 8	22 8	16 7	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 10	13 2	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 0	Hardui	
Kheri	18 4	18 12	13 8	32 0	34 0	18 0	13 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	6 0	22 0	20 0	6 0	36 0‡	36 0	24 0	21 0	20 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri	
Fyzabad	14 8	14 2	12 0	21 12	21 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	11 6	11 0	7 4	20 8	21 0	...	14 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	11 14	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad	
Bharaich	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 8	12 8	6 12	28 0	28 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	34 0	32 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich	
Gonda	16 11	16 0	12 14	29 0	29 0	16 11	14 12	10 3	7 8	15 0	13 0	7 12	27 12	28 3	12 0	17 8	17 13	9 0	31 12§	32 0	10 4	19 14	19 5	12 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	Gonda	
Rai Bareli	16 14	16 10	11 12½	24 8	21 8	15 8	13 12	13 4	6 12	14 0	14 0	7 8	22 0	19 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	11 5	180 0	180 0	280 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli	
Sultánpur	16 0	15 8	12 8	24 0	22 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	...	22 0	21 0	...	23 0‖	23 0	14 0	15 8	15 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur	
Partábgarh	16 2	16 3	11 0	24 12	23 5	15 0	13 7	13 4	7 0	15 13	15 3	8 0	...	19 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 5	8 0	Partábgarh	

[*a*] Firewood rising.
[*b*] Firewood falling.
[*c*] Jowar falling.
[*d*] Barley rising
[*e*] Bajra falling.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Kodo.
† Sawan, kodo, mendua, jaharra.
‡ Jnar (small).
§ Choti jnar.
‖ Peas, sawan.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1879 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur																												Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára																												Bhandára		
	Chánda																												Chánda		
	Wardha																												Wardha		
	Bálaghát																												Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore																												Jubbulpore		
	Saugor																												Saugor		
	Damoh																												Damoh		
	Seoni																												Seoni		
	Mandla	No return received																											Mandla		
	Betúl																												Betúl		
	Chhindwára																												Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad																												Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur																												Narsinghpur		
	Nimár																												Nimár		
	Raipur																												Raipur		
	Sambalpur																												Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur																												Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari																												Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																											Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum*																												Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	13 8	13 8	8 18 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	50 0	45 0	42 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	21 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Básim	7 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	8 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	5 13	6 5	6 8	7 8	8 1	7 8	10 2	9 12	6 3	11 4	11 4	6 11	20 2	17 14	9 11	...	...	...	21 7	22 11	9 8	18 6	18 2	9 3	78 0	78 0	84 0	11 0	11 0	10 11	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	...	7 2	6 8	6 8	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	7 13	...	...	10 8	27 12	30 8	12 14	23 8	25 13	9 13	20 7	20 7	11 6	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 5	12 5	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 6	6 12	6 11	6 0	6 0	5 3	11 8	11 8	6 3	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	7 13	20 0	20 0	8 11	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	4 0	4 0	5 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	6 5	25 0	25 0	11 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	9 5	20 0	21 0	10 6	78 0	78 0	84 0	7 8	8 5	6 8	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 0	5 8	5 8	1 8	6 10	6 0	10 0	10 8	6 3	12 0	11 2	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	7 8	125 0	125 0	135 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 3	5 4	5 4	5 3	8 6	8 6	5 8	12 10	12 10	7 3	18 14	18 15	9 8	...	...	...	30 7	30 15	11 3	16 13	16 12	9 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 6	7 5	6 11	Shimoga		
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	7 6	18 0	16 7	8 0	24 0	24 6	8 0	26 5	27 5	8 0	16 0	16 7	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 0	5 3	4 6	5 2	5 5	4 11	8 15	9 0	6 2	13 6	13 7	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	26 5	10 3	20 14	19 11	9 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 2	6 14	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	12 10	12 4	13 0	18 6	17 8	16 8	5 9	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	18 6	15 8	12 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 0	20 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	*	12 0	*	*	17 8	*	*	6 4	*	*	7 8	*	*	13 8	*	*	13 4	*	...	...	...	*	13 4	*	...	...	...	*	12 0	*	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	14 9	14 8	12 8	20 9	19 3	15 2	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	6 14	19 8	19 4	10 0	17 12	16 4	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 9	13 4	...	...	...	11 11	11 7	26 4	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 2	14 0	14 0	20 8	18 10	18 12	6 9	6 12	6 11	8 9	8 9	8 0	18 11	17 14	10 6	18 5	18 3	10 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 10	13 8	16 0	160 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	...	17 8	17 4	...	10 10	10 10	...	11 14	11 4	...	16 4	16 4	...	16 14	16 4	...	17 8	15 10	...	12 8	13 2	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 6	8 12	...	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	13 0	12 0	11 4	21 0	18 8	16 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 11	11 2	11 12	18 8	16 9	13 15	...	...	...	9 13	8 5	6 0	18 12	16 13	12 12	17 0	16 14	6 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 11	10 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 0	24 8	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	12 0	11 8	8 0	16 12	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 11	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	11 8	11 4	7 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	5 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	10 6	10 4	7 5	14 8	14 8	9 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 12	Abu		
	Anadra	10 14	10 8	7 14	14 12	14 8	10 0	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	25 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 12	14 0	14 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	9 12	7 13	17 15	14 1	10 2	6 4	6 4	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 11	11 5	8 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 6	7 0	17 3	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 12	12 13	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	5 0	8 12	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 2	7 13	8 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 6	8 12	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	5 2	3 12	7 8	6 14	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	12 13	11 9	7 5	17 8	14 6	10 5	4 6	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	11 4	10 0	9 11	13 12	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	43 12	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 10	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	13 0	13 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 8	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 2	13 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	7 12	7 12	8 12	20 0	19 8	15 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 4	8 8	15 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	10 9	11 4	14 0	16 10	16 4	17 0	6 3	6 4	5 4	7 3	7 0	6 4	17 1	16 0	10 12	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	28 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 5	11 12	13 3	15 15	15 1	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 6	5 1	20 5	17 12	15 4	11 6	12 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	13 15	15 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	11 8	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	12 8	10 12	12 0	21 0	16 4	15 4	8 0	8 0	5 15	10 0	10 0	6 14	20 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	12 6	3 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	28 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	14 4	13 9	12 6	20 10	18 10	15 3	6 12	6 12	6 2	8 7	8 7	6 12	18 7	16 14	9 14	19 1	16 8	7 1	...	...	...	14 12	14 1	12 15	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 9	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	No return received																											Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior																												Gwalior		
	Goona																												Goona		
	Rutlam																												Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																												Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* No return received.

† Six pies per man's load.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	11,388	91,044 7	1217	4,334 10	778	3,328 11	13,051	1,90,236 15	17 128 6	8,153	27,104 8	1496	5,979 11	3992	7,663 13	73,032	3,29,801 1
Received ...	10,813	61,681 1	838	3,374 10	742	4,853 8	38,936	1,80,169 12	4 9 1	7,673	21,962 1	1767	6,276 13	3118	5,939 0	63,921	2,57,205 14
TOTAL ...	25,201	1,52,725 8	2055	7,709 4	1520	8,182 3	87,987	3,70,406 11	51 137 7	15,826	52,066 9	3173	12,236 8	7110	13,632 13	136,953	5,87,006 15
TRANSIT.																	
From East to West—																	
Received. Vid Madras ...	65	176 6	5	11 3	50	158 13	28,015	1,42,203 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,135	1,42,549 9
Received. Vid Rangoon	3	12 9	...	...	...	...	2,015	9,822 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018	9,835 6
Received. Vid Laingha	...	...	1	2 8	...	...	20	114 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	117 1
From West to East—																	
Sent. Vid Madras ...	3,518	14,641 8	23	166 2	7	21 3	26,382	1,22,746 1	3 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,933	1,37,582 7
Sent. Vid Rangoon	7	36 0	...	...	...	...	692	3,073 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	3,109 8
Sent. Vid Laingha	...	...	9	79 12	...	...	12	109 9	...	...	...	...	...	4	14 7	25	203 12
From West to West— Vid Bombay & Karachi.	2	12 3	23	103 11	26	94 12	4	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	226 12
Via Karachi and Bombay.	2	6 9	4	11 10	2	13 8	20	120 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	152 0
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8 14
TOTAL ...	3,597	14,885 3	65	374 11	85	288 1	57,140	2,78,236 8	6 16 7	...	...	...	...	4	14 7	60,917	2,93,815 11

GRAND TOTAL ... 197,870 8,80,912 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	Vid Teheran	10,813	14,388	25,201	21·07	24·21	22·75
Indo-European	„ Turkey	838	1,217	2,055	1·63	2·05	1·86
Indo-European	Persian Gulf vid Karachi ...	742	778	1,520	1·44	1·31	1·37
Red Sea ...	Vid Suez	38,936	43,051	81,987	75·86	72·43	74·02
	TOTAL ...	51,329	59,434	110,763	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th July 1878.	For week ending 26th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 27th July 1878.	Total from 1st January to 26th July 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9th Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,75,423	5,39,049	2,14,14,004	2,28,93,148	14,79,144	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	34,803	40,682	20,58,568	25,68,722	5,10,154	...
2nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,944	67,550	22,03,882	19,36,940	...	2,66,942
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	73,731	52,101	28,65,375	29,24,400	59,025	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	89,111	1,45,400	50,20,849	60,54,461	10,33,612	...
2nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,237	1,13,878	38,98,746	37,78,213	...	1,20,533
26th July 1879	South Indian ...	61,747	59,987	19,12,838	18,76,673	...	36,165
9th Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,37,056	2,58,491	1,79,97,663	1,68,95,312	...	11,02,351
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	53,983	79,443	44,10,609	49,06,894	4,96,285	...
	TOTAL ...	12,03,035	13,56,581	6,17,82,534	6,38,34,763	20,52,229	...
	State.						
16th Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,084	2,824	77,490	81,446	3,956	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,260	1,281	54,464	53,546	...	918
9th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,324	47,715	18,34,209	23,69,498	5,35,289	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,889	13,425	4,50,786	5,03,565	52,829	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	(f)	(a)47,355	(b)33,787	...	13,568
2nd Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	655	486	68,633	51,226	...	17,407
26th July 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,679	13,763	81,263	1,15,779	34,516	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Nizam's ...	10,265	12,134	4,66,963	3,96,587	...	70,376
9th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,342	5,176	2,54,076	2,70,348	16,272	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,444	24,718	4,89,551	9,69,135	4,79,584	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,266	7,153	87,303	1,95,800	1,08,497	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	9,448	11,191	6,20,953	6,01,055	...	19,898
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	10,702	17,500	4,94,354	6,32,865	1,38,511	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,528	1,727	(c)55,828	62,613	6,785	...
2nd ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,340	(d)64,085	3,17,408	2,53,323	...
9th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,661	40,080	(e)21,061	15,29,932	15,08,871	...
	TOTAL ...	1,21,497	2,00,513	51,68,324	81,84,590	30,16,266	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,24,532	15,57,094	6,69,50,858	7,20,19,353	50,68,495	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,34,55,343	3,60,09,676	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,34,95,515	3,60,09,677	25,14,162	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(c)—Total receipts from 10th January to 27th July 1878.
(d)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e)—Total receipts from 1st to 27th July 1878.
(f)—Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 4th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, as an effort of legislation, was of the humblest character; but, judging from the remarks and criticisms received from the several Local Governments affected by its provisions, it would appear that it had, at any rate, one merit—the merit of being wanted.

It further appeared from the replies received from the same authorities that the provisions of the Bill, as introduced, were considered generally suitable. One critic, indeed, had expressed the opinion that too much power had been left in the hands of local authorities, and that it would have been better if many of the rules which it was left to those authorities to frame had been specifically enacted by the legislature. This point had, however, been duly considered by the framers of the Bill; but it was felt that the territories to which the measure was to extend were so vast, and their circumstances so widely different, that such a course, however desirable from some points of view, would be impracticable. The course adopted—which had met with general approval—had been to make the Bill an enabling one, to indicate clearly and specifically what the local regulations might, and ought to, provide for, and to leave the details to be filled in by the municipal and local authorities concerned, subject to the confirmation of a central authority—the Local Government—and to the control of the Government of India. Hereafter, when more practical experience had been gained, it might be desirable that each of the Provinces affected should have one set of regulations in force throughout its limits; but that was a matter of local interest which might be safely left in the hands of Local Administrations.

So much for the general design of the Bill. In regard to its details, several valuable suggestions had been received, which had been embodied in the Bill

as now amended; and some further amendments and additions had been made by the Select Committee after consideration of the provisions of similar enactments in force in India and in England. He would not trouble the Council by detailing the amendments thus introduced. It would suffice to say that they would all, it was believed, commend themselves at once to the approval of the Council and the public.

He would observe, in conclusion, that the framers of the Bill had had four somewhat conflicting interests to deal with and, if possible, reconcile—the interests of the passenger, the interests of the proprietor, the interests of the driver, and the interests of the horses. They had endeavoured to the best of their ability to deal fairly with all these interests, and he hoped, if the measure was permitted to become law, the result would be ultimately beneficial to all parties and no inconsiderable addition to the comforts of existence in the towns and cantonments of the interior of India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson, Thornton and Hope and the Mover. He said that he had already explained that this miscellaneous but useful measure was intended to effect in the British Indian law of Merchant Shipping eight amendments, of which the introduction of Plimsoll's Act (39 & 40 Vic., c. 80), as to unsafe and unseaworthy ships, was by far the most important.

The minor amendments were so fully described and explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that he would not take up the time of the Council by commenting upon them. But a brief exposition of the principal provisions of chapter II, which corresponded with Plimsoll's Act, would, he thought, be not altogether useless.

Section 4 of the Bill and the Act declared that whoever should send a ship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person was likely to be thereby endangered should be punished with imprisonment or fine, unless he proved *either* that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, *or* that her going to sea in an unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable. MR. STOKES found from a useful commentary on the Act, which had been published by its draftsman, Mr. Ilbert, that this provision had been objected to in England on the ground that it threw the burden of proof on the defendant; but it was perfectly right. The prosecution must show in the first place that the ship was sent to sea in an unseaworthy state. This raised a presumption (here under section 114 of the Evidence Act) of guilt on the part of the defendant; and the burden was thrown upon him to discharge himself by proving either that he used all reasonable means to make the ship seaworthy, or that the sending to sea was justifiable. These facts the defendant alone could prove, and the burden of proving them was rightly thrown on him. Similarly, in the case of stolen goods. If it were proved that a man was in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft, the Court might presume that he was either the thief or had received them knowing them to be stolen. He must then discharge himself, if he could, by proving that he came by them honestly.

As to the provision enabling the defendant to plead that the sending the ship to sea in an unseaworthy state was justifiable, that was intended to meet the case of a ship which had been badly damaged at sea and had taken refuge in a port where it was impossible to repair her satisfactorily. She would probably be patched up and sent to the nearest place where she could be conveniently repaired; and, assuming that no risk was recklessly incurred, it would be unreasonable, under such circumstances, to hold her owner or master guilty of a criminal offence merely because she was not perfectly seaworthy when she left her port of refuge.

It was unnecessary in India to justify the provision enabling the defendant to give evidence in his own behalf. It was obviously in favour of an innocent defendant; and Mr. Ilbert said that, in the few cases which had arisen at home under the Acts of 1871 and 1875, it had always been made use of by the incriminated shipowner.

We then came to section 5. The Common Law rule was that a master was not liable to pay compensation to a servant for the consequences of a risk incident to the contract of service, and that an accident caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant was such a risk. Now the object of section 5 was to modify this rule so as to render the shipowner liable to seamen, not only for his personal neglect, but also for that of certain of his agents, who were technically, but were not to ordinary understandings, "fellow-servants" of the seamen. The section also prohibited the shipowner from contracting himself out of the obligation thus imposed—an obligation which, by the way, was continuous, being not merely to make the ship seaworthy, but to keep her so during the voyage to which the contract related.

The Bill enabled the Government to detain a ship provisionally; and section 27 provided rules as to liability of Government for the costs of the detention and survey where the ship was provisionally detained and it appeared that there was not reasonable and probable cause for such detention. Section 28 also provided a rule as to the liability of the shipowner for costs where the ship was finally detained, or where it appeared that she was unsafe at the time of provisional detention. But there was no provision for the case which would sometimes occur, namely, where there was reasonable and probable cause for the detention but the ship was, at the time of detaining her, as a matter of fact, not unsafe. In such case each party would, in England, bear his own costs, and it was presumed that the same result would follow in this country.

Section 32 declared how grain-cargo should be stowed so as to be secured from shifting, and imposed a penalty of Rs. 3,000 for improper stowage of such cargo. The penalty was heavy, but it would probably be seldom incurred; for a more effectual sanction for this section would be found in the fact that a shipment contrary to its provisions would endanger the validity of any policies of insurance effected on the voyage. Thus in *Cunard* v. *Hyde*, 2 E. & E. 1, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that where a deck-cargo was put on board with the privity of the owner, whereby the object of an Act of Parliament was defeated, and whereby the vessel sailed upon an illegal voyage, a plea stating these facts would be a good defence to an action on the policy; and this decision was cited with approval by Blackburn J., in *Dudgeon* v. *Pembroke*, L. R. 9 Q. B. 585.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons said that, in adapting to India an English Act of this nature, it seemed advisable to make the Indian Act as nearly as possible identical with the English one, and that in drafting this chapter the provisions of 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, had, therefore, been followed as closely as possible. There would, he thought, be no dispute as to the general propriety of this course. But in the present case the Legislative Department had gone a little too far, and, like Chinese tailors, copied the patches on the garment given to us as a pattern. Thus the proviso to section 5 might be construed as implying that there were circumstances in which the shipowner was not bound to use all reasonable means to ensure the seaworthiness of his ship. It was objectionable also on other grounds, for (as Mr. Ilbert remarked) if, for the sake of convenience or economy, a ship was sent to sea in an unseaworthy state and loss of life was caused by her unseaworthiness, it was not clear why compensation should not be paid to the families of the deceased persons. Criminal liability was quite another matter. This proviso was inserted in committee by the House of Commons, and should, MR. STOKES thought, be omitted. Again, section 38 imposed a penalty on any owner or master of a ship who allowed her "to be so loaded as to submerge *in salt water* the centre

of the disc." This clause was also inserted in committee; and the effect was, if construed literally, to subject a shipowner to a penalty whenever his ship did not stand exactly upright in perfectly smooth water. A single sea-wave submerging the disc on either side would render him liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000. Of course, these defects and any others that might be pointed out by the mercantile community would be removed by the Select Committee to which MR. STOKES trusted the Bill would now be referred.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON enquired whether the exemption of ships, under clause 3, extended to ships temporarily taken up by Government for military purposes.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, if such ships were in the service of Government, they would be exempted. It might, however, be well to insert some words in committee, such as "permanently or temporarily in the service of Government," to make that point quite clear. The point was not of much practical importance; for, as the Secretary had just suggested to him, ships taken up in this way were always carefully surveyed by Government officers, and after such survey it was highly improbable that they would be detained under the Act.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON remarked that he thought there might be a possibility of vexatious detention in such a case.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES did not think it likely that any vexatious detention could occur, as the persons authorized to detain ships would always be officers of Government or judges of the Courts of Survey.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit. He begged leave to take the opportunity of mentioning that the propriety of exempting Lloyds' Surveyors from the operation of sections 65 and 66 would be duly considered by the Select Committee, and that that Committee would not commence its sittings until the Council had re-assembled in Calcutta, by which time he trusted that they would be strengthened by the addition of a mercantile member.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 11th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 4th September, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras moderate rain fell during the week; prospects are fair and promising. In Bombay showers have been general; locusts are still about and damaging crops in parts of Sind; rats are doing mischief here and there in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects on the whole are excellent. Rain has fallen in all the Districts in Bengal, but the want of more rain is still felt in the Burdwan Division, the 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; much damage to crops has been done by floods. The rainfall in the North-Western Provinces was general during the early part of the week, but since then the break that was desired has occurred, and has proved beneficial to the crops; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab good rain, though less than during the previous week, has again fallen and prospects continue to improve. In the Central Provinces continuous rain is injuring the cotton, and in a less degree other *kharif* crops; no great damage has been done yet, a break would do much good; general prospects are satisfactory. The rain in Burma has been general and heavy; crops are thriving, but cultivation has, in places, been injured by floods; the outlook, as heretofore, is encouraging. In the other Provinces and States prospects continue very favourable, but in Coorg and parts of Berar and Hyderabad crops are beginning to suffer from continuous rain.

Prospects are good on the whole throughout the Empire. In parts excessive rain has damaged crops and a break in the wet weather would be of great benefit.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Aug. 30th)	·85 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 18·98; early dry and wet crops thriving.
Kurnool („ „)	·98 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 22·46; crops flourishing; prices falling in Kurnool, stationary elsewhere; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	1·51 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 19·05 seers per rupee.
Kistna („ „)	1·91 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97; 85 inches water over anicut; standing crops doing well; *sazza* and maize ripening, and harvest commenced in parts of Guntur and Repalli taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) (Aug. 30th).	3·52 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 17·58; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ¼ to ½; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·76 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 21·47; standing crops generally good except in few villages, withering from want of rain in 4 taluks; harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks.
Tanjore („ „)	1·93 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 16·86; crops good; harvest of *cholum, cumboo, ragi* and oil-seeds, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·90 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 17·05.
Malabar („ „)	3·26 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 16·75; prices stationary; pasture good; rain sufficient; harvesting of first crop commenced in 6 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects generally fair and hopeful.
Bombay (Sept. 3rd)—		
Kurrachee ...	·22 at Manora, ·13 at Kotri, ·03 at Johi, ·10 at Thano Bula Khan, ·20 at Sujawal, ·03 at Shahbandar, ·10 at Jati, ·03 at Kurrachee.	River on 31st 19 feet 6½ inches,—last year 19 feet 5 inches; *kharif* crops coming into ear; some damage in Jati through excess of water; cattle-disease in Dadu and Jati; locusts doing mischief in 2 talukas; cholera is prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	Pretty general, varying from ·22 to 2·10 in Mirpur.	Locusts about and damaging crops in 4 talukas; river on 2nd 19 feet 7 inches or half an inch higher than maximum of last year.
Ahmedabad ...	2·69	Total rainfall 26·90; break needed; crops excellent.
Baroda ...	2·12	Total rainfall 42·73; crops and health good; sunshine much wanted.
Surat ...	3·35	Total rainfall 31·55; crops healthy; cholera in Surat and Bulsar.
Násik ...	Light showers	Total rainfall 29·0; crops good; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	2·03	Total rainfall 55·79, being 3·59 below average; weather somewhat fine for season; temperature normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Poona (Aug. 31st)	Maximum 1·85 at Mawal, minimum ·06 at Sirur.	
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil* at Sangamner; in other talukas from ·06 to ·90.	Owing to break in weather state of crops improving where damage was apprehended from excessive rain; injury by rats in 4 talukas; *rabi* sowing commenced in 2 talukas; slight cholera in 2 talukas.
Sholápur ...	.....	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	Average ·57	
Kanara ...	Maximum 10·12 at Karwar, minimum 1·03 at Supa.	Total rainfall 112·51 at Karwar; early rice crops coming into ear on coast.
Rajkot ...	3·24	Total rainfall 25·34; crops good; insects damaging young crops in Johelwad; fever and diarrhœa continue; cholera in Bhaunagar and Nawanagar.
		General Remarks.—Showers general throughout the Presidency; some damage to crops from locusts in Sind, from insects in Kattywar and rats in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but prospects excellent on the whole.
Bengal (Sept. 4th)—		
Chittagong ...	6·36	Harvesting of *aus* going on with favourable outturn; *amun* being transplanted; a few cases of cholera reported.
Dacca ...	3·31	*Aus* crop six annas; *amun* promising; rice second quality 12 seers; public health good; southern third of district inundated and crops destroyed: about two thousand persons gratuitously relieved by private charity and similar number by Government and employed on relief-works.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·97 at Alipore	Transplantation nearly completed; more rain wanted; prices continue high; general prospects good; public health fair; fever in Barripore and Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	·85	Rice plants not submerged doing well; *aus* in east damaged considerably and in many places utterly destroyed by floods; a good *amun* harvest expected in greater portion of district; little hope for hemp and sugarcane; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·60	Ganges still very high though fallen slightly; crops in parts of Thanas Chárghát and Puthia seriously damaged by floods; *aus* and *amun* in low lands destroyed but elsewhere promise well and transplanted rice in Burhind a splendid crop; cutting of *aus* commenced; public health remarkably good.
Burdwan ...	3·87	More rain much wanted throughout district especially in Sadr, Ranegunge, Bhuboosh, and parts of Jehanabad sub-divisions; general health good; rice little cheaper, 11 to 12 seers a rupee.
Rungpore ...	·56	Prospects of crops favourable; ordinary rice about Rs. 3 and annas 10 per maund; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·34	*Bhadoi* lost entirely; rice prospects good; common rice 15 seers per rupee; general health good; cholera bad in south.
Purneah ...	3·62	*Aghani* and *rabi* prospects good; outturn of *bhadoi* splendid where not damaged by inundations; progress of farming operations considerable; weather very favourable; tendency of market downwards; rice 13 to 17 seers a rupee; health good for this season of year; rivers high; Ganges and Koosi in great flood but falling; latter has done much damage.
Patna ...	·06	Rice prospects good; *bhadoi* much destroyed by floods but waters receding.
Durbhanga ...	2·07	*Bhadoi* crop average where unflooded; *dhar* transplantation advanced; rice 9 to 12 seers a rupee; general health good; some sickness among cattle much starved by floods.
Hazáribágh ...	·88	Rice crops everywhere good; transplantation going on; *makai* in some parts suffered from excessive rain.
Cuttack ...	3·79	Crops on low lands partially damaged by recent floods; prospects fair; *biali* ripening; transplantation and second ploughing of *saradi* going on; common rice 13 seers a rupee; health generally good; irrigation progressing fairly.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain in all districts; transplantation being rapidly completed but more rain still much wanted in Burdwan Division and in 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; *aus* being reaped but much of it destroyed by floods in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Patna, Dacca and Furreedpore; inundation in Behar subsided considerably but much *bhadoi* destroyed; in Pooree considerable damage done by inundation; *amun* too destroyed in some places but its general prospects favourable; moreover excellent cold weather crops may be looked for on the inundated lands.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 2nd)	1·5	A break of fine dry weather since 30th; prospects good; health fair.
Allahabad („ „)	·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 24·8; every sign of a protracted break; wheat 14¼ seers; cheaper *kharif* grains coming into market; health excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd)	2·5	Total rainfall 49·8; weather seasonable; prospects good; health fair.
Jhansi („ 4th)	2·5	Weather clear; crops generally flourishing but some damage done here and there by excess of rain; present break therefore beneficial; prices falling; some cholera; a good deal of fever about.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Agra (Sept. 2nd)	3·0 (average)	*Kharif* prospects continue favourable; fever and ague continue bad.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	1·8 (average)	Break has done good, but too late to save early *kharif*; rice very promising; health good.
Meerut („ „)	2·7	Thunder-storms; weather cleared somewhat; fever bad; a few cases of cholera; some cattle-disease in Hauper; cheapest wheat and gram 17 and barley 23 seers; much country under water.
Kumaun („ 1st)	.....	Favourable weather; crop prospects much improved.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	2·0	Three days' break; weather fine; prospects excellent; barley 22 seers.
Partabgarh („ 1st)	Sadr ... 2·0 Khunda ... 1·2 Patti ... 2·2	*Bajra, jowar, arhar, moth, moong* and *tillie* are ripening; *kakun* is being reaped; health good.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	3·4	Break of four days; prospects and health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	Prospects continue good.
		General Remarks.—Rain during early part of week, since then a break which has been very beneficial; prospects favourable; early *kharif* in Bareilly has suffered from excessive rain; harvest operations beginning; health good, except in Agra, Meerut, and Jhansi where there is much fever; a few cases of cholera in Meerut and Jhansi and some cattle-disease in Meerut.
Punjab (Sept. 2nd)—		
Delhi ...	·6	Agricultural prospects favourable; prices falling; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	1·1	Rain has been general all over the district; cattle recovering condition; *bajra* from 17 seers has run to 23 seers per rupee; fever increasing.
Umballa ...	·9	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	2·4	Crop prospects and health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	·3	Health generally good but cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·7	Agricultural prospects improving.
Siálkot ...	1·7	
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	Fever prevailing.
Pesháwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; slight fluctuations in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·3	Agricultural prospects improved; health good.
		General Remarks.—Reports generally favourable and prices falling.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 3rd)	2·26	*Jowar* suffering from excessive rain; cotton not affected as yet, but break is much needed.
Jubbulpore ...	1·51	All crops including cotton flourishing; weeding progressing; small-pox continues; fever prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Saugor ...	·45	Break beneficial to cotton and millets; crops flourishing; weeding completed; small-pox continues; fever prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	1·75	Continuous rain injuring cotton and *jowar* and preventing the reaping of earlier crops.
Hoshangabad ...	4·0	Cotton and other crops good; prices falling.
Raipur (Aug. 30th)	2·21	Prospects of *kharif* good; cotton slightly injured by heavy rains; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 29th)	1·95	Weather favourable for all crops, except cotton, which has been injured in places by excessive rain; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Continuous rain injuring cotton, *jowar* and lesser millets, no great damage as yet; break much needed throughout the province; prospects on the whole favourable.
British Burmah—(Sept. 3rd)—		
Akyab ...	4·47	Total rainfall 182·72; public health good; slight cholera in one township; agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·17	Total rainfall 71·29; public health normal; agricultural prospects favourable; rainfall most propitious.
Bassein ...	3·36	Total rainfall 64·84; public health good; slight cattle-disease; weather favourable for cultivation; ploughing and transplanting still going on.
Prome ...	·44	Total rainfall 27·80; public health fair; crops damaged by floods.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·82	Total rainfall 121·94; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	4·11	Total rainfall 52·46; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Crops throughout province progressing satisfactorily, but floods have damaged them in parts, and a good deal of cultivation will be destroyed; public health generally good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam (Sept. 3rd)—		
Gauháti ...	1·63	Weather hot and sultry; prospects of crops good; transplanting of *sáli* progressing.
Sylhet ...	1·36	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Cachar ...	...	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 3rd)—		
Bangalore ...	1·04	Crops beginning to suffer from incessant rain in Coorg; elsewhere agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·11	
Mercara ...	16·01	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 3rd)—		
Amráoti ...	2·60	*Kharif* and cotton crops in good condition, but owing to incessant rain are being locally damaged in some places.
Akola ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad ...	4·14; 1·13 in Raichur; ·24 in Gulbargah; ·44 in Lingsugur.	Total rainfall at Hyderabad up to 30th August 25·94, and at Aurangabad 30·0; agricultural operations progressing; crops fair except in few places where excessive rain prevents *rabi* sowing and has damaged *jowar* and *bajra*; cholera in Elgundar; slight fever in Gulbargah and Aurangabad districts; public health elsewhere good.
Central India States (Sept. 3rd)—		
Indore ...	1·49	Crops most promising; wells filling; opium promises well; wheat 9 seers and gram 10 seers 3 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·3	
Sutna ...	·41	Prospects good; *jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	6·13	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·95	Full crops anticipated.
Goona ...	1·39	Crops flourishing; health good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	1·50 in Sehore	Cloudy; prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	2·28	Health good.
Nowgong ...	1·76	
Mánpur ...	7·35	Cloudy; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 3rd)	10·30	Total rainfall 64·75; close; cloudy.
Serohi (Aug. 31st)	2·15	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cloudy; seasonable.
Marwar ...	.....	No report received.
Meywar (Aug. 29th)	3·16	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 30th)	6·29 in Deoli; 3·32 in Kotah; 4·10 in Tonk.	Health good; prospects less favourable; sunshine and break much needed.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (Sept. 3rd)	3·70	Fine weather; more rain would cause damage; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	8·13	Prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpur (Sept. 2nd)	3·08	Fever still prevalent; cloudy; easterly wind.
Ulwur („ 3rd)	4·04 (average)	Break necessary to prevent further damage to crops; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (Aug. 26th)—		
Katmandú ...	1·56	Total rainfall 45·75; cholera still prevalent; agricultural prospects satisfactory.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DISPOSAL OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department,— Nos. 1605-27 E.—G., dated Simla, the 3rd September 1879.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 3 of this Resolution it was announced that the Government of India was not in a position to state the measures that would be taken to reduce the departmental staff of officers of Royal Engineers.

2. Her Majesty's Government has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers for whom there is no available employment in the Public Works Department, must either take special leave and await an opening for re-employment, or revert to military duty.

3. Local Governments and Administrations are, therefore, directed to forward to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, the names of all Royal Engineer officers for whom they have no further employment, intimating at the same time the wishes of the officers in regard to leave or reversion to military duty.

4. The conditions of the special leave of absence are as follows:—

(1) This leave will in the first instance extend to two years.

(2) Officers who are granted this special leave, in case of their leaving India, must go and return at their own expense, unless called upon to return before the expiry of the period of leave, when their return passage will be provided.

(3) The allowances of an officer on special leave will be those he would receive if he went on furlough, when furlough was due to him

(4) The special leave may be taken in continuation of any other leave except privilege leave, which must be commuted into special leave.

(5) The special leave on the pay specified in clause 3 will count as service in every respect except that, in the case of the Imperial Establishment where furlough has not been earned, the seven years' Indian service shall be subsequently made up, if required.

(6) If furlough is taken within three years of return from special leave, the average emoluments of an officer will be calculated as if he had been on duty in India on his last appointment for the portion of the special leave included in the three years.

(7) The special leave will begin from the date on which an officer is relieved of his duty, and will terminate on the date of his rejoining.

(8) No temporary promotions will be made in succession to officers accepting these terms.

The Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation, and Railway Branches.
The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.
The Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director of State Railways, Western System.
The Director of State Railway Stores.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, also the Foreign Department for early communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Military Department for information.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF AUGUST 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1130, 1131, 1136, AND 1137 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Bombay	Bombay	6 15	6 12	7 1	14 10	14 10	15 3	5 15	5 12	6 10	7 11	7 1	9 1	10 10	10 5	10 10	10 14	10 11	11 9	9 6	9 13	8 7	10 7	10 8	10 3	54 9	54 9	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay	
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	7 12	7 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	7 12	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 0	9 4	10 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 11	8 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Ahmedabad		
Kaira	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 14	11 7	11 0	16 0	6 10	6 10	5 5	8 0	8 0	7 13	...	...	10 10	8 14	8 7	9 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 6	100 0	100 0	113 0	11 8	11 8	12 5	Kaira		
Surat	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 6	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 4	4 9	7 3	7 3	5 11	9 4	9 0	10 3	10 8	8 10	8 9	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5¼	Surat		
Broach	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 6¾	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	7 4½	8 14½	8 14½	8 14½	9 11½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	10 0	9 5	9 5	8 15	8 9	8 8	9 11	71 0	76 0	80 0	9 9	9 8	10 15	Broach		
Tanna (Salsette)	Tanna (Salsette)	6 4	6 4	6 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 7	6 10	7 8	7 12	7 13	9 1	9 1	8 15	9 0	9 11	9 ...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
Colába (Alibág)	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 12	9 13	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 13	10 8	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
Khandesh (Dhulia)	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 0	8 13	9 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	7 11	8 10	7 11	15 7	11 4	15 7	15 2	9 15	16 ...	12 5	12 5	15 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Násik		
Násik	Násik	7 5	7 5	9 4	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 8	...	...	14 0	9 14	9 14	12 ...	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	8 1	100 0	100 0	78 0	9 10	9 9	11 1	Ahmednagar		
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	7 10	7 9	7 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 8	7 10	7 13	7 2	10 6	9 13	10 8	11 0	10 4	11 ...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
Poona	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 4	8 11	10 14	9 3	9 3	10 ...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 9	116 0	120 0	98 1	9 12	9 12	9 0	Sholápur		
Sholápur	Sholápur	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	7 3	7 10	6 6	8 1	8 5	7 9	9 3	9 4	8 7	12 3	11 15	9 ...	...	...	...	8 2	7 6	6 4	...	...	...	11 3	10 12	9 4	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 15	5 6	6 8	...	...	...	5 4	4 12	5 8	8 6	8 1	6 0	12 6	10 7	9 4	11 9	10 6	9 ...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	7 2	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 8	9 8	9 7	Satara		
Satara	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 2	8 0	8 11	7 13	7 13	9 ...	13 8	13 8	11 0	7 8	7 8	9 2	113 0	113 0	143 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Belgaum		
Belgaum	Belgaum	5 8	5 8	6 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 0	6 9	8 8	8 8	7 1	9 12	9 8	9 9	10 8	10 8	9 ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 6	...	...	80 0	89 0	...	7 0	8 6	Dharwar (Hubli)		
Dharwar (Hubli)	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	4 0	4 14	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	...	10 0	6 10	...	11 0	8 9	...	10 0	9 ...	11 12	11 12	13 7	8 7	8 7	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15	15 9	Ratnágiri		
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	7 5	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	7 12	7 12	10 1	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 6	8 ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
Kanara (Karwar)	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)		
Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 0	8 0	8 ...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
Aden	Aden	6 9	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	8 10	9 5	9 ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Asirgarh		
Asirgarh	Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	10 8	16 8	10 12	11 0	14 ...	...	...	...	8 7	8 9	7 4	96 0	96 0	108 8	12 8	12 8	12 7	Baroda		
Baroda	Baroda	6 12	6 9	7 11	9 9	9 9	9 8	6 2	6 0	5 10	8 7	8 7	7 6	9 9	9 9	9 15	8 11	8 11	9 ...	...	...	...	10 12	...	8 0	187 8	187 8	187 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
Disa	Disa	8 12	8 10	8 2	...	...	...	4 12	4 10	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 12	9 5	8 ...	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	14 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8½	9 0	14 0	Nimach		
Nimach	Nimach	10 11	10 0	11 1	14 15½	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 5½	13 0	15 11	10 0	9 8	10 ...	...	...	...	15 1	13 15½	13 8½	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	Nasirabad		
Nasirabad	Nasirabad	11 7½	11 0	11 10½	19 14	17 0½	14 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	15 14½	10 0	14 13½	13 11½	11 ...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	...	67 8	37 8	...	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
Rájkot	Rájkot	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	7 0	6 8	...	8 6	8 12	...	8 0	7 ...	...	...	...	12 5	12 12	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
Upper Sind Frontier	Upper Sind Frontier	10 10	10 7	9 4	14 8	14 8	11 0	5 7	5 7	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 10	10 2	11 0	10 10	10 5																
Nágpur	Nágpur	11 0	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 4	9 8	7 0	10 4	11 0	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur		
Bhandára	Bhandára	12 0	13 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 12	12 8	11 12	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandára		
Chánda	Chánda	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 9	18 12	18 2	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 5	360 0	360 0	340 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
Wardha	Wardha	11 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 0	8 8	132 0	132 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	Wardha		
Bálaghát	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 4	10 8	14 0	13 0	12 8	8 8	8 0	6 8	12 8	12 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	...	12 0	11 0	8 ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	Jubbulpore		
Saugor	Saugor	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor		
Damoh	Damoh	11 12	11 8	12 12	...	13 0	...	9 12	9 4	8 0	10 12	10 0	8 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Damoh		
Seoni	Seoni	11 8	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	8 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Seoni		
Mandla	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
Betúl	Betúl	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Betúl		
Chhindwára	Chhindwára	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	7 0	6 8	6 4	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	10 12	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
Nimár	Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	17 6	12 0	12 0	14 ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Nimár		
Raipur	Raipur	20 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	15 0	22 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Raipur		
Sambalpur	Sambalpur	14 12	17 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	13 2	21 0	21 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	9 12	280 0	280 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Sambalpur		
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Bilaspur		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been general and moderate rain; harvesting of some crops has commenced; prospects are favourable. In Bombay also general rain has fallen; there has been a break in the weather in the latter part of the week; locusts and rats are still doing injury to crops in parts of Sind and the Deccan respectively; prospects remain excellent. Rain fell in all the districts in Bengal; prospects have improved in Burdwan and Balasore, but more rain is still required in these places; much injury has been done to crops in inundated tracts, especially in the Dacca district, where there is some distress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain has done some damage in Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra and Jhansi, and a break would prove beneficial; autumn crop prospects are good everywhere, and the harvest has begun in some districts. In the Punjab good rain fell in most districts; prospects continue favourable. General, and in parts heavy, rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; a break in the weather occurred towards the close of the week, which, if it lasts, will benefit cotton and other *kharif* crops; prospects are satisfactory. In British Burmah heavy rain fell during the week and floods have occurred in Bassein and Tharrawaddy; crops are doing very well. In Assam too there was heavy rain, especially in Sylhet, where some injury has been done to rice on low lands. In the other Provinces and States prospects remain good; but crops in Coorg are still suffering from excessive rain.

Prospects continue favourable throughout the Empire; harvest operations have commenced in some Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 6th)	·25 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 19·88; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool („ „)	1·23 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·72; standing crops flourishing; cotton, white *cholum* and later *korra* being sown; early *korra* harvest begun in Sirvail taluk; prices fluctuating with falling tendency; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	2·38 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 19·24 seers per rupee.
Kistna („ „)	1·55 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 20·82; 89 inches of water over anicut; standing crops generally doing well; *sazza* in ear; in parts of Bander, Repalli, and Guntur taluks *sazza* and maize harvested, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·70 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 17·96; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ...	1·50 (average of 16 stations).	*Ragi* 21·22; standing crops generally good, withering on account of deficient rainfall in 4 taluks; harvest of some dry crops, outturn ½ to ¾.
Tanjore (Sept. 6th)	1·67 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 17·36; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo* and oil-seeds, outturn ½ to full.
Madura ...	1·86 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 17·73.
Malabar (Sept. 6th)	3·57 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 19·38; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects favourable.
Bombay (Sept. 10th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Mirpur Batoro ·50, Keti ·51, Sehwan ·05.	River at Kotri on 7th 19 feet 5½ inches,—last year 19 feet 1½ inch; some damage from floods in Jerruck and Shâhbandar divisions, and from locusts in Kotri taluka; river encroaching on town of Keti.
Hyderabad ...	·70 in Mohbat Dero Jatoi.	River fallen one foot; locusts doing damage in 4 talukas; weaver birds damaging crops in Mirpur.
Ahmedabad ...	4·73	Total rainfall 31·63; crops excellent; fever prevailing.
Baroda ...	6·62	Total rainfall 49·35; break since the 7th; prospects good.
Surat ...	1·73	Total rainfall 33·28; good break since the 7th; crops healthy; cholera at Surat, Jalálpor and Bulsar, a few deaths.
Násik ...	Slight occasional showers.	Bright weather; crops good everywhere; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·20	Total rainfall 56·07, being 5·74 below average; weather fine; temperature and wind normal.
Poona (Sept. 7th) ...	Under ·67	Rain wanted at Sirur and Bhimthari; *shalu* sowing commenced in Indápur and Haveli.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	·95 at Newasa, ·86 Sheogaon; very little or no rain in other talukas.	*Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing commenced in four talukas; injury from rats in 4, and cholera (with a few deaths) in 3 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kanara ...	·96 at Karwar; maximum 11·10 at Honore.	Total rainfall 113·47; rice crop coming into ear on coast.
Rajkot ...	·72	Total rainfall 26·06; crops very good; health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects of crops generally excellent; cholera ceased in Kurrachee, but continues in Surat and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (Sept. 10th)—		
Chittagong ...	...	Report not received.
Dacca ...	3·45	Floods still at a high level; *amun* prospects favourable except in a portion in south, where loss nearly complete; numbers gratuitously relieved increasing; more alms-houses being opened; few cholera cases in town.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·68	Prospects very fair; transplantation not yet complete; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	3·44	*Aus* in low lands in north and east of district almost destroyed; *amun* plants thriving in parts; average price of common rice 11 seers per rupee; principal marts stocked with sufficient food-grains; health generally good; assistance being given by zamindars and other persons to those who come for relief.
Rajshahye ...	3·88; moderate rain all over district.	*Aus* being cut, yield about twelve annas generally, though in inundated parts not more than 2 to 4 annas; jute an 8-anna crop; *amun* promises very well except in inundated tracts; river falling and floods subsiding; rice 10 to 12 seers a rupee; public health good; a good deal of distress, but landholders generally have postponed collection of present demands where necessary.
Burdwan ...	1·38; rain general ...	Prospects of crops improved but not not yet good except in Culna and Cutwa sub-divisions and thana Jehanabad; public health generally good.
Rungpore ...	14·33; continuous rain during week.	Prospects of crops very favourable; common rice 11 seers per rupee; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·91	Sunshine badly wanted; paddy on low lands swamped; Ganges again rising; newly sown *kalai* in danger; coarse rice 12 seers per rupee; cholera in south still bad.
Purneah ...	18·15	*Bhadoi* splendid in high lands, that in riparian tracts destroyed; *aghani* in south of district destroyed, elsewhere excellent; constant rain prevents progress of farming operations; rice 15 seers a rupee; health good; Purneah rivers all in high flood.
Patna ...	Copious fall of rain	Rice and *rabi* prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	3·26	Paddy promises well; *bhadoi* where unflooded will yield average outturn; rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
Hazáribágh ...	·73	Prospects of rice excellent, *bhadoi* fair; rice 16 to 18 seers a rupee; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·93	Prospects of crops fair except in 4 chaklas of Injajpore and 4 small pergunnahs in Kendrapara; *bialí* being cut, 8 annas yield expected; common rice 13 seers; prices rising; health fair; a sort of insect, produced probably by floods, injuring crops in some places. *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts; prospects improved in Burdwan division and Balasore, but more rain still required in these places; *bhadoi* in many places destroyed by inundation; some *amun* also destroyed in places, but the crop on the whole promises fairly; good *rabi* crop expected on inundated tracts.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 9th)	1·9 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 32·0; continued rain; prospects good; health fair; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	2·8 (average)	Since 1st June 27·6; high westerly winds for two days with heavy rain; break wanted; wheat 14·$\frac{9}{6}$ seers; health good; some cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)	1·2	Total rainfall 51·0; weather seasonable; early rice being cut; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 11th)	3·6	Crops generally good; prices stationary; cholera prevailing; good deal of fever about; some damage done in places owing to excessive rain.
Agra („ 9th)	3·8 (average)	*Kharif* prospects good, but in five parganas *bajra* is injured from heavy rain; fever and ague still bad.
Bareilly („ 10th)	Several heavy falls of rain since Saturday.	Break continuous during early part of week; crop prospects, except of rice, indifferent; health good.
Meerut („ „)	3·1	Weather clearing; wind westerly; fever and ague still bad, and cattle-disease continues; cheapest wheat 17½, barley 25, gram and *bajra* 18, *jowar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 8th)	...	Seasonable weather; millets and rice being cut in places.
Lucknow („ 10th)	4·5	Barley 22 seers.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	Sadr ... ·55 Khunda ... 3·4 Patti ... ·8	Rain moderate, except in Khunda, where preparation of fields for *rabi* sowings have been retarded from the rain; *kharif* prospects good everywhere and health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Sitapur (Sept. 10th)	2·5	Continuous rain causing damage; prices steady; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	4·9	Public health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain in every district; some damage caused in Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra, and Jhansi from excessive rain; harvest being cut in places; a break wanted; health generally good except in Meerut and Agra, where there is fever and ague, and Jhansi, where there is cholera and fever; some cattle-disease in Meerut and Allahabad.
Punjab (Sept. 9th)—		
Delhi ...	2·6	Agricultural prospects still favourable; prices steady.
Hissar ...	·5	*Kharif* progressing favourably; *rabi* sowings commenced; prices falling; *bajra* 24 seers; fever about.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	Crops very promising; health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	2·2	Prices falling; cholera almost disappeared.
Ferozepore ...	2·0	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·1	
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects good; a few cases of cholera still.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fairly good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health good; agricultural prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Reports throughout the Province continue favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 10th)	·2	*Jowar* and cotton improving by present break; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	4·35	Break required for cotton; other crops excellent; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	·83	Prolonged break required for cotton and millets, other *kharif* crops flourishing; slight small-pox; prices declining.
Seoni ...	1·72	Lesser millets being reaped; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	4·84	Cotton doing well; *jowar* suffering from excessive moisture; prices rising.
Raipur (Sept. 6th)	3·19	Cotton slightly injured, all other *kharif* crops doing well; cholera and small-pox continue; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	2·19	Prospects very good; small-pox and cholera continue. *General Remarks.*—There has been a break towards end of week which if continued will benefit cotton and millets; all other crops doing well; prospects generally good.
British Burma—(Sept. 10th)—		
Akyab ...	5·06	Total rainfall 187·78; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·94	Total rainfall 76·23; public health fair; crops generally flourishing; slight flooding in some places, but water subsiding; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	2·75	Total rainfall 67·59; public health good; slight cattle-disease; floods excessive near west Ngawoon embankment; agricultural operations progressing elsewhere, though somewhat restricted for want of plough cattle.
Prome ...	3·45	Total rainfall 31·25; slight cholera and small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·56	Total rainfall 128·50; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	6·46	Total rainfall 58·92; public health good; no cattle-disease. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo district, otherwise public health satisfactory; very slight cattle-disease; heavy floods in Bassein and Tharrawaddy districts; crops doing very well.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 10th)	4·56	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of *sali* in rapid progress.
Sylhet ...	15·57	Excessive rain and rise of river has done some injury to low-lying rice.
Cachar (Sept. 9th)	Showers	Cloudy; prospects of rice crops continue very good; common rice about 10 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 10th)	6·27; continuous rain for last two days.	Prospects of crops generally good; weather unfavourable for tea; small-pox reports from one village; fevers also prevalent; cattle-disease continues north bank of Brahmaputra.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 8th)—		
Amráoti ...	·75	There has been a partial break in the weather; prospects good.
Akola ...	1·35	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	4·46; Aurungabad 1·5; Gulburgah 1·68; *nil* at Raichor and Lingsugar	Total rainfall at Hyderabad 30·4; agricultural prospects bright and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (Sept. 10th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·46	Crops suffering in parts from excessive rain; heavy rain causing damage in Coorg; elsewhere prospects of season favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·75	
Mercara ...	4·52	
Central India States (Sept. 10th)—		
Indore ...	2·73	Crops and prospects excellent; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 9 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·49	
Sutna ...	1·66	Health and prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	·99	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·79	Season and crops excellent.
Goona ...	5·29	Crops flourishing; health good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	2·35 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	3·35	Health good.
Nowgong ...	2·39	
Mánpur ...	3·80	Reaping of *mukha* crops commenced; *jowari* crops generally good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 10th)	2·02	Cloudy and windy.
Serohi („ 7th)	1·1	Tanks and wells good; health fair and improving; crops very good; cool, occasionally cloudy and muggy.
Marwar (Aug. 30th)	1·02	Health good; rainfall sufficient for crops; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Meywar (Sept. 5th)	5·2	Tanks, wells, and prospects good; fever prevalent; break required.
Harowtee („ 6th)	1·09 in Deoli; 4·79 in Kotah; 1·31 in Tonk.	Fever prevalent; prospects fair, except Indian-corn; weather improved.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	1·18	Health good; prices moderate; cloudy; much rain around; break necessary.
Ajmere („ 10th)	1·78	Break most opportune; prospects good; maize injured in low-lying spots; health fair.
Jeypore ...	2·12	Timely sunshine since Monday; prospects good; fever prevalent.
Bhurtpur (Sept. 9th)	2·5	Some places excessive rain has injured crops; ague unabated.
Ulwur („ 10th)	1·09 (average)	Prospects good; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (Sept. 2nd)—		
Katmandú ...	2·016	Total rainfall 47·762; cholera abating; agricultural prospects satisfactory.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ASSIMILATION OF THE CURRENCY OF RÉUNION TO THAT OF FRANCE.

No. 1678, dated Fort William, the 18th September 1879.

ORDER—*By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

Read—

A Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 280, dated the 31st July 1879, and enclosures, relative to the assimilation of the currency of Réunion to that of France—

No. 280, dated India Office, London, the 31st July 1879.

From—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, and of the Decree of the President of the French Republic, and of the Government Arrêté, therein referred to, relative to the assimilation of the currency of Réunion to that of France.

Dated Foreign Office, the 30th June 1879.

From—JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Esq.,
To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy, which has been received from the Acting British Consul at Réunion, of a Decree of the President of the French Republic, and of a Government Arrêté relative to the assimilation of the currency of the Colony to that of the mother country.

Sur le rapport de l'Ordonnateur et du Directeur de l'intérieur, De l'avis du Conseil privé,
Avons Arrêté et arrêtons,

Article 1er.—Les espèces démonétisées en vertu du décret du 2 Avril 1879 sus-visé, continueront d'être reçues en paiement dans les caisses publiques jusqu'au 31 Mai 1879 inclusivement.

Elles seront également reçues à titre d'échange dans les dites caisses contre de la monnaie nationale et des billets de la Banque Coloniale, pendant un délai qui commencera à courir à partir du 12 Mai 1879 et prendra fin le 31 du même mois.

Article 2.—Ne seront admises à l'échange pour leur valeur nominale que les monnaies qui avaient cours légal au moment de la promulgation du décret précité.

Toutefois, seront échangées et aux mêmes conditions les roupies frappées postérieurement à celles tarifées par l'arrêté du 12 Decembre 1848 et qu'on a toujours admises sans distinctions dans les caisses publiques.

Article 3.—Cet échange sera opéré tous les jours du 12 au 31 Mai 1879 inclusivement de 8 à 10 heures du matin et de midi à 4 heures du soir, dans les diverses caisses publiques ci-après désignées, savoir :

A Saint-Denis, chez le Trésorier payeur, le percepteur des contributions et les receveurs de l'enrégistrement des actes civils et judicaires ;

A Saint-Paul, chez le trésorier particulier et le percepteur des contributions ;

A Saint-Pierre et à Saint-Benoit, chez les percepteurs des contributions et les receveurs de l'enrégistrement ;

A Sainte-Marie, Sainte-Rose et Saint-Philippe, chez les receveurs des postes ;

A Salazie et à la Plaine des Palmistes, chez les receveurs municipaux ;

Et dans les autres Communes de l'Ile, chez les percepteurs des contributions.

Article 4.—A partir de la publication du présent arrêté, toutes les monnaies étrangères qui viendraient à être importées dans la Colonie, seront déposées dans les entrepôts des Douanes d'où elles ne pourront être retirées qu'à partir du 1er Juin 1879, si, jusque là, elles n'ont été ré-exportées par leurs propriétaires.

Article 5.—L'Ordonnateur et le Directeur de l'intérieur sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera publié, inséré au Bulletin Officiel de la Colonie et déposé au Secretariat du Gouvernment.

CUINIER.

St. Denis, le 5 Mai 1879.

Par le Gouverneur,
L'Ordonnateur,
GILBERT PIERRE.

Le Directeur de l'Intérieur,
ED. MANÈS.

DÉCRET.

Le Président de la République.

Vu le sénatus consulte du 3 Mai 1854 qui règle la constitution des colonies de la Martinique, de la Guadeloupe et de la Réunion, et notamment les articles 6 §§ 10 et 8 ;

Sur le rapport du Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies et du Ministre des Finances ;

Le Conseil d'Etat entendu.

DÉCRÈTE :

Article 1er.—Seront promulgués à la Réunion les lois, décrets et ordonnances, relatifs au régime monétaire de la Métropole, et qui n'ont pas encore été mis en vigueur dans la dite Colonie.

Article 2.—Sont abrogées toutes dispositions contraires au présent décret, ainsi qu'aux lois, décrets et ordonnances sur le régime monétaire métropolitain, promulguées antérieurement ou à promulguer en conformité de l'art. 1er ci-dessus et notamment les ordonnances, décrets et arrêtés, portant fixation d'une valeur légale pour les monnaies étrangères.

Un arrêté du Gouverneur déterminera les conditions et les délais dans lesquels s'opérera le retrait des espèces démonétisées.

Article 3.—Le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies et le Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera inséré au Bulletin des lois.

Fait à Paris, le 2 Avril 1879.

(Signé) JULES GRÉVY.

Par le Président de la Republique,
Le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies,
(Signé) JAURÉGUIBERRY.

Le Ministre des Finances,
(Signé) LÉON SAY.

ORDERED, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. WESTLAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXI OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd Aug. 1878.	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Aug. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Aug. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,45,845	5,56,351	2,18,59,849	2,34,61,419	16,01,570	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	86,843	56,707	20,95,411	26,26,212	5,30,801	...
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,805	73,279	22,76,687	20,10,219	...	2,66,468
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,047	56,668	29,43,422	29,81,068	37,646	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	91,426	1,29,500	51,12,275	62,12,895	11,00,620	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,643	1,06,490	40,16,389	38,85,520	...	1,30,869
Ditto ..	South Indian ...	53,808	61,227	19,66,646	19,37,822	...	28,824
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,26,449	2,65,152	1,82,24,112	1,71,60,464	...	10,63,648
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	34,946	70,123	44,45,555	49,77,017	5,31,462	...
	Total ...	11,57,812	13,75,497	6,29,40,346	6,52,52,636	23,12,290	...
	State.						
23rd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,956	1,983	79,446	83,429	3,983	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,178	1,824	55,642	55,385	...	257
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	37,185	50,554	18,71,244	24,12,120	5,40,876	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,878	12,665	4,57,614	5,18,616	61,002	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	(a)...	(b)47,355	(c)33,787	...	13,568
16th Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	599	482	69,232	51,908	...	17,324
9th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,498	2,834	82,761	1,19,011	36,250	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,971	12,168	4,75,934	4,09,391	...	66,543
16th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,817	4,737	2,60,893	2,75,231	14,338	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,337	21,887	5,01,888	9,93,177	4,91,289	...
23rd ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,269	5,544	91,572	2,01,973	1,10,401	...
16th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	9,502	11,255	6,30,455	6,11,032	...	19,423
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	11,250	22,404	5,05,604	6,56,680	1,51,026	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,559	1,394	(d)57,387	63,953	6,566	...
16th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,497	(e)64,085	3,35,379	2,71,294	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,470	33,040	(f)26,531	15,53,527	15,26,996	...
	Total ...	1,09,419	1,84,268	52,77,643	83,74,549	30,96,906	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,67,231	15,59,765	6,82,17,989	7,36,27,185	54,09,196	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,40,88,529	3,68,13,592	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,41,29,460	3,68,13,593	26 133 .84.	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 3rd August 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 3rd August 1878.

No. XXXII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th August 1878.	For week ending 9th August 1879.	Total from 1st January to 10th August 1878.	Total from 1st January to 9th August 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,77,384	4,84,029	2,23,37,233	2,39,45,448	16,08,215	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	38,985	38,498	21,34,396	26,64,710	5,30,314	...
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	92,745	70,987	23,69,432	20,81,206	...	2,88,226
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69,356	53,454	30,12,778	30,34,522	21,744	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,05,640	1,52,400	52,17,915	63,65,295	11,47,380	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,627	1,10,552	41,37,016	39,96,072	...	1,40,944
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,136	61,334	20,26,782	19,99,156	...	27,626
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,30,590	2,53,040	1,84,54,702	1,74,13,504	...	10,41,198
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	45,056	58,981	44,90,611	50,35,998	5,45,387	...
	TOTAL ...	12,40,519	12,83,275	6,41,80,865	6,65,35,911	23,55,046	...
	State.						
23rd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,917	1,722	81,363	85,151	3,788	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,092	1,782	56,734	57,167	433	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	33,278	43,192	19,04,522	24,55,312	5,50,790	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,727	11,278	4,65,341	5,29,894	64,553	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	(*a*)	(*b*) 47,355	(*c*) 33,787	...	13,568
16th Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	454	410	69,686	52,318	...	17,368
9th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,698	2,050	84,459	1,21,061	36,602	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,690	10,857	4,85,624	4,20,248	...	65,376
16th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,026	6,046	2,67,919	2,81,277	13,358	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,887	23,446	5,14,775	10,16,623	5,01,848	...
23rd ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,962	5,858	97,534	2,07,831	1,10,297	...
16th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	7,946	10,734	6,38,401	6,21,766	...	16,635
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,161	17,970	5,19,765	6,74,600	1,54,835	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,849	1,041	(*d*) 59,236	64,994	5,758	...
16th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,242	(*e*) 64,085	3,36,621	2,72,536	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,799	33,973	(*f*) 31,330	15,87,500	15,56,170	...
	TOTAL ...	1,10,486	1,71,601	53,88,129	85,46,150	31,58,021	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,51,005	14,54,876	6,95,68,994	7,50,82,061	55,13,067	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,47,63,626	3,75,41,030	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,48,05,368	3,75,41,031	27,35,663	...

(*a*) Return not received. (*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879. (*d*) Total receipts from 10th January to 10th August 1878.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st July to 19th August 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, &c., FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 806, 807, 808 AND 809 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 1879.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average Wages per Month of: Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	12 0 0	
	Saháranpur	3 5 3	4 5 0	10 0 4	
	Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	
	Bulandshahr	3 12 4	4 11 5	7 8 8	
	Aligarh	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 4	
	Kumaun	6 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwál	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 10 8	
	Bijnor	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Moradabad	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Budaun	3-0 to 3-8	3-8 to 4-0	7-0 to 7-8	
	Bareilly	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	4 0 0	3-8 to 4-4	6-0 to 7-0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Muttra	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8	
	Agra	4 8 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	
	Farukhabad	3 10 1	3 12 0	7 14 2	
	Mainpuri	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
	Etáwah	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Etah	1 13 8	1 15 8	4 0 0	
	Jalaun	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhánsi	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	3 4 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-8	
	Bánda	4 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Allahabad	4-8 to 5-0	5 0 0	11 13 4	
	Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Gorakhpur	2 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	
	Azamgarh	3 4 6	3 8 0	5 6 4	
	Mirzapur	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	
	Gházipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 1 6	
Oudh.	Lucknow	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Unáo	2 10 0	4 0 0	5 5 3	
	Bára Banki	2 11 0	...	7 8 0	
	Sitapur	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
	Hardui	2 13 0	...	7 5 6	
	Kheri	3 4 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	
	Fyzabad	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0	
	Bharaich	3 0 0	...	9 0 0	
	Gonda	2 13 0	3 8 0	8 10 10	
	Rai Bareli	No return received.			
	Sultánpur				
	Partábgarh				

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF AUGUST 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1136 AND 1137 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	7 3	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	6 0	9 9	9 4	6 7	14 7	11 11	...	14 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	7 8	105 0	90 0	70 0	8 12	8 9	8 14	
	Bolarum	7 11	7 11	7 7	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 6	9 0	8 11	6 12	15 7	12 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	7 12	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 0	9 0	9 6	
	Chudderghat	6 12	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 0	6 0	13 8	11 0	8 12	13 8	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	7 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
Central India.	Indore	8 14	8 9	9 14	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	6 13	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 13	11 6	16 8	12 10	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	10 10	107 0	107 0	105 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	
	Goona	15 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	27 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	
	Rutlam	9 0	8 12	10 12	...	...	..	6 0	6 4	6 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 12	13 12	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	11 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	6 0	6 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	11 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 8	10 12	10 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first five months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST														
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	37,53,138	6,66,371	44,19,509	31,54,668	4,82,890	36,37,558	38,94,040	4,94,260	43,88,300	33,12,154	5,65,106	38,77,260	29,34,601	3,38,805	32,73,406
Bombay	19,57,299	3,36,766	22,94,065	17,12,985	47,972	17,60,957	20,58,210	48,494	21,06,704	18,56,398	85,354	19,41,752	16,40,178	80,045	17,20,223
Sind	87,386	84,732	1,72,118	81,682	9,621	91,303	1,22,521	15,001	1,37,522	1,01,300	9,355	1,10,655	1,53,920	8,214	1,62,134
Madras	7,89,745	6,24,511	14,14,256	8,01,792	3,81,151	11,82,943	5,52,224	72,937	6,25,161	6,56,981	1,79,884	8,36,865	5,79,483	2,11,460	7,90,943
B. Burma	3,25,884	16,41,497	19,67,381	4,14,009	11,81,716	15,95,725	4,33,302	9,24,308	13,57,610	5,98,497	11,94,010	17,92,507	5,31,643	15,53,197	20,84,840
TOTAL	69,13,452	33,53,877	1,02,67,329	61,65,136	21,03,350	82,68,486	70,60,297	15,55,000	86,15,297	65,25,330	20,33,709	85,59,039	58,39,825	21,91,721	80,31,546

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to July only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th September 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **AUGUST** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the eleven months, October 1878 to August 1879, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877-78, 1876-77, and 1875-76.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		8,707	1,90,148	...	...	...	...	536	13,929	...	...	...	...	31,727	9,11,540	...	...	...	...	40,970	11,15,617
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, August 1879		8,707	1,90,148	...	...	...	...	536	13,929	...	...	...	...	31,727	9,11,540	...	...	...	...	40,970	11,15,617
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		404,927	91,86,532	35,952	8,57,020	50,293	10,92,793	10,787	2,56,988	...	...	...	...	225,635	64,07,032	...	8	381	8,285	727,975	1,78,08,658
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	7,517	1,88,757	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	42,122	11,81,506	40	150	85	2,159	49,798	13,73,246
	1876-77 ...	150,053	34,41,290	9,095	1,99,702	3,465	84,865	402	8,998	...	...	3	100	129,447	36,66,524	...	...	27	256	292,512	74,01,735
	1875-76 ...	51,714	10,63,390	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	218,846	62,34,836	854	20,874	42	879	271,587	73,23,208
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		20,015	5,83,210	22,541	6,85,000	12,439	3,67,750	30,494	8,98,650	...	...	...	...	4,664	1,36,250	...	...	89	225	90,242	26,71,085
Kurrachee		3,388	95,575	...	...	700	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,923	83,800	...	...	...	...	7,011	1,99,375
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, August 1879		23,403	6,78,785	22,541	6,85,000	13,139	3,87,750	30,494	8,98,650	...	...	...	...	7,587	2,20,050	...	...	89	225	97,253	28,70,460
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		931,821	2,58,68,252	313,239	90,02,704	411,027	1,20,24,466	346,301	98,79,035	1,641	50,000	...	...	50,778	14,51,832	...	...	137,659	38,10,515	2,192,456	6,20,86,794
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	1,151,992	3,17,53,113	351,863	99,65,418	425,893	1,20,53,066	429,490	1,22,24,267	49,412	12,88,125	...	...	58,678	16,96,037	...	...	205,808	59,19,475	2,671,335	7,48,99,531
	1876-77 ...	1,439,328	3,92,23,527	402,983	1,09,10,951	639,811	1,83,14,217	305,076	81,96,965	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	106,851	29,58,096	6	50	188,360	50,23,513	3,114,962	8,55,07,188
	1875-76 ...	1,963,119	4,82,42,898	330,970	86,49,894	536,498	1,37,22,930	232,648	61,03,183	81,802	21,26,875	...	...	184,495	49,76,673	...	...	130,200	35,24,474	3,459,914	8,83,56,402
Madras.																					
[illegible] ...		27,246	5,43,270	...	...	1,010	26,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,253	5,69,694
[illegible]		10,834	2,59,240	...	...	4,564	1,11,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,398	3,71,100
[illegible]		15,645	4,06,444	2,080	52,170	6,830	1,89,720	2,143	57,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	268	7,200	27,969	7,11,535
[illegible] Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	31
Total, August 1879		46,725	12,08,954	3,080	82,170	12,404	3,27,704	2,143	57,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	269	7,231	64,621	16,82,160
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		293,471	75,78,814	29,458	7,74,605	43,401	11,39,161	26,685	6,47,932	...	...	1	25	1,061	28,662	...	...	10,715	2,94,931	403,792	1,04,64,130
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	173,466	41,58,160	2,144	51,060	23,704	5,60,510	13,394	3,36,270	...	...	3,753	93,037	13,585	3,11,929	...	...	7,768	1,96,440	237,814	57,08,006
	1876-77 ...	90,806	18,15,674	1,474	34,200	22,368	4,92,612	8,502	1,99,825	...	...	8,558	2,08,871	12,544	2,87,515	...	...	...	...	134,252	30,38,697
	1875-76 ...	387,583	86,47,777	20,711	4,78,236	78,882	16,63,476	21,218	4,40,250	...	...	2,357	52,822	44,296	10,03,319	...	...	10,355	2,36,999	565,402	1,25,22,879
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		921	15,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	83,987	...	...	5,245	99,815
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, August 1879		921	15,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	83,987	...	...	5,245	99,815
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		30,697	6,07,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	92,032	39,072	7,99,256	635	10,939	75,156	15,09,553
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	39,710	7,80,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,161	81,271	47,588	9,83,202	...	...	92,459	18,44,552
	1876-77 ...	73,009	13,48,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,329	4,90,334	3,036	53,013	102,374	18,92,191
	1875-76 ...	4,071	71,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,881	13,12,350	...	...	69,952	13,84,071
Grand Total.																					
Total, August 1879		79,756	20,92,815	25,621	7,67,170	25,543	7,15,454	33,173	9,69,579	...	...	...	1	39,314	11,31,590	4,324	83,987	358	7,456	208,969	57,68,052
Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		1,660,916	4,32,40,924	378,639	1,06,34,329	504,721	1,42,56,420	382,773	1,07,83,955	1,641	50,000	1	25	282,226	79,79,558	39,072	7,99,264	149,390	41,24,670	3,399,379	9,18,69,135
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	1,373,685	3,68,80,109	353,996	1,00,17,078	449,602	1,26,13,742	443,884	1,25,60,537	49,412	12,88,125	3,782	93,565	117,746	32,70,743	47,628	9,83,352	213,661	61,18,074	3,051,396	8,38,25,325
	1876-77 ...	1,742,980	4,58,39,335	413,551	1,11,44,153	665,164	1,88,91,694	313,980	84,05,758	33,264	8,71,775	8,561	2,08,971	248,842	69,12,135	26,335	4,90,384	191,423	50,75,781	3,644,100	9,78,39,986
	1875-76 ...	2,406,434	5,90,26,571	351,745	91,28,377	617,375	1,53,86,406	253,935	65,45,105	81,802	21,26,875	2,357	52,822	447,627	1,22,14,828	66,735	13,33,224	140,597	37,72,352	4,368,655	10,95,86,560

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The [illegible] September 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain fell in all districts; the harvest is progressing with a fair outturn; ploughing and sowing operations are proceeding for the *rabi* crops. In Bombay there was slight rain; more is required in the Deccan for *rabi* sowings; locusts are still doing injury in parts of Sind, and rats in the Deccan; the *kharif* crops are excellent; the harvest has begun in Sind. The rainfall in Bengal was general and heavy in the north and Behar, in the Purneah District almost 8 inches fell during the week; prospects continue to improve in Burdwan; floods are abating in Dacca, but distress still continues there; the *bhadoi* crop has been much injured by inundations, but the prospects of the *amun* are promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in some districts in the early part of the week, but a break has occurred since, and there is every appearance of the rains having come to a close; prospects are excellent. In the Punjab also the rainfall was slight in a few of the districts; prospects are favourable throughout the province. A clear week has done good in the Central Provinces to the cotton and *jowar* crops which were injured by previous continuous rain; prospects are good. In Burma there was general, and in parts heavy, rain; much damage is reported to have been done by floods in the Tharrawaddy District; crops are promising. In Assam and the other Provinces and States prospects continue good; and in Coorg where the crops were suffering owing to heavy rain, there has been an improvement.

The rain has been much less than in the previous week, and the rainy season in many places seems to be closing. Prospects are on the whole good throughout the Empire. In parts, the harvest has begun.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Bellary	(Sept. 13th)	2·02	*Ragi* 19·94; early dry and wet crops thriving; cultivation of first crop paddy still proceeding in some places; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool	(„ 14th)	·98 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 23·20; prices stationary; pasture and water abundant; crops reported fading in Markapur owing to insufficient rain, elsewhere thriving; cotton and later *korra* being sown.
Ganjam	(„ 13th)	1·04 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97.
Kistna	(„ „)	·86 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 22·23; 48 inches water over anicut; *jonna*, tobacco, cotton and castor being sown; standing crops doing well; *gidda jonna* and *korra* in ear; *sazza* and maize being harvested in some localities.
Chinglepit (Madras)	(„ „)	1·37 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 19·16; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ¼ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore	(„ „)	1·72 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 22·60; standing crops generally good; deficient rain in 3 taluks; harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Tanjore	(Sept. 16th)	3·78 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 17·49; crops good; harvest of *kar, cholum, ragi, cumboo* and oil-seeds, outturn half to full.
Madura	(„ 13th)	1·32 (average of 12 stations).	Ragi 17·82.
Malabar	(„ „)	2·89 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 18·75; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 9 taluks.
Travancore	...	...	No report received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects favourable.
Bombay (Sept. 17th)—			
Kurrachee	...	...	River at Kotri on 13th,—15¾ feet, last year 18 feet 11 inches; some damage to *kharif* anticipated in Sehwan from sudden fall in river; salt-water encroaching in Shahbandar; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Hyderabad	...	...	Crops everywhere good; reaping commenced in Guni; locusts in six talukas; fever prevalent; river greatly fallen; want of water complained of in Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro and Guni.
Ahmedabad	...	·14	Total rainfall 31·77; crops excellent; fever prevailing; slight cholera in city.
Baroda	...	·40	Total rainfall 49·75; fever prevalent in city; cholera broken out in one town in interior; crops good; prices stationary.
Surat	...	·54	Total rainfall 33·82; break continued; crops good; cholera in Jalálpor.
Násik	...	...	Crops good; favourable weather continues; slight cholera; prices somewhat risen.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	·60	Total rainfall 56·67, being 7·60 below average; weather fine; temperature normal.
Poona (Sept. 14th)	...	Maximum in Mawal 1·88; minimum in Indapur ·021.	Rain wanted throughout district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain in some talukas.	More rain wanted; *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing delayed for want of rain in 4 talukas; injury from rats in parts of 4 talukas; cholera in 4 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Crops generally good, excepting in Sángola, where damaged by previous excessive rain; break continuing, but rain now desirable; rats doing damage in places; condition of poor slightly improving.
Dharwar ...	·62 (average)	Crops good; cotton sowing progressing; damage by rats decreasing.
Kanara ...	Maximum 2·70 at Karwar, minimum ·90 at Sirsi.	Total rainfall 116·17; rice harvest commenced in Karwar taluka; cattle-disease in Honáwar and Mundgod; fever prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·24	Total rainfall 26·30; crops very good; fever prevalent; cholera in Nawánagar. *General Remarks.*—*Kharif* crops generally excellent; but rain required in Deccan for *rabi* sowings; cholera exists slightly in several districts of Guzerat and Deccan.
Bengal (Sept. 17th)—		
Chittagong ...	1·27	Weather close and oppressive; *aus* harvest nearly complete, outturn good; transplantation still continues; crops doing well.
Dacca ...	3·14	Floods slightly falling; fifteen public alms-houses opened, five private ones; distress continues; *amun* promising, except where totally lost in south; public health good; rice second quality twelve seers a rupee.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2 37	*Aus* being reaped, a full average crop; *amun* prospects fair; average price of common rice ten seers per rupee; fever in places; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	4·51	Small quantity of *aus* saved from flood being reaped; continued rain and cloudy weather likely to injure *amun* plants and *kalai* lately sown; average price of common rice eleven seers; fever in places; public health generally good; most zemindars assisting their ryots with money and grain; river falling daily.
Rajshahye ...	9·05	Heavy rain throughout district; *aus* being cut generally; one-fourth of this crop destroyed, but in Puttia and north of Charghat loss from eight to fourteen annas; jute nearly all cut, about half of this crop damaged; about one-fourth of *amun* destroyed, remainder promises a full yield; *ganja* cultivation progressing; common rice 10 to 13 seers; fever as usual at this time of the year; public health good; no present necessity for relief works; river falling slowly.
Burdwan ...	1·93	Prospects of crops improved by seasonable rain; general health good.
Rungpore ...	5·15	Weather showery; crops very satisfactory; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	4·47	Ganges still in high flood; *kalai* destroyed; cholera ceasing; common rice 13 seers.
Purneah ...	37·96	Reports hitherto very favorable; nearly 36 inches of rain on the 13th instant; effects not reported, but as water has run off very freely it is hoped little or no damage done; farming operations delayed by heavy rain; price of rice 12 to 14 seers, wheat 13 to 15; a tendency to higher prices; health good; rivers in great flood.
Patna ...	3·39	Rice prospects excellent; heavy local rain; Ganges again falling.
Durbhanga ...	6·70	Comla in flood for third time; paddy promises well; other crops average; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·37	All crops promising; prices stationary, with tendency to fall; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·02	Transplantation and weeding of *sarudh* going on, but prospects not favorable in parts of 8 chucklas owing to injuries done by insects; *biali* yield will also be affected; rice 14 seers; a few cholera cases. *General Remarks.*—Rain general, heavy in Northern Bengal and Behar; prospects in the Burdwan division have somewhat improved, but rain rather too late for transplantation in some places; in Midnapore and Balasore rain is still wanted; *bhadoi* has been greatly injured, but the crop where not flooded is yielding fairly; *amun* prospects are generally promising, except where it has been destroyed by inundation; insects are doing some injury to young *amun* in Cuttack, Pooree, and Sarun.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— (Sept. 17th).		
Benares (Sept. 16th)	3·0	A fine hot break since Saturday; prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 29·2; every appearance of close of rains; wheat 14½ seers for the rupee; some fever; health good.
Gorakhpur („ 17th)	12·3	Total rainfall 63·7; fall of 11 inches on Wednesday, cause of heavy floods in south-west; seasonable break followed; prospects good; health fair.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops generally flourishing; prices of minor grains falling; cholera abating; fever still prevalent.
Agra („ 16th)	·1	Crops ripening; prospects good; clear weather; fever and ague still bad.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Rains seem to be over; sky cloudless; fresh wind from west; health good.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind westerly; crop prospects splendid; fever and ague still bad; cattle-disease abating; sporadic cholera at Hauper and Sirdhana; wheat 17, *bajra* 19, and *jowar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 16th)	...	Weather clear; millets and rice being cut in places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Lucknow (Sept. 17th)	·5	Barley 22 seers; weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	2·8	The heavy rain in earlier part of week has been succeeded by a break of four days, or damage would have ensued; *sawan*, *makra* and *kakun* have mostly been reaped and the *kooari* paddy is beginning to be cut; slight cattle-disease.
Sitapur („ 17th)	...	Favourable break; prospects and health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·7	Prospects continue good. *General Remarks.*—Rain in some districts in early part of week, since then a seasonable break; prospects excellent; health generally good, except in Agra, Meerut, and Jhansi, where fever is still prevalent; cattle-disease reported from Partabgarh; cholera abating and prices falling in Jhansi.
Punjab (Sept. 16th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	1·0	Crops progressing favourably; *rabi* operations going on rapidly; prices still falling; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops very promising and prices falling; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Prices steady; health generally good, but few cases of cholera.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects good; fever very prevalent.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair, but prices have risen.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects throughout the Province favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 17th)	.....	*Jowar* and cotton greatly improved by break; prospects good.
Jubbulpore ...	·05	Crops excellent; prospects of cotton brightening; small-pox continues; prices falling.
Saugor ...	.....	Clear, with bright sunshine; cotton thriving; other crops progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	.....	Cool; break continues; cotton improved; other crops good; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	·37	Cotton and other crops good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Sept. 13th)	·58	All crops doing well; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	·55	Break beneficial; all crops good; cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—A clear week with bright sunshine and occasional clouds; cotton and *jowar* where injured by continuous rain in previous weeks improving; prospects of all crops generally good.
British Burma— (Sept. 17th)—		
Akyab ...	6·42	Total rainfall 194·21; public health good; slight cattle-disease; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	2·62	Total rainfall 78·85; public health good; slight fever prevalent; cattle-disease very slight; a little damage done to crops by floods in three sub-divisions.
Bassein ...	4·18	Total rainfall 71·77; public health good; slight cattle-disease; lands west of Ngawoon and four circles on the east still under water; ploughing and transplanting continue in other parts.
Prome ...	1·15	Total rainfall 32·40; slight cholera and small-pox in Prome town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects generally excellent.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·93	Total rainfall 138·43; public health good; cattle-disease very slight; crops good.
Toungoo ...	1·8	Total rainfall 60·31; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Crops generally healthy and very promising; floods in Tharrawaddy have caused much damage; river rising at Thyetmyo; sowing not yet finished in Thonkwa owing to floods; public health good; mild cholera and small-pox in parts; very slight cattle-disease.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 17th)	7·86	Weather seasonable; apprehensions entertained of damage to *sali* paddy on lands on account of the rising of the river again.
Sylhet („ „)	1·89	Prospects good.
Cachar („ 16th)	...	Season warm with rain at night; prospects of rice crops continue very good; common rice at 10 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 17th)	2·03	Weather warm with occasional showers; general prospects of crops good; transplanting *sali* nearly finished; fevers continue; cattle-disease abated; no further report of small-pox.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (Sept. 17th)–		
Bangalore ...	3·34	Crops generally in good condition; prospects improving in Coorg; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·93	
Mercara ...	4·39	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 17th)—		
Amráoti ...	...	Break continues; *jowari* has improved and cotton is now doing very well.
Akola ...	...	Crops generally excellent.
Hyderabad (Sept. 18th)	·28	Crops generally promising; *jowar* and pulse slightly affected by excessive rainfall in some districts; rats causing damage to crops in Naldrug and Shorapur but being destroyed; public health good.
Central India States (Sept. 17th)—		
Indore ...	2·75	Prospects continue excellent; last rain has insured water-supply for opium culture; food-prices still high; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 9 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	·02	Prospects good; *jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	·97	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·6	Crops are being gathered; prices falling.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Crops good; health fair; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	*Nil* at Schore	Prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	2·05	Health good.
Nowgong ...	·96	
Mánpur ...	·55	Weather clear, with good sunshine; reaping of *mukka* crops continues.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 17th)	·84	Total rainfall 67·61; occasional clouds; break.
Serohi („ 14th)	...	Tanks and wells good; health fair, improving; crops good; rain wanted; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 6th)	·64	Health good; cloudy with showers; locusts in several districts; no damage; prospects favourable.
Meywar („ 12th)	·2	Tanks and wells good; fever still prevalent; good outturn expected.
Harowtee („ 13th)	·36 in Tonk and ·05 in Shahpura.	Prospects favourable; health fair.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	1·67	Cloudy; health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	.....	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	.....	Favourable sunshine; prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpur ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur („ 16th)	2·85 (average)	Fine weather; prospects good.
Nepal—		
Katmandú (Sept. 9th)	1·006	Fair; cholera has again broken out.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 11th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, which was originally drafted by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, had been subjected to careful revision by the Select Committee. The points in which amendments had been introduced referred chiefly to the exclusion of sections which formed part of the original draft, regarding which it had been found, on examination, that provision already existed in other Acts, and their repetition, therefore, in the present Bill was not necessary. These related to provisions connected with the Indian Ports Act of 1875 and to the section which conferred powers of borrowing money, which was provided for by the Local Authorities Loan Act passed in Council the other day. The amendments which the Select Committee thought desirable with reference to the exclusion of these sections had been fully accepted by the Chief Commissioner, as also other amendments, referring partly to the schedule of the Bill, which reserved from the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Port all lands which it was desirable to reserve connected with the defence of the Port, land required by the Railway and a small portion now in the possession of the Municipality. The rest of the land was made over to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, with the balance now in the hands of the Strand Bank Committee, which would be applied for the purpose of carrying out the Port-trust. He believed that, if the Bill was passed, it would be one of great benefit to the Port of Rangoon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSPORT OF SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a preliminary Report of the Selecs Committee on the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religioue Congregations. He said that the Committee had extended the operation of tht Bill to property of every description held by religious bodies, and had added a section providing for a reference to the High Court in the event of doubt arising as to whether any person was a member of a religious body, or as to the validity of any appointment made under the Act. They had also added sections providing for the dissolution of the religious bodies to which the Bill applied, and for the disposal of their property when they were dissolved. Those changes were considered to be so important that the Committee had recommended that the Bill as amended be published.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 11th September, 1879.

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

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	8	11	19	10	2	12	2	5	7	20	18	38	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Surinam and the F. W. I. Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	26	18	44	34	26	60	32	17	49	92	61	153	
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	97	20	117	97	13	110	22	16	38	216	49	265	
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	309	79	388	242	73	315	75	31	106	626	183	809	
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	34	7	41	21	3	24	57	29	86	112	39	151	
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	3	3	6	...	1	1	2	4	6	5	8	13	
„ Above 50 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total .	477	138	615	404	118	522	190	102	292	1,071	358	1,429	

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

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Surinam and the F. W. I. Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal „ ...	15	14	29	7	9	16	2	1	3	24	24	48	
Central ditto	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	2	5	7	2	9	
Behar	34	13	47	14	3	17	97	50	147	145	66	211	
N.-W. Provinces	320	84	404	192	60	252	75	38	113	587	182	769	
Oudh	76	19	95	175	46	221	2	...	2	253	65	318	
Central India	13	1	14	7	...	7	1	...	1	21	1	22	
Punjab	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Nepal	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	12	6	18	4	...	4	9	10	19	25	16	41	
Grand Total ...	477	138	615	404	118	522	190	102	292	1,071	358	1,429	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Bramins, high caste	68	16	84	78	21	99	25	12	37	171	49	220	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Surinam and the F. W. I. Colonies during this month.
Hindus { Agriculturists	144	42	186	135	49	184	67	28	95	346	119	465	
Hindus { Artizans	33	7	40	21	4	25	16	11	27	70	22	92	
Hindus { Low castes	149	39	188	110	30	140	60	39	99	319	108	427	
Mussulmans	83	34	117	60	14	74	22	12	34	165	60	225	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	477	138	615	404	118	522	190	102	292	1,071	358	1,429	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	906	298	1,204
2. Mussulmans ...	165	60	225
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,071	358	1,429

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugliee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugliee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugliee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 3	13 13	13 13	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	10 5	22 8	22 8	13 14	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 14	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	5 10	7 14	8 8	6 3	...	15 2	11 11	21 13	17 13	19 13	16 8	19 0	10 5	22 8	22 8	13 14	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 14	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	7 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	6 14	14 0	12 8	8 8	15 6	16 5	13 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 10	24 2	24 2	13 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 14	6 6	4 14	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	7 0	13 13	13 10	7 10	...	...	10 14	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	13 3	20 8	19 6	13 2	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 6	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 14	20 14	12 8	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	13 10	18 14	18 14	11 8	93 5	93 5	77 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 6	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 14	12 6	8 8	17 6	16 10	12 10	18 13	16 5	12 6	21 6	21 0	12 11	17 10	16 10	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	10 11	10 3	7 8	11 14	10 13	7 13	17 8	16 8	10 8	16 14	15 0	9 6	18 6	17 14	11 10	24 10	21 10	12 10	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 8	12 13	11 14	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 11	5 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 3	6 6	11 2	10 0	7 2	17 2	13 6	10 5	18 2	13 2	...	20 10	15 8	...	17 3	15 0	9 0	243 0	243 0	184 11	11 11	12 2	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 6	6 13	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	7 8	10 3	10 3	8 2	11 8	11 8	10 2	20 8	22 6	13 3	18 2	18 11	11 10	17 8	17 8	11 11	87 8	87 8	77 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 14	7 8	11 11	11 5	8 2	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	17 13	17 13	12 0	17 3	18 2	12 2	97 11	108 14	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 10	7 2	6 5	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	7 8	13 3	13 3	7 14	18 3	18 3	14 10	24 11	...	16 8	22 5	22 5	15 6	19 2	18 11	10 3	140 0	140 0	186 10	11 5	12 5	10 11	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 8	5 13	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 6	11 6	11 6	7 14	19 5	19 5	...	25 6	20 18	12 8	20 5	19 2	12 13	15 11	14 11	10 3	206 8	206 8	233 5	13 0	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 13	...	...	...	10 13	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 11	17 6	15 14	13 0	16 10	16 2	12 13	15 11	14 14	10 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 8	11 11	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 14	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	8 5	10 8	10 2	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 2	15 14	14 10	10 13	15 11	15 11	13 2	18 8	18 8	13 2	121 8	170 2	97 3	11 11	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 13	7 13	5 8	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	7 10	10 2	9 14	7 14	17 0	14 10	12 2	16 3	14 11	12 8	16 5	15 8	13 3	16 8	16 0	12 4	126 6	170 2	97 3	13 10	13 2	13 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 0	...	10 0	9 10	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 2	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	10 13	9 14	7 3	11 5	10 6	8 10	19 2	19 2	14 13	19 2	14 5	19 11	19 11	14 13	19 8	19 3	19 3	13 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	7 3	15 6	15 6	7 7	11 13	5 13	5 11	14 6	14 6	8 10	14 14	14 14	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	5 3	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 8	15 14	15 14	9 8	20 5	17 6	12 5	18 0	18 0	12 5	18 2	18 14	10 11	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 0	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	5 3	6 8	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	7 13	9 13	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 14	12 2	12 2	12 10	93 5	93 3	92 5	11 8*a* 12 8*b*	11 8*a* 12 8*b*	11 8*a* 12 3*b*	South Canara		*a* Bombay Salt. *b* Goa Salt.
	Malabar	5 13	7 14	7 3	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	8 8	10 8	10 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 2	11 11	16 13	15 2	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
Bombay	Bombay	7 4	6 15	7 1	15 3	14 10	15 3	6 5	5 15	6 12	8 6	7 11	9 1	10 15	10 10	11 4	10 14	10 14	11 0	8 7	9 6	8 7	10 10	10 7	10 3	54 9	54 9	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	7 8	7 12	8 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 7	12 5	11 7	14 9	6 10	6 10	5 5	8 0	8 0	7 13	...	...	10 0	8 14	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 4	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 4	4 9	7 3	7 3	6 3	9 0	9 4	9 15	10 0	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 3	120 0	100 0	113 0	11 8	11 8	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	7 4½	8 14½	8 14½	8 6½	9 11½	9 11½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	8 14½	...	...	...	9 2½	8 14½	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 2	6 4	7 1	...	...	...	5 10	5 6	6 10	8 2	7 8	7 13	9 1	9 1	8 15	9 7	9 0	9 3	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 9	9 8	8 0	71 0	71 0	80 0	9 5	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 13	10 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 13	11 13	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	8 10	7 11	7 11	11 4	15 7	16 5	10 8	15 2	15 2	12 5	12 5	13 11	9 8	9 3	8 5	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	9 3	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 8	...	...	14 0	9 14	9 14	12 11	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 3	100 0	100 0	91 0	9 12	9 10	11 1	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 12	7 10	7 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 1	7 10	7 4	10 11	10 6	11 2	11 3	11 0	12 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	9 4	10 14	9 3	9 3	10 6	...	...	...	9 2	8 12	8 12	109 11	116 0	98 8	9 10	9 12	9 4	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 11	7 5	7 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 3	6 10	8 7	8 1	7 9	10 9	9 9	3 8	10 13	4 12	8 9	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	7 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 3	9 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 4	5 15	6 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 4	6 12	8 12	8 6	7 0	13 0	12 6	12 4	11 12	11 9	11 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	7 13	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 0	8 2	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 4	12 8	13 8	12 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	113 0	113 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	5 8	5 8	6 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 8	8 0	7 13	9 0	8 8	8 5	10 8	9 12	10 5	10 8	10 8	10 5	14 0	11 0	9 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	89 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	5 0	4 0	5 12	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 7	10 0	11 0	7 3	13 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	8 14	11 2	11 12	14 11	8 6	8 7	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15	15 9	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	7 6	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 2	8 8	7 12	10 1	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 6	8 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 0	8 0	7 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	6 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	8 10	8 10	9 5	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	9 9	9 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 3	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 11	11 11	0 15	8 11	0 10	12 15	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 11	8 7	6 15	96 0	96 0	109 8	12 5	12 8	12 9	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 14	6 12	7 10	9 9	9 9	9 9	6 4	6 2	5 11	8 7	8 7	7 8	9 14	9 9	9 9	9 0	8 11	9 0	12 3	10 12	8 0	13 7	12 8	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Baroda		
	Disa	9 11	8 12	8 2	...	...	...	4 10	4 12	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 11	9 8	8 9	0 11	12 9	12 8	11 8	11 7	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8¼	14 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 8	10 11	11 0	14 8	14 15½	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	14 0	13 15½	16 1½	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 7	15 1	16 2½	15 0	14 0	13 0	90 0	98 12	11 0	11 0	38 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	13 0	11 7½	13 0	22 7½	19 14	17 13½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 2½	18 0	13 5	15 0	14 13½	13 0	8 0	8 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	65 0	65 0	35 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 10	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 10	8 10	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 2	9 10	7 14	14 8	14 8	10 8	5 10	5 7	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 2	10 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	6 8	6 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	102 0	104 0	110 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	Karachi		
	Karachi	9 0	9 0	9 2	14 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	...	...	...	12 11	12 6	10 8	275 0	250 0	280 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Shikarpur		
	Shikarpur	9 5	10 2	8 6	15 14	15 14	12 8	5 11	5 11	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 1	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 12	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 7	6 8	6 0	...	...	9 5	9 0	6 3														*Western Districts.*		
	Western Districts.																																	
	Burdwan	11 8*a*	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 12	25 8	11 4	11 14	12 0	11 12	12 10	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	11 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	10 12*b*	11 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah			
	Beerbhoom	11 4*c*	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	13 4	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Beerbhoom			
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Midnapore			
	Hooghly	12 0*d*	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly			
	Howrah	11 0	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 8	90 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah			
	Central Districts.																																	
	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	11 6	22 8	13 5	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	10 15	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 6	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta			
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	6 8	9 12	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	10 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs			
	Nuddea	11 13½	11 13½	11 7	17 4	17 4	16 0	9 7	9 7	9 2	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0½	11 0½	11 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea			
	Jessore	12 0*g*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore			
	Moorshedabad	11 13*h*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	9 4	10 5	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 12	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 8 12	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad			

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 29 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 11 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-10 to 11-8 seers, barley 14-8 to 16 seers, best rice 5-5 to 5-12 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10-10 to 11-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-7 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11-7 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Narail) 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 9 seers, common rice *10 to 10-8 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.*
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dinagepore	10 4	10 8	10 13	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	10 13	10 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 8	18 12	7 8 to 9 0	9 0 to 9 12	8 4 to 9 12	9 12	12 0	10 8 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	11 4	10 2	8 9½	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 15	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	8 4	9 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	6 0	7 8	6 12	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	10 12	10 8	11 4	11 7	12 4	20 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 7	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	6 8	6 4	7 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	11 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	12 8	13 4	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	18 0	12 4 to 13 0	10 12 to 12 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	8 12 to 10 0	13 8	13 0 to 14 0	10 8 to 10 12	17 8	17 0	13 0 to 14 8	18 0	18 0	...
Durbhunga	10 8	11 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	14 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	12 4	12 4	11 8	18 12	18 12	14 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	14 4	13 8	9 8	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	24 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	13 3	13 6	12 6	18 9	16 8	15 2	9 4	8 4	8 4	12 8	11 5	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágulpur	12 0	12 0	11 6	18 15	18 15	15 2	10 6	10 1	9 7	12 10	12 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	...	13 0 to 14 0	12 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0 to 12 8	11 0 to 11 0	13 0 to 17 0	14 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	9 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	13 2	14 7	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	8 8	8 8	7 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	14 7	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazáribágh	9 12	11 4	9 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	9 8	10 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	9 2	8 14	8 0	11 2	10 10	11 6	8 6	8 14	11 2	8 14	10 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpárá	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	5 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dún	14 4	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8
Saháranpur	16 8	15 0	16 0	22 8	19 12	22 8	7 8	7 8	5 1	9 11	9 8	7 8	21 8	16 0	15 0	13 4	13 4	8
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	16 8	16 12	22 0	22 0	23 2	6 9	6 9	5 8	11 0	11 0	7 12	21 0	19 12	19 14	17 10	17 10	7
Meerut	16 8	16 8	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 8	10 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	13
Bulundshahr	17 8	17 10	16 0	25 0	24 0	22 4	5 0	6 8	5 8	9 10	9 8	8 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9
Aligarh	16 4	16 0	16 8	21 8	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	21 8	20 0	14 0	20 8	18 8	13
Kumaun	9 4	9 4	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Districts—contd.															
Dinagepore	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 13	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore		
Rajshahye	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	11 4	200 0	160 0 to 200 0	160 0 to 200 0	8 10	8 4	8 4	Rajshahye		
Rungpore	...	...	...	9 0	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
Bogra	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	11 10	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 10	Bogra		
Pubna	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	64 0	160 0	54 0	7 5	7 0	6 3	Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.													*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	...	...	...	11 13	10 12	11 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
Furreedpore	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
Backergunge	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Backergunge		
Mymensingh	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Mymensingh		
Tipperah	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
Chittagong	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
Noakholly	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	7 1½	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
Behar.													*Behar.*		
Patna	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	12 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 14	8 0	Patna		
Gya	...	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
Shahabad	16 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	13 8 to 14 0	10 12 to 11 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	18 0	16 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	160 0	165 0	8 0	7 4	8 0	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	19 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	200 0	190 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Sarun		
Chumparun	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun		
Monghyr	...	...	...	13 6	13 1	13 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
Bhágulpur	...	...	...	13 4	12 15	13 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágulpur		
Purneah	...	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
Maldah	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
Orissa.													*Orissa.*		
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	7 14	14 7	15 1	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Cuttack		
Pooree	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
Balasore	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	30 0	27 8	13 0	12 0	12 2	8 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	24 0	24 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	180 0	200 0	320 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
Sylhet	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
Cachar	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 3	8 0	Cachar		
Goálpárá	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
Darrang	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
Nowgong	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong		
Sibságar	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
Saháranpur	...	...	...	15 9	15 0	14 5	129 0	129 0	161 4	9 9	9 9	9 13	Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	15 10	15 6	16 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	100 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	9 0	Meerut		
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 8	100 0	110 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
Kumaun	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

* New *bhadoi* 17 seers.

† *In the interior the price of common rice varies from 11-13 to 22-5 seers a rupee.*

‡ In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 12 seers and common rice 16 seers.

§ In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 10-3 seers.

‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-6 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-6 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

¶ In Seraj*gunge the prices are*—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.

** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

†† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13-3 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 10 seers.

‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jattergunge) 10 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 12 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 *seers*, and gram 11 seers.

§§ In the interior *the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6-8 to 10 seers*, common rice 10 to 11 *seers*, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 10-12 seers, and gram 8 seers.

¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

*** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 13 seers and common rice 14 seers.

††† In the interior *the prices range as follow* :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers and common rice 9-8 to 16 seers.

‡‡‡ In the interior *the prices range as follow* :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers.

§§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, lesser millets 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 15 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

‖‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 14 seers, barley 17 to 25 *seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers*, common rice 11 to 16 seers, murwa 18 to 25 seers, maize or [illegible]

¶¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 19 seers, barley 13 to 30 seers, best rice 7-8 to 18 *seers*, common rice 9-8 to 20 seers, lesser millets 19 to [illegible] maize or Indian-corn 14-4 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 23 seers.

**** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, lesser millets 27-4 to [illegible] maize or Indian-corn 21 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

†††† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-12 to 15-7 seers, barley 16-16 to 21 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9 seers, common rice 12-12 to 14-7 seers, jowar 14-14 to [illegible] murwa 17-17 to 20-9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 31 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-2 seers.

‡‡‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (at Soopole) 23 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 25 to [illegible] and gram 11-8 to 13 seers.

§§§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

‖‖‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 11-4 to 12-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 [illegible] seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.

¶¶¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-9 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 11 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, lesser millets 30 to [illegible] and maize or Indian-corn 20 seers.

***** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-96 to 11-8 seers, barley 9-8 to 16-88 seers, best rice 10-12 to 21 seers, common rice 15-75 to 22 seers, mohwa (at Daltonganj) 23-92 seers, murwa 20-25 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltonganj) 18-56 seers, and gram 11-81 to 13 seers.

†††††† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10-8 [illegible]

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Garhwál	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 8	19 0	16 0	9 0	8 12	5 8	13 4	11 4	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	4 8	280 0	240 0	200 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	16 5	16 14	12 0	27 9	27 0	17 7	5 10	5 10	7 5	10 2	10 2	8 12	15 12	15 12	14 1	19 14	19 2	8 7	16 14	16 5	13 4	135 0	135 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
Moradabad	16 14	17 3	16 4	21 14	21 14	20 0	7 13	7 13	6 4	11 14	12 8	8 7	20 5	21 11	16 4	18 12	18 12	16 4	15 10	15 10	15 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
Budaun	16 0½	16 5½	17 6	19 10	21 0	22 12½	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	11 11	11 1½	9 0	15 0	20 1½	14 6	15 0	18 0	9 0	15 14	15 14	17 1½	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 14	9 14	9 5	Budaun		
Bareilly	15 0	15 5	15 5	20 0	19 6	20 0	5 0	5 0	4 11	11 4	11 4	8 12	17 8	18 2	16 14	17 8	17 8	16 14	13 12	13 12	13 7	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 5	10 5	9 11	Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur	16 1	16 0	16 2	22 8	22 8	20 0	6 2	6 2	5 12	12 4	13 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	15 10	160 0	160 0	170 0	10 4	9 12	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6	20 0	15 10	31 4	30 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	13 12	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 4	22 0	21 8	19 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	20 0	19 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra		
Agra	14 8	15 0	15 4	23 0	23 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Agra		
Farukhabad	13 13	13 13	16 14	17 2½	18 2½	22 4	5 12	6 10	5 10	10 9½	11 11	8 0	...	16 10½	...	...	16 10½	13 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	136 4	136 4	165 0	13 10	12 14	16 4	Farukhabad		
Mainpuri	14 4	14 8	16 0	18 12	18 8	21 0	4 4	4 12	5 8	11 8	12 12	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mainpuri		
Etáwah	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 8	13 0	8 0	17 8	17 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	15 4	16 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Etáwah		
Etah	15 8	15 12	17 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah		
Jalaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 14	16 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
Jhánsi	16 9	14 10	15 5	24 2½	22 13	17 12	7 8	7 8	5 15	12 0	12 0	9 10	20 14½	20 8	...	19 4	19 4	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 4	7 8	7 8	Jhánsi		
Lalitpur	12 4	12 4	15 0	30 0	26 0	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	110 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Lalitpur		
Cawnpore	15 8	15 8	16 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	8 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	11 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	14 0	13 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cawnpore		
Fatehpur	14 8	13 12	13 6	20 12	19 4	17 8	8 0	7 4	6 9	13 8	13 8	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
Bánda	14 0	13 8	14 4	19 0	18 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	6 9	12 12	13 0	9 8	16 8	16 8	11 0	16 8	16 0	10 4	14 6	13 10	11 12	170 0	160 0	170 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Bánda		
Allahabad	14 4	14 7	11 12	20 4	20 4	15 8	7 8	7 0	6 12	14 0	13 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	10 12	17 0	17 0	10 4	16 10	16 10	16 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
Hamírpur	13 13	14 10	13 9	18 9	18 4	18 8	7 0	7 14	6 12	11 4	12 6	8 8	18 4	17 12	9 0	16 14	16 10	9 0	15 8	16 15	16 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Hamírpur		
Jaunpur	15 14	16 3	13 13	23 4	24 11	18 0	7 12	7 12	5 10	14 13	13 6	8 8	19 12	18 5	...	16 10	16 15	...	14 6½	15 4½	13 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jaunpur		
Gorakhpur	15 4½	14 14½	10 12½	23 2½	20 11½	13 0½	11 11½	11 11½	7 3½	15 4½	13 15½	8 1½	19 12½	19 12½	...	...	14 6½	9 ...	15 0	15 0	11 12	180 0	160 0	188 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur		
Basti	15 12	15 12	11 4	24 0	24 0	14 8	11 8	11 4	7 8	13 8	13 0	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 5½	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Basti		
Azamgarh	14 0	14 12	11 2½	21 6	21 6	14 6	7 6	7 6	6 10	14 0	14 0	8 14	23 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Azamgarh		
Mirzapur	13 8	13 8	11 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	10 5	19 9	18 8	8 11	17 6½	17 6½	7 15	13 1	13 1	10 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 2½	Mirzapur		
Benares	14 7	14 7	13 1	20 10½	21 12	17 6½	8 11	9 12½	7 1	13 1	13 1	10 5	20 2	20 2	9 0	16 12	16 12	7 12	14 13	14 13	11 9½	206 0	206 0	257 8	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Benares		
Gházipur	14 13	14 13	12 14	21 4	21 4	15 7	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	10 5																Gházipur		
Delhi	16 12	16 8	16 0	24 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	8 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	4 8	70 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Barley, bájra, jowár, gram falling.
Gurgáon	17 8	17 8	13 12	25 8	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	16 4	15 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		[b] Bájra and jowár falling, [c] Barley and bájra firewood rising.
Karnál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		
Hissar	15 8	12 8	17 0	24 0	18 8	32 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	17 0	25 0	23 0	17 8	24 10	23 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Hissar[a]		
Rohtak	16 0	15 8	15 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Rohtak[b]		
Sirsa	14 4	13 0	17 0	29 0	23 8	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	40 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	25 0	23 0	28 0	110 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	Sirsa[c]		
Umballa	15 7	15 4	18 8	22 2	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 1	16 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Umballa		
Ludhiána	15 8	14 8	19 0	20 8	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	..	Ludhiána		
Simla	11 4	11 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 12	7 8	7 2	Simla		
Jullundur	15 0	14 0	18 4	17 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	15 8	13 0	16 0	14 8	10 0	16 0	15 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Jullundur		
Hoshiárpur	16 0	13 14	20 0	20 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	120 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Hoshiárpur[d]		
Kángra	11 0	11 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
Amritsar	14 0	13 8	18 4	17 8	...	26 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 12	17 8	17 0	22 8	17 8	14 8	15 8	15 4	15 0	14 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 7	Amritsar		
Siálkot	14 12	14 0	16 8	18 0	17 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 0	Siálkot [d]		
Gurdáspur	13 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurdáspur		
Lahore	14 0	13 8	16 0	17 8	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	11 3	11 8	10 4	Lahore		
Ferozepore	14 4	14 8	18 8	20 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	...	18 0	17 4	20 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Ferozepore		
Gujránwála	14 4	14 0	17 4	17 8	11 12	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	9 14	10 4	18 8	11 4	18 4	27 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	45 0	50 0	90 0	10 12	10 0	11 12	Ráwalpindi		
Jhelum	12 12	12 8	18 12	16 0	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	12 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Jhelum		
Gujrát	13 12	13 12	19 0	17 4	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8	11 4	Gujrát		
Shahpúr	12 0	11 8	17 0	16 0	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	11 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Mooltan		
Jhang	12 4	12 4	15 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	4 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang [e]		
Montgomery	13 4	13 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh	13 4	13 4	12 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
Dera Ismail Khán	11 14	12 8	15 0	14 12	16 14	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	12 8	10 6	18 12	12 8	11 8	15 6	11 8	11 8	11 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	17 8	18 12	26 4	Dera Ismail Khán		
Dera Gházi Khán	13 2	12 13	10 10	13 12	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	8 12	15 0	10 0	10 5	12 8	12 3	11 14	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Dera Gházi Khán		
Bannu	12 2	11 9	19 6	16 14	16 14	24 1	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 6	13 12	13 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	6 13	7 1	8 8	60 0	78 8	98 0	32 6	32 6	56 4	Bannu [e]		
Pesháwar	6 10	6 11	14 8	8 6	9 0	26 8	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 8	6 15	7 8	16 7	7 9	7 14	13 14	8 4	8 7	15 5	76 8	102 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	89 4	Pesháwar		
Kohát	7 15	8 1	17 13	9 9	10 0	28 1	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 3	8 15	8 15	10 3	8 15	8 15	10 3	8 0	8 4	9 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Kohát [e]		
Hazára	8 8	7 8	15 12	10 8	10 8	24 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára		
Lucknow	14 9½	14 9	13 5	21 2½	20 14	16 15½	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	10 13	7 14	19 8	19 4	...	16 10½	15 8½	16 0	20 6*	19 12	14 2½	14 10½	14 10½	12 9½	110 0	110 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
Unáo	15 0	15 0	14 4	22 0	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	30 0†	18 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		* Juar (small).
Bára Banki	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	24 0‡	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		† Kakun, juar, choti, and [illegible]
Sitapur	17 11	17 0	12 14	25 0	24 14	20 3	5 15	5 9	5 8	12 14½	12 2	7 3	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	36 0	21 8	...	21 5	19 8	15 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sitapur		‡ Kodo.
Hardui	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 4	22 8	17 4	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Hardui		§ Sawan, kodo, mentha, laharra.
Kheri	18 4	18 4	15 9	36 0	32 0	18 0	6 0	13 8	5 8	14 8	14 0	8 8	26 0	22 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	36 0†	36 0	28 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		‖ Peas, sawan.
Fyzabad	14 14	14 8	12 6	22 8	21 12	16 4	8 0	7 8	6 6	12 8	11 6	8 2	20 0	20 8	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	12 2	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		¶ Peas, arhar, and mash.
Bharaich	16 0	16 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	13 8	7 8	28 0	28 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	34 0†	34 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
Gonda	16 14	16 14	12 14	28 10	29 0	16 11	15 0	14 12	7 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	27 8	27 14	12 8	17 8	17 8	8 4	37 12§	32 14	14 8	19 10	19 14	14 7	140 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
Rai Bareli	17 8	16 14	13 2½	25 4	24 8	17 11½	14 0	13 12	8 14	14 8	14 0	9 4	23 0	22 0	...	17 0	16 8	11 15	35 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	11 4	190 0	180 0	280 0	8 6	8 4	8 2	Rai Bareli		
Sultánpur	16 8	16 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	46 0‖	23 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
Partábgarh	16 10	16 2	12 5	26 10	24 12	16 3	14 3	13 7	8 0	16 8	15 13	9 13	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	21 15¶	21 1	12 12	...	14 0	11 8	193 5	193 5	193 5	...	8 3	8 0	Partábgarh		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 0	11 0	11 12	..	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 8	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	11 12	14 12	12 15	0 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 8	11 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 8	17 10	18 12	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0	360 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	11 12	11 12	10 4	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	10 2	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	10 12	14 8	14 0	13 8	9 0	8 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	13 0	13 8	...	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	13 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	6 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 12	11 12	12 12	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 0	10 8	10 12	8 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 12	7 8	8 8	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 12	11 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	11 0	240 0	210 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	200 6	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	7 5	7 0	6 4	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 8	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 8	8 8	11 15	11 4	16 5	12 0	12 0	18 13	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 7	9 0	9 8	Nimár		
	Raipur	21 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	90 0	7 12	8 0	7 4	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 0	14 12	12 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	22 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	70 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 4	7 3	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	6 0	9 11	9 9	6 6	15 2	14 7	8 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	70 0	8 12	8 12	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 14	7 11	7 7	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 7	8 12	8 11	6 12	7 13	15 7	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 3	9 0	9 6	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	7 0	6 12	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 12	9 8	6 0	15 0	13 8	8 12	15 0	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	14 0	13 8	6 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	8 8	8 6	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Básim	7 8	7 8	8 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 0	8 0	7 5	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	5 8	5 13	...	7 9	7 8	7 8	9 13	10 2	6 8	11 0	11 4	7 3	21 10	20 2	11 0	...	...	...	20 14	21 7	10 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 12	11 0	10 11	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	...	7 5	6 8	6 8	...	11 4	11 0	7 13	13 0	12 8	8 2	...	...	10 13	27 12	27 12	12 14	24 12	23 8	10 5	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 5	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	6 0	5 3	11 8	11 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	7 8	19 0	...	8 8	19 0	...	...	17 3	15 0	8 11	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	5 8	4 0	3 5	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	6 3	11 14	10 8	6 6	33 0	25 0	13 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	9 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 0	7 8	6 6	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	4 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 3	10 8	12 0	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	9 3	124 0	125 0	130 0	7 0	7 8	7 3	Hassan		
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 3	8 6	8 6	5 11	12 10	12 10	7 8	18 14	18 14	9 8	...	...	...	38 10	30 7	12 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	10 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	19 0	24 0	9 0	22 0	26 5	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 0	5 0	4 11	5 2	5 2	4 6	9 0	8 15	5 13	13 7	13 6	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	27 6	11 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 1	8 0	6 14	Coorg		
Central India.	Jeypore	12 10	12 10	13 4	20 10	18 6	17 8	5 8	5 9	5 1	7 8	7 4	6 0	14 0	18 6	11 2	16 12	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	14 2	13 12	15 4	11 0	10 14	19 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	13 4	*	14 0	21 0	*	19 8	8 0	*	5 8	8 8	*	6 4	20 0	*	15 12	15 8	*	16 0	...	...	...	15 8	*	17 4	11 8	*	30 0	Kishengurh		* No return received.
	Ulwur	14 15	14 9	12 8	23 1	20 9	15 2	7 4	7 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	20 14	19 8	9 8	17 10	17 12	8 0	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	14 8	11 12	11 11	27 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 2	14 2	14 8	21 12	20 8	19 4	6 12	6 9	6 11	7 0	8 9	8 0	18 15	18 11	12 12	26 10	18 5	14 2	19 0	18 0	18 4	13 10	13 10	15 14	160 0	160 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	12 14	17 8	17 8	17 10	10 10	10 10	5 14	11 14	11 14	6 7	16 4	16 4	10 9	16 14	16 14	8 6	17 8	17 8	15 8	12 8	13 4	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	22 12	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	13 8	13 0	12 0	22 8	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	11 0	32 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 12	11 11	13 8	18 10	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 13	6 1	19 5	18 12	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 0	12 14	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	27 8	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	13 12	12 0	10 0	17 8	16 12	10 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	17 12	15 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	12 0	11 8	7 8	22 0	20 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	4 12	6 12	6 12	5 4	12 0	12 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	10 14	10 6	7 6	15 6	14 8	9 2	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 8	9 12	9 4	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	19 0	Abu		
	Anadra	11 12	10 14	8 0	16 0	14 12	10 4	5 0	5 4	4 12	5 4	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	11 6	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	14 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	25 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	8 0	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	8 8	*Hilly Tracts of* Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	8 3	18 12	17 15	10 2	5 13	6 4	4 9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 11	8 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	7 6	15 10	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 13	13 12	8 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	9 5	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	8 12	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 6	9 6	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	13 12	12 13	7 8	17 8	17 8	11 4	4 6	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	13 2	11 4	10 5	15 0	18 12	12 8	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	48 12	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	13 8	13 0	16 9	19 4	19 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 2	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 2	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	23 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 8	13 2	15 2	...	19 0	...	6 6	6 14	6 12	7 12	7 12	8 4	21 0	20 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 4	16 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	10 9	10 9	15 0	18 4	16 10	19 0	6 4	6 3	5 0	7 4	7 3	6 4	18 14	17 1	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 1	13 9	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 11	12 5	13 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	7 3	5 1	5 10	22 6	20 5	16 8	12 11	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	12 6	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 4	12 8	11 8	19 0	21 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 4	8 2	18 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 9	28 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	14 9	14 4	12 11	21 5	20 10½	16 11	6 12	6 12	6 3	9 0	8 7	6 13	20 13	18 7	10 14	17 13	19 14	12 0	...	...	...	15 3	14 12	14 2	...	...	...	11 4	10 15½	16 1	Dholpur		
India.	Indore	9 0	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	6 11	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 5	11 13	15 0	13 5	12 10	13 8	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	10 0	107 0	107 0	80 0	9 3	9 3	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 1	10 11	11 3	14 15	15 1	12 12	5 3	5 1	4 13	6 8	6 6	5 6	16 15	15 9	11 1	14 5	13 15	9 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 14	10 15	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 2	9 2	9 6	Gwalior		
	Goona	15 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	25 0	27 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 4	9 0	10 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 4	7 7	12 0	11 0	13 4	10 0	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	12 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	11 8	17 8	17 0	14 8	6 0	6 0	4 8	14 8	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	12 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF AUGUST 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1130 AND 1131 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
North Arcot . . .	7 2	6 13	5 14	...	...	...	11 10	11 3	6 8	13 3	13 3	7 8	18 3	17 5	12 11	...	...	...	22 5	20 8	10 5	18 11	17 11	10 3	140 0	143 13	186 10	12 5	12 5	10 11	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1875-76	3,469,181	1,11,44,272	1,600,074	47,13,910	2,523,575	46,04,278	1,557,260	30,28,733	102,722	50,077	448,733	81,075	9,701,545	2,36,22,345
1876-77	3,441,817	1,11,08,609	1,659,378	48,97,338	2,377,360	43,52,745	1,617,141	31,96,231	108,564	53,875	405,768	72,070	9,610,028	2,36,80,868
1877-78	3,906,088	1,25,48,247	1,951,089	57,65,933	2,472,032	45,21,041	1,886,971	36,80,277	136,738	68,940	308,065	58,587	10,660,983	2,66,43,025
1878-79	3,677,310	1,12,10,748	1,668,908	44,84,203	2,209,710	55,18,650	1,790,970	43,98,996	49,388	50,777	321,726	49,815	9,718,012	2,57,13,189
1879-80	3,936,257	1,12,56,067	1,871,177	46,26,012	2,375,992	59,42,596	1,858,843	45,70,824	44,682	1,11,705	414,417	63,953	10,501,368	2,65,71,157
AVERAGE . .	3,686,130	1,14,53,589	1,750,125	48,97,479	2,391,734	49,87,862	1,742,237	37,75,012	88,419	67,075	379,742	65,100	10,038,387	2,52,46,117

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

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 25th September 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80 UP TO 31st JULY 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	6·18	740	111	31,664	26,222
Anúpshahr	6·80	Not given.	700	19	55,647	55,246
Meerut	8·30		969	—175	56,576	56,401
Bulandshahr	7·35	2·5	972	264	69,700	70,191
Aligarh	5·50	1·5	994	88	79,052	80,786
Cawnpore	6·20	4·0	988	—205	56,756	56,339
Etáwah	4·80	Not given.	771	—188	59,975	60,558
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	—86	378,612	389,053
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kásganj	...	...	...	...	5,940	...
Bhongaon	...	...	...	...	3,923	...
Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	9,863	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,064	78,307	65,119
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	193	31,178	30,241
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	4,798	17,479	13,783
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	6,[illegible]	...
Dún	...	...	...	173	5,[illegible]	3,006
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	19	283
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	3[illegible]	74
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	501,[illegible]	501,559

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1879.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	18,098	413	21,699	1,516	972	245	2,108	45,051	6·5	17·1
Muzaffarnagar	37,423	1,084	14,333	3,348	769	645	2,041	59,643	12·8	15·4
Meerut	64,974	9,786	4,720	7,268	3,959	3,338	1,264	95,309	15·0	12·9
Bulandshahr	8,870	41,419	156	13,331	4,188	1,573	1,577	71,105	21·7	10·8
Aligarh	1,935	39,053	476	6,448	2,916	181	1,462	51,636	19·6	10·5
Muttra	1,316	1,217	2	1,994	262	32	1,037	5,860	9·0	14·4
Agra	1,781	6,450	28	1,761	1,203	94	980	12,297	9·7	13·1
Etah	2,099	11,993	376	569	2,580	74	1,297	18,988	18·9	10·5
Mainpuri	4,300	17,067	370	783	2,606	99	777	26,002	19·9	14·0
Fatehgarh	2,919	10,098	93	53	735	33	497	14,538	27·5	15·3
Etáwah	5,550	26,781	168	124	1,320	165	973	35,081	10·8	13·1
Cawnpore	6,397	27,462	1,583	16	889	145	956	37,448	11·4	11·9
Delhi	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	25·0	12·3
Gurgaon	406	185	13	2,016	67	10	1,437	4,134	9·6	14·7
Dehra Dún	1,285	...	3,685	8	68	...	649	5,695	37·4	37·0
Bijnor	604	...	115	4	262	...	2	987	15·8	16·6
Tarái	512	...	2,168	...	...	...	2	2,682	25·9	23·1
Bareilly	9,721	54	4,964	...	...	...	58	14,797	28·6	21·1
Jhánsi	6	...	...	...	8	...	5	19	14·9	14·6
Hamírpur	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	13·0	16·3
Total	167,359	193,058	55,249	39,260	22,804	6,631	17,042	501,406	...	...
Total for the same period last year	142,776	194,892	44,782	51,879	39,688	11,938	15,604	501,559	...	...
Increase	24,583	...	10,467	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	...
Decrease	...	1,834	...	12,619	16,884	5,304	...	153	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing over — Cubic feet per second.

Solani aqueduct		2,409
Jaul escape	469	
Sána do.	70	
Kot do.	241	
Etawah tail	204	
Ghátor escape	179	
Mainansi do.	96	
Rura do.	128	
Tarin do.	182	
Kukwan do.	333	
Dabauli do.	228	
Cawnpore tail	295	2,495
		—86

In the Bulandshahr division, the additional area shown this month should have been shown last month: there has been no irrigation during the month.

The reason why some of the divisions show an excess instead of expenditure of water is that a large volume of drainage water enters the canal during July, owing to the heavy rains while the consumption was practically nil, except in one or two divisions and in them only for a few days of the month. The canal was kept running chiefly on account of navigation.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The canal was closed from the 11th July. The increase shown in Bhongaon division is due to a slight correction of last month's statement.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—

Water entering canal		1,201
Leaving ditto		137
Net consumption		1,064

Executive Engineer reports—Full demand in Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar, slack in Meerut district.

Agra Canal.—

Water entering canal		802
Leaving Bára escape	461	
Do. Kitam do.	238	699
Net consumption		103

Rohilkhand Canals.—

Water entering canal		4,798
Do. leaving do.		4,798

Dún Canals.—

Water entering canal		184
Do. leaving do.		11
Net consumption		173

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th August 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1879

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.						
Wheat	250	...	17,884	...	18,134	...
Gram	100	...	...	...	100	...
Rice	...	...	28	...	28	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	78	...	78	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	108	...	...	...	108	...
Dál	296	...	...	...	296	...
Juár	...	...	2,480	...	2,480	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	754	...	20,470	...	21,224	...
Cotton	...	...	974	...	974	...
Oil-seeds	50	...	6,325	...	6,375	...
Salt	100	...	2,627	...	2,727	...
Metals	1,117	...	1,050	...	2,167	...
Building materials	6,319	...	1,750	...	8,069	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,315	...	693	...	3,008	...
Firewood	...	...	13,714	...	13,714	...
Bamboos	320	6,400	5,100	102,000	5,420	108,400
Timber	130	65	3,456	1,194	3,586	1,259
Miscellaneous timber	90	180	100	200	190	380
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	11,195	6,645	56,259	103,394	67,454	110,039
Total during corresponding period of last year	16,815	14,166	121,466	128,442	138,281	142,968
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	5,620	7,521	65,207	25,408	70,827	32,929

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	1,620	...	1,620	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	475	...	475	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	117	...	117	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	67	...	67	...
Moth	...	...	67	...	67	...
Total	...	...	2,346	...	2,346	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	2	...	2	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	22,350	...	250	...	22,600	...
Miscellaneous goods	350	...	4	...	354	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	22,700	...	2,602	...	25,302	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	22,700	...	2,602	...	25,302	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Heavy rain during the early part of the month checked shipments over the whole canal.
The total tonnage carried is about half what it was for the same period last year.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage including weight of timber and bamboos	5,122	2,498	...	903
Ton mileage	785,948	344,696	...	77,987
Value of goods . Rs.	4,01,368	1,19,916	...	11,860
Number of passengers	10	60	*Nil.*	

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th August 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st JULY 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	4·27	3073·60	1099·13	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	16,649	9·19	3·00	Cotton ...	20,532	2583·07 cubic feet per second entered at the head of the Bári Doáb Canal; of this 2552·65 cubic feet per second were utilized. There is an increase of 7,507 acres in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. This increase is partially due to want of rain and also to extended irrigation in the Pathanti Villages and to the new Kasur and Sobraon Branches. The demand for water was very great towards the end of the month.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·75		808·02	...	...	Amritsar ...	36,021	6·76	1·55	Rice ...	19,456	
2nd do., Labore Branch ...	3·00	3·00		645·50	...	...	Lahore ...	40,107	7·12	7·12	Sugarcane ...	9,488	
											Others ...	43,301	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2552·65	...	...	.....	92,777	...	...	.....	92,777	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1884·90	...	...	.....	85,270	...	...	.....	85,270	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·05	2,546	746	2,15,441 kurries, tors, bullies, &c., and 2,539 mds. firewood.		Umballa ...	1,962	14·08	5·70	Cotton ...	55,458	2,353 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur; 15 cubic feet escaped at the tail of the Delhi Canal; 2,338 cubic feet per second were utilized. There has been good rain near Delhi and at head of canal where millets, Indian-corn, &c., have not required water, and there is a falling off on them and cotton, but where has been an increase on rice and sugarcane. There is a small increase of 1,304 acres over the corresponding period of last year. There is a great demand for water at Hissar, which cannot be met owing to the silted condition of the canal.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·22		474			Karnál ...	30,006	9·75	7·94	Rice ...	30,550	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·78		870			Delhi ...	33,432	8·00	16·80	Sugarcane ...	49,107	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·55		248			Rohtak ...	32,762	6·39	2·25	Others ...	12,576	
							Hissár ...	29,608	4·84	0·40	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	18,858	...	3·10	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	13	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	1,050	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	2,338	...	2,15,441	.....	147,691	...	...	.....	147,691	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2587·70	...	1,68,045	.....	146,387	...	...	.....	146,387	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,127	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	34,901	3·77	6·60			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	86,090	2·05	1·2			
							Dera Ghází Khán ...	83,152	2·14	0·05			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	209,270	...	...	.....	209,270	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	446,629	...	...	.....	446,629	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	228	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	14·20	8·17	Rice ...	50	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	178	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	228	...	...	.....	228	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	31	...	...	.....	31	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	240,468	...	...	.....	240,468	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	231,657	...	...	.....	231,657	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands. Balance for previous half-year.	Demands. For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Same period of previous year. Collections.	Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Corresponding period of previous half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Tonnage. 1878-79.	Tonnage. 1877-78.	Ton Mileage. 1878-79.	Ton Mileage. 1877-78.	Value of Goods. 1878-79.	Value of Goods. 1877-78.	Number of Passengers. 1878-79.	Number of Passengers. 1877-78.
Tollage.																					
Private boats .	...	527	527	...	...	...	Grains . . .	1,214	7,450	8,664											
Government boats .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton . . .	204	2,382	2,586											
Rafts . . .	...	3,087	3,087	...	...	...	Oil-seeds . .	522	3,691	4,213											
							Salt . . .	...	...	...											
Carrying operations.							Metals . . .	29	...	29											
							Miscellaneous goods	2,875	8,261	11,136	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	4,167	*Nil.*	401,636	*Nil.*	1,73,680	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Boating . . .	...	387	387	...	...	...	Building materials .	24,365	9,605	33,970											
Fines . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood . .	2,300	20,525	22,825											
Ground-rent . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos . .	...	...	...											
							Timber . . .	...	3,314	3,314											
							Miscellaneous ditto .	32	29,937	29,969											
Total .	...	4,001	4,001	...	...	...	Total .	31,541	85,165	116,706											

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balances uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1878-79.			1877-78.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balances.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.																					
Private boats .	...	1,184	1,184	...	...	...	Grains . .	1,424	34,389	35,813											
Government do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton . .	204	2,485	2,689											
Rafts . .	...	3,087	3,087	...	...	...	Oil-seeds .	522	8,396	8,918											
							Salt . .	...	...	...											
							Metals . .	59	...	59											
							Miscellaneous goods.	3,355	16,305	19,660											
Carrying operations.							Building materials.	72,549	9,607	82,156											
							Firewood .	2,300	29,625	31,925	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	7,681	*Nil.*	765,351	*Nil.*	3,14,892	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Boating . .	...	687	687	...	...	...	Bamboos .	...	300	300											
Fines and sundry receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber .	15	3,624	3,639											
Ground-rent .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous timber.	32	29,967	29,999											
Total .	...	4,958	4,958	...	...	...	Total .	80,460	134,698	215,158											

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo in (maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.							Grains . .	238,099	116,738	354,837	51,822½	120,135	171,957½								
Private boats .	600	10,287	10,717	170	9,464	10,021	Cotton . .	...	88,824	88,824	...	50,158	50,158								
Government boats	...	513	513	...	738	738	Oil-seeds . .	569	9,587	10,156	902	5,616	6,518								
Rafts . . .	...	534	534	...	666	666	Salt . .	1,311	135,872	137,183	1,609	159,317	160,926								
Carrying operations.							Metals . .	27,502	5,212	32,714	30,508	4,353	34,861								
							Miscellaneous goods.	16,363	118,643	135,006	29,023	42,591	71,614								
Boating . .	...	1,839	1,839	...	1,077	1,077	Building materials.	71,581	94,707	166,288	33,626	42,597	76,223	42,208	27,497	6,218,099	3,835,010	40,20,451	31,47,140	24	21
Fines . . .	...	7	7	...	18	18	Firewood .	20,050	108,677	128,727	4,290	68,487	72,777								
Ground-rent .	...	107	107	...	145	145	Bamboos . .	1,014	20,426	21,440	18	17,812	17,830								
							Timber . .	4,135	58,067	62,202	1,550	77,426	78,976								
							Miscellaneous timber.	815	1,444	2,259	146	452	598								
Total .	600	13,287	13,717	170	12,108	12,665	Total .	381,439	758,197	1,139,636	153,494½	588,944	742,438½								

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balances uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1878-79.			1877-78.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balance.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Private boats .	304	20,114	20,248	170	19,156	18,852	Grains .	244,957	300,602	545,559	63,951	538,388	602,339								
Government boats.	...	1,235	1,235	...	1,131	1,131	Cotton .	114	92,081	92,195	47	69,222	69,269								
Rafts . .	...	1,337	1,337	...	4,875	4,875	Oil-seeds .	3,708	70,398	74,106	3,003	25,131	28,134								
							Salt . .	3,096	309,838	312,934	1,664	257,356	259,020								
							Metals .	43,491	5,871	49,365	80,843	12,225	93,068								
Carrying							Miscellaneous goods.	34,296	145,088	179,384	38,570	72,151	110,721								
Operations.							Building materials.	110,061	149,860	259,921	149,809	153,431	303,240	73,231	74,484	10,687,507	9,904,320	61,05,170	54,28,827	83	145
Boating .	...	5,465	5,465	...	2,561	2,561	Firewood .	23,400	225,897	249,297	5,015	202,927	207,942								
Fines and sundry receipts.	...	14	14	...	48	48	Bamboos .	3,523	94,804	98,327	1,015	153,012	154,027								
							Timber .	7,059	105,661	112,720	15,482	166,648	182,130								
Ground-rent .	...	212	212	...	379	379	Miscellaneous timber.	1,338	2,096	3,434	369	810	1,179								
Total .	304	28,377	28,511	170	28,151	27,846	Total .	475,046	1,502,196	1,977,242	359,768	1,651,301	2,011,069								

Errata in the statement for the half-year and year 1877-78.

For	47,326	Tonnage for half-year ending 30th September 1877	read	46,987
„	8,456,000	Ton mileage do.	do. „	6,069,310
„	20,81,680	Rs. value of goods do.	do. „	Rs. 22,81,687
„	4,811,975	Ton mileage do.	31st March 1878 „	3,835,010
„	74,442	Tonnage for the year ending	31st March 1878 „	74,484
„	13,027,350	Ton mileage do.	do. „	9,904,320

G. H. D. WALKER,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Tollage.		Rs.	Rs.																		
Private boats .	...	657	657	...	...	...	Grains . .	210	26,939	27,149	...	...	...								
Government do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton . ..	...	103	103	...	...	...								
Rafts . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds .	...	4,705	4,705	...	...	...								
							Salt . .	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Metals . .	30	...	30	....	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods . .	480	8,044	8,524	...	●	...	3,514	...	363,715	...	1,41,212	...	...	...
Boating . .	...	300	300	...	...	...	Building materials .	48,184	2	48,186	...	...	...								
Fines. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood .	...	9,100	9,100	...	...	...								
Ground-rent .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos .	...	300	300	...	...	...								
							Timber . .	15	310	325	...	...	...								
							Miscellaneous ditto . .	...	30	30	...	...	...								
Total .	...	957	957	...	...	...	Total .	48,919	49,533	98,452	...	...	...								

G. H. D. WALKER,

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

COMPARISON OF THE RAJPOOTANA METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY WITH THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA STANDARD-GAUGE RAILWAYS.

No. 3967 R, dated Simla, the 20th September 1879.

The following is published for general information.

By Order,

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-General, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Note by MR. A. M. RENDEL, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, to the Secretary of State for India, on a "Comparison of the Rajpootana Metre-Gauge Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Standard-Gauge Railways," by MR. E. B. CARROLL, Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Mr. Carroll, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, has issued, under date February 1879, a paper entitled "Comparison of the Rajpootana Metre-Gauge Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Standard-Gauge Railways," in which conclusions are arrived at very much to the disadvantage of the metre-gauge.

Being in a measure responsible for the adoption of the metre-gauge in India, I have perused this paper with some interest; and as it forms the foundation of a "memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled" to the Secretary of State, protesting against the line between Ahmedabad and Ajmere being made on that gauge, I propose to offer some remarks in reply.

For the purpose he had in view it was of course necessary for Mr. Carroll to state the conditions of a fair comparison. He commences, therefore, by saying that the Rajpootana having in 1877 been open throughout its entire length since 1875, "the result of the railway's working, that is, the cost of running its trains, of its maintenance, &c., ought now to be about as good as they are ever likely to be, and to form a perfectly fair basis of comparison with other railways"; and he then proceeds to lay the results obtained in working the Rajpootana in 1877 alongside those of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda *in the same year*.

If Mr. Carroll had looked back at the cost of working his own line and the Great Indian Peninsula in years bygone, he would have found that they were perhaps at their worst, so far as working cost is concerned, at that period of their existence at which he states a line should be at about its best.

Even so late as 1871, a year which showed a great improvement over previous years, he would have found the working cost of the Bombay and Baroda 6·39*s.* per train mile, against 4·84*s.* in 1877; of the Great Indian Peninsula 5·58*s.*, against 3·39*s.* in 1877. The East Indian, I may add, was 3·62*s.* in 1871, against 2·59*s.* in 1877.

As an expert he should know that, as a great portion of the working expenses of a railway is independent of the quantity of traffic it carries, the cost of transport upon it is highest when its traffic is least, that is, as a rule in its earliest years; and that its expenses per unit of traffic diminish as its traffic, or in other words as its age, increases. He should know, therefore, that he cannot draw a fair comparison between any two lines in the same year, unless that year satisfies the paramount condition, that the quantity of traffic on the lines compared was during that year approximately the same; and that, therefore, it is wholly unreasonable to compare the Rajpootana with the Great Indian Peninsula or Bombay and Baroda during a period when the goods traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula was six times, and that of the Bombay and Baroda three times, as great as, and when their passenger traffic was from 30 to 40 per cent. greater than that of, the Rajpootana.

A still graver error on Mr. Carroll's part is his selection of the *gross* ton mileage, that is, the freight and dead weight moved together, as his basis of comparison of working cost, instead of the *net* ton mileage, that is to say, the freight moved only. He does not even call attention to the fact that he is using the gross ton mileage, for he calls it simply ton mileage, and it is probable that his readers generally have hitherto supposed him to mean what is usually meant by ton mileage, namely, the net or freight.

Mr. Carroll must be perfectly well aware that economy of railway management is not to be judged by the cost of the effort made, that is to say, the number and weight of trains run, but by the cost of the effect produced, that is to say, the freight carried; and that a large diminution may be effected in the cost per *gross* ton moved by simply increasing the dead weight, though, of course, the cost per *net* ton, or ton of freight, would be much increased thereby. He must be aware that loud complaints have been made against the enormous proportion of dead to live weight moved upon railways in India; that it is, in fact, the crying evil of railways generally, much worse, indeed, in England than in India, and that to award the palm of merit to the line which shows the lowest cost per *gross* ton mile is very possibly to give it to the line which least deserves it.

Mr. Carroll's basis in this respect is so utterly fallacious that I shall not attempt to follow him through figures resting upon it. But I may point out that in Table 1 (Working Expenses and Profits) profits and the proportion which receipts bear to expenditure depend in a measure on the rates charged. This is not of much importance in the year Mr. Carroll has taken, but it is of very great importance in the years which I shall select for comparison.

Mr. Carroll's Tables 2 and 3 (Maintenance of Way and Locomotive), where based on the mile of railway maintained, and train mile, are not unfavourable even in 1877 to the Rajpootana; where based on what he calls ton mileage, meaning thereby gross ton mileage, they are vitiated by the fallacy of the basis on which they are founded.

His Table 4 (Carriage and Wagon) is favourable to the Rajpootana so far as the Great Indian Peninsula is concerned; unfavourable so far as the Bombay and Baroda is concerned. Mr. Carroll gets over this by declaring the Great Indian Peninsula charge abnormally high. I might with equal reason declare the Bombay and Baroda abnormally low. But the carriage and wagon department is comparatively a small one, and the probability is that this department of the Rajpootana was going through an experimental stage, which temporarily increased its cost. Moreover, the Government charges to Revenue many things which the Companies charge, I do not say improperly, to Capital.

As to Table 5 (Working Expenses, Total), the enormous variations between the two broad-gauge lines in the details, point to differences of circumstances which vitiate the whole.

As to Table 6 (Weight of Trains), the unit of traffic is not stated, and the Bombay and Baroda line goods load is put at 183·50 tons.

This must be an error. No Indian railway has yet reached this average load. The true load was, I believe, 123·5 tons. The error is repeated in Table 8.

Labour, however, is ill bestowed on figures based on thoroughly false assumptions, and I shall therefore now proceed to show that, taking fair bases of comparison, the metre-gauge on the Rajpootana line has already satisfied all that its promoters claimed for it, and that, though with more experience and larger traffic, better results may be looked for as years go on, it shows in 1878 a far greater measure of success than either the Great Indian Peninsula or the Bombay and Baroda at a much later period of their existence, and with a consequently much larger traffic.

I have first to establish a fair basis of comparison in respect to time. Mr. Carroll cannot object to my taking the Rajpootana at as late a period as possible, that is to say, for the year 1878. The returns for that year have just been received, and show, as might be expected, a great improvement over 1877, the traffic being much larger, and the working expenses being almost exactly the same as in 1877.

In the next place, I claim a right, to which he cannot object, to compare the Rajpootana with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India at periods when the traffic upon these lines was about the same as on the Rajpootana in 1878. To arrive, however, at such periods I must go back beyond the date from which I have the necessary materials for comparison. I am content, therefore, to accept for both the broad-gauge lines a year too favourable to them, namely, 1874. The traffic on both of them in that year, though much lower than in 1877, was still far ahead of the Rajpootana. I can afford, however, to concede to Mr. Carroll this advantage, for, at nearly every point, the Rajpootana in 1878 shows a clear superiority to both of them in 1874.

Lastly, I shall, of course, use the net ton mile as my standard of efficiency and economy.

The tables relating to 1874, prepared by me, and published by Mr. Danvers in his Report to the Secretary of State of the following year, have not only not been impugned, but their form has been adopted and continued in following years by the Great Indian Peninsula and other Companies. I am therefore justified in using them here as correct, and shall proceed to do so, adding to them other data derived from them, to which I desire to call attention. I should state that, in regard to the sums which I have put down as the capital expenditure on the three lines, the cost of the broad-gauge lines is taken from Mr. Danvers' Report for 1874, and that of the narrow gauge from its last year's accounts, that I omit from the narrow-gauge Capital the cost of land, because land is not included in the broad-gauge Capital, and that I have converted rupees into sterling at 1*s.* 10*d.*, that being the rate of conversion in the broad-gauge accounts.

I make, then, the following comparison :—

CAPITAL.

Cost and Profit.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
Average length open in year	Miles. 1266	Miles. 424	Miles. 416½
(1.) Capital cost to end of year named	£ 23,084,484	£ 7,833,223	£ 2,660,000 (for 428½ miles).
(2.) Cost per mile of line	£ 18,240	£ 18,480	£ 6,215
(3.) Net revenue required to pay 5 per cent. interest per mile.	£ 912	£ 924	£ 311
(4.) Actual net revenue per mile earned in years taken.	£ 622	£ 590	£ 250
(5.) Actual percentage on capital which was given thereby.	Per cent. 3·4	Per cent. 3·14	Per cent. 4
(6.) Net revenue per mile which would have been earned on the traffic carried, if all three lines had charged Great Indian Peninsula average rates.	£ 622	£ 700	£ 536
(7.) Percentage of profit on capital which would have been given thereby.	Per cent. 3·4	Per cent. 3·75	Per cent. 8·6

(6) and (7) assume, of course, that the quantity of traffic and the profit upon it would not have been affected by the increase of rates on the Bombay and Baroda and the Rajpootana.

Note.—Some expenditure has yet to be incurred on the Rajpootana for fencing, &c., but, on the other hand, its cost was greatly enhanced by the permanent-way materials, rolling-stock, and plant generally having been purchased in England when such materials were at the highest prices ever known. This alone added at least 500*l.* a mile to the cost of the Rajpootana.

REVENUE.

A.

Passenger Traffic.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
(8.) Receipts from passenger traffic	£ 438,544	£ 203,382	£ 75,457
(9.) Passenger train miles run	No. 1,467,561	No. 482,605	No. 400,544
(10.) Average passenger train mile receipts	*s. d.* 5 11¾	*s. d.* 8 5	*s. d.* 3 9¼ (Note the average fares charged.)
(11.) Number of passengers carried one mile	No. 254,228,546	No. 137,490,000	No. 79,024,000
(12.) Average sums received for carrying a passenger one mile.	*d.* ·414	*d.* ·355	*d.* ·227
(13.) Average number of passengers in a train at one time.	No. 173	No. 285	No. 197
(14.) Average number of passenger trains per diem each way, supposing each train to traverse the whole line open.	No. 1·59	No. 1·56	No. 1·32
(15.) Average number of passengers passing over each mile of line daily (both ways).	No. 550	No. 888	No. 520
(16.) Number of passenger vehicles run one mile in year.	No. 20,071,392	No. 4,234,639	No. 7,610,336
(17.) Average number of passenger vehicles in a passenger train.	No. 13·7	No. 8·8	No. 19
(18.) Average number of passengers in each vehicle; average capacity of carriages.	No. 12·66 say 50?	No. 32·5 say 70?	No. 10·4 say 30?
(19.) Total working expenses for both goods and passengers, deducting special and miscellaneous receipts from them.	£ 1,020,398	£ 257,767	£ 160,790
(20.) Average working expenditure per mile of open line.	£ 806	£ 608	£ 386

REVENUE —*continued.*

Passenger Traffic.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
(21.) Average cost of running a train one mile, passenger and goods miles assumed to cost the same.	*s. d.* 5 2½	*s. d.* 5 3	*s. d.* 3 2¾
(22.) Average cost of carrying a passenger vehicle with its load one mile.	*d.* 4·55	*d.* 7·16	*d.* 2·07
(23.) Average cost per gross ton mile moved, taking broad-gauge carriages to weigh 8 tons, narrow, 4 tons, and passengers 12 to ton (approximate).	*d.* ·5	*d.* ·65	*d.* ·4
(24.) Average cost of carrying a passenger one mile	*d.* ·36	*d.* ·221	*d.* ·197
(25.) Average weight of passenger trains (approximate).	Tons. 123	Tons. 94	Tons. 90
(26.) Proportion of line weight of passenger trains to total load (approximate).	12/100	25/100	16·5/100

Note.—That the cost of carrying passenger traffic, gross and net, is lowest on the Rajpootana, and that the proportion of net to gross passenger load, though best on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, is far worse on the Great Indian Peninsula than on the Rajpootana. The superiority of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India in this respect is probably owing to the double-storied carriages in use on that line.

B.

Goods Traffic.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
Average length open in year	Miles. 1,266	Miles. 424	Miles. 416½
(1.) Receipts from goods traffic	£ 1,369,033	£ 304,288	£ 188,959
(2.) Goods train miles run	No. 2,457,093	No. 499,501	No. 595,086
(3.) Average goods train mile receipts	*s. d.* 11 1¾	*s. d.* 12 2	*s. d.* 6 4⅛ (Note the average rates charged.)
(4.) Tons of goods carried one mile	Tons. 201,576,000	Tons. 46,025,543	Tons. 36,500,973
(5.) Average sum received for carrying one ton one time.	*d.* 1·63	*d.* 1·586	*d.* 1·24
(6.) Average number of tons in a goods train at one time.	Tons. 82	Tons. 92	Tons. 61·3
(7.) Average number of goods trains per diem each way, supposing each train to run over the whole line open.	No. 2·66	No. 1·61	No. 1·95
(8.) Average number of tons of goods passing over each mile of line daily (both ways).	Tons. 437	Tons. 297	Tons. 240
(9.) Number of goods vehicles run one mile in the year.	No. 58,244,333	No. 15,363,633	No. 13,538,206
(10.) Average number of goods vehicles in a goods train.	23·7	30·75	22·75
(11.) Average number of tons in each goods vehicle.	Tons. 3·46	Tons. 3	Tons. 2·67
Average capacity of wagons	say 7 tons	say 8 tons	say 5 tons.
For working expenses, total, and per mile *see* Passenger Nos. 19 and 20.			
(12.) Average cost of carrying a goods vehicle with its load one mile.	*d.* 2·64	*d.* 2·05	*d.* 1·68
(13.) Approximate average cost of carrying one ton gross, that is, wagon and load together, one mile. (In this I take average weight of broad-gauge wagon stock at 5¾ tons, of narrow-gauge at 3 tons).	*d.* ·29	*d.* ·23	*d.* ·3
(14.) Average cost of carrying one ton of goods freight one mile.	*d.* ·762	*d.* ·685	*d.* ·63
(15.) Average weight of goods train, approximate	Tons. 218	Tons. 271	Tons. 129
(16.) Approximate proportion of live load to total weight of train in goods trains.	38/100	34/100	45/100

Note.—That while the cost per *gross* ton mile is highest on the Rajpootana, the cost per *net* ton mile is lowest on that line, which shows the fallacy of a *gross* ton mile basis; and the proportion of net to gross load is much the best on the Rajpootana.

To these tables let me add that, in regard to gradients, omitting the Ghauts on the Great Indian Peninsula, which affect but a small portion of it, that line is not materially worse than the Rajpootana, there being, I believe, on the Rajpootana upwards of 70 miles out of 420 on an incline of 1 in 150 or less, while the Bombay and Baroda is practically a level line; that the water on the Rajpootana is exceptionally bad, and has a most injurious effect on the development of locomotive power and the durability of locomotive boilers, and that fuel, as Mr. Carroll admits, is dearer on the Rajpootana than on either of the broad-gauge lines.

I confess I was not prepared to find the Rajpootana compare so favourably with lines three times its age, like the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda, for it must be remembered that nearly every portion of the structure and rolling-stock of the narrow-gauge lines involves a departure from established patterns and experience, and that some mistakes and consequent waste were therefore inevitable, and have to be corrected at the cost of Revenue.

But whatever be its present shortcomings, it exhibits a railway equal, for all the purposes it is intended to serve, to either of the Bombay lines, yet built at little more than one-third their cost per mile; working at lower cost, in spite of a much smaller traffic, and more unfavourable mechanical conditions; and paying a higher dividend than either, although its rates are so low, that had its traffic been carried at the charges levied by the Great Indian Peninsula, its profits, assuming its traffic not to have been diminished thereby, would have been double what they were.

That there is room for improvement may be conceded. But there is no reason to suppose that we shall not see in the Rajpootana during the next four years the same advance in all points that we have seen in other Indian lines during the last four years. The train loads, though they were actually in 1878 in excess of the Great Indian Peninsula in 1874 in passengers, are still less than I think they ought to be both in goods and passengers; the amount of work done by the Rajpootana wagon stock in 1878 was little more than one-third that done in the same year by the East Indian, amounting to only 6,000 ton miles per annum per ton of capacity, against about 16,000 ton miles on the East Indian; and the average weight of the Rajpootana trains shows that the loads put behind its locomotives are less than they could easily carry. The inference is that the large indents lately sent in for more stock are in the main unnecessary, unless the increase which has taken place during the present year be, what I do not believe it is, more than can be met by good management accompanied by fair co-operation, on the part of those who provide the traffic.

On the general question of the capacity of the metre-gauge for traffic, results so far show without doubt, whether we look at the Rajpootana or the South Indian, that its practical capacity is not likely to be approached by the traffic brought upon it.

The Rajpootana traffic in 1878 amounted to 526 passengers and 247 tons of goods passing over each mile each day on the average; and this traffic was carried in little more than three trains. Even assuming that the work per train was as much as could be expected, we know from the experience of the Tirhoot line during the Bengal famine, and from that also of the broad-gauge lines, that at least twelve trains a day may be run each way on a single line. This would allow of a traffic of *at least* 1,500 passengers and 1,200 tons of goods per mile per diem, a traffic which no line in India, except the East Indian Railway, has yet carried, unless in time of famine.

It is inconceivable that the local traffic of the Rajpootana should approach these figures. The only prospect of its obtaining any large fraction of such a traffic must come from North-West Provinces traffic passing over it to Bombay. That this will happen to some extent is, no doubt, probable; but looking to the competing routes to Kurrachee, to Calcutta, and to Bombay by Holkar's line and Jubbulpore, the time must be distant, indeed, when the carrying powers of *the road* will be seriously tested.

30th May 1879. A. M. RENDEL.

P.S.—Since the foregoing was written, the accounts of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Companies for 1878 have been completed and issued, and I have had an opportunity of comparing them with those of the Rajpootana for the same year. The working expenses per train mile on the Great Indian Peninsula for 1878 are 3*s.* 9*d.*; on the Bombay and Baroda 4*s.* 9*d.*; on the Rajpootana 3*s.* 2¾*d.* The working expenses per passenger mile are the same on the Bombay and Baroda and the Rajpootana, *viz.*, ·197*d.*, but greater on the Great Indian Peninsula than on either, namely, ·209*d.* The working expenses per ton mile are greatest on the Rajpootana, ·63*d.* against ·51*d.* on the Great Indian Peninsula, and ·15*d.* on the Bombay and Baroda. But then the traffic on the Rajpootana was much smaller than on either of the broad-gauge lines, for the daily tonnage passing over each mile of the Great Indian Peninsula was 902 tons, over the Bombay and Baroda 502 tons,

over the Rajpootana only 240 tons, and the daily number of passengers passing over each mile on the three lines was 768, 923, and 520 respectively.

By working expenses in the above figures, I mean the cost of maintaining the lines and conducting the traffic upon them only. To arrive at the actual cost of transport upon them, we should add to the working expenses, fair interest on the cost of constructing them. The superior economy of the narrow gauge would then be very apparent.

But the fact is, that gauge has nothing to do with the cost of transport, so long as the power of the machine is proportioned to the work to be done, a narrow gauge being probably best suited to a small traffic, and a broad gauge to a large traffic.

Assuming equally good and permanent materials to be supplied in each case, working expenses depend chiefly on the quantity of the traffic carried, on its management, and on physical conditions in regard to levels, coal, water, &c.

If we take, for instance, the East Indian, the Madras, and the Oudh and Rohilkund broad-gauge lines, and the South Indian and Rajpootana narrow-gauge lines, in the year 1878, we find the following:—

	Broad Gauge.			Narrow Gauge.	
	East Indian.	Madras.	Oudh and Rohilkund.	South Indian.	Rajpootana.
Length of line open	Miles. 1,504	Miles. 858	Miles. 544	Miles. 611	Miles. 416½
Average number of passengers in trains at one time.	No. 229	No. 205	No. 316	No. 290	No. 197
Average number of passengers passing over each mile daily.	1,140	536	796	830	520
Cost of carrying a passenger one mile	*d.* ·15	*d.* ·234	*d.* ·1059	*d.* ·1327	*d.* ·197
Number of tons of goods in trains at one time	Tons. 130·8	Tons. 53·7	Tons. 92	Tons. 50	Tons. 61·3
Number of tons of goods passing over each mile daily.	1,280	229·5	400	120	240
Cost of carrying one ton one mile	*d.* ·26	*d.* ·895	*d.* ·366	*d.* ·77	*d.* ·63
Cost of running a train (passenger or goods) one mile.	*s. d.* 2 10½	*s. d.* 4 0½	*s. d.* 2 9½	*s. d.* 3 2½	*s. d.* 3 2½

These figures, it must be remembered, assume a passenger and a goods train mile to cost the same. An error in this assumption, however serious, would not affect the general result, and the difference between the two is, at any rate, small.

The average loads per train on the South Indian are also, to a certain extent, assumed, in default of the requisite materials to determine them accurately. If the goods train loads are assumed too high, those of the passenger trains are too low, and *vice versâ*. And I should notice that the Oudh and Rohilkund cost per train mile is somewhat abnormally low, owing to the large receipts of that Company in 1879 from wagons hired to, or running on, other lines, which receipts go, in my method of stating the costs, in reduction of working expenses.

Now, in these figures, if we compare the Rajpootana narrow gauge with the Madras broad gauge, two lines having almost exactly the same quantity of traffic, and somewhat similar physical conditions, we find the narrow gauge beating the broad in goods train loads, and nearly equal to it in passengers, and carrying its traffic at far smaller cost per passenger mile, per ton mile, and per train mile. The South Indian narrow-gauge line shows equally well beside the Madras, but both the narrow-gauge lines show ill beside the broad-gauge Oudh and Rohilkund and the East Indian. If this were due to gauge they would look equally ill beside the Madras. The cause is clearly something independent of gauge, quantity of traffic being evidently very important.

With more traffic and experience I have no doubt that the Rajpootana will show, as nearly all other Indian lines have done, a constant improvement, and also that its working cost is independent of gauge, unless indeed its traffic reaches to something like that of the East Indian. When that time comes the financial position of the line will be such that we may view a change, if change be thought desirable, with equanimity. I am only afraid that that time will never come.

24th July 1879. A. M. RENDEL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Less rain fell in Madras than during the previous week; in some places crops have been harvested with a fair outturn; prospects are favourable. There was slight rain in parts of the Bombay Presidency; more rain is wanted in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country both for the *kharif* crops and for *rabi* sowings; the state of the poor is not good at Sholapore; rats and locusts are still doing injury in places. Rain has fallen in all Bengal districts except three, but was much less in most places than in the preceding week; distress continues in the Dacca district, and more alms-houses have been opened there; prospects in Burdwan and Balasore have improved; owing to inundations the yield of the autumn harvest is somewhat short; the prospects of the winter rice are promising, except in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, where much injury has been done by inundations. In most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell; it has done some damage to crops in Allahabad and Partabgarh; prospects are good, except in Jhansi, where rain is required, and prices are rising. In the Punjab there was no rain, except in Ferozepore, where the fall was very slight; prospects continue favourable. Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Central Provinces; the break has improved cotton, *jowar*, and millets, but rain is now needed for the crops on high lands and for rice; prospects remain good. In Burma the rain was general and in places heavy; some damage has been done in parts of the Province by the recent heavy rains and by inundations; the crops are in fair condition. In the other Provinces and States the rain has been less than in the previous week; prospects continue good.

There has been a further falling-off in the rain compared with the previous week. Harvest operations are on the whole progressing satisfactorily. General prospects are, so far, good throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 20th)	·84 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 19·87; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool („ „)	·83 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 25·20; crops withering in Cumbum and Markapur, elsewhere flourishing; cotton and white *cholum* being sown; *korra* and *cumboo* harvested in some parts, outturn ¾ and full; prices fluctuating; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	1·56 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 21·37.
Kistna („ „)	·94 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 22·84; 38 inches water over anicut; standing crops generally good; more rain required in some places; *giddajonna* and *korra* in ear; *sazza* and *gingelly* harvested, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	1·0 in one station ...	*Ragi* 19·63; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ...	·23 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 23·04; standing crops generally good but failing in 3 taluks as rain deficient; harvest of some dry crops in 6 taluks, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Tanjore (Sept. 20th)	·58 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 17·24; crops good; harvest of *kar*, *kadappu*, *kuruvai*, *cumboo*, *raggi*, *cholum* and oil-seeds, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura („ „)	·3 in Vattanam ...	*Ragi* 17·92.
Malabar („ „)	·23 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 20·59; prices slightly fallen in Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Sept. 34th)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 21st, 15 feet 2 inches, against 18 feet on same date last year; *kharif* crops in ear.
Hyderabad ...	...	River falling; want of water complained of in Naushahro division and taluka Guni of Tando division; locusts about still; fever general.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops excellent; fever prevailing; slight cholera yet in city.
Baroda ...	...	Cholera continues near Navsari; fever in Baroda; prospects very good.
Surat ...	...	*Bajri* reaping commenced in Olpád, &c.; other crops generally healthy; more rain wanted in Bulsár and Jaláipor; cholera in Jaláipor and Chikhli.
Násik ...	...	Rain needed in five taluqs; prices slightly higher; rats injuring crops in Násik and Sinnar; crops good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	2·78	Total rainfall 59·45, being 7·20 below average; temperature normal; winds exhibit an oscillation on the side of an advanced season.
Poona (Sept. 21st) ...	Maximum at Haveli 2·20, minimum at Indapur ·04.	Rain wanted throughout district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	·7; at Akola 1·34; from ·4 to ·50 in rest, except in 3 talukas.	Damage to *bajri* crops apprehended from want of rain, except in Akola; sowing of *rabi* delayed; injury by rats in parts of 4 talukas; slight cholera.
Sholapore ...	...	Rain urgently required; *kharif* withering and *rabi* sowing stopped from want thereof; damage from rats diminishing; condition of poor not good.
Dharwar ...	·37	More rain wanted; crops good.
Kanara ...	·05 at Karwar; 1·70 at Siddapur.	Total rainfall 116·21; rice harvest around Karwar; slight cattle-disease on coast and interior; fever prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·08	Total rainfall 26·38; *kharif* crops nearly ready for harvest in Southern Division; ground prepared for *rabi;* fever and cholera continue in some places.
		General Remarks.—*Kharif* crops in Sind and Gujárat good; rain much wanted in Deccan and Southern Maratha Country both for *kharif* and preparing ground for *rabi* sowings.
Bengal— (Sept. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	3·09	Weather favourable for crops; yield of *aus* harvest about fourteen annas; *amun* prospects also very good.
Dacca ...	3·53	Floods steady; twenty public, and five private, alms-houses opened and earthwork where practicable; distress continues throughout flooded localities; *amun* promising in greater part of district; public health good; rice, second quality, twelve seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore ·85	*Amun* fair; *aus* being harvested; average outturn expected, except in Satkhira where it is poor; some damage to crops in Satkhira, Baraset, and Busseerhat by inundation; common rice, ten seers; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·90	Crops not good, in many parts much injured by inundation; river again rose during week, but since 19th water subsiding; fever in north and east; cattle deaths in submerged villages of Lalbagh; locusts have appeared in Nawada; most zemindars assisting ryots with money and grain; common rice at 11¼ seers.
Rajshahye ...	1·95	Moderate rain during first part of week, heavy in north; *aus* harvest much facilitated by fine weather during latter part of week; in two thanas twelve to fourteen annas of *aus* destroyed, in others three to four; about one-fourth of *amun* damaged, remainder doing very well; mulberry somewhat damaged in two thanas, but damage only temporary; jute crops about eight annas; *ganja* doing well, young plants somewhat suffered from recent heavy rain; Ganges and Attrai again rising; floods now stationary; common rice ten and half to twelve seers; usual fever; health good.
Burdwan ...	1·13	Crop prospects fair in Cutwa and Culna, indifferent in other parts; public health good.
Rungpore ...	·43	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* and *murwa* in north much damaged; rice prospects good; Ganges falling rapidly; cholera decreasing; weather hot and steamy.
Purneah ...	3·43	Floods caused much damage; *bhadoi* outturn about ten annas; considerable progress in *aghani* cultivation; rice fourteen seers, with a tendency to rise; health good, but fever appearing; water subsided.
Patna ...	·23	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Durbhanga ...	·70	Paddy promises well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·35	*Bhadoi* crops harvested with fair outturn; paddy prospects excellent; rice seventeen to twenty seers; health good.
Cuttack ...	3·56; at Kendrapara 9·0.	Grubs killed by heavy rains; prospects everywhere improved; reaping of *biali* and transplanting and weeding of *saradh* going on; rice fourteen seers; rise of rivers in Jajpur, but no damage.
		General Remarks.—Rain this week much less in most districts, and none in Bogra, Bhágalpur, and Chumparun; prospects in Burdwan Division improving, but not generally good; rain in Balasore also improved condition of crops; in Backergunge more rain required; autumn harvest yielding a short outturn owing to inundation; *amun* on the whole promising, except in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, where much injury done by floods.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 23rd)	6·5 in Benares, and 2·4 in Chandauli.	Rains appear ending; prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	3·9 (average)	
Gorakhpur („ „)	·2	Rainfall since 1st June 33·2; harm being done to ripening rice and to *bajra*; also delay in *rabi* ploughings; wheat 14¼ seers, coarse rice 36$\frac{3}{16}$ seers; health good save fevers; cattle miserable in places.
Jhansi („ 25th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 63·5; seasonable break continues; harvesting operations progressing.
Agra („ 23rd)	...	In *rakhar* soil rain is wanted; prices of wheat and gram are rising; fever still prevalent.
Bareilly („ 24th)	...	Weather clear; *kharif* crops ripening; prospects good; fever and ague still bad in city and pargana.
		No change since last week; rice being cut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Meerut (Sept. 24th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind westerly; crops good; preparations for *rabi* sowing in progress; fever and ague continue; cattle-disease abating; sporadic cholera at Sirdhana; cheapest wheat 16, barley 21, gram 16½, *jowar* 20, and *bajra* 19 seers.
Kumaun („ 22nd)	...	Seasonable weather; rice and millets being cut.
Lucknow („ 24th)	1·2 in tahsil Mohanlalganj.	Barley 22½ seers, wheat 14½ seers; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	2·6 at Sadr, ·5 at Kunda, and 1·1 at Putti; heavy rain at Sadr all last night since the fall in this report was gauged.	Crop reports up to yesterday continue favourable; some damage caused from last night's heavy rain; health good; some 50 cases of cattle-disease in thana Raneegunge and a few in thanas Jitwara and Sangramgarh.
Sitapur („ 24th)	2·0	Prospects favourable.
Fyzabad („ „)	·4	Harvesting of *kharif* crops has commenced.
		General Remarks.—Some damage caused in Partabgarh and Allahabad by excessive rain; prospects good, except in Jhansi, where rain is wanted and prices are rising; fever and ague prevalent in Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi; slight cholera in Meerut, and cattle-disease in Allahabad, Meerut, and Partabgarh.
Punjab (Sept. 23rd)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; both canal and *barani* crops going on favourably; *rabi* operations progressing; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	State of crops and public health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; fever very prevalent.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair, but prices of food-grains have again risen.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects still continue favorable, but prices generally higher, owing to exceptional demands at the present time.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 24th)	...	Continued break improved *jowar* and cotton crops; prospects good.
Jubbulpore ...	·31 at Murwara, *nil* elsewhere.	More rain required for crops on high land; cotton promising; early rice and lesser millets being reaped; fever prevalent; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Break continues; rain wanted for crops on high lands; *rabi* ploughing commenced; prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Break causing anxiety for rice crops; land being prepared for *rabi* sowing; cholera continues.
Hoshangabad (Sept. 24th)	...	Rain required for rice and cotton; *jowar* doing well; health good.
Raipur („ 20th)	2·17	Prospects favorable; cholera ceased; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 19th)	2·53	Sugar-cane and rice sown late attacked by insects; prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks —Long break has improved cotton, *jowar*, and millets; rain is now required for crops on high lands and for rice; prospects continue goood; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Sept. 24th)		
Akyab ...	5·73	Total rainfall 199·94; crop prospects good; public health generally good, but several reports of deaths from sporadic cholera in different parts of the district.
Rangoon ...	6·36	Total rainfall 85·21; crops in fair condition, except in Hline, where portion destroyed by floods; public health good; fever and small-pox in 2 townships; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	25·9	Total rainfall 74·36; health good; slight cattle-disease in several townships; excess of rain threatens restrictions and damage to cultivation; most of low cultivated lands, including those east of bund, under water.
Prome ...	2·56	Total rainfall 34·96; a few cases of cholera reported; crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·16	Total rainfall 144·59; crops good; cattle healthy; public health good.
Toungoo ...	1·85	Total rainfall 62·16; public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health good; some scattered cases of cholera and small-pox; slight cattle-disease; crops in fair condition; some injury feared from recent heavy rain and floods.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 24th)	·01	Weather seasonable; some damage done to *sali* paddy on low lands by the late rise of the river; floods subsiding since.
Sylhet („ „)	·04	Prospects good.
Cachar („ 23rd)	.....	Weather extremely hot up to 22nd; prospects of rice crops good; common rice at ten seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 24th)	·2	Weather hot and dry; crops doing well, also tea; public health good; no more small-pox reported.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Sept. 24th)...	·08; slight rain in districts.	Crops generally in promising condition; prospects continue favourable; public health good.
Mysore ...	·09	
Mercara ...	1·22	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 24th)		
Amráoti ..	.....	Crops flourishing; ploughing for *rabi* crops commenced.
Akola ...	.....	Weather bright; prospects of all crops very good.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain	Total rainfall 30·88; damage by rats in some western districts; public health satisfactory; agricultural prospects generally good.
Central India States (Sept. 24th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 14 chittaks.
Sutna ...	·27	
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; *jowar* 18 seers.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Bhopal ...	*Nil* at Schore	Crops excellent; health fair; wheat 15 seers.
Ágar ...	·13	Prospects of crops good; rain needed for *rabi*.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent.
Mánpur ...	2·1	Reaping of *mukka* crops completed; *jowari* crops doing well; cattle-disease prevalent; prices somewhat fallen.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 24th)	·46	
Serohi („ 21st)	.....	Occasional clouds; sunshine.
Marwar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; prospects fair; more rain wanted.
Meywar („ 19th)	·03	Health good; prospects very promising; weather hot; prices easy.
Harowtee („ 20th)	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever very much less prevalent; prospects very good.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Health fair; prospects favourable.
Ajmere (Sept. 24th)	.....	No report received.
Jeypore ...	.....	Prospects good; slight fever.
Bhurtpur ...	4·0	Crops ripening promisingly; fever still prevalent.
Ulwur (Sept. 23rd)	.....	Weather clear.
		Prospects good; *bajra* being cut; fever still very prevalent.
Nepal— (Sept. 16th)		
Katmandú ...	1·646	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1879.

ROUTE.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	WEST. Via Teheran. No.	WEST. Via Teheran. Indian Value.	WEST. Via Turkey. No.	WEST. Via Turkey. Indian Value.	WEST. Persian Gulf. No.	WEST. Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	WEST. Via Suez. No.	WEST. Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	EAST. Via Amur. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Madras. No.	EAST. Via Madras. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Rangoon. No.	EAST. Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	EAST. Native Burma. No.	EAST. Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,124	6,173 10	96	324 8	96	214 2	4,156	15,993 6	1	4 8	746	2,539 2	180	709 1	353	938 6	6,752	26,896 11
Received ...	907	5,935 9	80	340 1	58	268 10	3,983	14,753 2	...	...	751	2,751 14	112	348 15	277	481 12	6,168	24,877 15
TOTAL ...	2,031	12,109 3	176	664 9	154	482 12	8,139	30,746 8	1	4 8	1,497	5,291 0	292	1,056 0	630	1,420 2	12,920	51,774 10
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras ...	8	26 10	24	94 2	8	20 4	2,866	14,316 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,906	14,457 0
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	986 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	986 4
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	54 0	1	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64 6
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras...	302	1,223 9	25	111 6	8	27 6	2,722	12,976 12	...	...	...	...	217	1,010 12	...	...	3,274	15,349 13
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25 3
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 2
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	310	1,250 3	51	214 2	17	51 12	5,793	28,358 3	1	10 6	...	...	217	1,010 12	...	...	6,389	30,895 6
GRAND TOTAL ...																	19,309	82,670 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Numbers. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	907	1,124	2,031	18·04	20·54	19·34
	„ Turkey	80	96	176	1·59	1·76	1·68
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	58	96	154	1·15	1·75	1·47
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	3,983	4,156	8,139	79·22	75·95	77·51
	TOTAL ...	5,028	5,472	10,500	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell throughout the Madras Presidency, but was everywhere slight, except at Ganjam, where there was a fall of over 3 inches; the want of rain is felt in a few places; harvest operations proceed with satisfactory results. In Bombay also there was little rain during the week, and more is required in the South Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; prospects are excellent in Guzerat, the Konkan and the Northern Deccan. In Bengal general rain has fallen; prospects in the Burdwan Division and Balasore, though improved, are not good owing to previous drought; some distress continues in the Dacca District; the yield of the autumn harvest has been short in some places and average in others, but a good winter crop is expected. Rain fell in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Meerut; it has damaged the ripening crops in Partabgarh; prospects are good. In the Punjab there was a little rain in three districts and none in the others; prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces the desired rain has fallen, and has proved beneficial; prospects are very satisfactory. In Burma abundant rain fell; prospects, which have improved somewhat in inundated tracts, are generally good. In the other Provinces and States prospects continue satisfactory, but the want of rain is felt in parts of Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg.

General prospects are, on the whole, good throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 27th)	·32	*Ragi* 19·26; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton, horse-gram, and *korra* still proceeding.
Kurnool („ „)	·95 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 24·78; standing crops promising; white *cholum* and cotton being sown; *korra* and *cumboo* harvested in 6 taluks, outturn ¾ to full; prices stationary, with tendency to fall; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	3·40 (average of 15 stations).	*Ragi* 22·46.
Kistna („ „)	1·72 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 23·24; 35 inches water over anicut; standing dry crops require more rain; *korra* outturn full, *sazza*, maize, and *gingelly* ½ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·40 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 19·88; crops good where water available, failing in other places; sowing and transplanting going on to small extent; harvest outturn ¼ to ¾; pasturage sufficient; want of rain much felt.
Coimbatore („ „)	·11 (average of one station).	*Ragi* 23·02; standing crops generally good; deficient water in 5 taluks; crops not thriving in Erode; harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks, outturn ¼ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·50 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 17·63; crops good; harvest of *kar*, *kuruvai*, *ragi*, *cumboo*, and *cholum*, outturn ⅜ to full.
Madura („ „)	·17 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 17·92.
Malabar („ „)	·35 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 21·12; pasture good; harvesting of first crop nearly over in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Oct. 1st)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 28th ultimo 11½ feet, last year on same date 16 feet 1 inch; want of water much felt in Dadu Sehwan; blight in Tatta taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	No report received.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Early *bajri* ripe for harvest; other crops excellent; slight cholera in city; fever prevailing.
Baroda ...	1·20	Total rainfall 50·96; fever in Baroda and cholera near Navsari still continues; prices stationary; late rain excellent for present and future crops.
Surat ...	1·71	Total rainfall 35·53; *bajri* reaping progressing; other crops generally good; more rain wanted in Jalalpur; slight cholera in Jalalpur.
Násik ...	Excellent rain in all talukas; fall 1·0 to 3·0.	*Kharif* prospects very good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·55	Total rainfall 61·0, being 7·02 below average; average abnormal temperature 1° cool; abnormal wind northerly till 27th, afterwards southerly.
Poona (Sept. 28th)	Maximum at Maval ·62; minimum at Indápur ·01.	More rain wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Rain from ·04 to ·75 all over the district, except at Parner and Karjat.	More rain wanted; prospects slightly improved in 5 talukas; *bajri* crops affected in parts of 4 talukas; sowing of *rabi* resumed in 4 talukas; injury by rats in parts of 3 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	*Kharif* withering and *rabi* sowing stopped from want of rain; but the fall last night, if general, will be most beneficial; condition of poor not good.
Dharwar ...	·37	Want of rain general; early crops withering.
Kanara ...	Maximum rain at Honawar ·51; minimum at Kumta ·02.	Rice harvest on coast; cattle-disease in Honawar; fever generally prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·04	Total rainfall 26·44; crops very good; land prepared for wheat and grain; cholera in Bhaunagar Mahuva; fever general. *General Remarks.*—Want of water felt in Sind; prospects excellent in Guzerat, Konkan, and North Deccan; rain required in South Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country.
Bengal—**(Oct. 1st)**—		
Chittagong ...	1·22	Weather close and hot; crop prospects favourable; transplantation over.
Dacca ...	1·50	Floods steadily falling; *amun* progressing, except where totally lost in south; relief in these localities continues; twenty public *annachattras* opened besides six private ones; 700 persons employed on earthwork at task rates; public health good; common rice twelve seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·96	Prospects good; *aus* being harvested, an average yield expected; common rice 10½ seers; fever in some places; public health generally good; damage done to crops by overflow of rivers in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	3·18	Standing crops not good in many parts; much injury done by inundation; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle deaths in submerged villages of Lalbagh sub-division; cattle suffering from small-pox in two thanas; want of fodder also reported from some places; grass-hoppers causing some damage to crops in thana Nawada; most zemindars assisting ryots with money and grain; common rice 11½ seers.
Rajshahye ...	2·32	Strong easterly winds and more or less heavy showers in middle of week; *aus* harvest nearly completed, outturn fair, except where destroyed by floods; jute and *till* being cut, former only an eight-anna crop; *amun* thriving; mulberry somewhat damaged, but reviving; some *ganja* plants much damaged, remainder doing well; river fallen considerably; floods receding slowly; common rice 11 to 12 seers; *aus* rice 13 seers; public health good.
Burdwan ...	3·25	Crop prospects improved; general health good.
Rungpore ...	1·50	Prospects of crops very favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·70	Excessive rain in north; *bhadoi* harvested, outturn short; rice prospects excellent; common rice 12 seers 10 chittaks; cholera abating; Ganges flood subsiding.
Purneah ...	1·97	*Bhadoi* an average yield; *aghani* lost in all low lands in south, but loss not considerable; transplantation completed; *rabi* promises well; a very large area under *rabi* cultivation; rice 14 seers; health good; rivers rapidly subsiding.
Patna ...	·21	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Durbhanga ...	·54	*Dhan* promises well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·64	Weather fair and seasonable; crop prospects excellent; rice 18 to 20 seers; general health good.
Cuttack ...	3·32	Rivers rose again, and *beali* in Jajpore suffered slightly; prospects fair, except in four pergunnahs; *saradh* thriving; ploughing for *rabi* going on; rice 13 seers; fever in Kendrapara. *General Remarks.*—Rain general but much less in several districts; prospects in Burdwan division and Balasore improved, but not good owing to previous drought; prospects also improved in Backergunge; *amun* on the whole promising, except where submerged; *bhadoi* still being harvested, outturn in most places indifferent; *rabi* cultivation commenced, a large *rabi* crop expected, particularly on inundated tracts; insects doing great damage to *amun* in Darjeeling Terai; floods now steadily falling.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 30th)	2·3	Rice ready for harvesting; prices falling.
Allahabad („ „)	1·8	Total rainfall since 1st June 35·0; every sign of open weather; wheat 14 9/16, coarse rice 39 13/16 seers; health good, except some fever.
Gorakhpur (Oct. 2nd)	4·3	Total rainfall 67·8; weather seasonable; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 1st)	4·0	Prospects excellent; prices stationary; no cases of cholera since 23rd; fever prevalent.
Agra (Sept. 30th)	·4	Prospects good; crops ripening; sickness continues.
Bareilly (Oct. 1st)	4·0	Ploughing for *rabi* going on; fever prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	...	Wind easterly; cloudy till yesterday; crops excellent; *rabi* culture progressing; fever and ague still bad; cattle-disease at Hauper and Mowana; cheapest wheat 15¼, barley 20½, gram 16¼, *bajra* 18, *jowar* 19½ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Kumaun (Sept. 30th)	.....	Fine weather up to 27th, when heavy rain fell; clouds still about; crops being cut.
Lucknow (Oct. 1st)	·7	Prospects good; *jowar* 24, *jao* 21½ seers.
Partabgarh ...	3·9; at Kunda 6·4; at Patti 4·2.	Too much rain damaging the more advanced *bajra* and paddy; some fever about, otherwise health good; slight cattle-disease.
Sitapur (Oct. 1st)	·1	Sky overcast; prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·6	*General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen during the week in every district except Meerut; prospects everywhere good; the advanced crops have suffered in Partabgarh from too much rain; health good, with the exception of fever, which is prevalent in Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Partabgarh, and Bareilly; no cases of cholera reported; some cattle-disease in Meerut and Partabgarh.
Punjab (Sept. 30th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight fluctuations in price of food-grains; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest, which has commenced in Rohtak, good; *rabi* sowings progressing; slight variations in prices; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	·5	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops excellent; prices steady; health generally good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Harvesting commenced; fever prevails.
Pesháwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects good; prices of food-grains rising.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Reports generally favourable, but prices in frontier districts rising owing to demands for supplies for troops.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 1st)	3·2	Rain opportune; prospects of all crops good.
Jubbulpore ...	3·51	Rain opportune; all crops promising except cotton in Jubbulpore tahsil, where it has been slightly damaged; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	2·40	Rain general and beneficial to *kharif* crops; prospects good; cotton thriving; fever prevalent; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	2·5	Prospects much improved; cotton thriving; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	7·8	All crops doing well, especially cotton; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Sept. 27th)	6·09	Prospects of *kharif* crops good, except cotton, which has been partially damaged by recent heavy rains; cholera has ceased; few cases of small-pox; prices slightly risen.
Sambalpur („ 26th)	2·82	Some rice destroyed by insects, but more than average outturn expected; prospects of cotton indifferent, of other crops good; small-pox continues; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Rain general and favourable to crops; cotton slightly damaged in the districts of the Chhatti-garh division, and in the Jubbulpore district; prospects continue good.
British Burma— **(Oct. 1st)**		
Akyab ...	6·95	Total rainfall 206·89; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·44	Total rainfall 89·65; slight small-pox in Rangoon town; agricultural prospects fair; public health normal; floods abated and re-sowing commenced; slight cattle-disease in 2 townships.
Bassein ...	5·56	Total rainfall 79·92; public health good; planting still going on; agricultural prospects in inundated parts somewhat improved; slight cattle-disease.
Prome ...	2·56	Total rainfall 37·52; slight cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·83	Total rainfall 151·42; public health good; crop prospects good; slight cattle-disease.
Toungoo ..	5·77	Total rainfall 67·93; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Public health good; a little cholera and small-pox; slight cattle-disease continues; agricultural prospects generally good.
Assam (Oct. 1st)—		
Gauháti ...	2·0	Mornings foggy and cool; days hot; transplanting of *sali* nearly finished; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	·11	Prospects good.
Cachar ..	·65	Weather warmer; rice crops doing well; common rice 10 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ...	1·22	Weather seasonable; crops doing well, including tea; altogether forty deaths from small-pox reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 1st)		
Amráoti ...	3·71	Crops in good condition.
Akola ...	...	Crops; flourishing; preparation for *rabi* well on.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 30·88; reports from districts not so promising, as crops are withering in places and rain generally wanted; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 1st)		
Bangalore ...	·25	Want of rain felt in parts; prospects however continue favourable; health good; prices generally stationary.
Mercara ...	·42	
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Central India States (Oct. 1st)—		
Indore ...	8·91	Some slight damage to *jowar*, but great benefit generally; health and prospects good; wheat 8 seers 14 chittaks, and gram 8 seers 9 chittaks, per rupee.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·24	
Sutna ...	·12	Prospects good; *jowar* 20 seers.
Rutlam ...	4·16	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	1·1	Weather cloudy and hot.
Goona ...	1·14	Health good; crops flourishing; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	2·55 in Sehore	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	·74	Fever existing in a mild form; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	1·75	
Mánpur ...	6·5	Weather still cloudy and drizzling; some injury to *jowar* crops caused.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 1st)	·15	Clear.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar (Sept. 27th)	.....	Weather clear; hot; fever prevalent; prospects excellent.
Meywar („ 26th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; harvest progressing.
Harowtee („ 27th)	·21 in Deoli; ·81 in Kotah; ·65 in Tonk.	Health fair; prospects favourable.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	.....	Cloudy; weather clear; *kharif* reaping commenced; some fever prevalent.
Ajmere (Oct. 1st)	Showers reported from two places; *nil* elsewhere.	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	·31	Prospects continue favourable; prices easier; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpore (Sept. 30th)	1·72	Fever not lessened; cloudy.
Ulwur ...	·33 (average) week ending 27th September; more recently heavier rain.	Rain damaging to standing crops; fever still prevalent.
Nepal— (Sept. 23rd)		
Katmandú ...	·705	Agricultural prospects fair.

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Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 17th Aug. 1878.	FOR WEEK ENDING 16th Aug. 1879.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 17th Aug. 1878.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 16th Aug. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,87,474	5,08,445	2,28,24,707	2,44,90,096	16,65,389	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	28,584	40,601	21,62,980	26,98,944	5,35,964	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,11,103	86,004	24,80,585	21,73,135	...	3,07,400
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	75,411	55,784	30,88,189	30,92,137	3,948	...
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,09,853	1,34,000	53,27,768	64,95,535	11,67,767	...
30th Aug. 1879	Madras ...	1,10,263	1,11,081	42,47,279	41,62,896	...	84,383
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,075	68,156	20,82,857	20,74,113	...	8,744
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,44,922	2,43,966	1,86,99,624	1,75,81,994	...	11,17,630
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	42,006	59,559	45,32,617	51,85,119	6,52,502	...
	TOTAL ...	12,65,691	13,07,596	6,54,46,556	6,79,53,969	25,07,413	...
	State.						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,773	1,746	83,136	87,039	3,903	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,761	1,649	59,495	59,077	...	418
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	32,306	36,683	19,36,828	25,09,504	5,72,676	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,461	9,698	4,72,802	5,24,114	51,312	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,440	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	421	336	70,107	52,658	...	17,449
30th Aug. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,758	2,185	86,217	1,27,996	41,779	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,126	11,439	4,95,750	4,29,751	...	65,999
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,974	7,144	2,75,893	2,95,147	19,254	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,660	19,492	5,82,435	10,02,142	4,69,707	...
13th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,707	4,682	1,02,241	2,07,866	1,05,625	...
6th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	8,627	10,982	6,47,028	6,34,176	...	12,852
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,282	16,950	5,34,047	6,89,186	1,55,139	...
13th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,352	1,348	(c)60,588	66,916	6,328	...
6th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,225	(d)64,085	3,40,605	2,76,520	...
Ditto ..	Indus Valley ...	4,654	44,964	(e)35,984	16,83,796	16,47,812	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hattras ...	2,020	3,246	58,900	84,221	25,321	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,134	...	(f)59,453	59,453	...
	TOTAL ...	1,17,882	1,77,903	55,62,891	88,87,087	33,24,196	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,83,573	14,85,499	7,10,09,447	7,68,41,056	58,31,609	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,54,83,420	3,84,20,528	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,55,26,027	3,84,20,528	28,94,501	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 17th August 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 17th August 1878.
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 18th August 1879.

No. XXXIV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		24th Aug. 1878.	23rd Aug 1879.	to 24th Aug. 1878.	to 23rd Aug. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,44,828	4,53,017	2,32,69,535	2,19,44,013	16,74,478	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	23,252	32,775	21,86,232	27,31,719	5,45,187	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,02,319	74,324	25,82,854	22,47,459	...	3,35,395
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,712	48,896	31,41,901	31,41,033	...	868
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	74,969	1,31,900	54,02,637	66,27,435	12,24,798	...
30th August 1879.	Madras ...	1,07,078	1,03,462	43,54,357	42,66,358	...	87,999
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,668	61,626	21,40,525	21,35,739	...	4,786
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,62,877	2,36,824	1,89,62,501	1,78,18,818	...	11,43,683
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	61,773	64,906	45,94,390	52,50,025	6,55,635	...
	Total ...	11,88,376	12,08,630	6,66,34,932	6,91,62,599	25,27,667	...
	State.						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,007	1,607	85,143	88,646	3,503	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,154	1,433	60,649	60,510	...	139
Ditto ..	Rajputana ...	30,907	34,580	19,67,735	25,44,084	5,76,349	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,704	12,721	4,81,506	5,36,835	55,329	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 17,355	(b)33,440	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	634	356	70,741	53,014	...	17,727
30th August 1879.	Wardha Valley ...	1,750	2,122	87,967	1,30,118	42,151	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,004	11,407	5,12,754	4,41,158	...	71,596
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,633	4,306	2,82,526	2,99,453	16,927	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,901	17,796	5,46,336	10,19,938	4,73,602	...
13th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,382	5,214	1,07,623	2,13,080	1,05,457	...
6th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,168	11,897	6,57,196	6,46,073	...	11,123
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	11,665	13,902	5,45,712	7,03,088	1,57,376	...
13th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,110	1,170	(c)61,698	68,086	6,388	...
6th ditto ..	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,474	(d)64,085	3,42,079	2,77,994	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,469	36,513	(e) 40,453	17,20,309	16,79,856	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hattras ...	2,452	2,343	61,352	86,564	25,212	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,840	...	(f)64,293	64,293	...
	Total ...	1,17,940	1,63,681	56,80,831	90,50,768	33,69,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,06,316	13,72,311	7,23,15,763	7,82,13,367	58,97,604	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,61,36,187	3,91,06,683	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,60,79,576	3,91,06,684	30,27,108	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 1st June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 24th August 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 24th August 1878.
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 23rd August 1879.

No. XXXV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		31st August 1878.	30th August 1879.	to 31st August 1878.	to 30th August 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,86,210	6,32,410	2,37,55,745	2,55,76,423	18,20,678	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	27,783	35,280	22,14,015	27,66,999	5,52,984	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	91,399	80,154	26,74,253	23,27,613	...	3,46,640
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,153	60,232	31,90,054	32,01,265	11,211	...
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	77,391	1,25,250	54,80,028	67,52,685	12,72,657	...
30th Aug. 1879	Madras ...	1,06,589	1,04,469	44,60,946	43,70,827	...	90,119
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,076	(f)	21,95,601	(g)21,35,739	...	59,862
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,61,627	2,26,928	1,92,24,128	1,80,45,746	...	11,78,382
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	74,703	84,911	46,69,093	53,34,936	6,65,843	...
	Total ...	12,28,931	13,49,634	6,78,63,863	7,05,12,233	26,48,370	...
	State.						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,324	2,537	87,467	91,183	3,716	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,229	1,560	61,878	62,070	192	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	38,824	35,501	20,06,559	25,79,585	5,73,026	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,344	10,106	4,91,850	5,46,941	55,091	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 334 40	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	722	543	71,463	58,557	...	17,906
30th Aug. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,533	2,262	89,500	1,32,380	42,880	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	19,331	11,692	5,32,085	4,52,850	...	79,235
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,684	4,903	2,89,210	3,04,356	15,146	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,717	17,964	5,61,053	10,37,902	4,76,849	...
13th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,696	4,829	1,14,319	2,17,909	1,03,590	...
6th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,126	12,184	6,68,322	6,58,251	...	10,065
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	12,169	20,355	5,57,881	7,23,443	1,65,562	...
13th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,570	1,202	(c) 64,268	69,288	5,020	...
6th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,374	(d) 64,085	3,48,453	2,79,368	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,250	27,990	(e) 44,703	17,48,299	17,03,596	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hattras ...	2,095	2,226	63,447	88,790	25,343	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,750	...	(h)76,043	76,043	...
	Total ...	1,34,614	1,68,978	58,15,445	92,19,746	34,04,301	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,63,545	15,18,612	7,36,79,308	7,97,31,979	60,52,671	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,68,17,550	3,98,65,989	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,68,61,753	3,98,65,990	30,04,232	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 31st August 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 31st August 1878.
(f) Return not received.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1879.
(h) Total receipts from 21st April to 30th August 1879.

COVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	6 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 2	13 13	13 13	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	18 8	11 11	22 8	22 8	14 3	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	MADRAS.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 8	7 5	5 14	10 11	7 14	6 13	...	...	11 14	27 11	21 13	19 13	17 3	16 3	16 3	19 14	14 0	87 8	87 8	97 3	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 6	8 2	9 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	6 14	14 0	14 0	8 8	15 6	15 6	13 6	...	...	...	21 5	20 0	13 10	25 3	24 2	13 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 6	6 14	4 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	6 8	14 2	13 13	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	19 10	11 5	25 2	20 8	13 2	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 6	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 3	20 14	13 6	...	...	...	21 13	23 3	13 10	18 14	18 14	11 8	93 5	93 5	77 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 6	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 14	12 14	8 5	16 10	17 6	11 13	15 3	3 18	13 13	19 8	21 6	12 11	18 2	17 10	12 6	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	7 8	11 14	11 14	7 13	16 8	17 8	10 13	13 3	16 14	11 5	17 0	18 6	11 14	20 3	21 5	10 14	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 13	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 6	11 2	11 2	7 2	16 13	17 2	9 10	18 2	18 2	...	20 10	20 10	...	17 3	17 3	9 6	170 2	170 2	175 0	11 11	11 11	11 5	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 13	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 8	10 6	10 3	7 14	11 8	11 8	10 6	19 13	20 8	13 3	18 13	18 2	12 0	17 3	17 8	11 11	87 8	87 8	87 8	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	7 14	11 11	11 11	8 5	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 8	...	18 8	17 13	12 11	17 3	17 3	12 2	107 14	97 11	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 2	7 10	6 13	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	7 8	13 3	13 3	7 14	21 13	18 3	17 5	25 10	24 11	16 8	22 5	22 5	15 6	19 11	19 2	10 13	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	11 5	11 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 6	11 6	11 6	7 14	19 5	19 5	...	25 6	25 6	18 8	20 5	19 11	13 5	20 5	15 14	13 0	206 8	206 8	233 5	13 0	13 0	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 8	5 14	4 13	...	...	...	11 0	10 13	8 11	...	...	10 13	...	15 2	11 8	21 0	17 6	16 5	18 14	16 10	15 2	17 2	15 11	11 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	11 8	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 10	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	7 14	10 8	10 8	8 5	14 0	14 0	11 3	15 3	15 14	15 3	17 0	15 11	14 0	16 14	18 8	12 5	121 8	121 8	97 3	11 11	11 11	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	6 13	7 13	5 2	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	8 6	10 10	10 2	8 14	17 0	17 0	12 2	20 10	16 3	17 10	18 10	16 5	15 8	17 13	16 8	11 10	111 13	126 6	121 8	13 2	13 10	13 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	10 0	10 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 2	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	10 5	10 13	8 2	10 14	11 5	8 10	18 5	19 2	15 11	22 5	19 2	20 11	23 0	19 11	16 6	19 0	19 8	14 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	7 3	15 6	15 6	7 11	13 5	13 5	11 3	15 2	14 6	9 6	15 13	14 14	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	8 11	9 2	6 10	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 14	15 14	10 3	18 13	20 5	12 5	18 0	18 0	12 11	18 14	18 2	11 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	4 11	5 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 0	10 5	9 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 14	12 2	12 2	12 10	85 0	93 5	92 5	11 8*a* 12 8*b*	11 8*a* 12 8*b*	11 8*a* 12 3*b*	South Canara		*a* Bombay Salt. *b* Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	5 13	7 3	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 11	16 13	16 13	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
	Bombay	7 1	7 4	6 15	16 2	15 3	15 3	6 5	6 5	6 12	8 6	8 6	8 12	11 9	10 15	11 4	10 14	10 14	11 0	9 13	8 7	8 7	11 2	10 10	10 3	71 10	54 9	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	BOMBAY.	
	Ahmedabad	7 12	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 8	12 9	5 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	5 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	6 10	6 10	5 8	8 7	8 0	6 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 0½	4 4	3 10	6 2	8 0	6 4	4 9	10 0	7 3	6 3	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 13	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	6 3	100 0	120 0	113 0	12 0	11 8	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	7 4½	...	...	...	7 4¾	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 0	9 2½	9 11½	9 11	9 6½	9 6¼	8 14½	...	...	...	9 2½	9 2½	7 4½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 5	6 2	6 14	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 7	8 3	8 2	7 9	9 5	9 1	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 14	9 5	9 5	8 15	8 10	8 9	9 11	66 0	71 0	80 0	9 9	9 5	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	7 8	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	10 6	11 4	14 9	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 1	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	9 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 4	12 0	...	13 0	9 14	9 14	12 0	12 5	12 5	11 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 13	7 12	7 5	...	...	...	6 9	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 1	7 7	10 6	10 11	10 11	10 10	8 11	12 0	...	...	...	9 5½	9 5	8 2	100 0	100 0	106 1	9 12	9 12	10 4	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	9 13	9 12	9 3	9 3	8 9	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 11½	7 11	6 9	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 14	8 10	8 7	7 12	10 12	10 9	7 12	12 10	13 4	9 12	...	...	...	9 8½	9 9	8 3	106 10	109 11	98 8	9 10	9 10	9 4	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 4	6 4	6 0	...	...	...	5 3	5 5	7 8	8 10	8 12	8 0	11 14	13 0	13 4	11 6	11 12	13 5	...	...	...	7 12	8 4	9 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	7 6	8 0	7 15	7 6	7 12	8 2	...	...	...	7 13	8 7	7 13	105 15	116 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	6 0	5 8	6 14	11 0	10 8	...	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	11 10	10 8	10 8	10 10	12 8	12 8	13 4	7 8	7 8	9 10	113 0	113 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	11 10	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	5 0	5 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 7	11 0	10 0	8 9	15 0	13 0	10 13	14 0	14 0	10 10	15 0	14 0	12 4	6 0	6 0	6 14	80 0	80 0	89 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 13	5 15	7 6	...	...	...	6 6	5 11	7 2	7 12	8 8	10 1	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 6	8 8	11 12	11 2	14 11	8 6	8 6	9 0	135 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15	15 9	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	6 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 0	8 0	7 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	7 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	11 3	11 3	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 8	8 3	7 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 4	11 11	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 14	6 14	7 4	9 12	9 9	9 8	6 4	6 4	5 10	8 1	8 7	7 6	9 14	9 14	9 8	9 2	9 0	8 13	...	...	...	8 7	8 11	6 4	96 0	96 0	109 8	12 0	12 5	11 12	Baroda		
	Disa	...	9 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 6	...	5 8	5 0	...	9 11	10 10	...	11 12	9 2	...	...	...	12 3	8 0	...	137 8	137 8	...	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	11 0	10 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 8	14 20	15 12	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 9	13 0	13 10¾	21 4¼	22 7½	19 9¾	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 2¼	16 15	14 3¼	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	14 1¼	15 7	18 1¼	80 0	83 2	90 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 12	7 10	7 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 4	7 0	6 4	8 13	8 10	7 8	9 6	8 0	6 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	65 0	65 0	35 0	55 0	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received																													No return received	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	9 2	9 0	8 13	15 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	6 4	6 4	6 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	9 0	9 15	8 0	14 12	15 14	12 8	6 4	5 11	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 11	10 0	330 0	275 0	300 0	9 4	10 0	13 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 4	8 12	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	6 7	6 7	5 12	...	...	...	9 11	9 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																														*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	11 8*a*	11 8	11 4	18 0	18 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 0	11 13	11 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 4	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan	BENGAL.	
	Bancoorah	11 8*b*	10 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	11 0	280 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 4	11 0	16 0	...	13 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	13 0	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	12 0*d*	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 0	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																														*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	11 0	13 4	22 8	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	11 0	84 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...*e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	6 8	9 12	9 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	9 2	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 13½*f*	11 13½	11 7	17 4	17 4	16 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0¼	11 0¼	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 5	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0*g*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	10 8*h*	11 13	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 9	10 0	11 2	10 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 8	Moorshedabad		

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 10-4 to 12-12 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 29 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-4 to 14 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12-8 to 15 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 12 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-10 to 11-8 seers, barley 14-8 to 16 seers, best rice 5-4 to 6-2 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10-10 to 11 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-7 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-7 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 12 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore	10 8	10 4	10 13	11 0	11 0	12 4	9 8	10 8	10 3	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	10 11 to 11 0	12 0	11 4	...	15 0	18 8	7 9 to 9 5	7 8 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 12	8 15 to 9 10	9 12	11 4 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	160 0 to 200 0	7 7	8 10	8 4	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4	11 4	8 9	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 6	11 4	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 8	9 15	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 0	12 12	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	8 4	Bogra		
	Pubna	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	6 12	12 6	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	54 0	8 0	7 5	7 1	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	11 4	10 12	10 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	12 4	11 7	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	13 0	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 0	...	...	...	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Nonkholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	Nonkholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 14	9 0	11 7	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	7 5	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 5	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	15 0	15 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 14	8 12	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	13 0	12 8	11 4	20 0	19 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	12 8 to 13 0	13 0	12 4 to 13 4	17 8	17 0	19 0 to 20 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	9 8 to 10 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 8	10 8 to 12 0	17 8	17 8	20 0 to 21 0	18 0	18 0	...	14 0 to 15 0	16 0	12 8	13 8 to 14 0	15 0	11 8 to 12 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0	10 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	130	130	121 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	13 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	13 0	12 4	12 4	21 4	18 12	20 0	6 4	6 4	6 12	14 8	14 4	11 0	19 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
	Chumparun	14 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	12 6	13 3	13 1	18 9	18 9	13 6	8 4	9 1	8 4	13 1	12 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 11	18 15	15 2	10 1	10 6	9 3	13 11	12 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	12 0 to 14 0	...	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	13 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 to 11 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
	Southal Pergunnahs	9 0	22 ...	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	15 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	7 4	...	...	...	11 2	10 8	9 3	14 7*	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	8 8	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	14 7	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	10 12	23 9 12	9 8	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	9 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	16 0 to 20 0	16 0	9 8 to 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	320 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	9 8	25 9	8 10	8 24	0 24	0 ...	12 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet		
	Cachar	8 14	9 2	7 7	11 2	11 2	11 6	8 6	8 6	10 10	8 14	8 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 3	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	9 8	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	Nága Hills		
	Dehra Dún	14 8	14 4	14 8	19 0	18 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún		
	Saháranpur	16 3	16 8	17 8	23 11	22 8	23 10	8 0	7 8	6 6	10 12	9 11	10 12	21 7	21 8	21 8	15 0	13 4	15 0	16 3	15 9	15 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 11	9 9	9 13	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	16 8	17 10	17 10	22 8	22 0	24 3	6 9	6 9	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 13	21 0	22 0	17 10	17 10	11 0	16 0	16 10	15 10	17 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	16 8	16 8	17 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	5 8	5 0	5 4	11 0	10 8	9 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	115 0	...	...	9 0	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	17 0	17 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 10	10 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	15 8	16 4	17 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	21 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	100 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	10 4	9 4	10 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 8	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 10-8 to 26-4 seers.

† In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 12·8 seers, and gram 10 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-6 to 15 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 11-6 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

§ In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 20 seers, and gram 5 to 8 seers.

** In the interior the prices range as follow :—best rice 10 to 11 seers and common rice 14-8 to 15 seers.

†† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 11 to 13·8 seers.

‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 10-12 seers, and gram 8 seers.

§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 seers and common rice 14 to 15 seers.

¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers and common rice 10 to 17 seers.

*** In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 16 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 seers, and gram 12-8 seers.

††† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-8 seers.

‡‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 18 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, lesser millets (*Murwa*) 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 7-8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 15-8 seers.

†† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·12 to 15·7 seers, barley 16·16 to 21 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9 seers, common rice 12·12 to 14·7 seers, great millet 18·16 to 21 seers, lesser millets 17·17 to 39·9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16·16 to 26·2 seers, and gram 13·4 to 15·2 seers.

§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley (at Soopole) 23 seers, best rice 13-12 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 28 to 30 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers.

‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.

¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 18-8 to 19-4 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 22 seers, and gram 10-8 to 13 seers.

*** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 11 seers, common rice 17 seers, lesser millets 28 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram (at Khurukdiha) 12 seers.

††† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13·50 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, best rice 11·25 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 23·62 seers, murwa 23·62 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 20·25 seers, and gram 12 to 13·50 seers.

‡‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	13 4	13 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	6 14	6 14	6 9	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	16 5	16 5	14 6	27 9	27 9	20 4	5 10	5 10	9 0	11 4	10 2	10 2	15 12	15 12	16 14	18 9	17 14	12 6	16 14	16 14	15 12	135 0	135 0	157 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	15 15	16 14	16 14	20 10	21 14	22 8	7 13	7 13	6 9	11 14	11 14	9 1	20 10	20 5	17 8	18 12	18 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	15 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 9½	16 0½	18 4½	19 12½	19 10	25 12½	5 6	4 12½	5 0	12 9½	11 11	12 6	15 0	15 0	15 9½	15 0	15 0	9 13	16 4½	16 4	19 8	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 14	9 14	9 14	Budaun		
	Bareilly	14 6	15 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	21 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 14	11 4	8 12	18 2	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	8 12	13 12	13 12	16 9	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 0	10 5	9 11	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	15 6	16 1	16 12	21 0	22 8	20 2	6 4	6 2	6 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 2	160 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	10 4	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6	19 6	17 8	31 4	31 4	22 8	8 12	8 12	7 8	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	16 4	13 12	13 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	14 8	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	14 4	14 8	15 8	120 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Agra	14 8	14 8	15 8	22 0	23 0	22 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 8	20 0	18 8	17 0	17 8	16 8	14 4	14 8	15 8	90 0	90 0	105 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	13 7	13 13	16 12	17 12½	17 2½	24 3	5 10	5 12	5 10	11 11	10 9½	8 3	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 2½	18 5	136 4	136 4	165 0	16 0	13 10	16 4	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 14	14 4	17 0	19 4	18 12	22 0	4 0	4 4	6 8	11 0	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 4	16 8	120 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	12 8	8 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	15 12	15 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 4	17 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	15 0	15 8	20 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	16 8	16 9	17 7	24 14½	24 2½	20 5	8 0	7 8	7 0	12 8	12 0	10 12	21 0	21 14½	...	19 4	19 4	...	16 4	16 8	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	12 8	12 4	14 4	...	30 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	22 8	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	...	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	14 12	15 8	16 8	21 8	22 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 4	120 0	110 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	14 12	14 8	13 14	22 0	20 12	19 12	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	14 4	14 0	14 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	6 6	6 4	6 4	13 0	12 12	9 8	20 0	16 8	...	18 0	16 8	...	16 8	17 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	14 10	14 4	13 4	21 8	20 4	19 14	8 0	7 8	6 14	13 6	14 0	10 12	18 12	18 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	177 8	170 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	8 6	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 11	13 13	15 1	19 2	18 9	21 10	6 0	7 0	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 0	18 12	18 4	16 14	17 12	16 14	15 12	16 5	16 10	16 1	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	16 8	15 14	14 7	24 11	23 4	18 12	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 13	14 13	9 14	...	19 12	...	...	16 15	...	16 15	16 15	16 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4½	12 9½	21 9½	23 6½	16 3½	11 4	11 11¼	9 7¼	14 6½	15 4½	10 12½	23 6½	19 12	21 9½	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	15 8	15 12	11 12	24 0	24 0	17 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	14 4	13 8	10 8	...	...	18 12	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Basti		
	Azamgarh	14 6	14 0	13 1	23 4	21 6	17 1	8 14	7 6	6 10	15 8	14 0	10 2½	23 10	23 10	20 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	14 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 2	14 7	14 2	21 12	20 10¼	19 9	9 12½	8 11	7 1	13 9	13 1	10 5	19 9	19 9	21 12	19 9	17 6½	8 11	13 8	13 8	11 11	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 2½	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	14 2½	21 4	21 4	18 10	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	11 0	21 4	20 2	29 10	16 12	16 12	15 15	14 13	14 13	12 14	206 0	206 0	257 8	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Punjab.	Delhi	16 0	16 12	16 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 8	21 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Jowar falling.
	Gurgáon	17 0	17 8	15 8	25 0	25 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	17 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	Gurgáon		[b] Firewood falling.
	Karnál	17 8	16 8	15 8	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Karnál		[c] Bájra falling.
	Hissar	16 0	15 8	17 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Hissar[a]		[d] Wheat and barley rising.
	Rohtak	15 4	16 0	16 8	22 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	7 0	23 12	23 0	27 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	Rohtak		[e] Firewood rising.
	Sirsa	15 0	14 4	16 0	32 0	29 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	35 0	16 0	18 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Sirsa[a]		
	Umballa	15 0	15 7	19 8	22 0	22 2	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Umballa[a]		
	Ludhiána	14 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	29 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 12	7 12	7 2	Ludhiána		
	Simla	11 0	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Simla		
	Jullundur	15 8	15 0	18 8	20 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	18 12	17 8	20 0	16 8	16 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	10 8	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 8	15 4	18 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	16 12	135 0	140 0	130 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	13 8	14 0	18 12	18 8	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 4	18 0	17 8	22 12	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	14 0	14 12	17 8	18 0	18 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 8	17 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	109 0	11 0	11 3	10 4	Siálkot[b]		
	Gurdáspur	14 0	13 0	21 8	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	15 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	80 0	90 0	9 12	10 12	11 12	Ráwalpindi		
	Gujránwála	14 0	14 4	17 12	16 0	17 8	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 11	14 0	14 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Jhelum		
	Ráwalpindi	8 14	9 14	18 12	10 4	11 4	28 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	13 4	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gujrát		
	Jhelum	13 3	12 12	19 0	15 8	16 0	29 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	11 1	18 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	13 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 5	12 4	11 0	Mooltan		
	Gujrát	14 0	13 12	20 8	18 8	17 4	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	17 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	10 0	14 12	14 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	Jhang[b]		
	Shahpúr	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	12 0	8 11	0 16	16 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
	Mooltan	11 12	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Jhang	11 9	12 4	14 0	18 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Montgomery	13 0	13 4	15 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Dera Gházi Khán		
	Muzaffargarh	12 8	13 4	12 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bannu[d]		
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 11	11 14	15 10	15 3	14 12	22 8	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 15	12 8	12 8	18 12	12 8	12 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	87 8	35 0	35 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Gházi Khán	13 2	13 2	10 10	15 0	13 12	15 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	13 12	10 0	9 3	12 3	13 2	10 0	10 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	17 0	17 8	26 4	Dera Ghází Khán		
	Bannu	8 14	12 2	20 15	9 8	16 14	25 5	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 4	...	...	10 0	12 8	17 8	6 10	6 13	9 7	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu[d]		
	Peshawar	6 7	6 10	16 10	7 3	8 6	30 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 8	6 10	6 15	15 0	7 9	7 9	13 12	6 10	6 13	9 7	60 0	60 0	103 0	32 6	32 6	56 8	Peshawar		
	Kohát	8 4	7 15	17 13	9 6	9 9	32 3	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 8	8 15	8 15	15 5	8 15	8 15	10 0	8 2	8 4	11 2	63 8	76 8	128 0	61 3	61 3	89 4	Kohát[e]		
	Hazára	8 0	8 8	16 12	10 0	10 8	28 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	13 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 0	120 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára[a]		
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 7	14 9¼	14 15	21 8	21 2¼	20 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	11 10	11 0	9 4	19 12	19 8	...	17 0	16 10¼	16 8	20 4*	20 0	17 4	110 0	110 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	14 0	15 0	15 12	21 0	22 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	30 0†	30 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		* Jowar (small).
	Bára Banki	15 0	15 0	15 4	20 0	20 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	8 8	32 0	20 0	30 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	24 0‡	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		† Kakun and sawan.
	Sitapur	17 1	17 11	17 2	24 0	25 0	23 12	5 12	5 15	5 8	14 0	12 14½	7 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	42 8§	56 0	42 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Sitapur		‡ Kodo.
	Hardui	14 9	15 0	15 15	21 9	22 4	20 10	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 13	10 5	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5½	21 5	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 15	8 15	8 0	Hardui		§ Sawan.
	Kheri	No return received																		15 1	15 8	15 4	300 0	300 0	300 0	No return received			Kheri		‖ Kodo, mendua, and lahara.
	Fyzabad	15 0	14 14	14 4	24 0	22 8	19 12	8 4	8 0	6 6	13 0	12 8	7 12	21 0	20 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	...	14 0	14 12	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		¶ Mendua, kakun, and sawan.
	Bharaich	15 8	16 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 8	14 0	8 0	21 0	28 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 ...	34 0‖	34 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		** Peas, arhar, mash, and bhra.
	Gonda	16 3	16 11	13 8	26 0	28 10	18 0	15 0	15 0	8 6	15 8	15 8	9 0	25 4	26 8	14 8	17 4	17 8	8 ...	34 8¶	37 12	14 4	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	16 4	17 8	15 0	23 0	25 4	20 7	13 0	14 0	10 4	13 8	14 8	11 0	21 0	23 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	33 8**	35 0	23 6	190 0	190 0	280 0	8 2	8 6	8 8	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	16 8	16 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 0§	46 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	16 13	16 10	13 5	26 8	26 10	17 9	14 8	14 3	8 11	17 0	16 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 15**	21 15	15 11	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 5	8 5	8 0	Partábgarh		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 0	11 0	11 0	..	...	...	7 8	8 4	7 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 8	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	14 12	14 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Bhandára		
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv ed		Chánda		
	Wardha				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	..	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	9 4	12 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	9 4	9 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	10 12	12 8	13 0	...	12 0	12 8	9 4	13 4	13 4	11 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	7 4	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	6 12	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 6	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 8	11 12	12 12	11 0	13 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	6 12	8 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 4	11 12	10 4	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	8 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 4	9 0	8 4	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	8 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	7 5	7 5	6 12	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 8	...	11 0	12 0	11 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 15	8 8	12 0	11 15	15 3	12 0	12 0	18 12	11 0	10 15	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 7	9 8	Nimár		
	Raipur	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	23 0	23 12	22 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 0	17 0	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	8 8	280 0	280 0	250 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv ed		Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 3	7 4	6 11	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	6 4	10 14	9 11	6 13	14 7	15 2	9 13	...	14 7	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	70 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 11	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 1	8 12	8 12	6 5	15 9	17 13	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 3	9 3	9 2	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	7 0	7 0	5 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 12	10 0	9 12	6 12	14 0	15 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	9 0	8 4	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti																													Amráoti		
	Akola																													Akola		
	Ellichpur																													Ellichpur		
	Buldána	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv ed		Buldana		
	Wún																													Wún		
	Básim																													Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 3	5 8	5 11	7 8	7 9	7 11	9 12	9 13	6 8	11 1	11 0	7 8	...	21 10	12 0	...	...	...	21 10	20 14	11 8	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 4	10 12	10 11	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 2	...	7 10	...	6 8	...	11 13	11 4	8 5	13 9	13 0	8 14	...	...	11 2	27 12	27 12	14 13	25 13	24 12	12 5	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 5	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	7 8	...	19 0	9 0	...	19 0	...	15 12	17 3	9 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	5 4	5 8	3 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	6 6	10 8	11 14	7 2	...	33 0	16 10	...	...	...	28 8	26 8	10 5	22 0	21 12	18 0	90 0	78 0	84 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	6 8	12 0	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	9 8	20 0	19 0	9 0	128 0	124 0	128 0	6 2	7 0	7 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 4	5 4	6 11	9 7	8 6	6 3	13 10	12 10	8 3	21 0	18 14	11 8	...	...	...	33 1	33 10	12 8	18 14	18 2	11 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 6	7 11	Shimoga		
	Kadur	4 8	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	19 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 2	5 0	5 3	5 5	5 2	4 14	9 8	9 0	6 8	14 11	13 7	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 12	26 14	12 8	21 8	20 8	11 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 13	8 1	7 6	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 12	12 10	13 0	19 0	20 10	18 0	5 10	5 8	5 0	7 12	7 8	6 0	18 8	14 0	12 0	17 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 2	15 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	*	13 4	13 4	*	21 0	19 4	*	8 0	6 0	*	8 8	6 8	*	20 0	13 4	*	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	11 8	38 8	Kishengurh		* No return received.
	Ulwur	15 6	14 15	14 0	23 10	23 1	17 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	9 4	8 8	7 8	23 11	20 14	14 0	19 0	17 10	12 8	...	...	...	14 13	15 10	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	26 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 2	14 2	14 4	13 12	21 12	18 12	6 12	6 12	6 11	6 14	7 0	8 0	19 11	18 15	12 12	16 5	26 10	14 2	20 0	19 0	...	13 12	13 10	16 4	140 0	160 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	13 6	17 8	17 8	18 4	10 10	10 10	5 14	11 14	11 14	6 6	16 4	16 4	10 9	16 14	16 14	12 4	17 8	17 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	15 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	22 4	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	13 8	13 8	11 8	22 8	22 8	18 4	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 8	32 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 6	11 12	14 10	18 8	18 10	17 9	...	...	...	7 15	9 6	7 8	18 3	19 5	18 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 10	13 3	13 15	...	...	...	11 1	11 4	35 8	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	13 12	13 12	9 4	18 8	17 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 8	12 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	8 4	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	12 8	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	4 12	6 12	6 12	5 4	14 0	12 0	9 8	14 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	35 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	11 11	10 14	7 9	16 2	15 6	10 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 10	19 0	Abu		
	Anadra	13 4	11 12	8 4	17 8	16 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	10 0	...	†	†	11 4	11 8	25 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	11 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	†	†	†	8 0	9 0	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11	10 15	8 13	21 14	18 12	10 2	6 4	5 13	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	7 13	15 10	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv ed		Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	10 10	9 6	12 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	15 10	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	15 10	13 12	7 8	22 8	17 8	11 4	5 0	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	16 4	13 2	10 0	18 12	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	37 8	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	15 10	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	No	return	receiv ed		Bikaneer		
	Boondee	14 0	13 8	18 8	19 4	19 4	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	19 4	19 2	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 8	13 8	15 2	20 0	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 4	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	23 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	10 4	10 12	15 3	18 0	18 4	18 12	6 0	6 4	5 12	7 0	7 4	6 12	...	18 10	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	18 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	16 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 11	12 11	13 15	15 12	15 15	...	...	...	...	5 6	7 3	6 5	22 7	22 6	16 8	12 11	12 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 12	11 4	14 0	19 4	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	10 0	6 14	18 4	18 0	19 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	...	...	...	6 3	7 1	14 3	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	13 14	14 9	13 7	21 0	21 5	18 13½	6 12	6 12	5 4	9 9	9 0	7 5	17 8	20 13	13 11	16 4	17 13	14 10	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	30 0	Dholpur		
																							14 8	15 3	15 10	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	17 7			
Central India.	Indore	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 10	12 5	15 0	12 15	13 5	12 15	...	...	...	9	9½	10 3	9 6¾	96 0	107 0	80 0	9 3	9 3	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	10 11	11 1	12 12	14 8	14 15	13 12	5 4	5 3	5 1	6 10	6 8	5 14	16 13	16 15	13 12	14 0	14 5	13 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	12 8	100 7	109 8	100 7	9 10	9 2	9 13	Gwalior		
	Goona	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	4 0	8 8	8 0	7 6	11 8	12 0	12 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 8	10 8	11 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 5	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	13 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	8 14	9 14	8 11	0 16	0 16	0 ...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

TRANSPORT OF SALT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, although it was an old friend, and although it could scarcely be said to come before us again with a new face, still as two-and-a-half years had elapsed since last we had the pleasure of seeing it, he thought it would be as well to call to mind the circumstances under which we had parted, and the fortunes which had occurred to it in the interval.

The Bill was last before the Council on the 28th of February, 1877, when he had the honour to present the report of the Select Committee. The Bill as it then stood prohibited the carriage of salt by sea by vessels of less than 300 tons burden unless covered by a permit, rawána or pass. It gave powers of stoppage, search and arrest, and prescribed penalties for the infraction of the rules laid down. It was intended to take effect on the western coast of British India at once, and on the coast of the Bay of Bengal and elsewhere whenever applied by the Governor General in Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell objected to the Bill at the time of the presentation of the report, on the ground that it would cause serious annoyance to the small craft by which salt-traffic on the coast and over-sea was carried on, and, moreover, that there was no satisfactory evidence of any large amount of smuggling. As regarded Madras, he thought that the large class who carried salt in small vessels would be unnecessarily interfered with; and as regarded Bombay, he considered that the contemplated levy of duty before shipment and negotiations with Portugal would do away with smuggling connected with foreign salt, the extent of which, moreover, seemed to him very much exaggerated. As there was then no motion before the Council, no vote took place on Mr. Dalyell's remarks, and the Bill was republished, as recommended by the Select Committee. But, as in the meantime the negotiations with the Portuguese Government commenced, and as also the general question of the salt-duties came under consideration by the Executive Government, it was thought best that the Bill, having been carried thus far, should not be proceeded with for a

time, until it was seen what effect would be produced on it by the settlement of these pending issues. The first solution of the difficulty came with regard to the east coast. In December 1877 the salt-duty in Madras and Bombay was raised, and the Bill which he had had the honour to introduce into this Council (and which was passed as Act XVIII of 1877) made obligatory the prepayment of duty on all salt previous to removal from the works, and, consequently, on all salt removed by sea from any port in Madras to any other port, whether in Madras or elsewhere. It thus cut off all smuggling at the source; and, as the Madras Government now assured us that the Act was fully carried out, all present necessity for legislation regarding the east coast had been removed. The next solution of the difficulty came much more tardily, in the shape of the treaty with Portugal, which will take effect on the 6th proximo. This treaty conferred on the British Government the exclusive privilege of regulating and undertaking the manufacture and sale of salt in Portuguese India, so that such smuggling as would otherwise be likely to arise from manufacturing the salt in Goa would cease. On the other hand, owing to the nature of our arrangements with Travancore and Cochin, the prepayment of duty on salt shipped from Bombay for these States could not be carried out at present as had been expected. Moreover, it would be seen, from Paper No. 6 before the Council, that other places, which for obvious reasons he abstained from mentioning, possessed considerable facilities for the manufacture of salt and the smuggling of it ashore in British India. Under these circumstances, the Bombay Government considered that it was indispensable that the Bill should be applied to the western coast.

As to the Bill itself, the executive sections, Nos. 3 and 7, retained the form in which they were carefully settled by the Committee in Calcutta, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, one of the mercantile community, was a member.

The application of the Bill would, however, as he had explained, be confined to the western coast of British India north of Cochin, and a section had been added empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt the carriage of salt within any local limits, or in any class of vessels, from the operation of the Act. This had been inserted chiefly with a view to the possibility of exempting the Madras districts of Malabar and South Kanára in the event of satisfactory arrangements being concluded hereafter with Travancore and Cochin. The only other alteration he need mention had been made in accordance with the opinion of the Law Member. "A marine league" from the coast was fixed in section 1 of the Bill as the distance seaward to which the Bill would extend.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he would make a few remarks in support of the opinion to which the Hon'ble Mover had referred, namely, that the Bill might properly be made to extend to a marine league from the coast of British India. It was clear that, for certain purposes, the jurisdiction of Colonial legislatures extended to some distance seaward from the shore. In an opinion given in 1855 by Sir J. Harding, Sir A. E. Cockburn and Sir R. Bethell, the then law officers of the Crown, and printed at page 24 of Mr. Forsyth's *Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law*, they said, with reference to British Guiana: "We conceive that the Colonial legislature cannot legally exercise its jurisdiction beyond its territorial limits—three miles from the shore." This was equivalent to saying that within these limits—within what was called territorial water—it might exercise its jurisdiction. Again, in an opinion given by the Queen's Advocate in 1854 on the question within what distance of the coasts of the Falkland Islands foreigners might be legally prevented from whale and seal fishing, he said: "Her Majesty's Government will be legally justified in preventing foreigners from whale and seal fishing within three marine miles (or a marine league) from the coasts, such being the distance to which, according to the modern interpretation and usage of nations, a cannon-shot is supposed to reach." It must be admitted that the authority of the former of these opinions, if taken in its full generality, had been greatly diminished by the decisions of some of the Judges in the celebrated *Franconia* case (*The Queen* v. *Keyn*, 2 Exch. Div. 63),

and that the old doctrine of the three-mile zone forming part of the territory of a littoral state as though it were so much land could hardly now be followed. It must, he thought, be now held by English lawyers that, by the principles of international law, a maritime State had legislative power over the sea beyond low-water mark and within a reasonable distance from its coasts, but that such power was only for certain limited purposes, and did not extend to a general sovereignty over all passing vessels. But Judges such as Sir R. Phillimore and Chief Justice Cockburn, and jurists such as Merlin and Manning, agreed in regarding the prevention of smuggling—in other words, the protection of customs-revenue—as one of those purposes. The others were probably—in the absence of judicial decision it was impossible to speak positively—the regulation of fisheries, the exaction of harbour and lighthouse dues and the protection of the territory from violation in time of war between other States.

The question then was what might be deemed to be a reasonable distance from the coast of British India within which we could exercise this special right of jurisdiction or dominion. Now, France, he believed, subjected all vessels to her customs laws to a distance of five leagues from shore. But Parliament in a recent Act, 39 & 40 Vic., c. 36, for the consolidation of Acts relating to the Customs, had enacted (section 179) that, if a foreign ship were found within one league of the coast of the United Kingdom conveying spirits or tobacco otherwise than in packages of a certain size and kind, the articles in question as well as the ship herself should be liable to forfeiture; and any foreigner found on board any ship so liable to forfeiture within one league of the coast and having on board any spirits or tobacco in such packages was to forfeit a sum not exceeding £100. It would seem, therefore, that Parliament thought one league a reasonable distance from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland within which to take measures for the protection of its customs-revenue against foreign vessels and foreigners; and in the case of this Bill, the object of which was to protect the British Indian salt-revenue, we could not do better than follow the English precedent. That this Council could legally do so was, MR. STOKES thought, reasonably clear. For, even though it should be contended that under the words of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 our legislative authority extended only to the Indian territories then under Her Majesty's dominion, and that the bed of the sea to the extent of three miles from the beach could not now be held to be part of those territories, a statute was always construed as impliedly giving powers absolutely essential to the privilege granted; and jurisdiction to legislate, as the Bill proposed to do, for the protection of the revenue of those territories was a necessary incident to the general power of legislation expressly conferred upon us for the benefit of British India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory. At the request of the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Fitzpatrick read to the Council his remarks on the Bill, which were as follows:—

"My Lord,—In asking leave to introduce a Bill into the Council making vaccination compulsory, I am supported by a sincere conviction that I am suggesting a law consistent with the policy of humanity and toleration which has been the guiding principle of the British Empire in India. The British rule in India has exerted itself in the direction of securing human life from the disorders of rapine and the calamities of famine: sanitary measures have been adopted on a large scale to secure the cleanliness of towns and to check the growth of epidemics: vaccination has been undertaken by the State, and much success has, no doubt, been achieved. But the sad events which come to light every year

show that there is much room for improvement, and that vaccination has not yet been sufficiently employed as a protection against the ravages of small-pox. The statistics for the year 1877 show that during the previous five years the number of deaths caused by small-pox in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma has been no less than 459,489, thus giving an enormous average of 91,865 deaths every year. And this calculation does not include the deaths caused by the malady in the Native States of the Panjáb.

"My Lord, there was a time when the people of this country had prejudices, to which superstition and ignorance had given birth, against the practice of vaccination. But the time has now arrived when such notions no longer find place in the minds of the gentry of India. Education and experience have opened the eyes of the people; and I have no hesitation in saying that it is extremely rare to find men among the gentry of the land who look upon vaccination in any other light than as a safe and salutary practice. This is proved by the fact that vaccination has already become common, and has met with no resistance in those provinces in India (like Kumáon) where the power of the executive authorities has been duly exerted in favour of vaccination, and where the proportion of deaths caused by small-pox is much less than in other parts of India. I therefore think that, considering the circumstances of the country and the acknowledged efficacy of vaccination, there exist sufficient reasons to justify the State in making that sanitary measure compulsory by law.

"My Lord, I am one of those who look upon all compulsory legislative measures as justifiable only in cases of extreme necessity. Personal liberty of the subject is one of the greatest and dearest privileges which have been conferred upon this country by the British rule; and, in common with millions of my countrymen, I hold them sacred. But the exigencies of the case which I have the honour to bring to the Council's notice demand the introduction of compulsory measures of legislation for the security of human life. Small-pox is a disease not confined to individuals or localities. It attacks persons of all classes, usually at a period of life when its victim is still in his cradle and his intellect still in its infancy. Its ravages extend chiefly to innocent children too young to take care of their lives, too young to have adopted any preventive remedies which science has provided. Nor are the effects of the disease confined to those whom it first attacks. The infection carries it from neighbour to neighbour, and those who suffer from the calamity may be said to be instrumental in inflicting it upon others. My Lord, if this view is supported by the undeniable results of science, the question no longer remains one of only personal liberty. Even if it be granted that a man has a right, if he chooses, to die of small-pox, no respect for personal liberty would justify the harm which he does to his neighbours by conveying infection. Compulsory vaccination is thus a measure for the protection of the lives of innocent children from the results of the folly of their parents and for the security of grown-up persons from the sanitary evils which arise from the ignorance or apathy of their neighbours. This argument, apparent to every intelligent mind, justifies the introduction of a law making vaccination compulsory in India. My Lord, I have carefully considered the difficulties which exist in putting such a law into practice; and I am aware that there are some parts of India which have not yet reached the stage when the enforcement of such measures would be advisable. The proposed Bill will, therefore, not be generally compulsory. It is not meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess local legislatures, and its operation will be confined to such municipalities and military cantonments in British India as the Local Governments in their discretion deem fit to place under the proposed law. The extension of the proposed law to British military cantonments situate in Native States will be left to the power of the Governor General in Council. The object therefore of the proposed Bill is to provide a law to enable the Local Governments of those provinces which do not possess their own legislatures to make vaccination compulsory in such places as they consider fit for the promulgation of such a law.

"My Lord, so far as my experience extends, I have no hesitation in saying that compulsory vaccination would meet with the approval of the gentry of India. Indeed, one of my Hindú friends—a gentleman of good birth and good influence at Benares, the source of Hindú law and religion—impressed upon me the advisability of such a measure, and asked me to do what lay in my humble power to induce your Excellency's Government to adopt measures making vaccination compulsory by law. I have also received, of late, another communication from a respectable Muhammadan gentleman of one of the districts of the Panjáb; the substance of its paragraph relating to the subject of vaccination I beg leave to bring to the Council's notice.

"He says that he has come to know from certain newspapers that I intend to move in the Legislative Council for the enactment of a law making the vaccination of children compulsory in the North-Western Provinces; and he asks me whether I do not recognize the necessity for such a legislation for the Panjáb also, and whether thousands of innocent children do not succumb to the fatal effects of small-pox every year. He suggests the advisability of extending the proposed legislation to the Panjáb also, and asserts that, though the municipal and district committees in the Panjáb have exerted themselves to the utmost for giving deserved popularity to the practice of vaccination and have even succeeded to a great degree, yet the public are not likely to care much for its benefits unless compelled by law. To expect that people will gradually come to the knowledge of benefits derivable from vaccination and will of their own accord resort to it without necessitating the application of any legal pressure is, he says, a hard-hearted cruelty; and that it reminds one of the old proverb, 'By the time the antidote is fetched from Irak (Mesopotamia), the snake-bitten is no more.'

"I feel sure that the causes which have hitherto prevented vaccination from becoming a universal practice in this country consist chiefly in the apathy and want of foresight of the people, and the absence of a system providing facilities for procuring vaccination. I can confidently say that no reasons of a more serious nature exist in this country against compulsory vaccination, and those to which I have referred are insignificant, and can without difficulty be removed by legislation.

"My Lord, I would not have ventured to suggest an Act such as the one I ask the Council's leave to introduce if I did not feel sure that, whilst its objects are humane, they will also be properly understood by the people of India. In the figurative language of the East, small-pox is called the inevitable bridge which every child has to cross before entering into life; and recovery from the disease is considered second birth. The most anxious moments of the Native parent's care are bestowed on the child suffering from the malady, and the most earnest prayers are offered for the safety of the child. Other diseases are looked upon as accidental; but small-pox is regarded, as indeed it is, almost universal. It touches the keenest of human susceptibilities; for there are thousands in this country who, though spared by it from death, still have traces of its violence in the deep marks on the face or the loss of an eye. A law having for its object the security of the future generations of India from a calamity so universal and severe would, if properly put into operation, far from being unpopular, be welcomed by the people of this country."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the Bill which it was proposed to introduce and which was referred to in the list of business was not before the Council. He was therefore unable to offer any opinion as to how far the provisions of it would be suitable, or otherwise, for the Panjáb. But, inasmuch as the Hon'ble Member had referred to the Panjáb as a place where vaccination ought, in his opinion, to be made compulsory, and had adduced the opinions of influential inhabitants of the province in support of applying the provisions of the Bill to the Panjáb, he wished to say that the Government of the Panjáb had always kept in view the desirability of introducing vaccination as largely as possible in the province, and had fully recognized its benefits; and it was entirely on that account, and from his desire that the benefits of vaccination should be extended and should not be checked, that he

demurred to making such a provision as he understood the Act to contemplate, namely, that vaccination should be made compulsory. He believed that a measure of this kind, however carefully guarded, would have an effect directly the reverse of what it was intended to produce. Gradually, year by year, the prejudices of the people regarding vaccination had been lessened. Every care was taken in carrying out vaccination to enlist their sympathies and their intelligence in carrying on the operation, and for this reason, no doubt, the practice was meeting with less opposition than it met with at first. He felt certain, however, that to make it compulsory would at once raise a large amount of opposition, and it was solely on account of this opinion that he was averse to compulsory vaccination being introduced into the Panjáb. The province was one which had been comparatively recently annexed to British India; and, although we had made considerable progress in civilizing the people and advancing their condition, yet he thought it would be a mistake, while vaccination was making the progress which it now did, to render it compulsory in any part of the province.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that, with reference to the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD begged that the motion standing in his name, which had just been put to the Council, might be altered as follows :—"The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN to move for leave to introduce a Bill for enabling Local Governments to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said that he intended to make one remark with reference to the Bill, but he had proposed to defer making it until the Bill was actually introduced, having observed from the notice paper that the Hon'ble Member was about to introduce the Bill at the present meeting. He had seen a copy of the Bill which was sent to the Executive Department of the Government the business of which was under his immediate charge, and while it was passing through that Department a suggestion had been made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which suggestion, like every suggestion on sanitary matters emanating from Dr. Cuningham, appeared to him to be deserving of the careful consideration of the Council. Before he proceeded to notice that suggestion, he would say a few words with reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble Member who had moved for leave to introduce the Bill and by his hon'ble colleague the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. He gathered from the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he considered that, throughout the greater part of India, vaccination might at once be made generally compulsory; but he observed that in the Bill which the Hon'ble Member had framed, he had for the present confined its application to municipalities and cantonments, in fact, to the large towns in the several provinces to which it was proposed to apply it. He thought that in making this limitation the Hon'ble Member had acted wisely. We had just heard from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that, in his opinion, any sort of compulsion would be out of place in the province of which he was the Governor. Speaking of the Presidency with which he had been connected during the greater part of his Indian life, he thought he might say that the opinions of the intelligent members of the Native community throughout the Madras Presidency were entirely in accordance with the opinions which had been expressed by their hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad. Not very long before he left Madras—some seven years ago—the question of making vaccination compulsory in municipalities was strongly pressed upon his attention by one of the ablest Native officials in the Madras Presidency, indeed, he might say one of the ablest officials in India. That gentleman assured him that the importance of the measure was widely and increasingly recognized, and that, while he was not prepared to advocate the extension of such a measure at that moment in the villages throughout the country, he thought that in large towns it would be perfectly safe and wise to introduce it.

The suggestion which Dr. Cuningham had made was in the direction of further limiting the application of the Bill, in fact, of making its application still more tentative. He advised that, before the Bill was put in force in any

municipality, an application requiring it to be put in force should emanate from the Municipal Body, in which, as the Council were aware, there was invariably a considerable proportion of Native members.

It appeared to him that this was a wise and safe suggestion for dealing, as the proposed Bill did, with prejudices which, certainly up to a recent date, were very deeply rooted, which were of long standing and which had only of late begun to give way to the force of enlightened opinion; and he thought it was very desirable that, as far as possible, we should carry the people with us, and that, at all events, we should carry with us the opinions of their more enlightened representatives.

He hoped, therefore, that, if the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee, this question of limiting the operation of the Bill, for a time at all events, in the manner suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, would receive the careful consideration of the Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he wished to make a few remarks with reference to the observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. Like His Honour he had not yet seen the Bill which it was now proposed to introduce; but he understood from the notice relating to it in the list of business which was upon the table that the measure was only intended to apply to certain municipalities and cantonments. He had gathered also from the remarks which had been made by his hon'ble friend the promoter of the Bill that it was only meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess no local legislatures, and that its operation would only be extended to any town or cantonment where the Local Government, or in the case of cantonments situated in Native States, where the Government of India, was satisfied that it could properly be so extended.

MR. COLVIN understood, therefore, that the Bill was only a permissive Bill. It would not apply at all to those provinces which had legislatures of their own. In the rest of India it would only take effect where the Local Government in its discretion thought fit to introduce it. And in no case could it have any operation beyond certain limited areas. If it had been proposed to make vaccination generally compulsory throughout any province of British India, he for one would have regarded the measure as one of the most doubtful expediency, and he had no doubt that this opinion would have been entertained by many others. Looking at the Bill, however, as a purely permissive measure, of which no Local Government need make any use unless it pleased, he saw no objection to it, and he thought that possibly this consideration might also remove the objections of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN stated that, if leave was given to introduce the Bill, the suggestion made by Dr. Cuningham would be one which would properly be considered in the Select Committee to which he would propose to refer the Bill.

The Motion as amended by the Hon'ble Mover was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN then introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th October, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 30th September, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting, which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 25th September, 1879, was adjourned to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th OCTOBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain fell in Madras, but more is still wanted in places; harvesting proceeds with a fair outturn. In Bombay the rain that has fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country has improved prospects there; want of water is felt in Sind. In Bengal there was less rain than in the previous week; the early autumn harvest has nearly been completed, and the outturn is up to the average where the crops have not been damaged by floods; *rabi* sowings have commenced in places. Slight rain fell in most parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; at Sitapur the fall was heavy and caused much damage; fever is prevalent throughout the Provinces; prospects continue good. In the Punjab there was slight rain at Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan, and none in the other districts; prospects are good. In the Central Provinces the rain has been general, and some injury to cotton on low lands is reported; a break is required; operations for *rabi* sowings are well forward; prospects of *kharif* crops are satisfactory. In Burma the crops are generally flourishing; slight cattle-disease is reported from most parts of the province. In Assam and in Native States prospects remain good; but in parts of Berar the crops have been affected by heavy rain, while more rain is required in some districts of Mysore and Coorg.

General prospects throughout the Empire continue, on the whole, good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Oct. 4th)	1·11 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·34; early dry crops thriving; sowing of cotton, horse-gram and *korra* still proceeding.
Kurnool („ „)	2·21 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 23·20; rain generally wanted; cotton and white *cholum* being sown; *sazza* and *korra* harvests, outturn ½, ¾ and full; prices stationary; water and pasture ample.
Ganjam („ „)	1·87 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 23·26.
Kistna („ „)	1·38 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 25·08; 30 inches water over anicut; standing crops generally good; *sazza*, maize, and *korra* harvested, outturn about ¾; *giddajonna* harvest commenced.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	3·83 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 20·79; rain very beneficial; crops good; sowing and transplanting going on well; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	·75 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 23·35; standing crops generally fair, withering on account of deficient water in some places; harvest of *cholum* and *ragi* in 4 taluks, outturn ½ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	1·14 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 20·13; crops generally good; harvest of *korra*, *kuruvai*, *kadappu*, *ragi*, *cholum*, and *cumboo*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	1·40 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 17·7.
Malabar („ „)	·48 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 19·71; pasture good; harvesting of first crop nearly over in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
Bombay (Oct. 8th)—		*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 5th—9¾ feet against 13 feet 1 inch on same date last year; *kharif* harvest in operation in places; want of water much felt in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* reaping continues; fever general; several canals dry; crops affected in five talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Bajri* harvest commenced; other crops excellent; fever very prevalent.
Baroda ...	·16	Total rainfall 51·12; fever in Baroda and cholera near Navsari still continues; *bajri* harvest commenced.
Surat ...	1·02	Total rainfall 36·55; rain wanted in Jalalpur, Chikhli, Balsar; crops generally good; slight cholera in Jalalpur.
Násik ...	Heavy rain	Storms and heavy rain day after day; prices slightly higher.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·40	Total rainfall 61·40, being 7·83 below average; average abnormal temperature 1°; abnormal wind northerly, till 3rd afternoon southerly, and strong thunder and lightning; air damp.
Poona (Oct. 5th)	Maximum at Bhimthadi 1·37, minimum at Purandhar ·30.	Rain general though slight, but more wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	5·07	Rainfall general and very beneficial to late *kharif* and *rabi* crops; reaping of *bajri* commenced in three talukas; injury by rats in parts of three talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapore ...	Good rain throughout district.	*Kharif* crops reviving, and *rabi* being sown; condition of poor slightly improving.
Dharwar ...	2·0 (average)	Rain general.
Kanara ...	Rain (Karwar) 2·70	Total rainfall 118·91; harvesting continues on coast; cattle-disease in Honawar.
Rajkot ...	.....	Crops good; health generally good, but fever and slight cholera continues in some places.
		General Remarks.—Want of water felt in parts of Sind; prospects excellent in Guzerat; good rain general in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, has improved matters there.
Bengal—(Oct. 8th)—		
Chittagong ...	·56	Weather hot; mornings and evenings becoming cooler; crop prospects favourable; public health good.
Dacca ...	·26	Floods still falling steadily; *amun* very favourable, except where entirely lost; *annachattras* still thickly attended, relief earth-work still going on at Nawabgunge; few sporadic cholera attacks; common rice telegraphed at 7½ seers, probably a mistake.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·59	Prospects good; *aus* being harvested, an average yield expected; common rice 9 seers 6 chittacks to 10 seers; fever in some places; public health on the whole good; damage done to crops by overflow of rivers in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	1·20	Standing crops not good in inundated parts; grasshoppers still doing injury to crops in thana Nawada; common rice averages 11½ seers; mild fever in almost all thanas; cholera broken out in a village in Khamra outpost; cattle-disease still in thanas Raghunath, Burwa, and Dowlatabad; want of fodder yet felt in north and east.
Rajshahye ...	1·81	In north slight rain on one day only, elsewhere two or three heavy showers; *aus* harvest nearly over, yield good where crops not damaged by floods; *amun* promises a very good crop; *kalai* and *khesari* being sown; *ganja* being transplanted and doing well; rivers falling rapidly, and floods gradually receding; public health good; common rice 11½ to 12 seers, new *aus* rice 12¾ to 13 seers.
Burdwan ...	1·3	Crop prospects slightly better; general health good.
Rungpore ...	·09	Weather exceedingly warm: prospects of crops very favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* outturn small; rice prospects good; common rice 15 seers; general health good.
Purneah ...	·97	Weather sultry, bright and good for growing crops; occasional showers keep fields still under water; *aghani* planted out, *kalai* being sown, and *rabi* lands ploughed; rice still 14 seers; health good for the time of year; rivers falling rapidly.
Patna ...	·09	Prospects of crops good.
Durbhanga ...	1·53	Clouds hanging about; *dhan* promises well; land being prepared for *rabi*; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·0	Weather seasonable and favourable to all crops; prospects of crops excellent; food-grains cheaper than last week; prices 19 to 20 seers; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·64	*Beali* being reaped, average outturn 7 annas; early *saradh* in ear; late *saradh* being weeded; *rabi* sowings progressing, prospects fair; sporadic fever and small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Rains appear to be nearly over, but enough has fallen in most places; prospects, if anything, improved; autumn harvest nearly completed, yield average where the crops not damaged by floods; *amun* on the whole promising, but in Nuddea *amun* greatly destroyed by inundation; in Darjeeling Terai, young plants much injured by insects, and in Burdwan division and Balasore prospects, though improved, are not good in most parts, owing to previous drought; *rabi* cultivation rapidly progressing, in some places sowing has commenced.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 7th)	·6 in Benares; *nil* elsewhere.	More rain is not now wanted; two-thirds of the *koari* rice cut; fever prevalent; cheapest wheat 13 seers, cheapest rice 19 seers.
Allahabad („ „)	·1 (average)	Rainfall since 1st June 35·1; wind at last going round to west, but clouds about; half the inhabitants down with fever, but not of fatal type; wheat 14 7/16 seers, coarse rice 19½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)	·1	Total rainfall 67·9; weather cloudy; agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight shower on 6th instant.	Prospects good; prices stationary; fever still prevalent; sowing for *rabi* commenced.
Agra („ 7th)	·6 (average)	Crops ripening; *bajra* getting reaped; fever and ague still continues.
Bareilly („ 8th)	2·3 (average)	Fever very prevalent throughout district.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain on 6th	Wind east; crops promise well; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever and ague very bad; cheapest wheat 14½, barley 20, gram 15¾ seers.
Kumaun ...	...	No report received.
Lucknow (Oct. 8th)	2·5	*Dhan* 30 seers, and *jao* 19 seers.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	·2 at Sadr, Kunda, and Patti.	Crops benefited by absence of rain this week, and harvesting operations continue; great deal of fever reported; cattle-disease cases increasing in Thanas Gangipur and Raneegunge; less elsewhere.
Sitapur („ 8th)	9·3 (average)	Rain caused much damage.
Fyzabad („ „)	·7	Ague prevails in district; crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain during the week, but nowhere heavy except at Sitapur, where it has caused much damage; fever prevalent throughout the province; cattle-disease continues in Partabgarh; *rabi* sowings commenced in Meerut and Jhansi.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Oct. 7th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; prices of food-grains have risen slightly.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* sowings progressing; prospects good; prices fluctuating; fever rife.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Health good; crops thriving; prices steady.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	State of crops good; rain would be beneficial; slight fever prevails.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices firm.
Siálkot ...	Slight rain in district	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops good; fever about.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fairly good; still an upward tendency in prices of food-grains.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·1	Crops and health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good; autumn fever prevails; general rise in prices due to present demands for supplies and carriage.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 8th)	2·46	Break required; *kharif* and *rabi* sowings well forward; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	3·78	Rain beneficial to *kharif* and to land for *rabi*; cotton slightly damaged; reaping of earlier rice continues; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor (Oct. 8th)	3·71	More rain not required; *rabi* operations suspended; cotton, *jowar*, and millets slightly damaged; small-pox continues; fever prevalent.
Seoni ...	2·32	Rain excessive; break required; prospects good; few cases of cholera; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	2·23	Break required for cotton and *jowar*; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 4th)	1·44	Prospects of *kharif* crops good; cotton on low lands injured a little by heavy rain of previous week; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 3rd)	·18	Prospects of *kharif* crops good; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain general; break required; slight damage to the cotton on low lands reported from several districts; prospects of other *kharif* crops continue good; preparations for *rabi* sowings well forward.
British Burma— (Oct. 9th)		
Akyab ...	1·15	Total rainfall 208·04; public health and agricultural prospects good; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	·99	Total rainfall 90·64; slight small-pox in Rangoon town; general health normal; crop prospects fair; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	2·24	Total rainfall 82·16; public health good; slight cattle-disease; cultivation progressing; attempts made to replant in some lands lately inundated.
Prome ...	1·95	Total rainfall 39·47; public health fair; crops flourishing; some damage by overflow of Naweng and Myitmakha rivers.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·74	Total rainfall 153·16; public health and prospects of crops good; slight cattle-disease in Thatone sub-division.
Toungoo ...	2·98	Total rainfall 70·91; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease; crops generally flourishing; some damage from inundation in low lands.
Assam (Oct. 8th)—		
Gauháti ...	·37	Mornings foggy; weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* finished; prospects of crops favorable.
Sylhet ...	3·67	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	·86	Weather warm; rice crops doing well; common rice about 11 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ...	1·08	Weather variable; getting cooler; prospects continue good; no fresh cases of small-pox or cattle-disease reported.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 8th)		
Amráoti ...	2·35	Crops doing well though partly affected by recent heavy rains.
Akola ..	3·44	Crops as above.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Total rainfall 31·88; heavy storms in places; generally prospects improved and decidedly favourable; public health good, except fever and ague in parts.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 8th)		
Bangalore ...	·87; good falls in two districts, slight in others.	Crops suffering from want of rain in parts; prospects, however, continue favourable; health good; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	*Nil*	
Mercara ...	·67	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States (Oct. 8th)—		
Indore ...	3·33	Late rain has done some damage to standing crops, but generally favourable for *rabi*; fever prevalent; food-prices high; wheat 8 to 9 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·34	
Sutna ...	·57	*Jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	2·72	Weather clear.
Neemuch ...	·39	
Goona ...	·67	Crops flourishing; health fair; wheat 14½ seers.
Bhopal ...	·75 in Sehore	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good; price of food-grains high; wheat 7 seers 4 chittaks, *jowar* 10 seers, and gram 8 seers 11 chittaks per rupee.
Ágar ...	2·01	Prospects favourable; fever existing in a mild form.
Nowgong ...	·36	
Mánpur ...	1·85	
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 8th)	·93	Clear; close.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar („ 3rd)	.....	Tanks and wells good; crops excellent; cloudy; hot; fever prevalent; harvesting commenced; locusts in some districts.
Meywar ...	·18	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Harowtee („ 4th)	·11 in Deoli; ·56 in Kotah; ·03 in Shahpura.	Health fair; prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	1·28	Some fever prevalent.
Ajmere („ 8th)	·1	Prospects good; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Jeypore ...	·81	Prospects good; harvesting commenced in some localities; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpore („ 7th)	.....	Cloudy; fever and ague unabated.
Ulwur ...	Slight rain here and there.	Rain injuring *jowar* and cotton; fever still prevalent.
Nepal— (Sept. 30th)		
Katmandu ...	1·550	Total rainfall 52·669; agricultural prospects fair; the rains appear to be ceasing.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.									
	Via Teheran.		Via Turkey.		Persian Gulf.		Via Suez.		Via Amur.		Via Madras.		Via Rangoon.		Native Burma.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,037	5,729 13	83	338 0	41	216 15	3,344	12,563 15	...	...	929	3,046 1	120	404 4	358	563 0	5,912	22,862 0
Received	750	5,053 13	90	335 9	48	410 2	2,842	9,701 10	...	...	799	2,815 13	98	331 1	305	602 4	4,932	19,250 4
TOTAL	1,787	10,783 10	173	673 9	89	627 1	6,186	22,265 9	...	...	1,728	5,861 14	218	735 5	663	1,165 4	10,844	42,112 4
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras	12	83 4	28	121 2	10	27 0	3,231	16,286 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,281	16,517 11
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24 0
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras	301	1,426 15	38	223 6	7	21 12	2,855	13,039 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,261	14,711 5
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19 3
From West to West— *Vid* Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	...	...	1	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 4
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 6
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	373	1,510 3	66	344 8	19	54 6	6,091	29,368 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,549	31,277 11
GRAND TOTAL																	17,393	73,389 15

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	750	1,037	1,787	20·11	23·02	21·70
Indo-European	„ Turkey	90	83	173	2·41	1·84	2·10
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	48	41	89	1·29	·91	1·08
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	2,842	3,344	6,186	76·19	74·23	75·12
	Total	3,730	4,505	8,235	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Foodgrains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	8 11	8 11	5 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 3	13 13	13 13	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	5 10	11 5	10 11	6 3	21 10	...	10 13	29 11	27 11	19 13
	Godavery	7 10	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	9 14	9 2	5 14	14 0	14 0	8 0	15 6	15 6	12 8	...	...	...
	Kistna	6 10	6 6	4 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	6 11	14 2	14 2	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 6	14 0	14 0	9 11	20 3	20 3	13 6	...	...	15 3
	Cuddapah	8 6	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 14	12 14	8 5	16 10	16 10	10 11	15 3	15 3	12 14
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	11 13	10 11	7 11	11 14	11 14	8 2	17 8	16 8	8 10	13 ...	13 3	14 2
	Kurnool	6 5	5 13	5 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 0	11 2	11 2	6 6	16 13	16 13	9 10	18 2	18 2	9 6
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 13	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 8	10 10	10 6	8 2	11 8	11 8	10 13	20 2	19 13	13 3
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	7 14	11 11	11 11	8 5	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 14
	North Arcot	7 10	7 2	6 13	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	7 8	13 8	13 3	9 6	22 11	21 13	16 6	25 14	25 10	16 8
	South Arcot	5 8	5 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 5	10 6	7 6	11 11	11 6	7 14	20 3	19 5	... 25	6	25 6	16 14
	Tanjore	5 2	5 8	4 10	...	...	...	10 13	11 0	8 11	...	...	10 6	19 2	...	15 2	23 3	21 0	18 13
	Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	6 5	...	...	...	10 6	10 2	7 14	10 8	10 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 10	16 8	15 3	15 14
	Madura	6 10	6 13	5 2	...	...	...	9 14	10 2	8 0	10 5	10 10	8 10	17 0	17 0	13 0	22 0	20 10	19 2
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	11 5	10 0	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 10	10 14	10 14	8 2	18 5	18 5	15 11	22 5	22 5	19 2
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 6	8 6	6 13	16 3	15 6	9 3	14 11	13 5	11 3
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 11	15 14	15 14	12 11	17 6	18 13	13 0
	South Canara	5 10	4 11	6 6	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 5	10 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	7 11	11 14	10 8	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	7 2	7 1	6 12	16 14	16 2	15 3	6 7	6 5	6 12	9 6	8 6	8 12	12 5	11 9	11 4	10 6	10 14	10 3
	Ahmedabad	8 0	7 12	7 4	13 0	12 4	10 0	5 8	5 4	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	8 4	8 4	8 12	11 0	10 0	9 0
	Kaira	7 10	6 15	8 0	13 5	12 5	13 5	7 4	6 10	5 8	8 14	8 7	6 14	...	...	7 4	10 0	8 14	8 3
	Surat	7 11	8 0	7 0	4 10	4 4	3 10	7 2	8 0	4 9	8 12	10 0	6 3	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 10	10 0	8 11
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 10½	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	7 4½	8 11½	8 14½	8 0	9 6½	9 2½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 5	6 5	6 13	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 6	7 15	8 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	10 0	9 7	8 12
	Colába (Alibág)	5 8	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	6 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	7 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	10 6	10 6	14 3	10 1	10 1	12 0
	Násik	7 5	7 5	8 8	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 4	12 0	13 0	10 15	9 10	9 14	10 4
	Ahmednagar	7 12	7 13	7 2	...	...	...	6 8	6 9	6 10	7 15	8 0	7 7	10 1	10 6	10 1	10 0	10 10	10 1
	Poona	6 11	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	9 13	9 12	9 3	9 8	9 3
	Sholápur	7 11	7 11½	6 2	...	...	...	8 1	7 10	6 10	8 8	8 10	7 9	10 6	10 12	7 12	11 15	12 10	8 4
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 4	6 4	5 15	...	...	...	5 0	5 3	5 8	8 2	8 10	8 7	10 0	11 14	12 12	9 12	11 6	12 12
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 2	7 2	7 2	7 3	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 12	7 6	8 1
	Belgaum	5 8	6 0	6 14	11 0	11 0	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 9	11 8	10 8	11 13
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 14	12 0	11 0	9 7	15 0	15 0	10 12	15 0	14 0	10 10
	Ratnágiri	5 14	5 13	7 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 2	7 12	7 12	9 6	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 6	8 8
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	7 4	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	6 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	10 0	7 9	8 0	7 9
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	11 3	8 10	8 10	9 5
	Asirgarh	8 8	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 6	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 2	11 4	13 0	11 0	11 0	13 0
	Baroda	7 1	6 14	6 12	9 9	9 12	9 0	6 4	6 4	5 11	8 4	8 1	7 3	9 14	9 14	9 0	9 9	9 2	8 4
	Disa	10 13	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 10	9 6	11 4	12 3	12 2	9 1
	Nimach	11 8	11 0	11 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	17 0	14 8	17 0	11 0	10 8	10 0
	Nasirabad	12 12½	12 9	12 15	22 0	21 4	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	15 10½	14 10½	14 3½	15 10½
	Rájkot	8 6	7 12	6 8	...	...	...	4 14	4 8	4 4	8 2	7 4	6 8	9 12	8 13	7 8	10 2	9 6	6 4
	Upper Sind Frontier	9 12	10 3	9 0	13 3	11 0	11 0	6 10	6 0	5 12	8 2	8 0	6 8	11 7	11 0	11 0	10 2	10 8	...
	Karachi	9 5	9 2	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	8 11	10 0	8 10
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	10 0
	Shikarpur	9 1	9 0	9 4	14 2	14 2	15 0	6 9	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	...	...	9 14	11 14	12 0	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	7 8	6 7	4 10	...	...	...	10 10	9 11	6 14
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	11 4a	11 8	12 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	11 10	11 4	11 12	12 6	11 13	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	11 0b	11 8	11 12	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	11 0	12 0	11 4	9 8	13 4	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	11 8d	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	11 0	11 0	11 2	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	9 12	11 7	11 0	16 0	13 4	16 0	5 0	5 11	5 11	10 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 6	9 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	11 0f	11 13½	11 7	...	17 4	13 5¼	9 7	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 0g	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	11 0h	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	11 2	11 8 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 10 to 11-12 seers, common rice 11 8 to 13-12 seers, and gram 10 to 12-2 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 11 to 14 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 12-4 seers, best rice 12 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14-4 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11 seers.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	20 8	19 10	11 11	23 0	22 8	14 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Vizagapatam	20 3	17 3	16 3	22 3	22 3	14 0	87 8	87 8	97 3	10 8	10 8	11 2	
	Godavery	20 14	21 5	12 11	25 3	25 3	13 10	218 11	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	
	Kistna	22 8	21 10	10 13	26 13	25 2	12 8	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	
	Nellore	22 11	21 13	14 10	18 14	18 14	12 10	93 5	93 5	77 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	
	Cuddapah	19 8	19 8	12 6	18 2	18 2	12 0	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	
	Bellary	18 6	17 0	12 2	18 8	20 3	11 3	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 8	12 8	12 13	
	Kurnool	...	20 10	...	20 3	17 3	9 0	167 11	170 2	165 3	12 2	11 11	11 5	
	Madras	20 3	18 13	14 11	17 11	17 3	12 2	87 8	87 8	88 11	13 14	13 14	14 3	
	Chingleput	20 8	18 8	15 2	17 3	17 3	12 2	107 14	107 14	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 3	
	North Arcot	24 13	22 5	17 14	19 11	19 13	11 3	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	11 5	
	South Arcot	23 13	20 5	15 14	19 11	19 13	14 10	206 8	206 8	233 5	14 6	13 0	15 5	
	Tanjore	19 10	18 14	17 0	16 10	17 2	12 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 0	12 14	
	Trichinopoly	17 0	17 0	16 6	16 14	16 14	12 5	121 8	121 8	97 3	11 5	11 11	12 2	
	Madura	19 6	18 10	14 11	17 13	17 13	11 10	121 8	111 13	106 14	13 8	13 2	13 8	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 2	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	
	Coimbatore	20 8	23 0	19 11	18 8	19 0	15 3	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	
	Nilgiris	15 13	15 2	10 2	16 10	15 13	10 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	
	Salem	18 0	18 0	13 8	18 14	18 14	12 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 14	
	South Canara	14 8	10 10	12 10	12 2	14 2	82 10	85 0	94 13	11 8a / 12 8b	11 8a / 12 8b	11 8a / 12 3b	South Canara	a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	14 10	14 10	11 11	16 13	16 13	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar
Bombay.	Bombay	10 10	9 13	8 7	10 13	11 2	9 3	57 14	71 10	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	5 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad
	Kaira	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	6 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	11 14	Kaira
	Surat	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 11	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat
	Broach	...	...	...	8 14½	9 2½	6 10½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	18 5½	Broach
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 5	9 5	8 15	8 9	8 10	9 11	64 9	66 0	80 0	8 13	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)
	Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	100 0	105 0	110 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	Colába (Alibág)
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	7 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)
	Násik	12 5	12 5	12 12	9 0	9 8	9 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 2	10 10	Násik
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	9 4	9 5½	6 10	100 0	100 0	91 1	9 13	9 12	10 8	Ahmednagar
	Poona	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	84 8	14 8	14 11	11 2	Poona
	Sholápur	...	...	...	9 2	9 8½	9 7	106 10	106 10	94 8	9 12	9 10	9 8	Sholápur
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	7 7	7 12	10 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 12	10 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)
	Satara	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Satara
	Belgaum	13 8	12 8	15 0	7 0	7 8	8 15	113 0	113 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	Belgaum
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	11 12	6 0	6 0	7 5	80 0	80 0	89 0	8 0	8 0	8 10	Dharwar (Hubli)
	Ratnágiri	11 12	11 12	13 8	8 6	8 6	9 0	135 0	135 0	90 0	13 9	12 15	15 9	Ratnágiri
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 8	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 4	8 14	6 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)
	Aden	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Asirgarh
	Baroda	...	...	...	8 11	8 7	6 0	96 0	96 0	112 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda
	Disa	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa
	Nimach	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	138 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	Nimach
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	14 0½	14 14	18 0½	86 10½	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	35 9½	Nasirabad
	Rájkot	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	67 8	65 0	35 0	60 0	55 0	70 0	Rájkot
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	11 9	13 1	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 3	9 14	14 0	Upper Sind Frontier
	Karachi	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	9 4	107 0	102 0	106 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	11 4	12 12	10 12	330 0	330 0	300 0	9 1	9 4	13 0	Shikarpur
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	218 10	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
	Western Districts.													
	Burdwan	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 4	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Burdwan
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	280 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom
	Midnapore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore
	Hooghly	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly
	Howrah	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	10 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah
	Central Districts.													
	Calcutta	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	90 0	84 0	66 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 2	9 0	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	...	...	...	10 8	11 0½	10 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea
	Jessore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 8	Moorshedabad

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 13-5 to 14 seers, best rice 6-8 to 6-8 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 13-5 seers, and gram 10-10 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-7 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 6-8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-7 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 11-9 to 12-8 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued*.	
	Dinagepore	10 13	10 8	10 11	14 0	14 0	12 4	10 13	9 8	10 3	13 3	11 0	13 4							...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 9½	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	11 4*j*	10 11 to 11 0	6 12 12 0	...	15 0		9 0 to 9 12	7 9 to 9 5	8 8 to 9 12	9 12 to 10 8	8 15 to 9 10	10 8 to 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 12	240 0	240 0	160 0 to 200 0	8 4	7 7	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4*k*	11 4	9 1½	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 7	11 4	11 4	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	9 4	120 0	120 0	106 10	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	12 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 9	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 2	8 7	8 10	Bogra		
	Pubna	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	9 0*n*	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 3	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	11 4*o*	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 7	16 0	10 0	9 6	8 8	12 0	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	10 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	13 0*p*	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0*r*	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	7 5	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 7	11 7	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	15 8	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 8	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 14	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	14 0*u*	13 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	15 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	12 8*v* to 13 8	12 8 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	20 8	17 8	20 0	12 0 to 12 8	11 0 to 12 0	10 8 to 13 0	13 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	11 8 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	19 0	17 8	30 0	20 8	18 0	...	12 0	11 0	13 12	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	121 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	12 0*w*	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	10 4	12 8	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	13 0*x*	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	13 4	13 0	13 0	22 4	21 4	20 0	6 8	6 4	7 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	15 0*y*	14 0	11 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	13 6	12 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	13 6*z*	12 6	12 6	13 6	18 9	21 0	9 4	8 4	8 4	12 6	13 1	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 5	12 10	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	11 9*a1* 13 0*a2* to 14 0	12 0 12 0 to 12 0	12 10 11 0 to 12 0	17 10 ...	17 11 ...	17 11 ...	10 6 11 0 to 12 0	10 1 12 0	10 1 9 0 to 10 0	12 10 13 0 to 15 0	13 14 14 0 to 14 0	11 5 13 0 to 14 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 0	11 0	10 0 to 10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	9 0*z3*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 13	11 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	11 13	11 13	9 13	...	...	...	10 8	11 2	9 3	13 2*	14 7	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 8	8 8	7 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	11 0*a4*	10 12	9 8	14 0	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0 & 28 0 (New)	16 0 & 20 0 (New)	12 0 & 17 0 (New)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	9 0*a5*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 0				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
Assam.	Sylhet	10 0*a6*	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
	Cachar	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 3	10 0	12 0	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	9 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 10	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	8 14	8 11	8 10	13 5	11 2	16 0	8 14	8 6	10 10	10 0	8 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	10 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 7	5 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 8	13 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 8	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	Nága Hills		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	13 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur	16 3	16 3	7 12	23 11	23 11	23 11	8 0	8 0	6 7	10 12	10 12	9 0	21 9	21 9	21 9	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 3	16 3	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 11	9 11	9 15	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	15 6	16 8	17 10	18 12	22 8	24 3	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 0	13 4	19 12	21 0	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 13	16 0	17 10	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	14 8	16 8	16 12	19 4	23 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 8	16 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	115 0	...	...	9 0	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	15 6	17 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 4	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	14 8	15 8	16 8	21 8	21 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	80 0	100 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	10 4	9 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers.

i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 12-12 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 9-14 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-6 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 6 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

l In Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 7 seers.

m In Phanseeawah the prices are—Best rice 8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10-12 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 12 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10-12 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram (at Goalundo) 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10-12 seers, common rice 10 to 11-6 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (at Hathazari) 14 seers and common rice 16 to 19 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 10 to 20 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15-8 seers, common rice 11-4 to 17-12 seers, and gram 11-4 to 16-12 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 15 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers, murwa 20 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17-8 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 7-8 to 20 seers, common rice 12 to 21-4 seers, lesser millets 22 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 23 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 22-8 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 16-4 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, lesser millets 28 to 31 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 15-7 seers, barley 16-16 to 23-10 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9 seers, common rice 13-13 to 14-7 seers, jowar 18-8 to 23-10 seers, murwa 17-17 to 36-75 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16-8 to 17-17 seers, and gram 13-4 to 15-7 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 13-12 to 15 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 25 to 32 seers, and gram 11-8 to 13 seers.

a2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

a3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, best rice 12-4 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 16-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12-8 seers.

a4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets 27-8 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Khurukdiha) 32 seers, and gram (at Khurukdiha) 12 seers.

a5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-94 to 14 seers, barley (at Daltonguge) 16-88 seers, best rice 11-25 to 26 seers, common rice 30-25 to 32 seers, mohwa seers, murwa 45 to 49-50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 52-88 seers, and gram 13-50 to 14 seers.

a6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.

R

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 4	20 8	20 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	6 4	13 4	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	4 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	6 9	6 14	6 8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	14 6	16 5	14 6	23 1	27 9	18 9	6 12	5 10	9 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	16 14	15 12	15 12	19 2	18 ...	13 8	...	15 3	16 14	12 15	135 0	135 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
Moradabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Moradabad		
Budaun	15 2	15 9½	18 12	19 8	19 12½	24 9½	5 6	5 6	5 11	15 4½	12 9½	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 3	12 0	15 0	19 ...	15 0	15 4½	19 3	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 4½	9 14	9 14	Budaun		
Bareilly	13 12	14 6	15 15	20 0	20 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 3	11 14	9 6	20 0	18 2	18 12	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	13 2	14 6	16 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	9 11	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur	15 0	15 6	17 4	21 8	21 0	22 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	16 0	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	165 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	19 6	16 14	35 0	31 4	25 0	7 8	8 12	7 8	16 4	13 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra	14 12	14 8	15 4	23 8	21 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	14 4	14 5	8 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muttra		
Agra	14 4	14 8	15 8	22 4	22 0	22 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	22 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	17 0	19 8	...	14 4	15 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Agra		
Farukhabad	12 12½	13 7	16 15	17 3	17 12½	24 15	6 7½	5 10	5 14	11 11½	11 11	9 7	...	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 1	16 1	160 0	136 4	190 0	16 0	16 0	13 9	Farukhabad		
Mainpuri	13 0	13 12	17 4	18 4	19 4	23 4	4 8	4 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	17 12	130 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Mainpuri		
Etáwah	13 8	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	17 8	16 8	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
Etah	14 0	15 12	18 0	20 0	21 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah		
Jalaun	14 0	15 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
Jhánsi	15 0	16 8	19 0	24 5½	24 1½	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	12 0	12 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	...	19 4	19 4	...	...	15 10½	16 4½	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi		
Lalitpur	12 0	12 8	14 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 4	7 8	Lalitpur		
Cawnpore	14 0	14 12	16 8	21 0	21 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	14 0	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	Cawnpore		
Fatehpur	13 8	14 12	14 1	22 0	22 0	19 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	13 8	13 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	15 0	12 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
Bánda	13 4	14 4	15 8	19 0	19 8	20 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	12 8	13 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
Allahabad	13 10	14 10	13 2	20 12	21 8	19 12	7 12	8 0	7 6	16 0	13 6	11 4	18 0	18 12	16 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	...	13 12	14 8	13 4	160 0	177 8	170 0	8 8	9 8	8 4	Allahabad		
Hamírpur	13 4	13 11	15 3	20 0	19 2	21 2	7 0	6 0	7 0	14 10	11 4	10 2	18 0	18 12	16 14	17 6	17 12	15 12	...	15 3	16 5	15 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
Jaunpur	14 13	16 8	14 13	24 11	24 11	21 3	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 13	14 13	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 15	14 2	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
Gorakhpur	13 8	15 4½	12 2½	21 9½	21 9½	18 0	11 4	11 4	9 0	17 1½	14 6½	10 5½	21 9½	23 6½	34 3½	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	10 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
Basti	15 8	15 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 4	14 4	11 8	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	12 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Basti		
Azamgarh	14 0	14 6	12 12	22 2	23 4	17 1	8 14	8 14	6 10	18 7	15 8	12 0	23 10	23 10	28 9	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 13	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
Mirzapur	12 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 8	12 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
Benares	14 7	14 2	14 2	22 0	21 12	18 3	10 14	9 12½	8 10½	15 4	13 9	11 15	19 9½	19 9	21 12	18 8	19 9	11 15	...	12 8	13 1	11 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 14	7 12½	Benares		
Gházipur	14 13	14 13	13 8	21 14	21 4	19 5	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	11 0	21 4	21 4	26 10	16 12	16 12	15 15	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	257 8	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Delhi	15 0	16 0	16 8	21 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	10 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	21 0	...	16 4	16 8	17 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Barley rising.
Gurgáon	15 4	17 0	15 8	21 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	15 8	16 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon[a]		[b] Barley, bajra and gram rising.
Karnál	16 10	17 8	16 8	22 12	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	17 8	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Karnál		[c] Jowar falling.
Hissar	14 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	25 0	35 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	...	19 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Hissar[b]		[d] Salt rising.
Rohtak	15 0	15 4	16 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 12	20 0	19 8	21 0	22 0	...	19 0	19 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Rohtak		[e] Firewood rising.
Sirsa	14 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	...	25 0	27 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	Sirsa[a]		
Umballa	14 8	15 0	20 8	18 0	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	14 12	16 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Umballa[a]		
Ludhiána	14 0	14 8	20 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	89 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
Simla	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simla		
Jullundur	14 8	15 8	19 8	16 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 12	21 6	15 12	16 8	16 0	...	15 0	16 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Jullundur[a]		
Hoshiárpur	14 0	16 0	21 8	18 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 10	9 8	20 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	17 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4	10 8	Hoshiárpur		
Kángra	11 8	11 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
Amritsar	12 8	13 8	19 12	15 0	18 8	32 6	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 12	17 0	18 0	27 8	14 8	14 8	17 8	...	14 12	15 8	19 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	12 0	11 14	Amritsar		
Siálkot	13 13	14 1	17 7	16 12	18 0	31 7	...	...	...	9 15	10 0	8 15	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	13 8	13 12	17 0	134 0	135 0	130 0	11 0	11 12	11 12	Siálkot		
Gurdáspur	12 8	14 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	14 0	15 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Gurdáspur		
Lahore	12 8	13 8	17 8	14 0	18 0	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	...	14 0	15 8	18 8	90 0	90 0	105 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Lahore		
Ferozepore	14 0	15 8	17 8	18 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	70 0	70 0	65 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Ferozepore		
Gujránwála	12 8	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	14 0	14 8	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	8 3	8 14	20 14	9 5	10 4	27 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	19 0	...	8 7	9 12	12 0	33 8	40 0	80 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	Ráwalpindi		
Jhelum	11 13	13 3	20 0	13 13	15 8	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 11	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Jhelum		
Gujrát	12 10	14 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	13 2	14 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujrát		
Shahpúr	10 0	12 0	17 8	14 8	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	17 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
Mooltan	11 0	11 12	12 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	13 0	13 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Mooltan		
Jhang	11 0	11 9	14 0	16 0	18 8	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Jhang[c]		
Montgomery	12 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh	12 8	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
Dera Ismail Khán	10 10	11 11	16 4	14 11	15 3	25 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 15	13 12	12 8	8 21	4 12	3 12	8 17	...	10 13	11 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	87 8	8 2	8 5	5 2	Dera Ismail Khán		
Dera Ghází Khán	12 8	13 2	11 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	10 5	10 15	9 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	17 8	17 0	26 4	Dera Ghází Khán		
Bannu	10 6	8 14	20 0	11 6	9 8	25 10	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 4	12 8	11 4	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	9 11	9 8	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
Pesháwar	5 10	6 7	16 6	5 14	7 3	27 4	...	...	...	4 11	5 5	7 9	6 7	6 10	18 9	6 15	7 9	13 12	...	5 1	6 10	9 12	65 0	60 0	98 0	28 10	32 6	56 8	Pesháwar[d]		
Kohát	7 3	8 4	17 0	8 7	9 6	31 9	...	...	...	7 5	7 10	11 8	8 15	8 15	15 5	8 15	8 15	10 8	...	7 1	8 2	11 2	63 12	63 8	108 6	61 8	61 8	89 4	Kohát		
Hazára	7 0	8 0	17 4	8 0	10 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	10 0	100 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára[e]		
Lucknow	13 15½	14 7	14 10	21 7½	21 8	21 2	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 8	11 10	9 8	19 12	19 12	28 2	16 2	17 0	15 0	...	14 9	14 1	110 0	110 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	Description of Lesser Millets
Unáo	13 12	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	26 0	19 0	32 0	16 0	...	8 0	22 0	13 4	13 4	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Unáo		* Jowar (large).
Bára Banki	14 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	8 8	26 0	32 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		† Kakun.
Sitapur	16 8	17 1	17 1	22 8	24 0	23 10	5 12	6 12	5 8	14 8	14 0	7 0	16 8	17 0	...	19 8	18 0	...	32 0	14 0	17 10	19 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Sitapur		‡ Kodon.
Hardui	14 4	14 9	16 2	22 2	21 9	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	14 1	10 13	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	15 1	15 1	15 11	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 4	Hardui		§ Sawan.
Kheri	18 0	18 4	17 0	28 0	36 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	22 8	25 0	22 0	29 **	45 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Kheri		‖ Kodo, mendua, and kakun.
Fyzabad	15 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	21 4	8 8	8 4	6 4	18 8	13 8	7 8	22 0	21 0	29 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	13 14	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		¶ Mendua, kakun, and sawan.
Bharaich	15 8	15 8	13 8	28 0	29 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 5	9 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		** Peas, arhar, mash, bajra, makra.
Gonda	16 2	16 3	14 2	25 10	26 0	18 4	16 0	15 0	9 12	16 8	15 8	9 14	32 9	25 4	32 12	17 0	17 4	11 8	35 0	18 4	18 8	15 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Gonda		
Rai Bareli	16 6	16 4	15 0	26 0	23 0	21 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	19 0	13 8	13 0	21 8	21 0	...	19 0	16 0	...	35 5½	34 8	28 3½	18 8	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 4	8 2	8 8	Rai Bareli		
Sultánpur	17 0	16 8	14 4	25 0	24 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	...	40 0¶	38 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Sultánpur		
Partábgarh	16 9	16 13	13 8	26 7	26 8	18 8	15 12	14 8	9 5	20 12	17 0	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 0§	46 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	193 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	Partábgarh		
																			28 4**	22 15	19 0	13 8	193 5	193 5	193 5						

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1879 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 0	10 0	10 8	..	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 12	10 4	10 4	11 4	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	10 4	9 12	10 4	130 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	14 12	14 12	15 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Chánda		
	Wardha	10 12	11 12	10 1	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 8	9 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 12	11 0	11 4	15 0	14 0	16 0	9 8	9 4	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	...	12 8	12 0	9 8	13 4	13 4	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 12	7 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 0	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 6	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 12	11 8	13 4	11 0	11 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	8 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	10 4	11 4	10 12	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	9 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	8 4	8 8	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	8 0	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	7 5	7 5	6 12	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 2	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 11	12 0	12 0	13 12	12 8	12 0	12 9	11 8	11 0	10 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Nimár		
	Raipur	22 4	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	13 0	24 8	23 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	9 0	280 0	280 0	250 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	24 0	22 0	60 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 3	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	6 4	11 14	10 14	7 0	...	14 7	9 9	15 15	...	...	90 0	90 0	70 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Biláspur		
	Bolarum	7 14	7 11	7 0	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 1	9 3	8 12	7 0	15 6	15 9	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Upper Godávari		
	Chudderghat	7 0	7 0	5 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	5 12	11 8	10 0	6 12	14 0	14 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	130 0	105 0	70 0	8 10	8 12	8 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	7 3	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 3	9 3	9 0	Bolarum		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Chudderghat		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	50 0	84 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Amráoti		
	Buldána	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Akola		
	Wún	8 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur		
	Básim	7 8	7 8	8 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	7 8	8 7	8 12	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldana		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 4	6 3	...	7 6	7 8	8 8	10 0	9 12	6 11	11 4	11 1	7 11	20 2	...	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	7 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 13	8 10	13 0	13 9	9 3	...	...	14 11	27 12	27 12	20 5	8 0	8 8	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Básim		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 3	5 0	5 0	5 11	12 8	12 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 3	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	22 8	21 10	18 8	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Bangalore.		
	Mysore	5 8	5 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 2	10 8	10 8	7 5	24 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	22 11	25 13	13 6	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 10	Kolar		
	Hassan	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	6 11	11 0	12 0	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	10 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Túmkúr		
	Shimoga	6 0	4 7	5 3	7 0	5 4	6 3	9 7	9 7	6 3	14 3	13 10	8 8	23 0	21 0	11 8	...	...	...	23 0	28 8	12 6	90 0	90 0	84 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Mysore		
	Kadur	6 0	4 8	7 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	10 0	130 0	128 0	125 0	6 8	6 2	7 0	Hassan		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 3	7 0	7 0	5 8	11 0	10 0	7 3	12 0	12 0	7 11	23 0	19 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 11	33 6	33 1	13 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	7 11	Shimoga		
	Coorg	5 5	5 2	4 6	5 4	5 5	4 13	9 14	9 8	7 10	15 4	14 11	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
																				22 1	22 0	10 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chitaldroog		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 12	11 12	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	6 0	5 10	5 0	8 2	7 12	6 0	19 4	18 8	12 0	17 12	17 0	15 8	29 12	29 12	13 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 14	7 13	7 6	Coorg		
	Kishengurh	12 12	*	*	20 8			6 8	*	*	7 8	*	*	16 8	*	*	16 8	*	*	...	...	...	12 7	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	10 13	11 0	20 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Ulwur	14 7	15 6	13 6	22 3	23 10	18 10	7 8	7 8	6 12	9 1	9 4	8 12	21 15	23 11	15 0	18 0	19 0	17 12	...	...	...	13 4	*	*	11 0	*	*	Kishengurh		* No return received.
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 12	14 2	14 8	22 8	13 12	20 12	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	6 14	8 0	22 4	19 11	12 12	19 6	16 5	20 0	...	...	...	14 1	14 13	16 2	11 8	11 12	23 14	Ulwur		
	Kerowlee (City)	13 12	12 8	...	20 0	17 8	...	11 4	10 10	...	12 12	11 14	...	17 8	16 4	...	18 2	16 14	...	20 8	20 0	...	13 13	13 12	16 7	140 0	140 0	200 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Ajmere	14 0	13 8	11 8	23 0	22 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	200 0	200 0	...	Kerowlee (City)		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 7	11 6	14 8	18 10	18 5	18 13	...	...	...	8 4	7 15	7 12	19 1	18 3	18 5	17 0	17 0	16 1	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	Ajmere		
	Erinpura	14 8	13 12	9 4	21 0	18 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	13 8	9 0	18 0	10 8	8 4	...	...	...	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment		
	Sirohee	12 8	12 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	4 12	6 12	6 12	5 4	14 0	12 0	9 8	14 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	19 8	17 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	Erinpura		
	Abu	11 10	11 11	7 9	15 12	16 2	10 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 2	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	Sirohee		
	Anadra	12 10	13 4	8 4	18 0	17 8	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Abu		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	12 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	Anadra		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1	11 11	9 6	21 1	21 14	10 15	7 0	6 4	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	8 0	6 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 12	13 4	8 12	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	5 10	11 4	10 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 15	9 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Partábgarh („)	10 0	10 10	12 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 14	3 12	10 0	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 1	10 0	...	...	...	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Marwar	15 10	15 10	8 2	23 12	22 8	12 4	5 0	5 0	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	16 4	16 4	10 0	19 6	18 12	12 6	...	...	...	10 5	10 10	13 12	...	...	...	Partábgarh („)		
	Bikaneer	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...	15 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	Marwar		
	Boondee	13 8	14 0	18 8	21 0	19 4	22 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	21 8	19 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	Bikaneer		
	Kotah	13 0	13 8	15 2	...	20 0	...	6 6	6 6	7 12	7 12	8 14	21 0	21 0	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Boondee		
	Tonk	9 13	10 4	14 8	18 11	18 0	20 0	6 4	6 0	5 0	7 4	7 0	6 8	19 5	...	22 0	13 12	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	Kotah		
	Jhallawar	12 5	12 11	14 4	14 2	15 12	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 6	6 5	24 1	22 7	16 8	12 11	12 11	10 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Tonk		
	Shahpoora	12 0	11 12	12 8	20 8	19 4	20 0	6 12	8 0	6 4	8 4	9 12	7 8	20 0	18 4	23 8	14 0	12 0	8 12	...	...	...	15 3	14 9	17 4	...	...	...	Jhallawar		
	Dholpur	14 4	13 14	13 7	22 12	21 0	19 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 9	9 9	7 14	19 12	17 8	14 3	21 0	16 4	16 10	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Shahpoora.		
																				...	...	...	14 6	14 8	15 12	...	...	...	Dholpur		
Malwa.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Gwalior																														
	Goona																														
	Rutlam																														
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																														

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220 AND 1221 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH OCTOBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	7 8	8 0	6 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	50 0	50 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldána	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	8 13	0 18	0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Basim	7 8	7 8	8 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 5	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 8	7 0	7 5	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 31st AUGUST 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st August 1879.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	Canals closed.	740	Canals closed.	31,671	33,017	Saháranpur	18,098	413	25,566	1,549	1,250	261	2,111	49,248	22·7	26·9	Both the Ganges and Lower Ganges Canals were closed for repairs on the 6th.
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80		700		44,080	37,552	Muzaffarnagar	37,429	1,084	18,012	3,566	886	660	2,141	63,778	20·1	23·6	*Eastern Jumna Canal*— Water entering canal 900; Leaving ditto 291; Net consumption 609
Ganges. Meerut	8·30		969		56,967	60,300	Meerut	64,976	9,786	7,835	8,002	4,075	3,455	1,285	99,414	29·6	19·8	
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35		972		61,709	80,275	Bulandshahr	8,870	41,410	156	13,331	4,188	1,573	1,577	71,105	36·1	18·4	
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50		994		70,232	83,869	Aligarh	1,095	39,058	476	6,448	2,916	181	1,462	51,636	30·9	18·2	
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20		958		50,526	62,439	Muttra	1,316	1,218	2	2,026	283	32	1,037	5,914	19·9	20 6	
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80		771		59,671	74,398	Agra	1,781	6,450	28	1,795	1,209	98	998	12,359	18·9	19·4	*Agra Canal*— Water entering canal 893; Leaving ditto 706; Net consumption 187
Total Ganges Canal	...		6,104		374,756	431,850	Etah	2,099	11,993	376	569	2,580	74	1,297	18,988	41·8	16·8	
							Mainpuri	4,300	17,134	370	783	2,606	99	777	26,069	36·3	22·2	
							Fatehgarh	2,919	10,098	93	53	735	33	407	14,338	44·7	22·6	
							Etáwah	5,550	26,910	168	124	1,320	165	973	35,210	19·4	23·0	
							Cawnpore	6,397	27,462	1,583	16	889	145	956	37,448	23·5	21·1	
							Delhi	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	33·1	19·0	
							Gurgaon	406	185	13	2,016	67	10	1,437	4,134	18·2	19·4	
							Debra Dún	1,285	...	3,792	8	68	...	649	5,802	70·6	59·9	
Lower Ganges. Narora	...		...		...	...	Bijnor	604	...	115	4	262	...	2	987	34·2	25·6	Executive Engineer reports.—No irrigation during the month. Canal was closed for annual repairs, the supply at head up to 20th was maintained for purposes of navigation.
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...		...		5,966	...	Tarái	512	...	2,168	...	...	...	2	2,682	42·4	38·7	
Lower Ganges. Bhongaon	...		...		3,923	...	Bareilly	9,721	54	4,964	...	...	...	58	14,797	44·2	36·3	
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...		...		...	...	Jhánsi	6	...	...	...	3	21	...	36	21·3	25·4	
							Hamírpur	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	17·5	25·8	
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	9,889	...	Total	167,367	193,255	66,017	40,314	23,355	6,786	17,185	514,279	...	...	
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	609	90,456	83,484	Total for the same period last year	143,528	204,312	64,992	61,106	62,423	16,535	16,379	569,275	...	...	
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	187	14,574	31,298												
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	17,479	18,981												
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	987	...												
Dún	...	...	...	198	5,802	3,210												
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	36	363												
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	300	89	Increase	23,839	...	1,025	...	...	...	806	...	...	...	
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	514,279	569,275	Decrease	...	11,057	...	20,792	39,068	9,749	...	54,996	...	...	

Allahabad,
The 22nd September 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	...	...	747	...	747	...	...	...	725	...	725	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	...	725	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	425	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1,015	...	1,015	...	...	...	1,875	...	1,875	...
Cotton	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	2,379	...	2,379	...	...	...	350	...	350	...
Salt	30	...	14	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	...	...	1,650	...	1,650	...	3,800	...	...	...	3,800	...
Miscellaneous goods	30	...	100	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	10	200	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	24	24	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	73	15	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	94	224	5,452	15	5,546	239	3,800	...	2,225	...	6,025	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	20,812	2,728	79,062	19,017	99,874	21,745	7,675	...	7,100	...	14,775	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	20,718	2,504	73,610	19,002	94,328	21,506	3,875	...	4,875	...	8,750	...

Remarks.

The Ganges canal was closed for repairs on the 6th of the month.
The bulk of traffic shown went down canal with a falling supply.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	3,639	206	547	215
Ton mileage	334,864	17,777	53,130	24,799
Value of goods . Rs.	161,932	12,517	25,671	8,934
Number of passengers	...	3	*Nil.*	

Allahabad,
The 22nd September 1879.

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

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Deherara. M.	Deherara. F.	Deherara. T.	Trinidad. M.	Trinidad. F.	Trinidad. T.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years	9	11	20	3	9	12	18	14	32	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam or the French West India Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	25	21	46	44	29	73	69	50	119	
„ 10 to 20 „	66	24	90	102	20	122	168	44	212	
„ 20 to 30 „	243	82	325	241	65	306	484	147	631	
„ 30 to 40 „	11	3	14	20	6	26	31	9	40	
„ 40 to 50 „	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	355	141	496	416	123	539	771	264	1,035	

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

Orissa	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam or the French West India Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal	4	...	5	4	3	7	8	4	12	
Central ditto	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5	
Eastern ditto	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	
Behar	60	16	76	75	28	103	135	44	179	
N.-W. Provinces	224	94	318	221	60	281	445	154	599	
Oudh	41	24	65	93	23	116	134	47	181	
Central India	11	4	15	12	3	15	23	7	30	
Punjab	5	1	6	4	3	7	9	4	13	
Nepal	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	5	1	6	2	3	5	7	4	11	
Grand Total	355	141	496	416	123	539	771	264	1,035	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Hindus	Brahmins, high caste	56	25	81	77	11	88	133	36	169	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam or the French West India Colonies during this month.
	Agriculturists	114	29	143	104	28	132	218	57	275	
	Artizans	10	3	13	25	8	33	35	11	46	
	Low castes	110	53	163	139	43	172	239	96	335	
Musulmans		64	31	95	81	33	114	145	64	209	
Christians		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Grand Total		355	141	496	416	123	539	771	264	1,035	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	625	200	825
2. Musulmans	145	64	209
3. Christians	1	...	1
Total	771	264	1,035

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st OCTOBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the north-east monsoon has not yet broken; slight rain fell in most of the districts, more is generally wanted; prospects continue fair. No rain is reported from Bombay, save from the Kánara District; rain required in the Deccan for *rabi* sowings; fever is prevalent; crops in most places are excellent. In Bengal there was rain in the early part of the week, but the weather has been clear since, and the wet season appears to have ended; in Chumparun the autumn harvest has been damaged by floods, injury has also been done to the newly-sown *rabi* in some districts by the late heavy rainy, but there is yet ample time for fresh sowings; prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell only in the Gorakhpur and Kumaun Districts, in the latter the fall was slight; the harvesting of the *kharif* is in progress, and *rabi* operations have commenced; fever is still bad. In the Punjab there was slight rain in the Lahore and Mooltan districts but none elsewhere; fever continues; prospects are satisfactory. In the Central Provinces the weather has been fair; and except at Sambalpur no rain fell in the districts from which reports have been furnished; the *kharif* crops are being reaped and *rabi* sowings are in progress; prospects are good. Heavy rain has again fallen in Burma during the week, but it now appears to be ceasing; the crops where they have not been damaged by floods are flourishing. In Assam and the other Provinces and States prospects are good, but in Mysore and Coorg the want of rain is much felt.

Prospects remain good on the whole; but the north-east monsoon in anxiously looked for in the south-east coast and in Mysore; autumn fever is now generally prevalent. In Northern India the rains have ceased, and *rabi* sowings are in full progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Oct. 18th)	*Nil*	*Ragi* 20·49; harvest of early dry crops and sowing of later white *cholum* commenced; standing dry and wet crops thriving; rain needed.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	*Ragi* 23·74; rain wanted; *sazza* harvested, outturn ¾; white *cholum* and cotton being sown; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	·78 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 28·79.
Kistna („ „)	·25 at Bapatla	*Ragi* 25·56; 36 inches water over anicut; rain wanted for standing crops and for ploughing for later dry crops; *giddajonna* harvest progressing, outturn ¾ to full.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·49 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 20·68; crops good; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	·59 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 22·75; standing crops withering in six taluks; harvest of paddy and *ragi* in four taluks, outturn of paddy ½ to ¾, *ragi* ½ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·28 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 26·01; crops generally good; rain wanted; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo*, and *ragi*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	·71 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 16·80.
Malabar („ „)	·29 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 20·21; rain insufficient; harvesting nearly over.
Travancore ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Oct. 22nd)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 19th—7 feet 8 inches, last year on same date 10 feet 2 inches; harvesting progressing; locusts about in Manjhand and Kohistan; blight (*rati*) in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Rice in three talukas damaged by insects; fever becoming general; small-pox in taluka Naushahro; locusts in four talukas; no damage; weather unsettled.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Bajri* harvest continue; other crops excellent; fever very prevalent yet.
Baroda ...	.....	Cold weather set in; fever very prevalent in Baroda; cholera continues near Navsari; harvesting of *bajri* and rice continue; crops excellent.
Surat ...	.....	Crops healthy; *bajri* and rice nearly harvested; *rabi* sowing progressing; cholera in three talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Prices slightly lower; prospects unchanged; fever prevalent.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Temperature and wind normal; weather fine.
Poona (Oct. 19th)	.....	*Bajri* crops harvested; *jowari* crops flourishing; wheat and gram being sown.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* progressing; rain wanted in parts of Sheogaon for *rabi* sowing; injury by rats in parts of Párner.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapore ...	.....	No reports received.
Dharwar ...	.....	No reports received.
Kánara ...	At Karwar 1·15 Maximum at Honavar 4·0; minimum at Yellapur ·13.	Total rainfall 127·75; cattle-disease and fever prevail.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; *kharif* harvest progressing; ague and diarrhœa diminishing; cholera in Dhráfa and Jasdan; *rabi* being sown. *General Remarks.*—Crops generally excellent; fever prevalent; some rain wanted in parts of the Deccan for *rabi* sowing.
Bengal—(Oct. 22nd)—		
Chittagong ...	1·29	Weather fair; mornings cooler; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Dacca ...	·46	Slight rise followed by fall in floods; crops promising; relief measures continue; common rice 14 seers; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Report not received.
Moorshedabad ...	5·61	Prospects of *haimanti* paddy good; *kalai* on river banks partly damaged by late rise of Bhagiruthi; lands being prepared for winter crops in thana Nowada; locusts damaging standing crops; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle-disease still in thanas Dowlatabad and Hariharpara and in parts of Jungypore sub-division; zemindars and mahajans assisting ryots as before; common rice averages 11½ seers.
Rajshahye ...	9·51	Very heavy rain in commencement, but clear weather in latter part of week; prospects of winter rice good; *kalai* somewhat damaged by heavy rain and floods; common rice 9¾ seers.
Burdwan ...	·09	Prospects of crops improved by late rain; health fair.
Rungpore ...	1·97	State and prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	.....	Report not received.
Purneah ...	·49	*Bhadoi* less than expected; *aghani* prospects good; *rabi* cultivation progressing favourably; *kalai* sown; rice 13 to 15 seers; health of people good; cattle very bad; foot-and-mouth disease prevalent; rivers and inundations subsided, but lands still very wet.
Patna ...	1·35	Prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	·60	*Dhan* on high land excellent; no more rain required; prices falling; some fever and cattle-disease; in some places *rabi* a little injured.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Cold weather now fairly set in; a bumper crop expected; prices cheaper than last week with downward tendency; rice 24 to 27 seers; district health good.
Cuttack ...	·28	*Beali* being harvested; *rabi* sowing going on; *saradh* promising well; *health good.* *General Remarks.*—Rain now apparently ceased, and weather becoming cold; more rain however still wanted in Hooghly and Midnapore; prospects of winter rice on the whole very good; some injury done to newly-sown *rabi* in places by late heavy rain, but there is ample time yet for re-sowing; *rabi* cultivation and sowings progressing rapidly; large tracts of country in Chumparun and Mozufferpore flooded, in former autumn harvest much damaged; early rice still being reaped in Orissa and Balasore, outturn moderate; prices falling in many districts; public health generally good, but fever has appeared in places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 21st)	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good; *rabi* being sown; fever prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; fever still prevalent; wheat 13 6/16 seers, coarse rice 18 9/16 seers, unhusked *dhan* 40½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	2·3	Total rainfall 77·6; weather warm, clear; rains over; agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	.....	Weather clear; prospects for *kharif* good; minor grains being cut; *rabi* sowing in progress.
Agra („ 21st)	.....	Crops ripening; *bajra, mukka,* and *kungnee* is being reaped; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	.....	Weather clear; wind from west; *rabi* operations going on; late rice ready; fever continues; some cases of cholera.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Occasional clouds; wind variable; fever and ague still bad; Indian-corn and rice harvested; cheapest wheat 14½, gram 15 seers.
Kumaun („ 21st)	Slight rain	Prospects good.
Lucknow („ 22nd)	.....	Weather fine; fever still prevalent.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	.....	Rains apparently over; the earlier *kharif* crops are being reaped, and the later are maturing; preparation for *rabi* going on; fever continues everywhere, but less since the wind has veered round to the west; cattle-disease decreasing.
Sitapur („ 22nd)	.....	Fine weather; fever prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Ague prevails in district. *General Remarks.*—Twenty-three tenths rain at Gorakhpur, slight rain in Kumaun, none elsewhere; fever and ague prevalent in most districts; some cases of cholera in Bareilly; cattle-disease in Partabgarh decreasing; *kharif* being harvested in Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, and Partabgarh; *rabi* sowing commenced in Benares, Jhansi, Agra, and Bareilly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Oct. 21st)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prices steady; fever very prevalent.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest being cut; sowing progressing; prospects good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* being harvested; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops good; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Lahore ...	·1	Crops fair; prices steady; fever about.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good; prices remain steady.
Mooltan ...	Drizzling rain	*Kharif* crops being cut; sowings commenced; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Reports generally favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 22nd)	.....	Clear; *kharif* crops promising; *rabi* sowings continue; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Clear; weather favourable for cotton; *kharif* crops being cut; *rabi* sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices of wheat rising, of rice falling.
Saugor ...	.....	Cloudy; cotton good; *kharif* being cut; *rabi* sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices slightly falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Cloudy; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton and *jowar* doing well; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 18th)	.....	Clear, cool; prospects of crops on high land excellent; cotton slightly injured; slight cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 17th)	·56	Rice on high lands being cut, yield good; small-pox continues; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Clear and cloudy at times; rice on high ground, lesser millets, and early *kharif* crops being cut; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Oct. 22nd)		
Akyab ...	9·66	Total rainfall 218·52; public health and agricultural prospects good; slight cholera in three townships.
Rangoon ...	2·56	Total rainfall 98·19; public health good; a few cases of small-pox; further reports received of crops destroyed by floods in some circles of Angyee, Hline, and Pegu township, and slightly by rats in Pegu township, otherwise crops continue good; cattle-disease very slight.
Bassein ...	1·77	Total rainfall 85·94; public health good; crops progressing favourably.
Prome ...	1·40	Total rainfall 43·01; public health fair, crops flourishing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·26	Total rainfall 160·44; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo ...	·90	Total rainfall 72·28; public health good; crop prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Public health excellent; very slight cholera and small-pox; crops where there have been no floods flourishing; rain ceasing.
Assam—(Oct. 22nd)—		
Gauháti ...	1·47	Weather seasonable; prospect of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	3·87	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
Cachar ...	1·05	Weather seasonable; foggy mornings during first part of week; prospects of crops good; common rice 13½ seers per rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Oct. 22nd)		
Amráoti ...	...	*Kharif* crops flourishing; sowing of *rabi* commenced.
Akola ...	...	Good all round.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil* at Hyderabad; ·15 at Gulbarga.	Crops favourable; fever prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 22nd)		
Bangalore ...	*Nil*	Want of rain much felt, crops fading in consequence, prices however continue generally stationary; health good.
Mysore ...	·10½	
Mercara ...	1·97	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States (Oct. 22nd)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Prospects continue excellent; grain very dear; wheat 8 seers 4 chitaks, gram 9 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	.....	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	.....	Weather clear; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Goona ...	.....	Fever very prevalent; wheat 14 seers; crops excellent.
Bhopal ...	.....	Prospects good in Sehore; unusual high price of food-grain continues.
Agar ...	.....	Agricultural prospects favourable; fever existing in mild form.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	
Mánpur ...	.....	Weather cloudy; fields being prepared for *rabi* crop; *jowari* crops in ear.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 22nd)	.....	Clear; fever increasing.
Serohi („ 19th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and crops fair; slight fever; rain wanted.
Marwar ...	.....	No report received.
Meywar („ 17th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Harowtee („ 18th)	.....	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	.....	Prospects continue excellent; health good; slight fever.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	.....	Fever very bad; prospects good.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvesting progressing; expectations good; prevailing fever somewhat retarding operations.
Bhurtpore („ 21st)	.....	Prospects unchanged; sickness unabated.
Ulwur ...	.....	Prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Nepal—(Oct. 15th)—		
Katmandu ...	4·47	Rice crops are being damaged by the long continued rain.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public),—No. 51—1947-67, dated Simla, the 23rd October 1879.

READ—

Resolution of the Home Department, Nos. 57-2220-2230, dated the 12th December 1878, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India in 1877.

Read also the following letters from the Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1878:—

From Government of Madras, No. 1586, dated 31st July 1879.
From Government of Bombay, No. 895, dated 9th April 1879.
From Government of Bengal, No. 3368, dated 13th August 1879.
From Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1218, dated 17th May 1879.
From Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1532, dated 13th June 1879.
From Government of the Punjab, No. 1875, dated 8th May 1879.
From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2004-110, dated 3rd May 1879.
From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1406-332, dated 17th May 1879.
From Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 77-2, dated 2nd April 1879.
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 597, dated 9th April 1879.
From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 29, dated 7th June 1879.
From Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, No. 98, dated 31st January 1879.

RESOLUTION.

The general results of the operations during the year 1878 are shown in the appended amalgamated statement. The figures show that—

The number of persons killed by wild animals was in	1877	2,918
	1878	3,444
Ditto ditto venomous snakes was in	1877	16,777
	1878	16,812

The number of cattle killed by wild animals and venomous snakes was in	1877	53,197		
	1878	48,701		
The number of wild animals destroyed was in	1877	22,851		
	1878	22,487		
Ditto venomous snakes destroyed was in	1877	127,295		
	1878	117,958		
		Rs.	A.	P.
The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes was in	1877	1,03,017	5	6
	1878	99,189	12	2

The general results, therefore, are that the number of persons killed, whether by wild animals or by snakes, has increased, while the number of cattle so killed, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed, and the amount of rewards given, show a decrease.

2. The increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals is to a great extent due to the deaths from wolves in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which have increased from 380 in 1877 to 624 in 1878. The Governor General in Council observes that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has noticed this matter in the resolution recorded by him, and has invited the attention of district officers to the subject with a view of more effective measures being taken for the destruction of these animals. The decrease in the number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes is satisfactory.

3. With reference to deaths from snake-bites, it is observed that the number of persons thus killed has increased from 15,946 in 1876 to 16,812 in 1878, while the number of cattle has decreased from 2,945 in 1877 to 1,825 in the year under review. The returns showing the number of cattle killed are doubtless, as observed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, less trustworthy than those of "persons." But the figures seem to confirm the view expressed in paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution on the returns for the year 1877, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the reports of the current year will show the extent to which the suggestion that municipal bodies should offer rewards for the destruction of snakes in towns and large villages has been acted upon and with what results. This matter is one of importance, and should not be lost sight of.

4. The suggestion made by the Government of Bombay that the words "and panthers" should be inserted under the heading "leopards" is approved, and should be adopted in future returns.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

*Statement shewing **the results** of the measures adopted in British India with the view of **exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes** during the year 1878.*

1	2							
	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED BY							
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.
Madras ...	...	[illegible]	A 41	8	1	5	105	600	852
Bombay ...	...	22	[illegible]	1	10	...	40	819	911
Bengal ...	5	317	119	87	152	21	663	9,944	11,318
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	6	28	65	10	624	5	517	3,158	4,219
Punjab ...	...	2	8	3	14	...	16	759	802
Central Provinces	...	167	15	14	32	2	69	934	1,233
British Burma ...	6	16	1	...	...	...	10	150	183
Mysore and Coorg	1	2	2	...	...	...	7	72	84
Assam ...	15	138	...	15	1	...	64	255	488
Hyderabad ...	...	11	...	...	11	...	32	100	154
Ajmere and Mhairwara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Total ...	33	816	300	94	845	33	1,323	16,812	20,256
Total for 1877 ...	46	819	200	85	564	24	1,190	16,777	19,695

1	3								
	NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED BY								
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.
Madras ...	...	[illegible]	B [illegible]	45	1,181	171	135	149	6,350
Bombay ...	...	1,707	713	10	1,195	31	80	221	3,957
Bengal ...	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	1,316	2,262	1,516	537	11,444
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	...	[illegible]	3,266	214	1,729	185	647	213	7,214
Punjab ...	...	31	1,912	241	2,317	20	42	95	7,688
Central Provinces	...	1,528	433	2	35	52	234	15	2,299
British Burma ...	10	316	99	1	...	...	13	120	589
Mysore and Coorg	...	307	913	...	1,313	190	1,482	75	4,280
Assam ...	1	1,003	228	1	82	...	67	11	2,053
Hyderabad ...	...	[illegible]	174	52	1,324	228	101	389	2,684
Ajmere and Mhairwara.	...	[illegible]	38	...	5	90	...	...	143
Total ...	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	590	10,497	3,229	4,317	1,825	48,701
Total for 1877 ...	23	13,137	14,488	900	11,934	1,590	5,061	2,945	53,197

1	4																	
	NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED, AND AMOUNT OF REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.																	
	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward, including snakes.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Madras ...	...	...	155	6,255 8 0	C 613	C 9,479 4 8	143	785 8 0	27	20 0 0	128	559 0 0	5,920	955 7 0	...	...	7,016	17,854 11 8
Bombay ...	...	...	79	1,428 0 0	226	2,079 0 0	34	345 0 0	156	615 0 0	1	...	445	111 3 0	86,796	3,213 2 6	941	7,791 5 6
Bengal ...	1	...	426	7,602 4 0	1,033	4,103 11 0	227	522 8 0	919	5,435 0 0	431	829 8 0	1,613	478 0 6	24,276	4,612 7 6	4,650	23,583 7 0
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	87	706 0 0	427	1,905 8 0	559	1,524 8 0	2,589	5,949 4 0	342	781 0 0	431	72 1 0	1,697	...	4,495	10,938 5 0
Punjab ...	...	...	3	17 0 0	125	759 8 0	45	...	1,120	3,277 0 0	4	...	23	...	1,783	118 8 0	1,320	4,172 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...	187	8,470 0 0	391	3,645 0 0	157	740 0 0	219	765 0 0	243	462 0 0	...	...	410	195 8 0	1,197	14,277 8 0
British Burma ...	...	...	80	1,250 0 0	65	486 0 0	51	330 0 0	...	...	...	...	461	3,034 0 0	2,214	...	657	5,100 0 0
Mysore and Coorg	...	...	36	1,655 0 0	96	2,335 0 0	1	...	...	...	1	10 0 0	1,066	121 10 0	691	17 1 0	1,200	3,541 11 0
Assam ...	...	...	375	8,724 8 0	159	872 8 0	65	156 4 0	1	5 0 0	...	...	185	452 8 0	25	...	815	10,210 12 0
Hyderabad ...	...	...	22	500 0 0	54	747 8 0	1	5 0 0	36	176 0 0	50	217 8 0	...	...	...	...	173	1,676 0 0
Ajmere and Mhairwara.	...	...	3	11 0 0	18	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	3 0 0	...	...	66	...	23	44 0 0
Total ...	1	...	1,493	36,019 4 0	3,237	26,442 15 8	1,283	4,408 12 0	5,067	16,242 4 0	1,202	2,692 0 0	[illegible]	5,227 13 6	1,17,953	8,156 11 0	22,487	99,189 12 2
Total for 1877 ...	2	...	1,579	37,773 4 0	3,559	30,090 2 0	1,374	4,982 8 0	4,924	15,109 10 0	1,417	3,139 0 0	9,996	5,810 14 0	1,27,295	8,111 15 6	22,851	1,03,017 5 6

A.—32 Leopards.
9 Cheetahs.

B.—1,930 Leopards.
1 Cheetah.

C.—Leopards 538 ... Rs. 7,849 4 8
Cheetahs 75 ... " 1,630 0 0

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 17th October, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate labour in factories. He said that he thought it would not be necessary, at the present stage of the Bill, to detain the Council long. He merely wished to-day to state very briefly the circumstances which had shown that legislation on the subject was desirable, and to explain the scope of the measure which was in contemplation.

Attention had first been drawn to the question of factory labour in India by certain remarks which were made a few years ago in a report on the administration of the Cotton Department in Bombay. It was said in that report that the poorer classes derived great benefit from the mills, but that the advantage carried with it a corresponding and serious disadvantage. The hours of labour, it was observed, were not limited by any Government regulation; the working day was undoubtedly long; the nature of the work was fatiguing; whilst women and children were largely employed—and generally, without any periodically recurring day for rest like Sunday. It was pointed out that the physical wear and tear of the employed must therefore be considerable; and that it was useless to expect that greater consideration would be shown to the female and juvenile hands by the mill-owner, husband or parent in this country than had been exhibited by and towards the same classes at home. Those remarks had attracted attention, and had led to a correspondence the result of

which had been the appointment of a Commission by the Bombay Government with instructions to investigate and report upon the subject. It appeared from the report made to the Government of Bombay by that Committee that the witnesses whom it examined were divided as to the necessity of legislation; but, on the whole, they might be considered to have given their evidence in favour of a simple and plain enactment dealing fairly with the subject and not entering into too much detail. The members of the Commission themselves were not unanimous in their recommendations; but the official members and medical officers advised the enactment of a simple law regulating the hours of employment of children and requiring that machinery should be properly fenced. They were further of opinion that the Act should be passed by the Government of India, and should be applied to the whole of British India.

Upon receipt of the report of this Commission further inquiry had been made from all Local Governments in order to ascertain whether the precautions which had been recommended for Bombay were necessary elsewhere. The result of the inquiry so made was generally creditable to the humanity and public spirit of the mill-owners and managers. The evidence went to show that the factory people were, as a body, in many respects quite as well, if not better, off than most persons of the same position in life who were not employed in factories. It was clear, however, that as regarded the employment of children and the protection of machinery there was room for abuses; that these in some places already existed, and that there was good reason to apprehend their increase with increased competition. It was shown also that Bombay was not the only province in which legislation was required, and that the evils described were making their appearance under other Governments. A good case, therefore, was shown to exist for the enactment of a regulating measure. The most convenient form for such a measure seemed to be that of a single uniform law, not extending to the whole of India, but applicable to any part of it, when needed. No good object would be gained by extending it at once to the whole of the country. Many provinces had no factories at all within the meaning of the Act, and nothing but trouble would be caused by encumbering their Statute-books with an unnecessary Act. The ends in view could be sufficiently attained if the Bill were framed as a permissive measure, which could be put in force by Local Governments when occasion arose; and this, accordingly, was the form that would be given to the Bill which he desired to introduce.

As regarded the scope of the Bill, its provisions would be limited strictly to those points for which legislation had been shown to be necessary. It was most important that nothing should be done which could check the development of manufacturing industries in India. From every point of view it was desirable that this field for capital and labour should be developed and extended to the utmost, and especially because it helped to relieve the pressure of the agricultural population upon the land. The great body of the people in India had now no employment but that of agriculture; and the result was that in many parts it was becoming daily more difficult for all of them to obtain a livelihood from the soil. The obvious dangers of this overcrowding had been brought into special notice during the famines that had lately afflicted such large parts of India. The Bill, therefore, which he wished to introduce would be carefully framed, so as to offer no obstacle to the free growth of manufacturing industries. It contemplated no interference with the due freedom of employers and employed. They would be left at liberty to make any arrangements which they might think most conducive to their own interests. It would provide only for the two objects of affording security to life and limb from accident, and of protecting children and young persons who had not attained to an age at which they would be considered free agents from being overtasked. It was not proposed to introduce into the Bill any of the other points for which legislation had been found necessary at home. The differences between England and India, of climate, character, and habits of life of the people were so great that much which was needed there would not only be inapplicable but perhaps actually injurious here. The two points, however, which he had specified plainly formed part of the duty of protection which was

imposed upon every Government, and he did not think that any reasonable objection could be offered to legislation for such a purpose.

The Bill would contain nothing further except certain provisions enabling Local Governments to arrange for the inspection of factories and to compel the owners or managers of factories to report accidents when they occurred. Without these powers, the two principal objects of the Bill which he was advocating could not be attained.

He had now explained the necessity of legislation and the scope of the proposed Bill. He would not detain the Council longer by referring to matters of detail. These could be better dealt with at a later stage, if permission to introduce the Bill should be given on the present occasion.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that the subject on which it was proposed to legislate was an extremely important one. It was one in which he took a great interest, and which, owing to the presence of factories not merely in Bombay but in districts of which he had had charge for a considerable number of years, he had had no small opportunities of studying. The policy of interfering with the manufacturing industries in India was one which appeared open to considerable question. At the same time he could not but reserve any actual formation of opinion upon the contemplated measure until he had had an opportunity of seeing it. He would only now say that he trusted that full information would be placed at the disposal of Members of Council as to the grounds upon which it had been considered desirable to legislate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th October, 1879.

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

SIMLA;
The 17th October, 1879.

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Tuesday, the 14th October, 1879, was postponed to Friday, the 17th October, 1879.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st Sept. 1878.	For week ending 20th Sept. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 21st Sept. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 20th Sept. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Oct. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,37,481	5,65,219	2,53,65,165	2,75,70,433	22,05,268	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	43,728	41,384	23,22,740	29,74,532	6,51,792	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,30,505	1,19,482	30,37,443	26,08,122	...	4,29,321
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,110	46,899	33,41,358	33,51,227	9,869	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	88,930	1,47,300	57,49,398	72,12,400	14,63,002	...
27th Sept. 1879	Madras ...	1,05,333	1,13,541	47,78,221	47,01,429	...	76,792
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,020	52,041	23,71,294	23,73,536	2,242	...
4th Oct. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,43,191	2,61,974	2,02,64,040	1,87,56,283	...	15,07,757
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	73,322	72,527	49,12,785	54,50,239	5,37,454	...
	TOTAL ...	14,31,620	14,20,367	7,21,42,444	7,49,98,201	28,55,757	...
	State.						
11th Oct. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,105	1,809	94,389	96,641	2,252	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,549	1,337	66,311	66,665	354	...
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	33,737	27,358	21,09,616	26,85,405	5,75,789	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,337	10,661	5,15,132	5,73,129	57,997	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,951	...	13,404
27th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	666	421	73,616	55,030	...	18,586
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,920	3,024	95,576	1,65,507	69,931	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,413	10,364	5,79,096	4,80,873	...	98,223
4th Oct. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,466	6,572	3,07,072	3,20,089	13,017	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	9,761	25,607	5,96,016	10,99,201	5,03,185	...
Ditto	Neemuch ...	4,346	4,279	1,26,133	2,31,209	1,05,076	...
27th Sept. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,947	12,550	7,08,155	6,97,903	...	10,252
4th Oct. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	16,034	20,991	6,92,770	8,57,084	2,54,314	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,178	1,142	(c)68,688	71,147	2,459	...
27th Sept. 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,005	(d)64,085	3,52,276	2,88,191	...
4th Oct. 1879	Indus Valley ...	8,120	52,754	(e)63,885	18,64,606	18,00,721	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,434	1,463	68,685	93,779	25,094	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,797	...	(f)1,10,543	1,10,543	...
	TOTAL ...	1,19,013	1,92,134	61,86,580	98,55,038	36,68,458	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,50,633	16,12,501	7,83,29,024	8,48,53,239	65,24,215	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,91,41,013	4,24,26,619	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,91,88,011	4,24,26,620	32,38,609	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 21st September 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 21st September 1878.
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 20th September 1879.

No. XXXIX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th Sept. 1878.	For week ending 27th Sept. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 28th Sept. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 27th Sept. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Oct. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	6,34,597	7,68,706	2,59,99,762	2,83,39,139	23,39,377	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	47,771	41,129	23,70,511	30,15,661	6,45,150	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,14,661	1,08,293	31,52,104	27,16,415	...	4,35,689
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	57,676	52,423	33,99,034	31,03,650	4,616	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,02,637	2,47,000	58,52,035	74,59,400	16,07,365	...
27th Sept. 1879	Madras ...	1,18,658	1,21,481	48,96,879	48,22,910	...	73,969
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,101	(*g*)	24,26,395	23,73,536	...	52,859
4th Oct. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,43,146	2,99,024	2,06,07,186	1,90,55,307	...	15,51,879
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	85,158	80,069	49,97,943	55,30,308	5,32,365	...
	TOTAL ...	15,59,405	17,18,125	7,37,01,849	7,67,16,326	30,14,477	...
	State.						
11th Oct. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,855	2,494	96,244	99,135	2,891	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,548	1,745	67,859	68,410	551	...
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	37,551	44,199	21,47,167	27,29,604	5,82,437	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,419	10,261	5,23,551	5,83,390	59,839	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*) 47,355	(*b*) 33,951	...	13,404
27th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	761	396	74,377	55,426	...	18,951
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,068	2,796	97,614	1,68,303	70,659	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,319	9,790	5,90,445	4,90,663	...	99,782
4th Oct. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,749	9,365	3,13,812	3,29,454	15,642	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,745	32,134	6,06,761	11,31,335	5,24,574	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,585	3,800	1,29,718	2,35,009	1,05,291	...
27th Sept. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawadi Valley ...	12,436	14,739	7,20,591	7,12,642	...	7,949
4th Oct. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	15,945	26,985	6,18,715	8,84,069	2,65,354	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,197	1,142	(*c*) 69,885	72,289	2,404	...
27th Sept 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,848	(*d*) 64,085	3,54,124	2,90,039	...
4th Oct. 1879	Indus Valley ...	7,633	64,934	(*e*) 71,518	19,29,540	18,58,022	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,390	1,733	70,075	95,512	25,437	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	5,392	...	(*f*) 1,15,935	1,15,935	...
	TOTAL ...	1,23,222	2,33,753	63,09,802	1,00,88,791	37,78,989	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,82,627	19,51,878	8,00,11,651	8,68,05,117	67,93,466	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,99,81,822	4,34,02,558	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,00,29,829	4,34,02,559	33,72,730	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 10th January to 28th September 1878.
(*d*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st July to 28th September 1878.
(*f*) Total receipts from 21st April to 27th September 1879.
(*g*) Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1272 AND 1273 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH OCTOBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
								Best sort.			Common.											
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Central India.	Indore	9 0	9 0	9 3	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 1	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 14	9 9	9 6	96 0	96 0	80 0	9 3	9 3	8 9
	Gwalior	11 5	10 11	13 5	14 15	14 8	10 4	8 8	7 0	5 4	6 10	6 8	5 6	12 0	11 8	14 10	107 0	107 0	96 0	9 10	9 10	10 1
	Goona	14 8	15 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	13 0
	Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 0	9 4	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 4
	Baghelkhand (Suina)	13 0	12 12	13 8	18 8	18 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 10	8 10	9 10

Divisions.	Districts.	Barbrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvaru, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Central India.	Indore	5 12	5 12	0 13	8 12	10 15	0 15	...	...	...	
	Gwalior	8 14	0 14	10 4 15	9 16	13 15	4 15	...	...	...	
	Goona	0 15	0 12	0 15	0 25	0 26	0 15	...	...	...	
	Rutlam	0 10	0 11	8 11	8 11	8 14	8 11	...	...	...	
	Baghelkhand (Suina)	...	...	...	0 17	0 ...	0 17	...	...	...	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1 DISTRICT.	2 Population.	3 Area in acres.	4 Cultivated area in acres.	5 KHARIF, 1878-79. Total acres.	6 In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	7 Decrease.	8 RABBI, 1878-79. Total acres.	9 In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	10 Decrease.	11 WHOLE YEAR, 1878-79. Total acres.	12 In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	13 Decrease.	14 Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	15 RAINFALL. 1877-78.	16 1878-79.	17 Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
				AREA IRRIGATED.												
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																
Umballa	1,035,488	1,677,337	959,708	3,673	...	2,590	4,831	...	861	8,504	...	3,151	– 27·03	20·9	33·5	+ 60·3
Karnal	610,927	1,505,171	671,806	47,175	...	3,866	50,364	...	22,162	97,539	...	26,028	– 21·06	23·1	27·9	+ + + 20·8
Delhi	608,850	817,819	532,874	45,432	...	23	47,220	...	3,827	92,702	...	3,859	– 3·99	14·9	32·5	+ + + 118·1
Rohtak	536,959	1,158,988	905,839	47,713	...	389	36,990	...	31,133	84,703	...	30,744	– 26·63	14·4	19·5	+ + + 35·4
Hissar	494,681	2,265,428	1,407,818	35,976	...	597	29,324	...	21,675	65,300	...	22,272	– 25·43	14·0	20·8	+ + 48·6
Jind	...	...	...	24,232	...	3,836	25,243	...	19,404	49,475	...	23,249	– 31·96	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	...	282	...	79	100	...	6	382	...	85	– 18·20	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	3,276,905	7,424,743	4,478,135	204,533	389	10,991	194,072	...	98,768	398,605	...	109,370	– 21·53	...	...	...
BARI DOAB CANAL.																
Gurdáspur	906,126	1,163,589	855,675	16,162	2,900	...	9,920	...	2,957	26,082	...	57	– 0·22	35·49	22·50	– 36·6
Amritsar	832,750	999,680	766,720	38,849	5,324	...	81,396	12,394	...	120,245	17,718	...	+ 17·28	22·65	24·05	+ 6·2
Lahore	789,666	2,341,439	1,080,541	61,452	22,575	...	119,780	20,323	...	181,232	42,903	...	+ 31·02	20·60	20·80	0·9
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	2,528,542	4,504,708	2,702,936	116,463	30,799	...	211,096	32,722	2,957	327,559	60,621	57	+ 22·69	...	...	...
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	5,805,447	11,929,451	7,181,071	320,996	31,188	10,991	405,168	32,722	101,725	726,164	60,621	109,427	– 6·30	...	...	...
INUNDATION CANALS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL WORKS.																
Delhi	Given above	1,267,335	...	194	187	...	2,988	2,450	...	3,182	2,637	...	+ 483·85	Given	above.	+ 45·6
Gurgaon	689,655	Given above	967,440	33	16	...	1,309	227	...	1,342	...	211	– 13·58	18·2	26·5	
Lahore	Given	359,137	...	16,355	9,975	...	18,380	7,612	...	34,735	17,617	...	+ 102·92	Given	above.	
Montgomery	...	3,566,928	...	67,902	29,658	...	30,324	4,501	...	98,226	34,159	...	+ 53·32	9·6	5·3	– 44·8
Mooltan	...	3,799,280	624,640	178,266	12,827	...	153,373	34,332	...	331,639	41,959	...	+ + 16·50	13·4	10·7	– 20·15
Dera Gházi Khan	...	3,033,312	1,027,008	137,446	*12,216	...	71,443	25,069	...	208,889	37,283	...	+ + 21·73	6·1	9·4	+ 54·1
Shahpur	...	3,907,607	420,361	7,060	2,450	...	2,130	1,152	...	9,190	3,002	...	+ + 64·46	19·2	21·4	+ 11·4
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL WORKS	2,198,289	14,668,462	3,460,496	407,256	67,129	...	279,947	75,146	227	687,263	142,259	211	+ 26·06	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,003,736	26,597,913	10,641,567	728,252	98,317	10,991	685,115	107,868	101,952	1,413,367	202,880	109,638	+ 7·06	...	...	...

The net increase is 83,242 acres.
Decrease on perennial canals 48,806 acres.
* The kharif area given in the comparative statement for 1877-78 was 139,696 acres, but this corrected area, as given in the Revenue Report, is 125,230 acres. The increase (12,216 acres) here shown is the difference between the latter figures and the kharif area for 1878-79.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th OCTOBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been general rain, more is wanted in places; the north-east monsoon appears to have set in mildly; prospects are, on the whole, fair. In Bombay rain has fallen in Kurrachee and the Southern Mahratta Country, it is wanted in the Deccan; fever is very prevalent in Guzerat; crops are generally good. In Bengal rain fell in some districts in the beginning of the week, more is required in the Burdwan division and the 24-Pergunnahs; the autumn harvest is over and *rabi* sowings are progressing satisfactorily; the distress in Dacca is diminishing and relief-houses are being gradually closed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was no rain; *rabi* sowings continue; fever is still extraordinarily prevalent. In the Punjab also no rain fell during the week; fever is still bad; agricultural prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces the weather was clear and cool; the *rabi* is being sown; prospects of the *kharif* are good. From Burma no report has been received. In Assam there has been slight rain; prospects are satisfactory. Good rain has fallen in Mysore and Coorg and improved prospects there, but more is needed. In Berar, Hyderabad and the Central India and Rajputana States there has been no rain; prospects remain good. Heavy rain fell in Nepal, and dry weather is now wanted.

Prospects remain satisfactory; the north-east monsoon appears to have set in on the south-east coast; *rabi* sowings are being vigorously pushed on in Northern India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Oct. 25th)	·98 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 20·78; harvest of early dry crop and sowing of later white *cholum* commenced; standing dry and wet crops thriving.
Kurnool („ „)	1·03 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 24·81; more rain wanted in three talukas; yellow *cholum*, *korra*, and *areka* being harvested in some parts; white *cholum* being sown; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	·19 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 27·33.
Kistna („ „)	·80 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 25·56; 31 inches water over ancient; *varige*, oil-seeds, horse-gram, &c., being sown in some places; standing crops suffering from want of rain.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	3·35 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 20·71; crops good; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ¼ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·66 (average of 16 stations).	*Ragi* 22·97; standing crops withering in six talukas; harvest of paddy and *ragi* in five talukas, outturn, paddy ½ to ¾, *ragi* ½ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	5·36 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 25·96; crops good; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, *cholum*, and *cumboo*, outturn ¼ to full.
Madura („ „)	1·32 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 17·87.
Malabar („ „)	3·72 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 20·0; second crop cultivation progressing.
Travancore ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects generally fair.
Bombay (Oct. 29th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·71 at Jerruck on the 18th instant.	River at Kotree on 26th—6½ feet, last year on same date 9½ feet; fever prevalent; some cattle-disease in Sehwan, Shâhbanda, and Mirpur Batoro.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* reapings nearly finished; *rabi* sowings continue; locusts about, no damage; small-pox in taluka Naushahro; fever general; weather seasonable.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Bajri* harvest continues; other crops excellent; fever still very prevalent.
Baroda ...	.....	Fever continues, very prevalent in city, 172 deaths; harvesting continues.
Surat ...	.....	Crops good; *bajri* and rice nearly harvested; *rabi* sowing progressing; cholera and fever in 5 talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Weather bright; nights cold; *bajri* harvest progressing; *rabi* sowing well advanced.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Air abnormally dry; wind normal; weather fine.
Poona (Oct. 26th)	.....	Prices of *bajri* and *jowari* in the district falling.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* approaching completion; rain wanted in Shrigonda, Karjat, and Sheogaon; injury by rats in parts of Párner.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapore ...	.....	Rain desirable; *kharif* being harvested and *rabi* sown.
Dharwar ...	1·25 (average) ...	More rain needed.
Kánara ...	Rain at Karwar 2·149	Total rainfall 129·899; rice crop in ear above Ghat; cattle-disease and fever prevail.
Rajkot ...	.....	Days hot; mornings cool; *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing progressing; slight fever.
		General Remarks.—Fever very prevalent in Guzerat; rain wanted in some of the Deccan districts; prospects on the whole good.
Bengal—(Oct. 29th)		
Chittagong ...	1·49	Prospects of crops good; slight damage done by storm on night of 26th; weather now clear; public health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Floods steadily subsiding and *kalai* being sown; *haimanti dhan* being cut; public health good; relief-houses being gradually closed; common rice, new, 16 seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·35	Prospects of *aman* good, an average outturn expected; *aus* harvested; land being prepared for cold weather crops; common rice 9 to 11½ seers; fever in some places; inundation subsided and rivers nearly come down to their normal state.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy and *kalai* good; lands being prepared for winter crops, and in some places sowings commenced; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle-disease still in parts of Jungypore subdivision; want of fodder still reported from thana Gowas; zemindars and mahajans assisting ryots as before, and labourers now getting work in fields and on roads; common rice averages 12 seers.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine; slight rain at Nattore; prospects of winter rice good; ploughing for *rabi* commenced; common rice 11½ to 12 seers.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects pretty good, except in Bood-Bood; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	·13	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Rice prospects excellent; *rabi* sowings progressing; common rice 14 seers; public health improving.
Purneah ...	1·45	Prospects of *aghani* and *rabi* good; possibly in tracts *kalai* will give a short outturn; *rabi* ploughing rapidly drawing to completion; health of people not bad; cattle still suffer from foot-and-mouth disease; inundations subsided; rivers continue full.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Dhan* promises well; prices falling; fever and cattle-disease in Madhoolani.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather growing colder every day; prospects of crops excellent; prices stationary; health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	*Beali* gathered; *laghu* and *saradh* in ear; *rabi* progressing favourably; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in many places in beginning of week, but appears ceasing and cold weather setting in; prospects of rice generally good, but more rain wanted in parts of Burdwan division and 24-Pergunnahs; ploughing and sowing for *rabi* crops progressing satisfactorily; autumn harvest now generally over; in Chumparun autumn crops much damaged by late heavy rain and floods; in Chittagong a storm on 26th caused slight damage; distress in Dacca diminishing, floods subsiding, and rivers rapidly falling; public health generally good, but fever prevalent in places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 28th)	.....	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Clear, dry weather; westerly wind; fever abating; wheat 13 $\frac{5}{16}$, coarse *chanwal* 19, unhusked *dhan* 39½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress; agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Sowing for *rabi* in progress; fever still prevalent; prices stationary.
Agra („ 28th)	.....	*Bajra, makka, kangnee,* and *jowar* is being reaped; *rabi* sowings progressing; health improving; weather seasonable.
Bareilly („ 29th)	.....	Weather clear; fever abating.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather clear; wind west; much colder; fever and ague still bad; wheat, gram and barley sown; cheapest wheat 14¼, barley 20¼, and gram 15½ seers.
Kumaun („ 27th)	.....	Fine weather; *kharif* harvest being cut; general health good.
Lucknow („ 29th)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever still prevalent; barley 19, and small millett 19, seers.
Partabgarh („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather fine and clear; agricultural operations progressing; fever cases less this week; wind westerly; cattle-disease decreasing.
Sitapur („ 29th)	.....	Weather fine; fever still prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Ague prevails in district.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; prospects favourable and weather seasonable; fever and ague still prevalent; *kharif* harvest being cut and *rabi* sowings progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Oct. 28th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prices steady; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady; weather seasonable; fever still prevalent.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings commenced; health fair.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops good; health good; fever about.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent.
Peshawar ...	.....	No report received.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being cut; sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Harvest good; sowings in progress; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects continue favourable; general health good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 29th)	.....	Clear, cool; prospects of *kharif* crops favourable; *rabi* sowings well forward; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Clear, cool; cotton doing well; *kharif* harvesting; *rabi* sowings going on; small-pox decreasing; fever prevalent; prices of wheat and gram rising, of rice stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Clear, cool; cotton in blossom; *kharif* crops reaping; *rabi* sowings continue; fever and small-pox decreasing; prices of *jowar* falling, of other staples rising.
Seoni ...	.....	Clear, cool; prospects of *kharif* favourable; *rabi* sowings continue; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cool; cotton and *jowar* doing well; *rabi* sowings commenced; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 25th)	.....	Clear; prospects of *kharif* crops, except cotton, favourable; cattle-disease in two tehsils; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 24th)	.....	Clear; rice harvest progressing; small-pox continues; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Clear and cool; early rice and other *kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* sowings continue; prospects generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma ..	.....	No report received.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Oct. 29th)	·66	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	·04	Price of rice falling; prospects good.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season; prospects of crops not changed; common rice 13$\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; small-pox disappeared.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Oct. 29th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Kharif* crops ripening; *rabi* sowings continued.
Akola ...	.....	Harvest prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being harvested; other crops promising; fever and cattle-disease prevalent in some places.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 29th)		
Bangalore ...	·73	The fall having been almost general, crops have somewhat revived; more rain is however needed; prices stationary; health good.
Mercara ...	2·79	
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States (Oct. 28th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	All promising; weather favorable for ploughing and sowing; wheat 8 seers 6 chitaks, gram 10 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favorable; *jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; fever prevailing; agricultural operations commenced.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowing progressing.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent; wheat 14 seers; *kharif* crop very good.
Bhopal ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects of crops good; high prices continue.
Ágar ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; fever existing.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	
Mánpur ...	*Nil*	Ploughing of *rabi* continues; weather clear; fever very prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 29th)	.....	Clear; cool; fever very prevalent.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar („ 24th)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full; fever still prevalent; crops being gathered; outturn good; weather almost clear.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; ploughing and sowing for *rabi* crops.
Harowtee („ 25th)	.....	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhailawar („ 23rd)	.....	Fever prevalent; *kharif* reaping continues.
Ajmere („ 29th)	.....	Prospects favourable; sowing for *rabi* commenced; health improving.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably; fever still prevalent; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 28th)	.....	Wind north-westerly; clear; fever unabated.
Ulwur ...	.....	*Rabi* operations progressing; fever still prevalent.
Nepal—(Oct. 21st)—		
Katmandú ...	4·02	Sunshine needed for the rice.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CHINESE TEA-TRADE WITH TIBET.

REPORT BY HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT CHUNG-CHING ON THE CHINESE TEA-TRADE WITH TIBET.

Though very widely cultivated in Ssŭ-ch'uan, tea does not form the subject of any considerable export. With certain exceptions, it merely supplies the local consumption, and with respect to the probability of its ever being exported to foreign countries, it is enough to say that it is generally insipid to European taste, and in many cases actually nauseous. In the hilly country which bounds Ssŭ-ch'uan on the east, a variety is grown which possesses a good reputation among the natives, but the quantity is small. The Eastern provinces already furnish more tea than the foreign market demands, and there seems reason to doubt whether even that demand will be maintained in the face of the superior and acknowledged excellence of Indian teas.

There is, however, one point of great and increasing interest in this connexion, *viz.*, the export of Ssŭ-ch'uan tea into Tibetan countries. A good deal has been written, without much circumstantial foundation, on this subject, in support of a project for supplying Tibet with Assam teas. The matter resolves itself into the consideration of route, quality, quantity and price—subjects on which I have collected some fairly precise information.

The area on which tea for the Tibetan market is grown, and of which the city of Yachou may be considered the centre, as it is also the head-quarters of the manufacture, includes six or eight districts, of which the chief are Hung-ya, Ming-shan, Ch'iung-chou, Lo-shan and Yung-ching, covering roughly about 25,00 square miles. The trees are grown on the hill-sides or in the hedgerows of the fields, and, though abundant, are not conspicuous; indeed it requires a search to discover them, round Yung-ching at any rate, among the thick brush which covers everything but the cultivated fields. They are scrubby and straggling plants, very different in appearance from the carefully tended bushes of Eastern China, and are allowed to attain a much greater height, reaching to 9 or 10 feet, perhaps, on the average. The coarser leaves are about 2½ inches long. I could not discover that any care is devoted to them; but they seem to

require very little, as far as the mere health of the plant is concerned, and not the excellence of the leaves. The native belief, that they are liable to injury from the attacks of certain boring insects, is probably erroneous. Insects rarely attack any species of tree unless it is already diseased.

Mr. T. T. Cooper's experience of the Yung-ching tea-plants is much the same as my own. "Unlike that which produces the tea exported to Europe," he writes, "it is a tall tree, often fifteen feet high, with a large and coarse leaf. Little care is bestowed on the cultivation. It is often planted along the borders of fields and homesteads, each farmer gathering his small crop of tea, and finding a ready sale for it in Yachou to merchants who pay the Government enormous sums for the monopoly." This account contrasts strongly with the same traveller's description of the tea plantations *below* Yachou, where, he says, the best brick-tea for Tibet is grown. "The whole country formed a series of large gardens, without a single fence to divide the different plantations, and kept in the most scrupulous order, the trees, which stood about four feet high, being neatly trimmed, and planted in rows four feet apart. The numerous homesteads which were visible were surrounded with belts of large tea trees, growing to a height of twelve to fifteen feet." I passed through the same country, but was not so strongly impressed with the extent of the cultivation; but in any case, the Tibetan tea-trade draws a very small contribution from trim plantations, but is supplied from shrubs which are left pretty much to themselves, and for all the traveller can see might be wild plants.

They yield tea available for the market in the fourth year of growth, and for many subsequent years. The harvest is ready in the end of June, and there are three pickings; the best is the young upper leaves from trees of all ages, the second consists of the leaves of young plants, and the third includes everything else that can be spared, being mostly twigs and sticks, with a scant proportion of coarse foliage. The Chinese are epicures enough to retain all the first quality for themselves, and most of the second, asserting that the Tibetans,—whom, by the way, they regard as savages,—would not appreciate them. The tea of Tibetan consumption consists, therefore, almost entirely of the merest refuse. I saw great quantities of this being brought in from the country on the backs of coolies in bundles eight feet long by nearly a yard broad, and supposed it to be fuel; it looks like brushwood, and is in fact merely branches broken off the trees and dried in the sun, without any pretence at picking. It sells in Yung-ching for 2,000 cash a picul at the outside, and its quality may be judged from a comparison of this price with that of the common tea drunk by the poorer classes in the neighbourhood, which is about 20,000 cash a picul. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the tea of the Tibetan market is ten times worse than the worst tea in China.

Having purchased this tea brushwood, the manufacturers proceed to make it up for the ignorant Tibetan, as they themselves call him. The leaves and twigs, already sun-dried, are steamed in a cloth suspended over a boiler. The mould stands close by, four stout boards set up on end and secured with bitts, the interior having a section of about 9 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$. Inside it is placed a neatly woven mat basket, somewhat smaller in section than the mould; the steamed and softened leaves with the finer twigs are dropped into the cavity by small quantities at a time, and a little rice-water being added to agglutinate the mass, it is consolidated, layer after layer, by forcible blows from a wooden rammer shod with a heavy iron shoe. The coarser sticks are dried and ground to powder, and interspersed *ad libitum* among the conglomerate of leaves and twigs. The basket being flexible, and a little smaller than the mould, keeps the cake from taking the angular shape which it would otherwise assume; the corners being rounded off, it is less liable to injury from the hard knocks it will have to encounter on the road to Tibet. The mould is taken to pieces, the cake, with its mat envelope, is brought back to the fire over which its composition was originally steamed, and when it is thoroughly dried, the ends of the envelope are closed up, and the long narrow package, called a "pao," is ready for transport to Ta-chien-lu. This was the process of manufacture as I saw it conducted in Yung-ching. The cake thus formed is fairly dense when it issues from the mould; but the drying and the

casualties of the road considerably loosen its consistency; and as the tea is weighed in its steamed condition, the theoretical weight is much reduced when it is dried. The quantity of wet tea in the Yung-ching packages is fourteen catties, which diminish to about eleven. The Yachou cakes are longer, and weigh, or purport to weigh, eighteen catties in the saturated state. On arrival at Ta-chien-lu the cakes are cut into portions which then receive the name of "bricks" (chuan) and are repacked. "Brick," however, is hardly an appropriate term. They are rather clods of not very closely-matted foliage some nine or ten inches by seven, and three inches thick, containing a good deal more stick than leaf.

The best kind of tea, Mr. Cooper was informed, "is spread in the sun till slightly withered, and then rolled with the hand until moist with the exudation of the sap. In this state it is rolled into balls about the size of a large tea-cup, and laid up until it ferments. It is then ready for the wooden brick moulds." I heard nothing of this, but there is no reason for doubting the credibility of Mr. Cooper's informant. Such a preparation must, however, be rare and exceptional.

The packages are conveyed to Ta-chien-lu by tea-porters or on mule-bac A porter carries twice as much as a mule, but a mule travels a good deal more than twice as fast as a porter. The man's burden is arranged on a light wooden framework disposed along the whole of his back, and rising in a curve over his shoulders and high above his head, the structure being supported by a couple of slings, generally made of coir, through which his arms are passed. The great weights that can be carried in this manner are certainly astonishing. V. Richthofen writes, "there is probably no road in the world where such heavy loads are carried by man across high mountains. Six or seven 'pao' is considered a small load; ten or eleven is the average; and, incredible as it may appear, I have seen frequently as much as thirteen carried by one man. I was assured that some men carry 18 'pao,' or 324 catties." I have several times seen 18 "pao" carried by a single porter, and on one occasion I overtook a rather slenderly built carrier freighted with 22 of the large Yachou packages. Although a pao weighs, in reality, considerably less than 18 catties, this man must have had, at the lowest computation, more than four hundred English pounds on his back. I noticed that the greatest burdens were carried, not by the most muscular men, but by those of the straightest conformation; and that these porters, in spite of their excessive loads, suffer less from varicose swellings than ordinary chair-coolies. Laden thus, they take a rest after every few hundred yards' progress, and as it would be impossible for the carrier to raise his burden if it were deposited on the ground, he carries a kind of short crutch with which he supports it, without releasing himself from the slings. Travelling six or seven miles a day, and resting in the inns at night, these porters toil with their prodigious loads over two mountain passes, 7,000 feet above their starting place, along a rudely paved road, where every step of the way must be picked, making the 120 miles from Yachou to Ta-chien-lu in 20 days or less, and receiving from 250 to 300 cash a day according to the number of packages they carry. The manner in which the loads are disposed is well depicted in an illustration to Mr. Cooper's work, but the packages are larger, and the burden much more top-heavy than he has represented them.

Inquiries into the quantity of the export are involved in much difficulty on account of the variation in the weights of the different packages. The best approximation *to the total production* is made by taking as a basis the number of permits (yin) issued annually in Yachou and Yung-ching. Three hundred cash is the duty paid for each permit; in Yachou a permit has to be taken out for every five packages; in Yung-ching for every six. The annual Yachou issue of these passes is about 80,000, and that of Yung-ching 60,000, giving 400,000 and 360,000, respectively, as the total number of packages. The Yung-ching packages contain nominally between 14 and 15 catties of tea, and those of Yachou between 17 and 18 catties; but they have been gradually scamped until a brick of 60 nominal ounces now only weighs 44 ounces or less. Applying this correction, we obtain a total export of nine million catties, or twelve million English pounds. But this is merely a rough estimate, since the number of

permits could only be ascertained within 15,000 or 20,000 of the truth, and they possibly do not represent the Tibetan trade alone; a good deal of the Yachou tea, in all probability, finds its way northwards to the districts round Mu-p'ing by other routes.

I obtained more precise figures in Ta-chien-lu. By a series of inquiries among the traders I learned that the annual duty-paying export lies between 500,000 and 600,000 packages of four bricks each; the mean of these gives 2,200,000 bricks.

The duty-paying unit in Ta-chien-lu is the "load," of six packages, nominally weighing 96 catties. I ascertained indirectly from the customs that duties were collected in 1877 upon 108,000 loads, otherwise 2,592,000 bricks, agreeing perfectly well with the traders' estimate. This result may be accepted with full confidence.

Precision must not be expected in the reduction of bricks to pounds. Leaving out of question the superior and exceptional teas, which form an infinitesimal fraction of the whole export, there remain only two qualities, or rather prices, although there are several kinds. A brick of either of these weighs, theoretically, 60 Chinese ounces; but, actually, the better quality only balances from 55 to 60 ounces, and the other from 42 to 45. The obstacle to exactness lies in the impossibility of knowing what proportion the export of large bricks bears to that of the smaller. I was assured that it is "as 2 to 8," but have no means of checking the statement. Accepting it, however, for want of a better, this will give as the total Tibetan export from Ta-chien-lu to Batang almost exactly ten million English pounds, which, at the prices given below, are worth in Ta-chien-lu Rs. 18,14,400, or say £160,000.

An addition, of no great importance, should perhaps be made for the tea which escapes the payment of duty. The smuggled total cannot be great, since there is but one route to Ta-chien-lu closed in as it approaches the town by steep mountains covered with perpetual snow. But there is an item, too considerable to be altogether neglected, which enters Tibet as part of the baggage of officials, and which escapes all duties except those on the permit. Other goods, such as silk, also cross the frontier in this way; but it is mostly by means of tea that the Chinese resident officials feather their nests. Of these administrators and their gains, the Tibetans say, "they come to our country without trowsers, and go away with a thousand baggage-yaks."

At Ta-chien-lu the tea passes into Tibetan hands, and being wrapped, like all Tibetan goods, in skins, is conveyed on pack-saddles to Batang. The saddle is a much lighter contrivance than the cumbrous framework employed by the Chinese, and is probably equal in efficiency to any that has been invented. Two light boards, not more than 14 inches long, thickly padded with cloth and felt, are connected by two wooden bows. The girth is drawn close to the fore-legs, and a breasting which lies very low down on the animal's breast, is made fast, not to the saddle, but to the girth. A breeching, lying still lower than the breasting, is also connected with the girth; but in addition to this the saddle-boards are secured to a crupper consisting, in the cases I saw, of a straight stick a foot long, although the Tibetans employ for riding ordinary cruppers covered with soft leather. From the bows, which stand high on the animal's back, loops of hide depend, and the packages are inserted into these, or unshipped, almost in an instant. The saddle and all its appurtenances, weighed by myself, balanced sixteen English pounds, which do not of course include the numerous layers of sheep-skin saddle-cloth. The boards are nearer together, and consequently lie much higher on the dorsal ridge than in the European arrangement. They will fit any animal, being equally adaptable by a judicious disposition of saddle-cloths to the prominent chine of a donkey or the rotund hump of a yak. One advantage claimed for the system of suspending the packages in loops is that, if the burden strikes a projecting rock or other obstacle in a dangerous pass, it becomes detached, and falls down the precipice without overbalancing the animal. A horse, mule, or yak carries by this means a load not exceeding 160 lbs.; a "dzo" is capable of supporting 240 lbs. The dzo is a

hybrid between a cow and a yak, and is a much larger beast than his sire. The yak's forehead is round; that of the dzo is flat; his horns are larger and his tail longer and less hairy. He costs three times as much as a yak. The male dzo is the ploughing animal of Tibet. The female yields a greater quantity of milk than any other bovine, and the butter, which keeps good for a whole year, is the best for making tea—a fact which will palliate this digression.

The manufacturer is of course not necessarily, nor I believe often, the exporter. The comparison of expenditure and profit runs thus, taking four bricks of common tea as the unit:—

	Cash.
Eleven catties of leaves, &c.	200
Dues on permit	50
Dues at Lu-ting Bridge and Ta-chien-lu	36
Freight from Yung-ching to Ta-chien-lu	320
Preparation and packing (say)	100
	706
Sale at Ta-chien-lu	1,240
	534

A brick of the common tea, which forms about four-fifths of the whole trade, weighs from 42 to 45 Chinese ounces, or say 60 English, and sells in Ta-chien-lu for tls. 0·2, and in Batang for tls. 0·32 or one rupee. The better quality weighs 76 English ounces, costing one rupee in Ta-chien-lu and tls. 0·45 in Batang. In other words, the price in annas per English pound is—

	Ta-chien-lu (annas).	Batang (annas).
Better quality	$3\frac{4}{10}$	$4\frac{7}{10}$
Common do.	$2\frac{7}{10}$	$4\frac{3}{10}$

I was told that Lhassa prices are about double those of Batang. From Ta-chien-lu to Batang there are 18 stages, and from Batang to Lhassa 46. Any deviation from this main route increases the price enormously; at Yerkalo, for instance, which is only seven stages or so from Batang, but not on the high road, tea is as dear as in Lhassa.

Mr. Cooper was widely misled on these points. He evidently deduced his prices per pound from the cost of a "pao," having understood by that term one of the ordinary packages of 18 theoretical catties. But the "pao," by which permits are issued, and tea is sold and quoted, is five large packages. Mr. Cooper's results* are consequently five times too great. Prices were much the same in his time as at present.

It is probable that most of the tea which leaves Ta-chien-lu is paid for in rupees, as the export of Tibetan woollens cannot do much more than balance the supply of cotton cloth and silk. The rapid influx of these coins during the last fifteen years is remarkable; before that period they were rare, but have now become the currency of Tibet, and are counted, instead of being valued by weight. Great quantities are melted down by the Chinese in Ta-chien-lu, the Tibetans being unable to reduce them. Mr. Cooper alludes to the practice of melting them in Lhassa, but we know from Abbé Huc that the smiths of that city are Nipalese or other foreigners. On my asking a Tibetan why it was necessary to melt them down at all, he replied that if they did not do so, they would have no use for such an immense quantity. It is clear that there must be a trade of no small proportions between Tibet and India. For exchange with Chinese silver in Ta-chien-lu, the rupees are weighed against the silver and two rupees are added for every ten Chinese ounces. Russian roubles are beginning to put in an appearance, but only three of them were found in a payment of 1,800 rupees.

A coin is called in Tibetan "Tchran-ka." Rupees are called "Pei-ling Tchran-ka," *i. e.*, English coins; the derivation of "Pei-ling" is unknown. Another name is "Pei-ling ngo-mu," *i. e.*, English woman-face. Georgian and

* This refers to page 410 of Mr. Cooper's "Pioneer of Commerce;" but what he there writes conflicts with his previous remarks on page 173.

Victorian rupees are distinguished as "P'o-tu" and "Mo-tu," meaning male-head and female-head. Those which bear a crowned presentment of Her Majesty are named "Lama tob-du" or vagabond Lama, the crown having been mistaken for the head-gear of a religious mendicant. The same coin is known to the Chinese as "Lama-t'ou," Lama's head, doubtless a corruption of the Tibetan.

Before the introduction of rupees, tea-bricks were used as currency, and even now in Batang a brick of ordinary tea is not merely worth a rupee, but in a certain sense *is* a rupee, being accepted, without minute regard to weight, just like the silver coin, as legal tender. Since the influx of rupees this tea-coinage has been very seriously debased, having now lost 25 per cent. of its original weight. The system of a double monetary standard is approaching its end, at any rate in Tibet. For in May last the Lamas of the Batang monastery having hoarded a great treasure of bricks, found it impossible to exchange them at par, and had to put up with a loss of 38 per cent.

To the Tibetan tea is more than a luxury; it is an absolute necessary. Deprived of the costly, but indispensable, astringent, he suffers from headache, grows nervous, restless, out of condition, and altogether unhappy. In outlying districts, mothers are careful to keep the seductive beverage from their children for fear lest they should grow up unable, on occasion, to go without it. And yet, to European taste, the infusion, as prepared by Tibetans, is the remotest possible imitation of tea.

The Tibetan tea-pot is a wooden-churn, much like a butter-churn, into which the boiling infusion is poured through a strainer; a little salt is added, and some twenty strokes applied with a dasher pierced with five holes. A lump of butter is then thrown in, and the compound is again churned with from 100 to 150 strokes, administered with much precision and regularity. The tea is then ready for drinking. It will be remarked that, with the substitution of salt for sugar, the Tibetan preparation is of much the same composition as the tea drunk in England; but the presence of the salt is not perceptible, and with the best intention in the world I could detect no flavour of tea. It is impossible accurately to describe the taste of the infusion; but to force a comparison, it is something like weak English tea with rich milk, but without any sugar or *tea*. And yet nobody would mistake it for milk and water, still less for butter and water; for the tea principle affects the flavour, while itself becoming modified into some un-tea-like astringent.

It is evident that astringency is the property desired, seeing that the many thousand Tibetans who cannot afford tea use oakbark in its stead.

The tea-cup of the Tibetan is a wooden bowl, not seldom an object of high price and elaborate workmanship cased in precious metals and encrusted with jewels. In this he allows the tea to stand for a minute or two, and when the butter floats freely on the surface, he blows it off into another bowl. The national farinaceous food is "Tsampa," flour of grilled corn. The consumer takes up a portion of this between the tips of his fingers and thumb, and opening them with a jerk flicks it over the butter; then moulding it into consistency, he eats the immature pie-crust without further formality, washing it down with the tea. This is the characteristic nutriment of Tibetans. Two English pounds of butter and ten ounces of tea are a liberal, but not lavish, allowance for twenty drinkers for one day.

As far as Batang is concerned, there is little prospect in all this of an outlet for Indian tea; but it is difficult to conceive how the idea of trading between Assam and that place could ever have been conceived. It possibly arose from an impression that Batang is a Chinese city, whereas it is a small Tibetan town of 200 houses, eighteen days distant from the true Chinese border by a track which, practically closed in winter, crosses four passes at various elevations between 14,000 and 17,000 feet, according to the careful and corrected observations of Captain Gill. Moreover, when the Chinese border is reached at Ta-chien-lu, the nearest city of any importance, namely, Yachou, is still seven or eight days distant, and has water communication with the sea. Setting aside, for a moment, the Tibetan roads, the only practicable way from Assam to Batang is across the Patkoi hills to Burma, thence into Yunnan by the Sawaddy track,

and so northwards by Weisee, a distance of 750 miles,—a two-months' journey at least in such a country, whereby on arrival at Batang the freight alone, calculated at Tibetan rates, would be half as much again as the market price of Chinese tea.

The most direct road would of course be through Tibetan territory; but if Tibet be open, what purpose can be served by going to Batang? That town is a junction of high roads to Ssŭ-ch'uan, Yunnan, and Lhassa, and is consequently a point of great political importance to the Chinese Government. But its sole commercial significance worth the name, although there is a good deal of peddlery, is derived from the passage through it of Yerkalo salt and Yachou tea on their way westwards. Now Assam is admirably placed for taking this tea-trade in flank, and might even supply Western Tibet, without seriously affecting the Yachou export, since the whole quantity of the latter would only suffice for the consumption of a million Tibetans. The difficulty of crossing the Himalayas may be adduced as the most obvious impediment; but if any track whatever exists—as we know it does—it cannot be more formidable than the icy passes encountered by Abbé Huc on his journey from Lhassa to Ta-chien-lu by the Chinese tea-route.

The prices above quoted of about half a rupee per lb. in Lhassa do not, perhaps, at first sight appear to hold out a very encouraging promise of a direct tea-trade from Assam to Tibet; but, as already remarked, the price rises in a ratio altogether out of proportion to the distance of the market from the tea-route, and very quickly reaches a figure which puts the article beyond the purchasing power of the country people. This state of things arises not from the difficulties and dangers of the bye-roads so much as from the policy of the Lamas, who, being the traders and money-lenders of the country, and the only capitalists, have many motives for confining the traffic in a channel which they can most easily direct to their own advantage. They make greater and steadier profits by restricting the trade to one main line, along which they can monopolise it, than they could by opening new markets in districts at a distance from their lamaserais, where it would be liable to stray from their command. This they can the more easily effect, because the supply of tea is far inferior to the demand, and because it is not subject to much fluctuation. Mr. Cooper writes very strongly on these points, and frequently recurs to them—"The whole business in life of the Tibetans seems to be to procure a sufficiency of tea; and it is no cheap luxury; for the Lamas, keeping in their hands the retail, as the Chinese do the wholesale, trade, by this means reduce the people to absolute dependence on them, exacting in return for the precious article labour and produce. Grain, yaks, sheep, horses, and even children, are given to the rapacious priesthood in payment for tea." This statement may appear to be tainted with exaggeration, but it accords pretty exactly with the account I have received, among others, from an apostate Lama. Under such circumstances, it will be admitted that the free circulation of tea-bricks is not likely to be encouraged. The practice of hoarding tea in the lamaserais is, by itself, sufficiently convincing. It may be taken as certain that the vast majority of Tibetans are unable to procure tea, or at any rate enough of it; that they are eager to purchase it; and that they would pay for it prices of which half a rupee may be regarded as the minimum; moreover, that the districts where it would sell most easily and advantageously are those which are furthest removed from the Chinese tea-route, or, in other words, those which are nearest to Assam. It is superfluous to remark that the merest sweepings of the Assam godowns would make better tea than the Tibetans have ever drunk.

In a few years time, when Tibet has been opened, we shall begin to ask one another how it came about that the most powerful and progressive of Asiatic empires should have suffered the long frontier of its most flourishing provinces to be completely closed for so many years to the passage of any individual of the governing race, and that not by a formidable rival but by one feeble Tibetan State, for there are many Tibetan States besides Lhassa-dé. It is generally assumed that the obstacles to inter-communication are of a physical nature; but if so, there would be no trade, whereas evidences of a very extensive

exchange abound, even so far east as Ta-chien-lu, in the use of rupees and of many articles of Indo-European origin. To mention some of the more trivial—but on account of their very triviality, the more convincing—instances, the common dinner plates of the Tibetans, when they use any, are of tin, stamped in the centre with an effigy of some European celebrity. In those which I examined I recognised the third Napolean, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Mr. Gladstone, all supposed by the natives to represent Buddhas of more or less sanctity. Round the rim of the plate, in all cases, were stamped the letters of the English alphabet, from A to Z. The most desirable buttons, again, are four-anna pieces, and so strong is the demand, that three of these are worth a rupee. British army buttons are as common as blackberries. Even corkscrews are offered for sale in Ta-chien-lu, although no one can explain their use. The presence of such miscellaneous and cheap articles testifies to the facility of trade, while the great quantity of rupees proves its extent. But although commercial intercourse crosses the whole breadth of Tibetan countries, diplomatic relations have not yet penetrated to the nearest of them, Lhassa-dé. Yet the distance from Calcutta to Lhassa, in a direct line, is less than from Paris to Berlin. Until such relations are established and maintained, there can be no hope whatever of a Tibetan market for Assam teas. Exploring missions, no matter how well organised or amply furnished, can effect nothing in the interest of the trade, so long as the adverse influence of the Resident Chinese Legates and of the Lamas is unchecked. No matter how short the route, or convenient the road, the hostility of these two parties would be roused to the utmost against any project for a tea-trade. Even if the goods were admitted, which is in the last degree improbable, they would be burdened with such a weight of Tibetan dues and Chinese Likin, that the British frontier would be almost the limit of profitable sale. But if the opposition were kept within fair and reasonable bounds by the exchange of a convention and the introduction of diplomatic machinery to give it effective action, the Tibetans, with their fondness for tea and their dislike of Chinamen, would be the first to welcome the best wares to the best market by the shortest road.

In the mountainous region west of Kiating I discovered two kinds of tea of so unexpected a nature that I scarcely venture to mention them. In the monasteries on Mount O-mi, or as it is locally named, for brevity's sake, Mount O, I was regaled by the monks with an infusion of tea which is naturally sweet, tasting like coarse congou with a plentiful addition of brown sugar. It is only grown on the slopes of the mountain, and by the monks; two days' journey further west no one had even heard of its existence. I did not see the plant growing, and it is just possible that it is not tea at all; the prepared leaf, however, has all the appearance of tea, and no one on whom I have tried the experiment has taken it for anything else, or remarked upon its peculiarity, beyond inquiring why I put so much sugar in it. I am forwarding a specimen to Shanghai, without giving any hint of its singularity, for professional examination, in order that a tea-inspector's report may be appended to these notes.

The other variety, preposterous as the statement may appear, has a natural flavour of milk, or perhaps more exactly of butter. What is more interesting than this oddity is the fact that it is wild tea, growing in its native elevated habitat without any aid from human cultivation. An unimpeachable instance of a wild tea-plant has never yet been adduced in China. It has been supposed to occur in Formosa, but the specimens I found in the north of that island had evidently strayed from cultivation. The practice of drinking an infusion made from the wild plant has, I believe, never been met with anywhere. The wild tea in question is found in the uninhabited wilderness west of Kiating and south of Yachou, at heights of 6,000 feet and upwards, and was described to me as a leafy shrub fifteen feet high, with a stem some four inches thick. The wild mulberry is found in the same locality. Every part of the plant, except the root, is used for making the infusion. The wood is chopped up and put into a kettle of water with the dried leaves and twigs, and being boiled yields a strongly coloured but weak tea, possessing a buttery flavour which gives it a certain resemblance to the Tibetan preparation. It cannot be obtained

in Yachou. The only place where I found it in use is the Huang-mu-ch'ang plateau, a terrace perched among the stupendous gorges of the T'ung river. I only brought away a small quantity, which unluckily was drunk by mistake; but I hope next summer to make a general botanical expedition to the district, when it will be easy to procure a plentiful specimen.

CHUNG-CHING,
The 25th January 1879.

E. COLBORNE BABER.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 28-42 R. T., dated Simla, 7th October 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1633-50R., dated 22nd April 1879, forwarding rules on the above subject prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

Read also—

Letter from Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 310, dated 30th September 1879, forwarding revised rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

OBSERVATIONS.—The revision of the rules forwarded with the Resolution now read again has been rendered necessary by the operation of Railway Act IV of 1879.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution and the revised rules be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance; to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, for information; also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and that it and the rules be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

GENERAL.

The following Rules are prescribed by the Governor General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction:—

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of human life, or serious injury to person or property; or accidents of a description usually attended with such loss or injury.

2. In the case of any State Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what official shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the District in respect of the portions of the Railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these Rules, the words "District Superintendent of Police" of the District in which the occurrence takes place shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of State Railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established. The word "Manager" shall include "Engineer-in-Chief" or other officer in charge of any State Railway.

The officer authorized by Government to investigate and report on accidents is called the "Government Inspector."

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master, or, where there is no Station Master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph when possible—

(*a*) to the nearest Magistrate in the district in which the accident occurred;

(*b*) to the Railway Police Superintendent;

(*c*) to the Officer in charge of the police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

(*a*) without delay to the Government Inspector, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents;

(*b*) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within twelve hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and pay all their expenses while in hospital.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental enquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the enquiry, if possible: in his unavoidable absence, an officer of police should be present. Also, he shall communicate the result of the enquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in Rule 4, and, if on open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager to bring to justice all Railway subordinates guilty of crime or of breaches of the Indian Railway Act, or of the General Rules and Regulations, calculated to cause serious accident; and to require the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting Railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also, he shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned, in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And he shall assist these authorities in conducting enquiries, and depute some responsible and intelligent officer to aid them in obtaining evidence, and securing the attendance of the Railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the Railway Officers to arrest any offender under Sections 48 and 49 of Act IV of 1879 or otherwise, the Manager shall see that he is at once arrested, or, when such offender is himself a Railway Officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape, pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He shall arrange for the attendance at the Court or place of enquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway, upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other Civil Officer.

12. He shall maintain at each Railway Station, or, in the case of lines under construction, in each divisional office, a list of Magistrates or other Officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situate), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of Railway Officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial enquiries, he shall report the result to his immediate superior, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to his immediate superior all railway accidents of a serious nature, and report what steps have been, or are being, taken in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

15. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing Rules, and furnish his immediate superior with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

16. An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any Railway accident.

17. Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these Rules on Railway Police must be discharged by the District Police, in addition to their duties as such.

18. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police where there is one or where there is no such officer an Inspector. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the District.

19. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police or the District Police, as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the police investigation, prescribed by this Rule, shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway and to the Magistrate of the District.

20. When the investigation is made by the Railway Police, and officers of the District Police arrive on the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent, if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these Rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

21. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the District, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either—

(*a*) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry;

(*b*) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry; or

(*c*) to direct investigation to be made by the District Police.

22. In all serious cases, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of Railway Police, if any, to proceed without delay to the scene of the accident to conduct this enquiry. If unable to go, he will at once report the fact to the Magistrate.

23. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway, and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

24. The Manager or the Magistrate of the District, or the District Superintendent of Police, may require the Civil Surgeon of the District or any District Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid and of making, before the investigating authorities, any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

25. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

26. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the Railway.

27. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the Railway departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

28. If the Manager of the Railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

29. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector or Manager of the Railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the Railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the Court.

30. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government; and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the Railway.

31. Magistrates through whose jurisdiction a State Railway passes, shall maintain a list of Railway Officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspector's Duties.

32. On receiving notice of a serious accident, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident, shall note the facts, watch the proceedings, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or Officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

33. He shall send his report, with any notes he may desire to record, to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the Railway or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native Territory, as the case may be.

34. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry whenever called upon to do so.

35. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, he shall inform the Government of India what steps have been, or are proposed to be, taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1879.

Circle	District	Canal	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second	Supply of water in Canal: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated discharge utilized	Khurreef, Five-year Leases: Leased in August 1879	Khurreef, Five-year Leases: Leased up to end of August 1879	Khurreef, Five-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years	Khurreef, Three-year Leases: Leased in August 1879	Khurreef, Three-year Leases: Leased up to end of August 1879	Khurreef, Three-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years	Khurreef, Annual Leases: Leased in August 1879	Khurreef, Annual Leases: Leased up to end of August 1879	Rubbee, Three-year Leases: Leased in August 1879	Rubbee, Three-year Leases: Leased up to end of August 1879	Rubbee, Three-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years	Rubbee, Annual Leases: Leased in August 1879	Rubbee, Annual Leases: Leased up to end of August 1879	Sugarcane, Annual Leases: Leased in August 1879	Sugarcane, Annual Leases: Leased up to end of August 1879	Grand Total: Khurreef	Grand Total: Rubbee	Grand Total: Sugarcane	Grand Total: Total	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year	Rainfall: Inches during the month	Rainfall: Inches during 1879-80	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period	Remarks
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	623·38	...	...	...	38,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	984	...	25	38,067	984	25	39,076	28,474	18·96	43·55	...	
		Patamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	10,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	89	...	...	10,543	89	...	10,632	6,362				
		High Level Section I	675	383·33	...	99	99	13,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	592	18	18	13,017	592	18	13,627	11,991				
		Taldundah	1,300	367·00	...	...	...	9,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,834	217	...	10,051	9,160				
		Matchgong	650	287·00	...	287	287	24,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	20	24,019	307	20	24,346	21,313				
		Gobri			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	386	386	95,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	2,189	18	63	95,480	2,189	63	97,732	75,391	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	14,461	74,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	90	74,230	1,071	90	75,391	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	914·00	...	19,745	31,864	80,507	4	4	4	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,530	...	...	80,530	48,098	5·12	24·40	(10 years.) 37·32	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	397·00	...	1,783	3,327	9,283	...	...	...	223	412	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	9,695	124	...	9,819	6,047	6·02	24·48	(9 years.) 38·74	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	21,528	35,191	89,790	4	4	4	242	431	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	90,225	124	...	90,349	54,145	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	1,983	53,339	...	...	...	...	67	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,145	...	...	54,145	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Main	4,342	813	813	...	...	...	...	846	1,915	1,078	6,263	...	...	285	...	475	79	6,463	8,178	760	6,463	15,401	10,130	7·99	29·31	28·12	
		Arrah	1,660	705	705	...	...	...	...	6,212	6,986	17,510	27,915	...	...	35	...	...	1,171	9,266	34,901	35	9,266	44,202	42,748	10·56	25·67	28·51	
	Gya & Patna	Patna	1,466	469	200	...	...	...	...	2,140	2,519	2,121	3,082	...	826	986	...	...	...	1,333	5,601	986	1,333	7,920	2,567	13·34	28·09	22·03	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,420	20,709	37,260	...	826	1,306	...	475	1,250	17,062	48,680	1,781	17,062	67,523	55,445	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	652	1,189	...	41,208	53,249	160	160	...	...	2	291	845	54,438	162	845	55,445	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	21,914	35,577	185,270	4	9,202	11,424	20,951	37,691	...	826	1,306	271	2,788	1,268	17,125	234,385	4,094	17,125	255,604	184,981	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	16,444	127,559	...	653	1,189	...	41,275	54,065	160	160	...	...	1,073	291	935	182,813	1,233	935	184,981	...	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 13th October 1879.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of October 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	8 11	8 11	6 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 14	13 13	13 13	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 3	20 8	11 14	23 5	23 0	13 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	5 10	10 11	11 5	6 3	...	21 10	...	24 11	29 11	18 13	19 3	20 3	15 2	22 3	22 3	15 3	87 8	87 8	92 5	9 14	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 10	7 10	8 2	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	5 14	14 0	14 0	8 0	15 6	15 6	12 8	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	12 11	25 3	25 3	13 10	218 11	218 11	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 14	6 10	4 13	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	6 8	15 3	14 2	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	22 8	10 13	23 14	26 13	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 10	20 3	13 6	18 5	...	14 5	21 13	22 11	15 0	18 14	18 14	11 13	93 5	93 5	55 6	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 11	8 6	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 14	12 14	8 5	19 0	16 10	14 3	17 6	15 8	15 14	19 8	15 0	12 0	18 2	18 2	12 0	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	10 11	11 13	7 8	11 14	11 14	7 13	18 8	17 8	10 13	15 0	...	13 6	21 6	18 6	13 13	20 3	18 8	10 14	92 5	92 5	92 5	13 2	12 8	12 8	Bellary		
	Kurnool	6 5	6 5	5 2	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	5 11	11 2	11 2	6 6	16 6	16 13	9 10	16 3	18 2	11 3	21 5	...	...	20 3	20 3	9 0	198 5	167 11	155 8	12 2	12 2	12 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 13	...	...	...	9 14	9 11	7 5	10 10	10 10	8 0	13 0	11 8	10 3	20 2	20 2	15 13	20 14	20 3	14 8	17 11	17 11	12 2	87 8	87 8	85 0	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 3	11 11	11 11	8 11	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 9	19 14	20 8	15 2	17 3	17 3	12 8	107 14	107 14	97 3	13 14	13 14	12 13	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 2	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 10	12 2	7 13	13 8	13 8	9 13	22 3	22 11	10 14	24 11	25 14	18 2	23 2	24 13	18 13	19 11	19 11	13 13	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	7 6	10 14	11 11	7 14	20 3	20 3	...	24 10	25 6	18 8	23 13	23 13	17 8	20 2	19 11	15 8	206 8	206 8	233 5	14 13	14 6	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 8	5 2	4 6	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	8 11	14 3	...	10 13	19 2	19 2	17 14	24 10	23 8	22 8	21 2	19 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	12 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 0	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 14	10 14	10 8	8 5	15 6	14 0	15 6	16 8	16 8	16 8	19 10	17 0	17 0	17 11	16 14	13 2	121 8	121 8	97 3	11 5	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 6	6 10	5 2	...	...	...	10 8	9 14	8 6	11 13	10 5	9 2	16 10	17 0	14 10	20 10	22 0	19 2	19 6	19 6	17 0	18 3	17 13	14 3	102 2	121 8	102 2	14 0	13 8	13 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	12 2	11 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 14	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 10	10 14	10 14	9 0	19 2	18 5	19 2	19 2	22 5	22 5	21 5	20 8	21 5	18 0	18 8	15 3	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 6	8 6	7 3	16 3	16 3	9 3	14 11	14 11	11 3	15 18	15 13	11 8	16 10	16 10	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 14	15 14	15 14	17 6	17 6	15 14	18 0	18 0	15 0	17 3	18 14	11 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 8	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	6 14	5 10	6 6	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	11 0	12 10	12 10	14 2	80 3	82 10	97 3	11 8a / 12 8b	11 8a / 12 8b	10 10a / 10 13b	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 5	11 5	11 2	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	13 2	16 13	16 13	13 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	7 7	7 2	6 7	16 14	16 14	15 3	6 7	6 7	6 4	9 15	9 6	7 14	12 3	12 5	10 12	10 6	10 6	9 4	8 7	10 10	8 7	10 3	10 13	9 9	57 14	57 14	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	5 12	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	8 4	8 4	8 8	13 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	5 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 0	7 10	7 4	15 4	13 5	10 0	7 4	7 4	5 8	8 14	8 14	6 15	...	...	8 14	12 5	10 0	8 3	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	5 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	7 14	6 11	5 0	4 10	3 10	6 10	7 2	4 9	7 4	8 12	6 3	9 6	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	8 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 11	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 0	11 6	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	8 0	8 14½	8 14½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	10 0	10 0	9 6½	8 14½	...	...	...	8 14½	8 14½	6 10½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 5	6 5	6 11	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 6	7 3	7 15	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	10 0	8 13	9 5	8 15	8 15	8 7	8 9	9 11	71 1	64 9	80 0	9 9	8 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	5 8	5 8	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 4	8 13	7 5	...	...	...	6 5	5 7	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	10 0	10 6	14 3	10 1	10 1	12 7	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	7 15	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 9	12 0	12 0	11 15	9 10	9 10	9 14	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 10	7 12	6 10	...	...	...	6 7½	6 8	6 10	7 13	7 15	7 7	9 9½	10 1	9 12	10 2	10 0	9 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	100 0	100 0	79 0	9 14	9 13	10 10	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	8 11	10 5	9 12	9 8	9 9	...	...	...	8 11	9 2	9 2	116 1	106 10	85 8	9 12	9 12	9 8	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 4	7 11	5 14	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 11	8 12	8 8	7 9	10 2	10 6	7 5	12 3	11 15	8 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 7	8 4	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	10 8	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 4	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	8 4	8 2	7 12	11 9	10 0	12 8	11 12	9 12	13 12	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	6 8	105 15	105 15	116 8	8 12	9 8	9 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	5 13	6 3	6 2	5 7	7 2	7 3	7 11	7 6	7 6	8 1	7 12	8 1	...	...	...	7 3	7 11	6 8	113 0	113 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	6 0	5 8	6 4	11 0	11 0	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	6 11	6 12	3 11	14 11	11 8	11 4	14 8	13 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	11 4	89 0	89 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	...	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	...	17 0	15 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	6 4	5 14	6 0	...	...	...	7 2	6 6	7 2	8 8	7 12	9 6	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	12 5	11 12	13 8	8 6	8 6	7 1	135 0	135 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	12 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	9 0	10 8	8 8	11 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	10 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	11 3	8 10	8 10	9 5	...	...	...	10 7	10 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Asirgarh		
	Asirgarh	8 7	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 4	11 2	13 8	10 15	11 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 11	5 9	96 0	96 0	103 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
	Baroda	7 1	7 1	6 12	9 9	9 9	9 5	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 7	8 4	7 9	10 3	9 14	9 10	9 12	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 8	7 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Disa	10 11	10 13	8 3	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 2	10 10	10 10	12 4	12 8	9 12	...	...	...	10 4	11 12	14 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	Nimach		
	Nimach	10 12	11 8	11 8	16 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 9	14 0½	16 11½	90 0	86 10½	95 5½	11 0	11 0	27 2	Nasirabad		
	Nasirabad	13 0	12 12½	12 6½	22 9	22 0	18 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	15 0	14 10½	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	67 8	35 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
	Rájkot	8 12	8 6	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	4 14	4 4	8 4	7 2	6 8	10 4	9 12	7 8	11 0	10 2	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	102 0	107 0	103 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Karachi		
	Karachi	9 8	9 5	8 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	12 4	6 4	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	8 12	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	10 12	235 0	330 0	240 0	9 0	9 1	12 8	Shikarpur		
	Shikarpur	8 14	9 1	9 4	13 5	14 12	12 12	6 6	6 9	7 2	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	9 12	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	218 10	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 0	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	7 2	7 8	4 7	...	...	...	11 1	10 10	6 12													*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																	
	Burdwan	10 4a	11 4	11 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 4	11 10	12 0	12 12	12 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 12	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	10 12b	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	10 0	13 12	17 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	320 0	280 0	320 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	13 8	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0d	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	10 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	11 4	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	95 0	90 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	10 0	9 12	11 4	15 10	16 0	16 0	5 11	5 0	5 14	10 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	10 14	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 8	6 8	9 14	9 6	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	10 0	85 0	90 0	99 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	10 10e	11 0	11 7	12 5	...	14 8	9 4	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0g	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	8 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	11 8h	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-4 seers, barley 14-8 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram 11 to 12-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 11 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 11-4 seers, common rice 13-4 to 13 seers, maize or Indian corn 10 to 11 seers, gram 10 to 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, and gram 9 to 12 8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-11 to 11 seers, barley 13-5 seers, best rice 5-8 to 6-8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 13-5 to 20 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 10-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10-8 to 13 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of October 1879—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts—contd.																		
	Dinagepore	9 0 *i*	10 13	10 13	14 0	14 0	11 8	10 13 to 9 5	10 13 to 9 12	12 0 to 9 12	13 3 to 9 10	13 3 to 10 8	14 6½ to 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	11 0 *j* to 11 11	11 4	7 8	10 0	12 0	15 0	7 9 to 9 5	9 0 to 9 12	8 4 to 9 12	8 0 to 9 10	9 12 to 10 8	10 8 to 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 4 *k*	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 11	12 7	11 4	11 15½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	10 14	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	12 0 *l*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0 *m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 0 *n*	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 3	12 3	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	10 12 *o*	11 4	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 5	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	11 12 *p*	13 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	9 8 *r*	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 8	11 8	11 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	8 8	15 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0 *s*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14	11 7	11 7	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 5	18 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	13 0	15 8	16 0	18 12	21 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	13 8 *u*	14 0	12 4	18 8	21 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	15 4	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	12 8 *v* to 13 0	12 8 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	20 0	20 8	19 0 to 20 0	13 8 to 14 0	12 0 to 12 8	10 0 to 10 8	15 0 to 15 8	13 0 to 13 12	11 0 to 14 0	19 0	19 0	9 0 to 14 0	20 0	20 8	...
	Durbhunga	11 0 *w*	12 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	19 12	10 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	13 0 *x*	13 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	11 8	13 4	12 0	22 0	22 4	19 0	6 12	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	14 0 *y*	15 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	12 6 *z*	13 6	14 7	15 7	13 6	15 7	9 4	9 4	10 5	13 6	12 6	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	11 0 *z1*	11 9	13 4	15 2	17 10	16 6	11 0	10 6	10 11	13 14	12 10	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 12 *z2*	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	11 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 8 *z3*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	12 7	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	14 7*	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	8 8	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 13	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	11 8 *z4*	11 0	10 8	15 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	11 9 *z5*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	17 0 & 30 0 (New)	16 0 & 28 0 (New)	12 0 & 17 0 (New)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	10 0 *z6*	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet Cachar Goálpárá Gáro Hills Kámrúp Darrang Nowgong Sibságar Lakhimpur Khásí & Jaintiá Hills Nága Hills	No return received																	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Debra Dún	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	10 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Saháranpur	14 8	16 3	17 3	23 11	24 12	7 8	8 0	7 10	11 4	10 12	10 12	19 6	21 9	21 9	18 5	15 0	21 0
	Muzaffarnagar	14 13	15 6	17 10	19 4	18 12	26 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	11 8	12 2	19 12	19 12	22 0	17 10	17 10	15 0
	Meerut	14 4	14 8	16 8	19 4	19 4	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	13 0
	Bulandshahr	14 12	15 6	15 12	22 C	22 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	10 0
	Aligarh	14 0	14 8	17 0	21 0	21 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	13 0
	Kumaun	10 0	10 4	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 8	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
i In Boygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 10 seers.
j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 11-4 seers, and gram 9-14 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 11 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 14 seers, and gram 6-8 to 7 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 10 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 11-8 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 12 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram (at [illegible]) 8 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10-12 seers, common rice 10 to 11-6 seers, and gram 8 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
s In the interior the prices are—Best rice (at Hathazari) 14 seers and common rice 16 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 18 seers and common rice 12 to 20 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 13 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 8 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Now[illegible]) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 27 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 19 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, millet (at Buxar) 17-8 seers, lesser millets (at Buxar) 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Buxar) 19 seers, and gram 13-8 to 15 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	9 9½	10 0	9 9½	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 12	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	8 10	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	105 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 9	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 2	8 10	Bogra		
...	...	...	13 12	10 8	7 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	64 0	64 0	54 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 6	106 0	106 0	106 0	9 0	8 14	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	...	8 4	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Patna		
27 0	27 0	27 0	14 0	14 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
14 0	14 0	26 0	13 8 to 14 0	14 0 to 14 8	11 0 to 11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
18 0	19 0	27 8	13 0	15 0	11 8	121 0	120 0	121 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Durbhunga		
25 0	25 0	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
21 4	19 4	27 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	12 6	11 10	12 6	105 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágulpur		
...	...	...	9 4	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
...	10 8	18 2	13 2	11 13	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	30 0	36 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hazáribágh		
50 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom	BENGAL—*continued.*	
64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
												Sylhet	ASSAM.	
												Cachar		
												Goálpárá		
												Gáro Hills		
												Kámrúp		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Darrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibságar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
												Nága Hills		
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Debra Dún		
...	...	...	14 0	15 8	18 5	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 12	9 11	9 15	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	15 6	14 13	18 11	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	...	9 0	Meerut		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	17 0	90 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 8	55 0	80 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	5 8	5 0	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 21 to 35 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 23 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 35 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·12 to 15·7 seers, barley 21 to 23·10 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9 seers, common rice 13·13 to 15·7 seers, great millet 18·18 to 27·8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 29·4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 27·3 seers, and gram 13·4 to 14·7 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 14·8 to 16 seers, lesser millets 25 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Bankipore) 30 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·4 to 14 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 29 seers, and gram 13-8 to 13-8 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12-8 to 13 seers.
z5 At Lohardugga the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 32 seers, murwa 45 seers, and gram 15 seers.
z6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, bulrush millet 24 to 40 seers, great millet 24 to 40 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of October 1879 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. PROVINCES—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 8	17 8	10 0	9 0	6 4	13 4	13 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	4 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. PROVINCES—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	14 6	14 6	14 8	23 1	23 1	20 4	6 12	6 12	7 14	11 4	11 4	13 8	16 14	16 14	15 12	16 14	19 2	16 14	15 0	15 3	15 12	135 0	135 0	140 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	14 6	16 4	16 14	19 6	22 8	23 2	8 7	7 13	7 8	13 12	14 6	12 3	20 0	20 0	18 12	16 4	18 12	18 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	14 4	15 2	18 9½	18 14	19 8	26 6	6 0	5 6	6 0	13 3	15 4½	12 0	13 3	12 0	18 12	16 4	18 12	18 12	15 0	20 6	14 0	144 0	168 0	210 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 9½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	12 3	13 12	15 10	18 2	20 0	21 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 14	12 3	8 12	18 12	20 0	18 12	15 0	17 8	18 12	12 3	13 2	16 9	100 0	100 0	137 8	9 6	9 11	10 0	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	13 10	15 0	17 2	19 12	21 8	23 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	15 0	16 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	17 0	155 0	160 0	170 0	9 2	9 8	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	17 8	16 14	32 8	35 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	30 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	13 12	14 12	15 4	22 0	23 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	21 8	18 0	20 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	80 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Agra	13 8	14 4	14 8	20 12	22 4	22 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	10 4	9 0	18 8	22 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	13 8	14 4	16 8	80 0	90 0	95 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	11 5½	12 12½	17 9	16 2½	17 3	21 1	6 16	6 7½	5 8	10 6	11 11½	9 12	15 10½	...	...	...	...	...	12 12½	13 2	17 8	150 0	160 0	190 0	14 13	16 0	13 9	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 0	13 0	16 12	16 8	18 4	23 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	16 8	100 0	130 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	12 8	13 8	16 0	17 8	19 0	25 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	9 8	17 0	17 8	16 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	14 8	14 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	24 8	9 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	16 4	15 0	17 9	24 0	24 0	22 2	8 0	8 0	8 6	12 0	12 0	11 12	21 14	21 0	...	19 4	19 4	19 14	15 8	15 10½	19 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	12 0	12 0	14 4	25 0	25 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	12 8	14 0	15 8	18 8	21 0	22 8	7 8	8 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	...	16 8	16 0	18 8	13 0	14 0	14 8	160 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	12 4	13 8	13 10	18 0	22 0	19 4	9 6	8 0	9 6	14 8	13 8	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	12 0	13 4	14 4	18 8	19 0	18 0	6 8	6 4	6 4	13 0	12 8	10 0	18 0	19 8	...	17 0	18 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	11 12	13 10	12 4	20 0	20 12	18 10	8 0	7 12	7 10	16 0	16 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	12 12	13 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	12 2	13 4	14 6	15 8	20 0	21 2	8 0	7 0	6 12	13 8	14 10	11 13	16 5	18 0	16 14	16 14	17 6	23 10	14 9	15 3	15 9	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	14 2	14 13	14 7	23 10	24 11	18 11	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 2	14 13	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 3	14 2	169 8	169 8	197 12	9 0	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	11 11½	21 9½	21 9½	16 3½	11 4	11 4	9 7½	16 3¼	17 1½	15 4½	19 12½	21 9½	30 9½	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	15 0	15 8	12 8	23 0	24 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	14 8	14 4	16 4	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	13 12	160 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	13 4	14 0	13 4	21 6	22 2	18 5½	7 6	8 14	6 10	17 0	18 7	14 0	20 10	23 10	22 2	...	...	...	12 3	14 0	11 14	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	13 8	18 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	12 8	14 7	14 2	20 10½	22 0	18 0	11 15½	10 14	8 10½	14 2	15 4	11 15	18 8	19 9½	21 12	16 5	18 8	15 4	11 15½	12 8	11 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 11½	9 0	8 2½	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	13 8	21 14	21 4	18 10	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	11 9½	21 4	21 4	24 7	16 12	16 12	16 12	12 3	12 4	12 6	206 0	206 0	231 12	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
PUNJAB.	Delhi	14 8	15 0	16 8	20 8	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi	PUNJAB.	[a] Firewood rising.
	Gurgáon	16 4	15 4	15 0	22 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	140 0	110 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		[b] Jowar falling.
	Karnál	15 8	16 10	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 12	27 0	...	...	11 0	10 6	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Karnál		[c] Firewood falling.
	Hissar	15 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	21 8	20 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	9 0	8 4	Hissar		
	Rohtak	14 9	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	19 8	26 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	14 0	14 0	15 12	27 8	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	24 8	26 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Umballa		
	Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
	Simla	9 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	...	10 0	9 0	14 4	80 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Simla[a]		
	Jullundur	13 8	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	15 12	10 0	15 8	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	10 8	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	13 8	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	9 12	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	12 0	11 8	13 0	15 6	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	11 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	12 4	12 8	18 4	14 4	15 0	25 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 12	17 8	17 0	25 0	14 8	14 8	17 8	14 8	14 12	17 2	90 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 8	11 4	Amritsar[a]		
	Siálkot	13 0	13 13	16 4	14 8	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 15	9 8	16 0	16 8	28 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	13 8	17 8	130 0	134 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	21 0	14 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurdaspur[b]		
	Lahore	12 0	12 8	16 0	14 8	14 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	13 8	14 0	16 8	80 0	90 0	105 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Lahore[a]		
	Ferozepore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 0	12 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 8	12 4	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	8	8 3	19 4	9 12	9 5	31 8	...	...	...	5 0	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	20 0	8 2	8 7	12 8	32 0	33 8	80 0	8 4	9 0	11 8	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Jhelum		
	Gujrát	12 0	12 10	21 8	14 0	16 8	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 10	17 0	22 0	15 10	17 0	22 0	12 4	13 2	16 8	90 0	120 0	120 0	11 6	12 0	12 0	Gujrát[a]		
	Shahpúr	10 8	10 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	17 0	12 8	12 8	16 8	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	11 4	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Mooltan		
	Jhang	11 8	11 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	13 12	13 8	12 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	12 4	12 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 10	10 10	15 0	14 6	14 11	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 15	13 12	13 12	21 4	11 11	12 3	20 0	10 4	10 13	13 2	112 8	100 0	87 8	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Ismail Khán[c]		
	Dera Gházi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannu	10 2	10 6	21 4	14 14	11 6	28 12	...	...	...	4 1	4 6	6 4	11 4	12 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	10 0	9 11	11 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
	Pesháwar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Peshawar		
	Kohát	7 5	7 3	16 15	7 12	8 7	25 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 5	11 8	7 10	8 15	15 5	8 4	8 15	10 8	6 8	7 1	7 10	63 8	63 12	102 0	63 8	61 5	76 8	Kohát		
	Hazára	7 0	7 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	9 0	107 0	100 0	140 0	6 2	7 0	9 0	Hazára		
OUDH.	Lucknow	12 11	13 15½	14 7	20 1	21 7½	21 11½	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	19 0	19 12	23 3	14 8	16 2	12 11	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	OUDH.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	13 0	13 12	14 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	120 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	12 8	14 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	140 0	110 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	15 0	16 8	17 4	22 8	22 8	24 8	6 7	5 12	5 8	14 0	14 8	12 8	31 0	30 0	28 0	15 0	17 0	8 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	8 8	8 12	Sitapur		
	Hardui	12 9	14 4	15 7	20 0	22 2	22 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	12 15	14 1	12 1	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	0	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 21	Hardui		
	Kheri	17 8	18 0	18 4	25 0	28 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 8	18 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	...	24 0	25 0	15 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	13 4	15 0	13 14	22 8	24 0	20 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 8	9 0	24 0	22 0	24 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	110 0	141 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	12 8	15 8	13 8	25 0	28 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 0	14 8	13 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	11 0	10 0	7 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
	Gonda	15 1	16 2	14 3	25 12	25 10	18 4	17 0	16 0	10 4	17 8	16 8	16 4	32 4	32 9	36 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	210 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	15 6	16 6	15 0	23 0	26 0	21 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	21 8	...	16 0	...	...	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 2	8 4	8 8	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	15 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0**	9 0**	9 0**	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	14 14	16 9	12 0	24 12	26 7	18 0	16 10	15 12	11 0	21 0	20 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21††	23 4	19 0	200 0	193 5	193 5	8 5	8 5	8 0	Partábgarh		

* Dhán.
† Choti jowar and sawan.
‡ Kodon.
§ Makai, jowar, bajra, mu and sawan.
‖ Kodo, mendus, and sawan
¶ Marua and sawan.
** Sawan.
†† Arhar, másh, peas, and bi

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India, for the 1st half of October 1879 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 4	9 12	10 8	11 0	11 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	110 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 14	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 8	9 8	16 8	17 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chánda		
	Wardha	10 12	10 12	9 10	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 0	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	9 15	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	13 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	10 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	7 4	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 4	11 12	11 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 8	10 0	11 12	12 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 6	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	10 12	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 8	11 12	13 0	...	11 0	...	10 4	9 8	9 0	10 9	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	9 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	14 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	5 0	6 8	6 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	5 0	6 8	6 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	7 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 12	7 14	7 5	7 14	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 12	10 4	10 4	10 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	10 12	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 0	10 12	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 5	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	8 11	12 10	12 0	14 0	11 14	12 3	12 0	10 12	11 0	10 6	120 0	120 0	116 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Nimár		
	Raipur	22 0	22 4	17 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	26 0	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	7 0	280 0	280 0	250 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	17 8	14 0	17 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	5 13	11 4	11 4	6 8	...	...	9 11	14 7	15 15	...	18 13	...	...	130 0	130 0	70 0	8 12	8 10	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 13	7 14	6 12	...	...	...	8 6	7 11	6 1	10 6	9 3	6 12	15 7	15 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 3	9 0	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	6 12	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	5 12	9 8	11 8	6 12	13 8	14 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldana		
	Wún	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Básim	7 8	7 8	8 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	7 8	8 0	8 7	9 0	8 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 9	64 0	6 0	7 8	7 2	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 8	6 4	...	7 7	7 6	8 8	10 4	10 0	7 3	11 8	11 4	8 3	19 12	20 2	13 8	...	...	...	23 2	22 8	13 11	84 0	78 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	9 2	13 9	13 0	10 3	...	...	14 11	27 12	27 12	23 2	25 12	22 11	15 6	172 6	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 0	5 11	12 8	12 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	8 8	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	10 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 4	5 8	6 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	6 10	11 0	10 8	7 0	29 0	24 0	17 6	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	13 2	84 0	90 0	78 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Mysore		
	Hassan	6 4	5 0	5 3	7 0	6 8	6 3	12 0	10 0	7 3	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 8	100 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	6 0	5 3	7 6	7 0	6 3	9 7	9 7	6 11	13 10	14 3	8 11	25 5	23 0	12 8	...	...	...	32 9	33 6	14 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	8 3	Shimoga		
	Kadur	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 3	7 0	7 0	5 11	10 0	11 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	25 0	23 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	10 11	23 0	22 1	11 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 5	5 5	5 6	5 5	5 4	4 13	9 12	9 14	7 6	15 6	15 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15	29 12	13 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 15	7 14	7 3	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	10 10	11 12	10 7	18 0	19 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 2	7 12	8 2	6 0	16 8	19 4	12 0	15 0	17 12	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 7	13 2	...	...	...	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	12 8	12 12	*	20 8	20 8	*	6 4	6 8	*	7 12	7 8	*	16 8	16 8	*	17 8	16 8	*	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	*	11 0	11 0	*	Kishengurh		* No return received.
	Ulwur	13 8	14 7	13 0	22 9	22 3	20 0	7 3	7 8	7 0	8 12	9 1	8 0	21 7	21 15	15 4	20 10	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 9	14 1	16 3	...	...	...	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 12	13 12	13 12	22 8	22 8	20 0	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 2	22 4	22 4	17 12	19 6	19 6	18 6	20 8	18 0	13 13	140 0	140 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	24 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	13 12	13 13	18 12	20 0	21 2	11 4	11 4	8 0	12 8	12 12	8 10	18 2	17 8	10 9	21 4	18 2	18 12	17 8	17 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	17 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	16 8	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	13 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	23 0	16 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 13	11 7	14 0	20 5	18 10	18 3	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	20 9	19 1	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 4	14 14	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	15 6	14 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	15 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	13 0	12 8	9 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	5 0	5 8	4 12	6 0	5 12	5 0	19 0	14 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	30 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Abu		
	Anadra																												Anadra		† Per man's load.
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 0	6 8	15 0	16 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 piest†	6 piest†	8 piest†	8 0	9 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1	12 1	9 12	21 1	21 1	11 0	7 0	7 0	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 5	10 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 6	7 1	14 1	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 12	13 12	9 1	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	6 4	12 8	11 4	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	9 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	10 10	10 0	12 1	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	5 10	10 0	10 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 5	14 6	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	14 12	15 10	12 4	22 8	23 12	17 2	5 0	5 0	5 12	6 4	5 10	6 14	15 0	16 4	17 2	16 12	16 14	16 0	16 4	18 12	17 2	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 4	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	8 0	8 4	22 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 0	13 0	16 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	7 12	7 12	8 4	23 4	21 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	...	17 0	17 8	19 0	210 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	18 8	Kotah		
	Tonk	9 12	9 13	12 0	18 15	18 11	14 0	6 5	6 4	5 0	7 10	7 4	6 0	21 1	19 6	24 0	17 13	18 12	25 0	13 5	14 3	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 13	22 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 1	12 5	14 2	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	7 0	5 11	6 0	22 13	24 1	16 4	11 7	12 11	13 0	14 9	15 3	16 4	...	...	...	6 7	5 15	11 6	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 8	12 0	3 0	21 0	20 8	13 8	9 0	6 12	6 0	10 8	8 4	7 8	20 0	20 0	24 4	12 0	14 0	24 0	12 0	14 4	16 2	166 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	Shahpoora.		
	Dholpur	13 9	14 4	13 5	23 6	22 12	19 13	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 13	9 9	7 14	19 3	19 12	14 10	24 3	21 0	21 0	13 12	14 6	16 2	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 13	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	8 4	8 11	9 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	15 12	9 0	8 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	10 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 5	11 5	12 7	17 1	14 15	16 1	5 8	5 8	5 1	7 9	7 5	6 0	17 11	17 9	15 9	15 8	15 8	15 12	11 10	12 0	13 12	91 4	100 7	100 7	9 8	9 10	9 2	Gwalior		
	Goona	14 4	14 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	7 1	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 12	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	13 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	6 0	9 4	9 0	10 4	19 12	15 8	14 8	8 12	9 4	10 4	10 4	9 4	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 14	8 12	9 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	13 4	13 6	12 12	20 0	18 8	18 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	17. 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	14 8	14 8	8 12	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON FEVERS.

Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, with the approval of Government, offers a prize of Rs. 500 to the writer of the best Essay on Fevers as affecting British soldiers in India. Particulars with regard to conditions, arbitrators, date, and manner of submitting Essays are given below, namely :—

2. The Essays must include a comparative history of that class of diseases as given by the older writers and by the more modern; their causes, including such as are predisposing and those that are direct or exciting; their relative prevalence and mortality according to age and residence in India; their modifications by diathesis, locality, climate, and season; their pathology; their treatment, illustrating this important point, as far as possible, by records of "Cases" either from case-books or published works dating previous to 1857, and of those of a date subsequent to that period; the object being to indicate as clearly as may be practicable the results of the several methods adopted, and thus obtain a guide with regard to the future.

3. The assigned causes of *fevers* being investigated and categorically detailed, measures will be indicated by which their prevalence among British troops and their present very serious rate of mortality may for the future be diminished.

4. With reference to what some writers may in their Essays designate *enteric* or *typhoid fever*, they will give a distinct definition of the precise significance attached by them to these terms, whether applied in a sense independent of each other or synonymously; also in the event of either term being used to indicate a specific and otherwise independent disease rather than a *condition of*, or *complication* occurring in, the course of endemic fevers, whether continued or periodic in type, a distinct and precise record must be given of the circumstances upon which the distinction thus indicated is based.

5. The prize now offered will be open to all Officers of the Army Medical Department and of the Indian Medical Service of the three Presidencies, whether upon retired or full pay, provided that they have on 31st August 1879 severally done medical duty with British Troops in India during five full years and upwards.

6. The award of the prize now offered shall rest with three arbitrators, who must themselves have done duty for at least five years with British Troops in India, and have been at least ten additional in this country, making in all not less than fifteen full years in India. Government has been solicited to request the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and the Army Sanitary Commission each to appoint one of the three arbitrators, the latter unconnected with the Commission itself; these three to have power, should they so desire, to add two to their number so as to make it five in all; and at least one of the arbitrators to have himself served in India as above during not less than ten years prior to 1857.

7. Essays by Officers of the Army Medical Department should be transmitted through the usual channel to the Director-General of that Department; those by Officers of the Indian Medical Service through their channel of communication to the India Office.

8. With a view to afford ample time for the preparation of Essays, the 31st of December 1881 will be the latest date on which those Essays will be received in the India Office or that of the Director-General, and the decision of the arbitrators as to the award of the prize for the best of those Essays will be published in England and India, if possible, not later than 31st of July 1882.

9. In the event of no Essay being laid before the arbitrators, or of their considering it desirable for other reasons to withhold the reward for the present, they are hereby authorised to re-model the conditions of award in such manner as to them may appear fit, bearing in mind the general object in view in offering the prize as above detailed.

The 4th September 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th NOVEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has again fallen in Madras; general prospects are fair. In Bombay the Deccan has been benefitted by the needed rain; there was rain also in the Southern Mahratta Country and in Sind, but in the latter place it was very slight; fever is still very prevalent in Guzerat; *rabi* sowings continue. In Bengal slight rain fell in a few districts, more is still wanted in places; crops are promising and prices falling; there was a cyclone in Cox Bazar Sub-division of the Chittagong District, but particulars of the damage done are not yet known. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been fine and seasonable; fever continues but is abating; *rabi* sowings are progressing. There was no rain in the Punjab during the week; fever is still bad in the province; prospects are generally encouraging. In the Central Provinces also no rain fell; the weather has been clear and seasonable; *rabi* sowings are nearly completed; *kharif* prospects continue good. In Burma the rain was general; there is slight cattle-disease in parts of the province; crops are progressing satisfactorily; but high wind and heavy rain during the latter end of the week are believed to have caused some injury. No rain fell in Assam; more rain would improve prospects in Cachar, where they are already favourable. In Berar and Hyderabad crops are doing well. In Mysore and Coorg heavy rain has fallen and crops are thriving, except in the Chitaldroog district, where the rainfall was deficient. In the Central India and Rajputana States there was no rain; fever is more or less prevalent; prospects are good. In Nepal slight rain fell, and agricultural prospects are reported to be fair.

General prospects continue satisfactory. The cold weather has thoroughly set in; and in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the public health has improved.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 1st)	·32 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 20·64; harvest of early dry crops and sowing of white *cholum*, wheat, Bengal gram, and horse-gram in progress; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	1·34 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 24·60; rain wanted in 2 taluks; yellow *cholum* and *korra* being harvested; white *cholum*, Bengal gram, and wheat being sown; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	·31 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 27·18.
Kistna („ „)	2·51 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 25·56; rain beneficial for standing crops and sowing of later dry crops; 33 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	3·08 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 21·70; crops good; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·63 (average of 16 stations).	*Ragi* 23·13; standing crops still withering in one taluk; harvest of paddy in 2 taluks, *ragi* and *cumboo* in 4; outturn paddy ½ to full, others ⅛ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	1·11 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 24·82; crops good; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo*, and *ragi*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	2·34 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 17·73.
Malabar („ „)	4·18 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 18·62; rain sufficient; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	2·21	Ploughing, manuring, and transplanting going on. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; north-east monsoon reported to have burst in Godavari and Kistna.
Bombay (Nov. 5th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·07 at Bula Khan ...	River 5 feet 7 inches on 3rd, last year on same date 8 feet 6 inches; *rabi* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Excepting rice, *kharif* reapings completed; *rabi* sowings continue; fever general; weather unsettled.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; lands being prepared for *rabi*; fever stil prevalent.
Baroda ...	.....	One hundred and forty deaths from fever in city, twenty deaths from cholera near Navsari.
Surat ...	.....	Crops good; *bajri* and rice nearly harvested; *rabi* sowing progressing; locusts damaged crops in Jalálpor and Pardi; slight fever and cholera.
Násik ...	.....	Weather clear; *kharif* harvest good; *rabi* sowing mostly completed; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Wind northerly and air dry till 1st, afterwards southerly and air less dry; lightning on the 2nd; weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 2nd)	General rain; maximum at Haveli 1·71, minimum at Junnar ·02	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in six talukas; maximum at Shrigonda 1·80, minimum at Sheogaon ·05.	Rain beneficial; reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* crops completed in 6 talukas, approaching completion in rest; slight injury by rats in parts of two talukas.
Sholapore ...	Moderate rain, varying from 1·59 to ·06.	Prospects of *rabi* harvest improved.
Dharwar ...	.....	
Kánara ...	1·92 at Karwar ...	Total rainfall 131·91; harvest on coast continues; fever, measles, and cattle-disease prevail.
Rajkot ...	.....	Winter setting in; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* sowing completed; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Fever still prevalent in Guzerat; *rabi* sowings progressing; general fall of rain in Deccan districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 5th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cyclone in Cox Bazaar sub-division on 26th October, some damages to crops and buildings, extent yet unascertained, some loss of life reported, damage mostly confined to sub-division and Satkania; elsewhere prospects good and weather seasonable.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Floods subsided; sowing of cold-weather crops commenced; *amun* prospects good; relief operations being closed; new rice 18 seers, old rice 16 seers; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	*Amun* prospects promising; an average outturn expected; jute fair; *aus* harvested; land being ploughed for *rabi* cultivation; common rice 10 to 12 seers; fever in some places; flood nearly subsided; inundation done some damage to crops at Satkhira; at Diamond Harbour cuts being made in embankments to let in fresh water for cultivation purposes, and rivers rose a little with spring tide.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy and *kalai* good; sowings of winter crops commenced; fever in mitigated form still reported; want of fodder in Bhauia Barwa; zamindars and mahajans assisting their ryots where necessary and labourers now getting work in fields and on roads.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Nights cold; northerly winds in day time; condition of crops in ground good; lands being ploughed everywhere for *rabi* sowings; a few isolated cases of cholera; common rice 12 to 14½ seers in interior.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice pretty good; sugarcane not good; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; rice prospects good; *rabi* being sown; common rice 15 seers; public health generally good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* excellent and well in ear and very heavy; *rabi* sowing completed; plenty of moisture in soil; heavy dews make irrigation unnecessary; rice 14 to 15 seers; health of people good; cattle afflicted with foot-and-mouth disease.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; prices falling.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Dhan* good; *rabi* sowing continues; tobacco promises well; prices stationary; some fever and cattle-disease in interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of crops excellent; food-grains cheaper than last year; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·12	*Laghu* and early *sarad* ripening; *rabi* progressing favourably; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in places; in Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa divisions cold weather now fairly set in, but a little more rain wanted in places; rice and other crops on ground generally promising; *amun* coming in ear, and *sali* ripening; cold weather sowings progressing; early sowings germinated; prices comparatively much fallen in several districts; in Dacca relief operations being closed; public health generally fair, but fever prevalent in places; cyclone in Cox Bazaar on 26th October, damage yet unascertained.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 4th)	.....	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Bright seasonable weather; fever abating; wheat 13 5/16 seers, coarse *chaonal* 9⅛ seers, unhusked *dhan* 10⅝ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever continues.
Jhansi („ 6th)	.....	Minor *kharif* grains being cut; sowing for *rabi* continues; fever abating.
Agra („ 4th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being cut, *rabi* sowings progressing; fever abating; weather seasonable.
Bareilly („ 5th)	.....	Weather clear; sickness abating; rice cut; *rabi* being sown.
Meerut ...	.....	No report received.
Kumaun („ 3rd)	.....	Weather fine; *kharif* harvest being cut; some fever in the district.
Lucknow („ 5th)	*Nil*	Barley 20¼ seers, *mendwa* 25 seers.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather fine; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; wind westerly; cattle-disease is decreasing.
Sitapur („ 5th)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever still prevalent.
Fyzabad ...	.....	No report received. *General Remarks.*—Weather fine and seasonable; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Nov. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prices steady; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	.....	*Kharif* still being gathered; crops doing fairly; sowings in progress; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	.....	Grain crops promising; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Agricultural prospects fair; prices have fallen.
Siálkot ...	.....	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevails.
Pesháwar ...	.....	Harvest prospects good.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Kharif* crops are being cut; sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary; health good. *General Remarks.*—No rain this week; prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Nov. 5th)	.....	Clear; prospects of *kharif* continue good; cotton picking commenced; *rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cold; cotton promising; *kharif* harvesting; *rabi* sowings continue; small-pox slight; fever prevalent; prices of grain rising and of rice falling.
Saugor (Nov. 5th)	.....	Cool, pleasant; *kharif* reaping; cotton doing well; *rabi* sowing continues; fever decreasing.
Seoni ...	.....	Clear; *kharif* crops harvesting; *rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton and *jowar* doing well; *rabi* sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices unchanged.
Raipur (Nov. 1st)	.....	Rice cutting and *rabi* sowings continue; prospects good; cattle-disease in Simga and Dhamtari tahsils; prices risen considerably.
Sambalpur (Oct. 31st)	...	Cloudy, close; rice harvest continues; sowing of pulses completed; few cases of small-pox; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Clear and seasonable; rice harvest continues; *rabi* sowings nearly completed in some districts and in others are well forward; prospects of *kharif* continue good; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Nov. 5th)		
Akyab ...	4·82	Total rainfall 224·06; five doubtful cholera deaths in district, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Rangoon ...	2·47	Total rainfall 109·38; a little small-pox in Rangoon town; slight fever in Hlaing township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in Pomeglin township; crops progressing, but damage expected in Pegu sub-division from recent gale.
Basseiu ...	2·82	Total rainfall 89·82; public health good; cattle-disease continues; weather favourable for crops; slight injury by insects and rats in two circles.
Prome ...	·7	Total rainfall 44·83; public health fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·92	Total rainfall 161·47; public health and crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	·22	Total rainfall 75·98; public health and agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Public health good; slight cattle-disease continues; crops doing well, but high wind and heavy rain at end of week are believed to have done injury.
Assam—(Nov. 5th)—		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; prospects of *sali* crops good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather getting perceptibly cool; rain would materially improve prospects, which are already favourable; price of rice 13 5/16 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	General prospects of crops good; small-pox disappeared; fever prevalent in many villages.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Nov. 5th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings continue; *kharif* crops being reaped.
Akola ...	.....	Crops doing well.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 5th)		
Bangalore ...	6·51	Crops thriving, except in Chitaldroog district, where rainfall was deficient; prices stationary; health generally good.
Mysore ...	3·89¼	
Mercara ...	1·62	
Central India States (Nov. 5th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Prospects excellent, but very high prices continue; wheat 8 seers 11 chittaks and gram 9 seers 3 chittaks per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued.*		
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health improving.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather cool.
Goona ...	.....	No report received.
Bhopal ...	*Nil* at Schore	Weather clear; *rabi* sowing progressing; prospects of *kharif* very good; high prices continue.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; fever existing.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	
Manpur ...	*Nil*	Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 5th)	.....	Fever still prevalent; cold.
Serohi („ 2nd)	.....	Wells pretty full; water brackish; tanks nearly dry; fever prevalent; colder than usual.
Marwar (Oct. 31st)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevalent; crops gathering; clear; winds easterly; nights cool; prices stationary.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever prevalent; *rabi* sowing.
Harowtee (Nov. 1st)	.....	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhalawar (Oct. 30th)	.....	Much colder; mild fever prevalent; prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 5th)	.....	Prospects favourable; health improving.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvests secured, average outturn; *rabi* sowing commenced; fever abating.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	*Kharif* being harvested; sickness decreasing.
Ulwur ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings commenced; fever very prevalent.
Nepal—(Oct. 28th)—		
Katmandú ...	·225	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Provinces of India to Foreign Countries for the month of* **OCTOBER** *1879 compared with the Total Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1878, 1877, and 1876.*

Provinces.	Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																			
	United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal	1,034	25,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,774	3,35,308	...	...	9	108	12,817	3,60,759
Bombay	11,061	2,50,228	7,346	2,10,900	...	...	9,446	2,76,490	...	...	...	...	2,653	73,400	...	...	289	1,193	30,795	8,12,211
Sind	1,911	53,400	...	...	...	...	787	22,500	...	...	...	..	1,853	53,150	...	...	...	3	4,551	1,29,053
Madras	9,942	2,59,490	4,500	1,14,528	1,165	30,795	1,206	30,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,813	4,35,713
British Burma	1,685	23,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	4,620	913	17,666	...	...	2,808	45,867
Total, October 1879 ...	25,633	6,12,042	11,846	3,25,428	1,165	30,795	11,439	3,29,890	...	...	...	...	16,490	4,66,478	913	17,666	298	1,304	67,784	17,83,603
Total for October ... 1878 ...	71,282	18,25,432	15,453	4,29,975	...	...	5,021	1,47,699	...	...	...	...	19,327	5,44,084	4,218	90,009	2	40	1,15,303	30,37,239
Total for October ... 1877 ...	11,139	2,70,335	10,112	2,69,000	...	...	9,919	2,64,596	...	...	4	108	3,550	93,285	5,096	1,24,425	74	814	40,524	10,22,063
Total for October ... 1876 ...	67,981	15,44,529	6,202	1,56,350	4,697	1,08,430	2,383	2,37,330	...	...	...	...	5,593	1,38,266	749	12,556	27	724	91,632	21,98,679

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 14th November 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Mileage.				Capital subscribed						Capital withdrawn							Capital Outlay						Revenue Account, 1878.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1878			Guaranteed interest from commencement to end of 1878							
				During 1878.			To end of 1878.			During 1878.			To end of 1878.				On construction account.		On stores.																					
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1878.	Under construction on 31st December 1878.	Railways.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contributions to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1878.	Contributions to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1878.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1878.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1878.	State charge for control for 1878.
			Indian Currency.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,280¾	1,280¾	...	East Indian, Main Line ...	6,45,347	...	6,45,347	29,75,61,729	35,74,504	30,11,36,233	56,06,719	**21,49,241**	34,57,478	12,88,43,289	17,19,70,641	30,08,13,930	3,22,303	8,39,937	28,81,25,231	21,32,054	1,21,50,464	5,38,235	30,08,13,930	3,60,45,302	1,25,82,419	2,34,62,883	2,34,919	...	86,90,346	1,45,01,680	64,996	1,45,66,676	26,40,50,755	27,86,214	26,68,36,969	26,35,92,629	10,11,996	4,97,713	2,44,12,475	
223¾	223¾	...	East Indian, Jubbulpore Line ...	32,564	...	32,564	3,52,97,281	83,618	3,53,80,899	...	2,82,299	2,82,299	22,02,706	3,51,71,700	3,73,74,406	**19,93,507**	3,19,707	3,72,37,857	**37,085**	1,32,469	4,080	3,73,74,406	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308	...	84,791	2,91,611	17,41,311	2,569	17,43,880	2,64,82,338	76,780	2,65,59,038	1,17,22,286	29,172	2,48,801	7,39,505	1,23,542
158¾	158¾	...	Eastern Bengal...	...	...	...	3,35,82,152	1,79,846	3,37,61,998	8,87,340	1,68,130	10,55,470	1,63,57,853	1,84,99,083	3,48,56,936	**10,94,938**	7,86,945	3,38,11,809	1,98,171	10,39,068	6,059	3,48,56,936	46,45,821	20,30,749	26,15,072	26,151	21,759	9,68,096	16,05,127	6,368	16,11,495	2,28,58,195	1,43,055	2,30,01,250	2,00,48,384	54,651	1,83,037	14,20,139	
857	857	...	Madras ...	12,38,815	...	12,38,815	11,54,17,211	...	11,54,17,211	28,86,387	**8,09,899**	20,76,488	5,85,57,128	5,69,75,143	11,55,32,271	**1,15,060**	12,40,070	10,99,59,658	8,00,991	54,50,765	1,21,848	11,55,32,271	66,30,174	50,42,193	15,87,981	...	...	...	56,39,583	...	56,39,583	9,46,27,708	...	9,46,27,708	4,21,96,863	...	...	...	1,13,555
612	606¾	22	South Indian ...	36,282	...	36,282	4,27,39,607	13,320	4,27,52,927	13,99,705	8,17,471	22,17,176	2,64,64,179	1,67,28,037	4,31,92,216	**4,39,289**	15,67,144	3,93,32,383	6,13,269	36,04,447	2,55,386	4,31,92,216	32,33,140	21,55,033	10,78,107	...	...	...	20,36,601	...	20,36,601	2,09,31,876	...	2,09,31,877	8,113,001	...	...	...	
441	111	...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	...	...	...	8,87,48,342	2,36,425	8,89,84,767	15,27,509	**15,66,510**	**39,001**	4,35,95,162	4,15,48,976	8,51,44,138	38,40,629	**5,958**	8,14,91,988	1,64,651	38,56,290	**2,04,140**	8,51,44,138	69,05,678	32,18,552	(a) 36,87,126	...	...	(b) 3,60,077	43,74,686	2,190	43,76,876	6,59,43,043	1,87,326	6,61,30,369	3,29,26,137	...	3,281	2,01,368	1,45,418
1,268½	1,268½	...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	35,26,789	3,491	35,30,280	24,84,23,836	54,28,785	25,38,52,621	66,15,180	**25,43,556**	40,71,624	13,23,56,507	12,26,76,148	25,50,32,655	**11,80,034**	47,16,504	24,63,04,172	**7,03,075**	86,04,518	1,25,965	25,50,32,655	2,83,64,811	1,38,73,564	1,44,91,247	41,722	38,771	39,58,409	1,21,88,090	62,221	1,22,50,311	18,69,61,851	13,36,560	19,12,98,411	12,84,67,024	81,452	38,771	61,81,089	
516	511	...	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	30,20,324	...	30,20,324	5,55,38,174	42,44,192	5,97,82,366	2,78,945	3,42,021	6,20,966	2,60,05,204	3,10,28,275	5,70,33,569	27,48,797	18,76,033	5,53,13,857	**3,06,232**	17,10,184	9,528	5,70,33,569	**46** 22,036	25,06,566	21,15,470	...	...	...	27,46,125	13,080	27,59,205	2,13,30,690	3,67,079	2,16,97,769	75,60,798	...	...	...	63,003
663½	663½	...	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi ...	731	...	731	11,99,27,127	9,40,945	12,08,68,072	10,36,698	**2,61,829**	7,74,869	5,51,90,763	6,01,85,010	11,53,75,773	54,92,299	15,20,765	11,09,81,064	**5,13,482**	45,68,307	**1,73,598**	11,53,75,773	89,30,214	57,60,124	31,70,090	...	...	...	60,20,032	21,006	60,41,038	8,41,86,817	4,79,433	8,46,66,254	2,17,07,626	...	...	...	87,798
			TOTAL ...	84,99,390	3,491	85,02,881	1,03,72,35,459	1,47,01,635	1,05,19,37,094	2,02,38,483	**57,21,114**	1,45,17,369	48,95,72,881	55,47,83,013	1,04,43,55,894	75,81,200	1,28,61,147	1,00,25,56,019	23,49,262	4,11,16,512	6,83,363	1,04,43,55,894	10,31,09,884	4,87,83,600	5,43,26,284	3,02,792	1,45,321	1,42,68,539	5,08,53,235	1,72,430	5,10,25,665	78,73,73,298	83,76,347	79,57,49,645	53,63,34,808	11,77,271	9,71,603	3,29,54,576	5,33,316
In English Currency at contract rates of Exchange.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line...	...			59,157	...	59,157	27,276,192	327,663	27,604,155	513,949	**197,014**	316,935	11,810,635	15,763,975	27,574,610	29,545	76,994	26,411,479	195,439	1,113,793	49,338	27,574,610	3,304,153	1,153,389	2,150,764	21,534	...	796,615	1,329,321	5,958	1,335,279	24,204,653	255,403	24,460,056	24,103,664	92,766	45,624	2,237,810	
,, Jubbulpore Line	...			2,985	..	2,985	3,235,584	7,665	3,243,249	...	25,877	25,877	201,915	3,224,072	3,425,987	**182,738**	29,306	3,413,479	**3,399**	12,143	374	3,425,987	342,165	**147,987**	**194,178**	...	7,773	26,731	159,621	235	159,856	2,427,548	7,029	2,434,577	1,074,542	2,674	22,807	67,788	
Eastern Bengal	...	...		...	...	...	3,078,364	16,486	3,094,850	81,339	15,412	96,751	1,499,469	1,695,750	3,195,219	**100,369**	72,137	3,099,416	18,156	95,248	355	**3,195,219**	**425,867**	**186,152**	**239,715**	**2,397**	1,994	88,742	147,137	583	147,720	2,095,335	13,112	2,108,447	1,837,769	5,010	16,778	130,179	
Madras	...	...		113,558	...	113,558	10,579,911	...	10,579,911	864,586	**74,241**	190,345	5,367,737	5,222,721	10,590,458	**10,548**	113,673	10,079,635	73,424	499,653	11,171	10,590,458	607,766	462,201	145,565	...	...	...	516,962	...	516,962	8,674,207	...	8,674,207	3,868,046	...	...	...	
South Indian	...	...		3,477	...	3,477	4,095,880	1,276	4,097,156	134,139	78,341	212,480	2,536,151	1,603,104	4,139,255	**42,099**	150,185	3,760,354	58,772	345,427	24,474	4,139,255	309,843	206,524	103,319	...	...	...	195,174	...	195,174	2,005,971	...	2,005,971	777,496	...	...	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...			...	...	...	8,135,265	21,672	8,156,937	140,022	**143,597**	**3,575**	3,996,223	3,808,656	7,804,879	352,058	**546**	7,470,099	15,093	353,493	**18,713**	7,804,879	633,021	295,034	337,987	...	...	33,007	401,013	201	401,214	6,044,779	17,172	6,061,951	3,018,229	...	301	18,459	
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...		323,289	320	323,609	22,772,185	497,639	23,269,824	606,392	**233,159**	373,233	12,132,680	11,245,314	23,377,994	**108,170**	432,346	22,577,699	**64,449**	788,747	11,548	23,377,994	2,600,108	1,271,744	1,328,364	3,825	3,554	362,854	1,117,241	5,704	1,122,945	17,138,169	397,519	17,535,688	11,776,144	7,466	3,554	566,900	
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...		302,032	...	302,032	5,553,817	424,419	5,978,236	27,894	34,202	62,096	2,600,529	3,102,827	5,703,356	274,880	187,604	5,531,386	**30,624**	171,018	952	5,703,356	462,204	250,657	211,547	...	...	...	274,613	1,308	275,921	2,133,069	36,708	2,169,777	756,080	...	...	...	
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	...			67	...	67	10,993,320	86,253	11,079,573	95,030	**24,001**	71,029	5,059,153	5,516,959	10,576,112	503,461	139,403	10,173,264	**47,069**	418,762	**15,914**	10,576,112	818,603	528,011	290,592	...	...	...	551,836	1,925	553,761	7,717,125	43,948	7,761,073	1,989,865	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...			804,431	320	804,751	95,720,818	1,383,073	97,103,891	1,863,351	**518,181**	1,345,170	45,204,492	51,183,378	96,387,870	716,020	1,201,102	92,525,802	215,353	3,798,284	63,785	96,387,870	9,503,730	4,501,699	5,002,031	27,756	13,321	1,307,949	4,692,918	15,914	4,708,832	73,440,857	770,891	73,211,747	49,260,835	107,916	889,064	3,020,836	

(a).—This
Revenue fo

(b).—This
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(c).—The

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1878.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Capital subscribed			Capital withdrawn							Capital Outlay						Revenue Account, 1878.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1878			Guaranteed interest from commencement to end of 1878							Control.		Land.					
To end of 1878.			During 1878.			To end of 1878.				On construction account.		On stores.																											
In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contributions to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1878.	Contributions to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1878.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1878.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1878.	State charge for control for 1878.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1878	Value of land made over during 1878.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1878.	Value of land restored to Government during 1878.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1878.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1878, capitalized.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1878, capitalized.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29,75,61,729	35,71,504	30,11,36,233	56,06,719	**21,49,241**	34,57,478	12,88,43,289	17,19,70,641	30,08,13,930	3,22,303	8,39,937	28,81,25,231	21,32,054	1,21,50,464	5,38,235	30,08,13,930	3,60,45,302	1,25,82,419	2,34,62,883	2,34,919	...	86,90,346	1,45,01,680	64,996	1,45,66,676	26,40,50,755	27,86,214	26,68,36,969	26,35,92,694	10,11,996	4,97,713	2,44,12,475			1,810	59,99,649	...	9,74,196	...	6,76,218
3,52,97,281	83,618	3,53,80,899	...	2,82,299	2,82,299	22,02,706	3,51,71,700	3,73,74,406	**19,93,507**	3,19,707	3,72,37,857	**37,085**	1,32,469	4,080	3,73,74,406	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308	...	84,791	2,91,611	17,41,311	2,569	17,43,880	2,64,82,338	76,980	2,65,59,038	1,17,22,281	29,172	2,48,801	7,39,505	1,23,542	21,37,742	61	1,12,279	...	9,163	...	65,979
3,35,82,152	1,79,846	3,37,61,998	8,87,340	1,68,130	10,55,470	1,63,57,853	1,84,99,083	3,48,56,936	**10,94,938**	7,86,945	3,38,11,809	1,98,171	10,39,068	6,059	3,48,56,936	46,45,821	20,30,749	26,15,072	26,151	21,759	9,68,096	16,05,127	6,368	16,11,495	2,28,58,195	1,43,055	2,30,01,250	2,00,48,384	54,651	1,83,037	14,20,139			1,041	17,97,630	...	5,13,540	...	1,61,515
11,54,17,211	...	11,54,17,211	28,86,387	**8,09,899**	20,76,488	5,55,57,128	5,69,75,143	11,55,32,271	**1,15,060**	12,40,070	10,99,59,658	8,00,991	54,50,765	1,21,848	11,55,32,271	66,30,174	50,42,193	15,87,981	...	...	...	56,39,583	...	56,39,583	9,46,27,708	...	9,46,27,708	4,21,96,863	...	...	...			...	(c) 9,94,327	...	(c) 1,26,948	...	(c) 8,25,709
4,27,39,607	13,320	4,27,52,927	13,99,705	8,17,171	22,17,176	2,64,64,179	1,67,28,037	4,31,92,216	**4,39,289**	15,67,144	3,93,32,383	6,13,269	36,04,447	2,55,386	4,31,92,216	32,33,140	21,55,033	10,78,107	...	...	...	20,36,601	...	20,36,601	2,09,31,876	...	2,09,31,877	8,13,001	...	...	...	1,13,555	15,64,603	...	(c) 15,38,660	...	(c) 39,188	...	(c) 4,95,900
8,87,18,312	2,36,425	8,89,84,767	15,27,509	**15,66,510**	**39,001**	4,35,95,162	4,15,48,976	8,51,44,138	38,40,629	**5,958**	8,14,91,988	1,64,651	38,56,290	**2,04,140**	8,51,44,138	69,05,678	32,18,552	(a) 36,87,126	...	...	(b) 3,60,077	43,74,686	2,190	43,76,876	6,59,43,043	1,87,326	6,61,30,369	3,20,26,137	...	**3,281**	**2,01,368**			3,189	54,01,674	35	11,17,781	1,422	4,00,306
24,84,23,836	54,28,785	25,38,52,621	66,15,180	**25,43,556**	40,71,624	13,23,56,507	12,26,76,148	25,50,32,655	**11,80,034**	47,16,504	24,63,04,172	**7,03,075**	86,04,518	1,25,965	25,50,32,655	2,83,64,811	1,38,73,561	1,44,91,247	41,722	38,771	39,58,409	1,21,88,090	62,221	1,22,50,311	18,69,61,851	43,36,560	19,12,98,411	12,84,67,024	81,452	38,771	61,81,089	1,45,418	25,34,307	9,215	57,46,997	...	67,187	782	4,77,834
5,55,38,174	42,44,192	5,97,82,366	2,78,945	3,42,021	6,20,966	2,60,05,294	3,10,28,275	5,70,33,569	27,48,797	18,76,033	5,53,13,857	**3,06,232**	17,10,184	9,528	5,70,33,569	**46 22,036**	25,06,566	21,15,470	...	...	...	27,46,125	13,080	27,59,205	2,13,30,690	3,67,079	2,16,97,769	75,60,798	...	...	...	63,003	6,03,478	54,164	7,37,547	2,936	23,635	277	2,20,273
11,99,27,127	9,40,945	12,08,68,072	10,36,698	**2,61,829**	7,74,869	5,51,90,763	6,01,85,010	11,53,75,773	54,92,299	15,20,765	11,09,81,064	**5,13,482**	45,68,307	**1,73,598**	11,53,75,773	89,30,214	57,60,124	31,70,090	...	...	...	60,20,032	21,006	60,41,038	8,41,86,817	4,79,433	8,46,66,254	2,17,07,626	...	...	...	87,798	14,17,640	10,360	8,61,393	47	1,15,974	...	1,58,262
103,72,35,159	1,47,01,635	1,05,19,37,094	2,02,38,483	**57,21,114**	1,45,17,369	48,95,72,881	55,47,83,013	1,04,43,55,894	75,81,200	1,28,61,147	1,00,25,56,019	23,49,262	4,11,16,512	6,83,363	1,04,43,55,894	10,31,09,884	4,87,83,600	5,43,26,284	3,02,792	1,45,321	1,42,68,539	5,08,53,235	1,72,430	5,10,25,665	78,73,73,298	83,76,347	79,57,49,645	53,63,34,808	11,77,271	9,71,603	3,29,54,576	5,33,316	72,57,770	79,870	2,31,90,156	3,018	29,87,612	2,481	34,90,987
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£							
27,276,492	327,663	27,604,155	513,949	**197,014**	316,935	11,810,633	15,763,975	27,574,610	29,545	76,994	26,411,479	195,439	1,113,793	49,338	27,574,610	3,304,153	1,153,380	2,150,764	21,534	...	796,615	1,329,321	5,958	1,335,279	24,204,653	255,403	24,460,056	24,163,664	92,766	45,624	2,237,810							
3,235,584	7,665	3,243,249	...	25,877	25,877	201,915	3,224,072	3,425,987	**182,738**	29,306	3,413,470	**3,399**	12,143	374	3,425,987	342,165	147,987	194,178	...	7,773	26,731	159,621	235	159,856	2,427,548	7,029	2,434,577	1,074,542	2,674	22,807	67,788							
3,078,364	16,486	3,094,850	81,339	15,412	96,751	1,499,469	1,695,750	3,195,219	**100,369**	72,137	3,099,416	18,156	95,248	355	3,195,219	425,867	186,152	239,715	2,397	1,994	88,742	147,137	583	147,720	2,095,335	13,112	2,108,447	1,837,769	5,010	16,778	130,179							
10,579,911	...	10,579,911	864,586	**74,241**	190,345	5,367,737	5,222,721	10,590,458	**10,548**	113,673	10,079,635	73,424	499,653	11,171	10,590,458	607,766	462,201	145,565	...	...	...	516,962	...	516,962	8,674,207	...	8,674,207	3,868,046	...	...	...							
1,095,880	1,276	4,097,156	134,139	78,341	212,480	2,536,151	1,603,104	4,139,255	**42,099**	150,185	3,763,351	58,772	345,427	24,474	4,139,255	309,843	206,524	103,319	...	...	...	195,174	...	195,174	2,005,971	...	2,005,971	777,496	...	...	...							
8,135,265	21,672	8,156,937	140,022	**143,597**	**3,575**	3,996,223	3,808,656	7,804,879	352,058	**546**	7,470,099	15,093	353,493	**18,713**	7,804,879	633,021	295,034	337987	...	...	33,007	401,013	201	401,214	6,044,779	17,172	6,061,951	3,018,229	...	301	18,459							
22,772,185	497,639	23,269,824	606,392	**233,159**	373,233	12,132,680	11,245,314	23,377,994	**108,170**	432,346	22,577,699	**64,449**	788,747	11,548	23,377,994	2,600,108	1,271,744	1,328,364	3,825	3,554	362,854	1,117,241	5,704	1,122,945	17,138,169	397,519	17,535,688	11,776,144	7,466	3,554	566,600							
5,553,817	424,419	5,978,236	27,894	34,202	62,096	2,600,529	3,102,827	5,703,356	274,880	187,604	5,531,386	**30,624**	171,018	952	5,703,356	462,204	250,657	211,547	...	..	...	274,613	1,308	275,921	2,133,069	36,708	2,169,777	756,080	...	...	...							
10,993,320	86,253	11,079,573	95,030	**24,001**	71,029	5,059,153	5,516,959	10,576,112	503,461	139,403	10,173,264	**47,069**	418,762	**15,914**	10,576,112	818,603	528,011	290,592	...	...	...	551,836	1,925	553,761	7,717,125	43,948	7,761,073	1,959,865	...	...	...							
95,720,818	1,383,073	97,103,891	1,863,351	**518,181**	1,345,170	45,204,492	51,183,378	96,387,870	716,020	1,201,102	92,525,802	215,353	3,798,284	63,785	96,387,870	9,503,730	4,501,699	5,002,031	27,756	13,321	1,307,949	4,692,918	15,914	4,708,832	73,440,857	770,891	73,211,747	49,260,835	107,916	889,964	3,020,836							

Remarks.

(a).—This includes a sum of Rs. 3,60,076-10-6 which was contributed by Revenue for the re-rebuilding of Nurbudda Bridge.

(b).—This was appropriated for the re-building of the Nurbudda Bridge, see previous remark.

(c).—These figures are to end of 1877, later figures not reported.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R E*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 24th October, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan be taken into consideration. He said:—

"My Lord, in making this motion it seems convenient to mention that, while the Bill is being considered, I propose to confine my remarks to the subjects of the several amendments which my deference for the views of the Local Government, no less than my personal convictions, oblige me to move in opposition to certain decisions of the Select Committee, passed by a majority which, but for the absence through illness of the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, would have been a narrow one. I shall reserve until my motion that the Bill be passed various explanations and comments of, I hope, an uncontentious character, which may perhaps contribute to a better understanding of the measure by those who will have to work it and by the public."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that in section 10 of the Bill the following words be omitted (namely): "except suits of the description mentioned in section three, clauses (*y*) and (*z*)." He said:—

"My Lord, in explanation of this motion, I may remind the Council that paragraph 33 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 26th December last contains these words: 'I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all Civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' In consequence of this suggestion, the draft Bill submitted by the Bombay Government provided that, within certain pecuniary limits, there should be no appeal from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts in cases, including those relating to mortgages, in which agriculturists were concerned, but that the proceedings of the Courts in such cases should be subject to inspection and revision by special

officers under the District Judge. The Government of India in its executive capacity, after carefully considering whether the exclusion of mortgage-cases from appeal was desirable, allowed the Bill to be brought into this Council with the exclusion maintained, but substituted, as a further safeguard, the control of one Special Judge for that of the District Judges of the four districts. At the same time, in a letter dated July 26th, calling for the opinions of the Local Government, the High Court and local officers on the Bill generally, it invited attention to the question as still an open one. The reply of the Bombay Government on it was as follows:—

"'His Excellency in Council is of opinion that no alteration should be made in the Bill as it now stands. He considers that, though in some instances advantage may follow on the hearing of a case by an Appellate Court, yet advantage is not likely to result in so large a number of cases as to outweigh the disadvantage of allowing an appeal in all cases; that no distinction need be recognized between appeals in mortgage-cases and appeals in simple money claims; and that, where errors have to be corrected, relief can be afforded on a petition for revision as well as on a regular appeal.'

"The opinion of Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill on the same point, concurred in by the four other Judges of the Bombay High Court who minuted on the reference, runs thus:—

"'I think that, if the Subordinate Judges and Special Judge be well selected, the system of revision will be an adequate substitute for the present system of appeals. We have had a long experience of the system of revision in the High Court. In cases in which no appeal lies applications for the exercise of our extraordinary jurisdiction are very frequent; and, though we are of course more strict in admitting such applications than we should be in admitting appeals, I do not think that any case of special hardship or injustice ever goes unredressed, or, at least without an effort to redress it. Probably, in practice, there will not, under the system proposed in the Bill, be any great difference between the procedure in revision and in appeal. That is to say, every party aggrieved by a decision of a Subordinate Judge will apply to the Special Judge to revise the decision; and if the Special Judge does his duty, he will call for the proceedings in every case in which he thinks that injustice may have worked. The system of revision seems certainly most in accordance with the general spirit of the Bill, which is to leave everything as much as possible to the discretion of the Judges. I see no practical advantage, if appeals be allowed, in limiting the right of appeal to mortgage-suits.'

"Notwithstanding this concurrence in opinion of the Local Government and five Judges of the local High Court in favour of the Bill as it stood, the Select Committee, by a majority which, but for the reason I have named, would have been a narrow one, have decided to allow appeals under the ordinary law in these mortgage-cases, and to put in the place of section 73 of the Bill as introduced a new section (10) in the Bill now presented, containing the words which I have just read in my motion. As the matter is one of primary importance, likely vitally to affect the success of the whole measure, I feel bound, as I have said, by my own convictions no less than by the obvious propriety of affording full hearing for the views of the Local Government, to request the Council to reverse this decision.

"I will now endeavour to summarize the case. Against the appeal system the following objections are urged:—

"*First*, that it is a tedious process. This is sufficiently notorious; but, as actual proof is forthcoming, I may mention that the Bombay returns of civil justice for the last five years show the average percentage of appeals pending at the end of the year to be 36 per cent., with a maximum of 44 per cent. Again, the proportion of those so pending which had lasted above four months is 57·6 per cent., with a maximum of 66 per cent. How long above four months some of them had gone on, the present forms of return do not show; but by going back to 1872 we learn that, of the 3,191 appeals pending at the end of that year, 615, or about one-fifth, were two years old, 183 were three years old, while 31 were in the fourth, 8 in the fifth, and 5 in the *sixth*, year of their existence! No wonder that sometimes, as stated in an able report on the judicial administration of Khándesh in 1875, written by the Assistant Judge, Mr. Batty, 'after all the worry and expense of a suit, followed by long-delayed decision in appeal, the judgment-creditor finds he has nothing to attach.' To expose the various causes of these delays is perhaps unnecessary; but one important cause may be mentioned, that appeal may be a double process, first to the District Court, and then on to the High Court. About 13 per cent. of

the appeals hitherto heard in a year have been such 'second' appeals; and I fear the proportion will be increased by the lately passed amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

"*Secondly*, appeal is an expensive process. This is obvious, as the parties have to operate at the District or High Court, far from their homes, and where pleaders of a higher class are indispensable. The mere recognized costs of appeals, such as stamps, process fees, subsistence to witnesses, pleaders' fees, &c., are recorded in 1872 as 13·6 per cent. on the value. The real costs were of course much more, especially for pleaders, who, we are told in the papers before the Council, always exact higher fees than the rate authorized by law.

"*Thirdly*, appeal is a specially uncertain process. Where one Appellate Court sits in appeal upon another, the uncertainty is aggravated; and where this is not so, the natural and proper reluctance of an Appellate Court to interfere with findings on questions of fact, passed in full view of the demeanour of parties and witnesses and in the hearing of the local public, imparts a fictitious and undeserved importance to issues and refinements of law and procedure, upon which opinions may differ greatly. Hence an appeal is too often a gambling or speculative transaction, resulting in the denial of the substantial justice awarded by the Court below. Where, as sometimes happens, the Appellate Court is fond of reappreciating the evidence and meddling with facts, the uncertainty is of course greater still.

"*Fourthly*, appeal is an unsuitable mode of redress; that is, it on the whole suits those least who most need help. As I said in my speech on July 18th, 'the cases which come up in appeal are often not those which deserve to come. Many a man who has a good case cannot afford to appeal; many a man with money needlessly drags his opponent through all the Appellate Courts.' To appreciate the full meaning of this, it must be remembered that appeals lie not merely on the final decision, but on a whole string, lately much lengthened, of intermediate orders of one kind or another. Appeal, in short, is a luxury within the reach of monied litigants only.

"*Lastly*, the process is one of small general application. In 1877 the proportion of appeals to cases disposed of in the whole Bombay Presidency was just 3 per cent. In the four disturbed districts it reached 3½ per cent. in 1876, but fell to 2½ in 1878. But these are appeals in suits of all kinds. If we exclude those as to title, &c., which are known to be numerous, what will be the proportion applicable to our Bill? Yet we are asked by some to believe that by this insignificant check our Courts are kept braced up to high efficiency, and that on its withdrawal they will subside into models of superficiality, incapacity, laziness, precipitation, favouritism, corruption, and I know not what other theoretical attributes of irresponsible power. Nay rather, the truth more probably is that though now, under the existing appeal system, work is so done as to command our confidence, 68 per cent. of decisions appealed against being confirmed, still, as stated by the Bombay Legal Remembrancer, 'Subordinate Judges are left too much to themselves; their work is never sufficiently overhauled and scrutinized; their errors and shortcomings are not pointed out to them,' &c.

"The remarks just made have reference to the appeal system in general. But the majority in the Select Committee only propose that it shall be applied to 'mortgage-cases.' To this I would object that there is no real reason for making a distinction between these cases and others. The theory is that a mortgage-case is something to look very grave about; that it sometimes involves the investigation of difficult questions as to title, priorities, marshalling securities, contribution and rights of maintenance, and always involves the taking of complicated accounts. But the fact is that a mortgage-case, like most other cases, may be easy or may be difficult. Each one of the points named, title, priorities, &c., may present no special feature, and be promptly and safely settled on well-known rules. Questions of title, and curious ones too, sometimes arise about moveable property; and that litigation on them is not inconsiderable may be seen from the statistics of suits arising out of execution of decrees. As to accounts, it may be safely affirmed that they will be found, on an average, to be more complicated in money-suits than in mortgage-suits. As

account on a simple money debt, to liquidate which grain, bullocks, cash, personal service, &c., have to be brought to credit under section 13 (*f*) of the Bill, may be complicated indeed. A mortgage account, on the other hand, judging from very full statistics of the mortgages of different kinds customary in the districts of Puna, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur and Kaládgi, which I lately obtained from the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner for Bombay, must usually contain very simple items, even where an agreement to set off profits in lieu of interest has been set aside. This conclusion, that there is no reason for making any distinction as to appeals between mortgage-cases and other cases, is that which we find given in the papers before us by authorities undoubtedly the best acquainted with the subject. The Judge of Ahmadnagar says that experience shows that any nominal classification of suit is fallacious as a test of intricacy; and Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, with whom his four colleagues concur, says he sees no practical advantage, if appeals are allowed, in limiting them to mortgage-suits.

"I must now say a few words about revision. It appears to be in a very great measure free from the evils which I attribute to the appeal system. As the Special Judge and his two assistants will be moving about their charges for nearly two-thirds of the year, parties will be able to come freely before them at the time most convenient to themselves, while cases which they take up *proprio motu* will of course be chiefly taken up at once on the spot, after perusal of the record. The saving to parties in time, trouble and expense is obvious; the long purse will have less advantage over the short one, and the temptations to technicality will be diminished. But, above all, the percentage of cases which will come under scrutiny—scrutiny of a direct, personal and searching character—will certainly be ten times as large as under the appeal system, and probably more. That Judges who have one-third of their whole work looked into on the spot by picked officers having nothing else to do will not be more careful in it than Judges who have only one-thirtieth, and that of a tolerably defined special class, brought by haphazard before a distant authority, I am wholly unable to believe.

"Against the substitution of revision for appeal what little has been hitherto advanced has mostly been met. But I must invite attention to the utterly insufficient grounds on which the majority of the Select Committee, in paragraph 24 of the report, attempt to justify the conclusion in favour of appeals at which they have arrived. They merely observe that the question whether appeals should be allowed in any cases, or whether we should trust entirely to the powers of superintendence and revision,

'is not so important as might at first sight appear, inasmuch as there can be little doubt that, if the right of appeal were withheld, petitions for revision would take the place of petitions of appeal; and then the chief difference would be that an application for revision not being, like the presentation of an appeal, a matter of right, might be more summarily dealt with by the superior Court.'

Here the whole of the objections to the appeal system, as also the far wider controlling influence of the revision system, are simply ignored; and it is assumed that selected officers of the judicial department will take advantage of the almost imperceptible difference of status between appellants and petitioners for revision in order to deal 'summarily'; that is, I suppose, to leave, as Mr. Justice Melvill puts it, cases of special hardship to go unredressed or without an effort to redress them. Such reasons are a virtual surrender of the case.

"In conclusion, I would beg the Council to bear in mind that the revision system secures whatever advantages the appeal system possesses, but removes the disadvantages which that system involves, and has a far wider beneficial influence; that the abolition of appeals, even without the revision safeguard, is thought desirable by the Secretary of State; that there is no real difference between mortgage-cases and other cases, as far as this question is concerned; that the exclusion of appeals in mortgage-cases is emphatically advocated by the Local Government; and finally, that the five Judges of the High Court have reported officially that revision is an adequate substitute for appeal. In view of these facts, I cannot doubt that the Council will decide favourably on the motion I have brought forward."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said:—"I take the opportunity of the consideration of the first of Mr. Hope's amendments to explain the general principle which will regulate my votes this day. The measure we have to consider is, it appears to me, to all intents and purposes a local one, and, but for certain technical objections, might have been dealt with by the local legislature of Bombay. This consideration should, I think, induce the Council to accord special respect to the views and wishes of the Local Government. But, apart from this, I look upon this measure as an honest and earnest attempt by the Bombay Government to meet and grapple with a local and exceptional difficulty; and I think, therefore, that their proposals should, wherever possible, receive the cordial support of the Members of this Council, even though some of them may not be in strict accordance with our views of what is best.

"I have said that the difficulty to be grappled with is local and exceptional. I say 'local,' because I desire to protest against the notion, which has obtained some currency, that the condition of the Dekkhan raiyat is to be considered as typical of the condition of the peasantry in all parts of India. At any rate, I can assert that it is not typical of the condition of the people of the province over which my hon'ble friend Sir Robert Egerton presides.

"I say also that the difficulty is an exceptional one; for, although some of the causes which have contributed to the depressed condition of the Dekkhan raiyat—such as the burden of ancestral debt, the *crassa ignorantia* of the kunbí, the absence of a law of bankruptcy or provision for winding-up the estates of deceased persons, the rigid system of collecting the full land-revenue in good and bad seasons alike, the distance of Courts of justice from the homes of the people—were certainly not to be ignored, yet I venture to think the *causa causans* (to borrow an expression from the old logicians) was a sudden and enormous inflation of credit during the American civil war, followed by a terrible contraction of credit. Such an event would bring about in England that state of things known technically as a commercial crisis. It would more or less ruin and demoralize any peasant proprietary in the world, and how much more a simple-minded peasant proprietary in India, where, by laws or custom or from a creditable sense of family honour, it is usual for the son to take upon himself the personal liabilities of his deceased father, even though he may have received no assets from the estate.

"Truly, my Lord, after considering the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission, my ground of astonishment is, not that 66 per cent. of the Dekkhan raiyats should be insolvent, but that 33 per cent. should be in a position to pay their debts!

"But whatever may be the causes of the situation, there it is, and it *must* be dealt with vigorously thoroughly and practically; and in so dealing with the situation, I, for one, am prepared to sacrifice a large amount of theory.

"Keeping, then, the above principle in view, I proceed to the consideration of the first amendment—that is to say, the amendment which provides that *all* cases, including mortgage-cases, coming before the small-debt courts shall not be liable to appeal. The statistics relating to appeals in the Bombay Presidency which have just been read to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope are certainly not encouraging. But I venture to hope that the facts he has quoted, and the deductions he has drawn, are not applicable to other provinces in India; they are most certainly not applicable to the province with which I am connected.

"Our experience in the Panjáb is that the right of appeal is greatly valued by the people, and it would also appear that the right, though freely used, is not abused; for, although in the Panjáb justice is comparatively accessible,—there being, as a rule, a Court of justice within an easy day's walk of a peasant's home—as many as 82 per cent. of appealable cases are unappealed."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Member mean that in 82 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal lies the decisions are unappealed?"

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON:—"Yes, my Lord. What I am seeking to show is that, though the right of appeal exists, and is highly valued, and can be easily enforced, it is not abused in the Panjáb.

"But, although our experience of the working of an appellate system is not similar to that of Mr. Hope in the Bombay Presidency, yet, as the Local Government of that Presidency considers that the regular appellate system is objectionable in the case of the smaller class of suits by money-lenders, including mortgage-suits, and prefers to substitute and pay for a somewhat costly system of revision, control and superintendence, which is to all intents and purposes an easy, though somewhat uncertain, system of appeal, I am certainly not prepared to vote against the Hon'ble Member's amendment on this point."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I have very few words to say upon this amendment. I consider the Bill, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton has remarked, to be a local one, and that it is for technical reasons alone that it comes before this Council. Holding this view, I think that the utmost deference should be paid to the wishes of the Local Government in regard to the details of the measure. The whole chapter in which the section which it is proposed to amend occurs sets aside many of the existing provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure; and I can see no reason why the appeal, for which revision is substituted in regard to the other classes of cases specified in section 3, should be allowed in mortgage-cases only. I consider that the same procedure should be adopted for all the classes of suits specified, as the Bombay Government desire. In their letter on the case they state distinctly that they do not wish any appeals to be allowed in mortgage or other cases; and it seems to me desirable to follow their wishes."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"As a member of the Select Committee which very carefully went through all the details of this Bill, and unfortunately a member who was in a minority on this point, I do not like allowing it to pass with a silent vote. The question before the Council, I would remind them, is not whether there should be no supervision at all as regards the proceedings of Courts in any class of cases, but the simple one whether, in dealing with disputes connected with mortgage-suits, the principle to be adopted should be one of appeal from the Subordinate Judge to a superior Court or one of revision by a Special Judge. Now I trust I shall not be out of order if I remark that, with regard to this particular question about appeals, it depends very much upon whether the next amendment which the Hon'ble Member for Bombay will move—that is, with regard to section 54—will be carried or not. It seems to me that the two sections hang or fall together. If, as the Bill now stands, the Special Judge is excluded, I am prepared to say that some system of appeal ought rightly to be admitted with regard to this particular class of case; but if it is a question whether there shall be appeals, or whether this particular class of cases shall come under the revision of a Special Judge, I am certainly in favour of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member for Bombay, that the latter alternative should be adopted. I would call to the remembrance of the Council that, before even the Bill was introduced, there was a Committee of officers who considered very carefully the provisions of the measure, and it was at that time proposed, and adopted almost I believe with unanimity, that, considering the very exceptional and admittedly tentative character of this legislation, it would be very much better that a special officer should be appointed, not only for the duty of revising judicial decisions of inferior Courts, but for the general supervision of all proceedings under the Act.

"I myself fully accepted that proposal; and as the Bill was first drafted, it contained a provision for the appointment of a Special Judge. This arrangement secured, as I have said, the necessary special superintendence required for the work in the four districts to which the Bill was to apply; and that not only as regards any particular class of suits in Court, but for the whole general administration of the law. I still think that this is a necessity under the circumstances in which this measure is introduced into these four districts. They have suffered from long-standing troubles and difficulties arising from causes in a great measure beyond the control of the Government; and in the embittered relations which now exist between debtor and creditor special legislation has been resorted to for the removal of the evil. Now, when the question of appeals came before the Select Committee, while it was accepted, as a rule, that appeals should not be allowed in simple money claims, it was

decided that they should be admitted for those two classes of cases that come under clauses (*y*) and (*z*) of section 3; and stress was laid by the majority of the Committee on the fact that this class of cases was a very difficult one, and that in consequence of that difficulty Appellate Courts must be provided for securing that no injustice takes place in such litigation. I agree with Mr. Hope in thinking that, considering the class of people for whom we are legislating, and the amount for which the money-value of appeals is fixed in the measure, these mortgage-cases will probably not present greater difficulties than the general class of cases which will come under its provisions; and I am also inclined to say that, whatever these difficulties may be, they will much more advantageously be met by an officer fully vested with the powers of revision, specially selected and reserved for the consideration of these cases, than by the ordinary procedure in civil suits. It seems to me that if a system of appeals is to be allowed, and such appeals are to lie to four different Judges, holding their courts at different places, at long distances from the homes of the people, the long delay that always arises in the disposal of appeals, and the technicalities of procedure that attend such a course, will be fatal to the success of the Act. I would also point to the fact that, as regards the objection taken as to the difficulties and intricacies of such suits, in section 12 of the Bill as it now stands special provisions are made to enable the Courts to go, as it is called, behind the bond; and that in mortgage-suits also it will be in the power of those Courts to analyze the whole history of the transaction. As the general scope and object of the whole measure is to bring the two parties together, and in their presence to try and get to the foundation and origin of the debt, and the whole proceedings connected with it, the Subordinate Judges will have ample power to go into the entire case, and to arrive at a fair decision upon its merits. With these observations, I have only to say that I shall support the Hon'ble Member in his amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Hope, in his opening speech, referred to the fact that, although I was a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, I had unfortunately been unable to attend the meetings of the Committee; otherwise I should certainly not only have expressed in the Committee views in accord with the present amendment, but also with the other amendments of which notice has been given. I should have agreed on every point with him and my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson. I am strongly opposed to the alteration which the Select Committee has proposed to make in the Bill in regard to the question of appeal; and I think the change, if allowed to stand, will be a most unfortunate one. I do not for a moment deny that it is necessary in a great many cases of importance to allow suitors the right of appeal. Nevertheless, I believe it to be true that, among all the causes which have rendered the administration of justice in India slow, expensive and uncertain, the system of appeal has been one of the most serious and the most mischievous. I think it has been clearly shown that nine-tenths of the cases in which it is now proposed to allow appeals will be of a most simple character, and that there is no more reason for allowing an appeal in them than there is for allowing in the other cases in which an appeal is forbidden by the Bill.

"It seems to me that far greater security for the correction of erroneous decisions, and for ensuring supervision of the Subordinate Courts by competent superior Judges, was afforded by the Bill as it stood before it was altered by the Select Committee.

"As my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson has just said, the amendment now being considered and the second amendment which refers to the appointment of a Special Judge are closely connected with one another, and they must stand or fall together. As the Bill formerly stood, there was to be a Special Judge, who was to devote his whole time to examining the proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, and to revising their decisions whenever a failure of justice appeared to have taken place. It seems to me that every honest suitor considering himself aggrieved by the decision of the lower Court would have every opportunity under the system formerly proposed by the Bill of getting his case re-heard which he could have under the system of appeal. His petition

would be called a 'petition for revision' instead of a 'petition of appeal'; but I cannot see that he would be deprived of any single advantage which under the system of appeal he would have. It seems to me that, taking the first and second of these amendments together, it is now proposed to abolish one of the very best and most essential parts of the Bill as it was introduced. It is proposed to substitute for the provisions under which we should have got security for the constant and personal superintendence by a competent officer over all the proceedings of the lower Courts the altogether illusory and imaginary security afforded by extending the power of appeal. The Bill as it originally stood in respect to this matter was, I believe, approved by the majority of this Council. It was strongly approved by the Local Government; and we know now that it was also approved by the five Judges of the Bombay High Court. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I shall vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the effect of the amendment would be to deprive the parties to all suits for foreclosure or redemption of the right of appeal which they now enjoyed, and to substitute for it a system of revision. On the expediency of providing an appeal in cases of this kind he had but little to add to what he had said when the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had introduced the Bill. He had then pointed out that, in the absence of an Appellate Court, the Judges of first instance would have no one to stand in awe of, and that the errors arising from corruption, incapacity, laziness, precipitation, ignorance and love of arbitrary power would remain uncorrected, and cause hardship and discontent. These general remarks did not pretend to be original, but were founded on the writings of the great master in these matters *di color che sanno*—Bentham—and he had heard nothing here to-day, and did not expect to hear anything, that would lead to a different conclusion. But the matter seemed more complicated than he had supposed. It now appeared that these mortgage-suits were of such importance as to demand a special procedure, or, at all events, to be free from a summary procedure, not merely because of their difficulty, of which he would say a few words hereafter, but because they related to land, and because to the Native of India land was of abnormal importance. Having no manufactories, their livelihood depended solely on the cultivation of their fields; and for that reason, as well as for others—as he understood from persons better acquainted with the subject than he could pretend to be—they attached extraordinary value to the right of appeal in all questions relating to land. The question had, therefore, a political as well as a juristic aspect. Furthermore, the suits referred to in the amendment were mortgage-suits; and, as the Bill was now framed, the number of mortgage-suits would be enormously increased. As far as he could make out, with section 22 forbidding attachments or sales of immoveable property not specifically pledged, no saukár would ever lend money except on the security of land; and, unless the nature of such litigation was different in the Bombay Presidency from what it was elsewhere, no suits could be named in which difficult questions more often arose and which were, therefore, less adapted for a summary procedure. There was always a more or less complicated account to be taken; and questions as to title, priorities, marshalling securities and contribution were certain to arise in almost every case—that is, provided the Judge understood his business, and saw difficulties where they really existed. That Bombay litigation formed no exception to this rule appears from the able paper of Mr. Naylor, the Bombay Legal Remembrancer, who wrote:—

"Suits between mortgagors and mortgagees generally entail questions of considerable importance and difficulty; and, after having given the matter much consideration, I am unable to concur with those who think that when agriculturists are parties to such suits they should be tried summarily. The intricacy of a suit in no way depends upon the social status or occupation of the parties thereto. It is to the subject-matter of an action that we must look in order to judge whether it is likely to involve complicated issues; and those who are acquainted with the usual range of litigation will unhesitatingly affirm that questions relating to mortgage-claims are amongst those which are most prolific of knotty points and legal difficulties. It makes no difference in this respect whether the value of the matter in dispute be small or great, or whether the parties to the suit belong to one class or another."

It was true that the Hon'ble Mover in his speech on introducing the Bill, and in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, said that "mortgages are usually only difficult if they happen to involve questions of priorities and the like, or there are several creditors. . . . . Under the Bombay revenue system the name of the owner of every field is entered in the Government books. It would only be in most rare instances that the man whose name appeared was not the real owner; *and so* questions of title are not likely to give trouble." MR. STOKES thought the Hon'ble Member in making the latter statement must have overlooked the fact that the Bombay High Court had decided more than once that the Collectors' books were kept for purposes of revenue, and not for purposes of title (10 Bom. 187); and that the fact that a person's name was so entered did not establish his title or defeat that of any other person (10 Bom. 187, 192). As to the disadvantages in civil cases of the system of revision as compared with the system of appeal, he rejoiced to find that the remarks which he had ventured to make upon this subject, drawn as they were from theoretical considerations rather than practical experience in the Mufassal, were now confirmed by three such men as Mr. Naylor, whom he had just quoted, Mr. Wedderburn, District Judge of Ahmadnagar, and Mr. Justice West.

Mr. Naylor at page 9 of his paper said:—

"The cases in which it would be justifiable to interfere with a decision of a civil matter, except upon the application of one or other of the parties, must be very few. If the Special Judge revises a decision upon the complaint of one of the parties, he will, in effect, hear an informal appeal. But he will do so subject to the following disadvantages over a regular system of appeal (namely):—

(1) that there is no limit to the period within which applications for revision may be made or granted, and the parties can, therefore, never be certain that the decision they have obtained is final;

(2) that the application will generally have to be enquired into at a great distance from the homes of the parties, *i.e.*, wherever the Special Judge may happen to be on tour, and on no fixed date, and must, therefore, be disposed of without hearing the parties or anybody in their behalf;

(3) that the parties will have no absolute right to bring their cases before him, and that it will therefore be in his power to refuse applications without any inquiry at all.

"The right of appeal to a fixed Appellate Court within the district itself is, I think, a far preferable remedy to this; and in mortgage-cases it is most undesirable, not to say altogether inequitable, that the people should be deprived of it."

Mr. Naylor did not seem to be quite correct in saying that there was no limit to the period within which applications for revision might be made. The Limitation Act, XV of 1877, schedule II, No. 178, fixed a period of three years for this and other applications not expressly provided for. But for three years the parties would never be certain that the decision they had obtained was final; whereas now, when the periods prescribed for presenting appeals under the Code of Civil Procedure (thirty days and ninety days) had lapsed, the decision might practically be regarded as final. As to the disadvantages respectively numbered (2) and (3) he (MR. STOKES) entirely agreed with Mr. Naylor.

Mr. Wedderburn in the fifth paragraph of his note also said:—

"With regard to the efficacy of revision as a substitute for appeal, it appears to me that this method of control is better suited for criminal than for civil business. By examining a criminal return, which gives an abstract of the incriminating circumstances, and states the section under which the accused has been convicted and the amount of the punishment, a superior Court can form an opinion as to the general propriety of the orders passed, and by calling for the record can effectually remedy a failure of justice. But the difficulty of carrying out such a duty would be very much greater in civil suits, where the issues are so much more complicated. And I think it would be difficult to devise a form of return which would, within moderate dimensions, supply to the Special Judge the information necessary to enable him to carry out the revision described in section 54 of the Bill. It must also be borne in mind that, unless such returns are framed in English,* most European officers would, in making use of them, have to rely on subordinate agency, which would, in great measure, defeat the purpose of the legislature in appointing a Special Judge to exercise a vigilant personal control. If, on the other hand, the Special Judge does not rely upon civil returns, but modifies the decisions of the Subordinate Judges upon the complaint of the parties, I do not see wherein this method will materially differ from a system of appeal. To disturb the decision of the lower Court on a mere inspection of the record would be a risky proceeding; and the party to whose detriment the alteration was made would consider himself highly aggrieved if he had no opportunity of being heard in support of the original decree."

* The Subordinate Judges in this district write their judgments mostly in Maráthi.

The Council would perhaps remember that when the Bill was introduced he (MR. STOKES) had suggested that the revising Judge would have neither time nor skill to decipher and translate the records kept, as they would be in a Native language, and that he would therefore have to rely upon some corruptible subordinate, such as the sarishtádár. He was glad to find this suggestion fully supported by the District Judge of Ahmadnagar. To the same effect was the remark made by Mr. Justice West in what he would take the liberty of calling one of the most interesting and statesmanlike papers ever laid before this Council. "The brief notes of evidence and of the judgment," says Mr. West, "will, it is supposed, be nearly always in English. *It is absolutely necessary that they should be, if there is to be any trustworthy scrutiny of them by the supervising officers.*"

But to return to the general question as to the relative advantages of a system of appeal and a system of revision, Mr. Justice West, in the paper he had just quoted, remarked :—

"The power of superintendence and revision is one which in discreet hands may be very usefully exercised; yet, according to my experience, it bears much more frequently upon matters of form than of substance. If there has been any active departure from the prescribed rules of procedure, the papers recorded will usually indicate the error. Omissions to do this or that thing which ought to have been done are less readily betrayed by the record; and all signs of any total departure from justice or propriety will be carefully excluded from it. If a Subordinate Judge towards the close of a wearying case refuses to take the evidence of certain witnesses or to accept a well-grounded application for adjournment, there will, as a rule, be nothing on record to show this dereliction of duty. If he cuts short the examination of witnesses whose testimony is received, his notes or the substance of their statements will not afford any evidence of his impatience. A smooth and specious surface presented by the written proceedings is quite consistent with a defective, arbitrary and partial investigation in substance. The parties only, and the people who were present in Court, can say how far the record is an actual representation of what took place. It is the interest of the defeated litigant to point out all errors of the Judge through which, as he thinks, justice has been defeated. It is equally his interest not to indulge in misrepresentations, the discovery of which will cause distrust, and probably the dismissal of his appeal. It is thus, and thus only, that material failures of justice arising from indolence, impatience or caprice will, with any reasonable certainty, be brought to light. The record ought to be kept with such fulness and regularity that, except by a conspiracy between the Judge and his principal subordinates, it should by mere inspection afford a corroboration or refutation of most of the imputations which a disappointed suitor is apt, rightly or wrongly, to cast upon the Judge who has decided against him.

"It is true that the same disappointed suitor who, under the ordinary system, may make an appeal may, under the system of revision, present his complaints in the form of a petition for review. Some check on absolutely false statements will be imposed by a rule which shall exact a verification on oath of the matters of fact set forth in the application. But whether its assertions as to a defective examination of the witnesses or a perverted note of their statements are true or not cannot really be ascertained, in case of a denial, by means of the Judge's note, which is itself impugned. It is certain that many false or greatly exaggerated complaints will be made, and, under cover of these, a careless or hasty Judge will enjoy impunity in cases in which he has been really and seriously to blame."

He (MR. STOKES) felt it his duty to bring these remarks before the Council; for he had reason to believe that, owing to great press of work, they had not been read by some of the Hon'ble Members. They had, moreover, been made by men who had had very considerable experience in civil judicature—an advantage which, so far as he was aware, the Hon'ble Mover, however distinguished as a Collector and Magistrate, had not enjoyed. Mr. Justice West then proceeded to show that the system of revision would tend to cause deterioration of judicial work :—

"The brief notes of evidence and of the judgment will, it is supposed, be nearly always in English. It is absolutely necessary that they should be, if there is to be any trustworthy scrutiny of them by the supervising officer. But, for the purposes of publicity, of bringing the people in the Court and the Judge into effective and corrective relation, these notes might as well be written in Japanese or Hebrew. It is a rare thing for even one member of the assembly in a Subordinate Court to know English. The Subordinate Judge may take down as much as he likes and in what terms he likes. The reasons he chooses to assign for his decision may be good, bad or indifferent, and no one in Court will be a bit the wiser. If theory and experience both are not entirely at fault, this substantial withdrawal of judicial work from the light of full publicity cannot but be attended with a rapid deterioration of its quality. Few human beings are fit for irresponsibility—Natives of India least of all. From a personal examination some years ago of a large number of unappealable cases disposed of by Subordinate Judges, I became satisfied that the inherent weakness of the Native character (or indeed of

Civil Procedure Code, sections 189 to 203.

human character) showed itself as markedly in judicial proceedings as in any other work. The evidence I found was taken in a much more slovenly manner; the whole business of the Subordinate Judge was performed with far less care and precision than in the cases subject to appeal. And if this was so when the whole record was in the vernacular and open to effective discussion by every one about the Court, how much more may the same laxness be expected to prevail when everything is hidden away in an unknown tongue?"

It was said that the system of appeals led to inordinate delay and expense, to loss of time and to uncertainty, which checked exertion. He (MR. STOKES) had touched on this matter in the remarks which he made when the Bill was introduced, and was not going to repeat himself; but he would read what Mr. Justice West had written on this matter :—

"It is said, however, that this system of appeals leads to inordinate delay and expense, to loss of time and an uncertainty which checks exertion. The raiyat himself, however, does not, in fact, appeal in more than one in a hundred of the suits of small amount that are brought against him. In cases of larger amount, he belongs generally to a class needing no special protection. If he has no means, he may appeal without expense *in formâ pauperis*. If dissatisfied, he may again present his case free of cost to the High Court. His applications are rejected only if it appears that he is in the wrong. If his creditor appeals against an adverse decree, the necessary expense falls on that creditor, at least in the first instance. To be a respondent does not necessarily cost anything: a debtor successful in the Court of first instance is not even called on to appear in the Appellate Court, unless a good *primâ facie* cause appears for reversing the decree in his favour. If the decree was absolutely wrong, it will hardly be contended that it ought not to be set right. Such is the degree of uncertainty produced by the right of appeal; and this itself is controlled and restricted by the power of the Hgih Court. It is not for a moment to be compared with the uncertainty in which people would live with respect to any possible claim that might be trumped up against them under the *régime* of ill-informed, poor and practically irresponsible Judges. The loss of time is as nothing to that which will be occasioned by the enforced double appearance in many cases before Conciliator and Judge, by the necessity of bringing forward unwilling gratis witnesses and getting a presentable statement of defence driven into a stolid brain by a pleader not allowed himself to plead.

"Considered as a means for ameliorating and elevating the condition of the peasantry, this scheme of imperfect investigation, defective record and casual supervision seems as unpromising as any that could be devised. It has not, I think, emanated, and could not have emanated, from any one really acquainted with the working of the Civil Courts in this country. It meets no actual or even fancied need of the people themselves. They do not complain of the Appellate Courts except as they complain of all Courts which enforce the payment of debts. They have more confidence in the Court of higher than in that of lower rank, and, like the rest of mankind, they are pleased to think that an appeal lies open to them, even if they do not resort to it. What they really complain of about the Courts are the enormous fees, which it is not apparently proposed to reduce; the loss of time in attendance, which will be considerably increased; and the improvident sales of their property, which could as well be prevented under the existing organization as under that by which the legislature is asked to replace it. From 1880 onwards they will have in every case, or almost every case, to sell their farms outright, where now they would but contract a loan. When a suit is instituted, they will lose their patrimonies more rapidly and irrevocably than ever before. Such 'relief' will to some of their untutored minds be hardly distinguishable from a new form of oppression."

After all, on such a matter the only opinions likely to be of much practical value were those of men familiar with the working of the local Civil Courts: to such familiarity he (MR. STOKES) could not pretend; and with these remarks on appeal and revision, which he had studiously refrained from making on his own authority, he begged to state that he would oppose the motion.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said :—"My Lord, I intend to vote against the amendment. I had not intended to speak at any length on this question, and the few remarks I proposed to make have been for the most part anticipated by my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes. But there is one point which has been dwelt on by some of the speakers in favour of the amendment regarding which I should like to say a word. My hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton in his interesting observations, and my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor and, if I remember right, Mr. Thompson also, dwelt on the importance of our giving the utmost possible support to the views of the Local Government in regard to what they described as an essentially local Bill. Now, my Lord, I quite agree with those Hon'ble Members that in this, as in all other matters affecting the local concerns of a particular presidency or province, we should pay the greatest and the most respectful attention to the views and opinions of the Local Government. But it appears to me that this principle may be carried too far. The Government of India exists, both in its

executive and its legislative capacity, for the purpose of directing, controlling and laying down the principles upon which this country is to be administered, both executively and legislatively. It is very desirable that, as far as we possibly can, we should abstain from interference with the Local Administrations in matters of detail; but when we come to important questions of principle, when we come to proposals which are in contravention of the principles which have been laid down by the wisest administrators and legislators who have dealt with such matters, whether in our own country or in India, then I think the Government of India are bound to consider carefully whether it is not their duty to interpose. It appears to me that in this particular matter the supporters of the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member are ignoring the wisdom and the opinions of the most eminent men who have dealt with legislation not only in this country, but in Europe. My hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes quoted the opinion on this particular matter of the great founder of nearly all the law reforms which have taken place in England in the course of the present century—the opinion of Jeremy Bentham. It is often said that Jeremy Bentham was a man of the closet—that he was a pure theorist; but somehow or other there are very few of his theories which have not come to be copied, and that have not brought about the most beneficial results. The Mover of the amendment told us that the nominal classification of suits is fallacious as a test of intricacy. Now, it so happens that this particular test is the test which, during the last thirty or forty years, since Courts of small causes—Courts expressly framed for the purpose of exercising prompt and summary jurisdiction—were founded in England, and since those Courts have been established and extended in this country,—this, I say, has been the test which the wisest men among us, the most learned, the most thoughtful and the most practical of our predecessors have deemed it necessary and found it convenient to adopt. It appears to me that on our part it is not wise to ignore the lessons of experience, the teachings which have been handed down to us by men certainly not less eminent than those who are seated round this table. The Hon'ble Member who has moved the amendment has treated a despatch of the Secretary of State, which was the immediate origin of the preparation of the Bill now before us, as laying down that it was desirable that in regard to all suits in which the Dekkhan raiyats were concerned the right of appeal should be abolished. The despatch to which he has alluded is on some points, and certainly on this point, somewhat vague in its wording. But I must express my conviction that the framer of that despatch had no such intention as that which has been attributed to him. It seems to me that all that the Secretary of State intended was that the system of summary, or what we call small-cause, jurisdiction should be extended in these particular districts of the Dekkhan more than they have been generally extended in the Mufassal in this country. I do not for a moment believe that it was his design that in suits of the class of those which, not only throughout the Mufassal but in the Presidency-towns, it has been necessary to provide for and regulate under the ordinary rules of civil procedure, a new system should be introduced. My hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes, and the experienced officers from whose writings he has largely quoted, have, I think, sufficiently shown that the test which the wisdom of our predecessors, which the experience of the past, have pronounced to be adequate and sufficient is one which ought not to be departed from on the present occasion; and I think he might have added that, if the objections which have been advanced against the system of appeal by the Mover of the amendment and by his supporters in this Council are really valid objections, they apply to our whole system of judicature throughout India. If it be the fact that the evils which accompany that system are so great as they have been described, then I say that those evils are just as applicable to Bengal, the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces or Madras as they are to the Dekkhan districts of Bombay. It appears to me that in arguing in support of their contention my hon'ble colleagues have somewhat overstated their case.

"Then, as it appears to me, there is another objection to the amendment which has been moved with reference to the section now under discussion.

"I quite agree with Sir John Strachey and Mr. Thompson that the question of appeals and the question of a supervising Judge hang together. If a majority of this Council shall this morning decide that the right of

appeal in these cases shall be abolished, and shall also decide, as I have no doubt in that case they will, that these suits shall be withdrawn from the cognizance of the established District Judges, and shall be brought under the supervision of a special officer, the result will be that the Subordinate Judges by whom the suits will be tried will be serving under two masters. The District Judges before whom appeals from all their decisions will lie in all cases other than those provided for in this Bill, not excluding cases above the value of Rs. 500 in which agriculturists are concerned, will be deprived of the opportunity of observing the working of the Judges subordinate to them in that which will form a very large portion of their jurisdiction. The Subordinate Judge will be receiving from one master that description of instruction which may be afforded by the exercise of the powers of revision; he will be receiving from another master the instruction which is afforded by the trial of appeals from his decisions. It seems to me that such a system will give rise to a great deal that is unsatisfactory in the practical working of our Courts, and will end in all sorts of complications. Sir John Strachey observed that the honest suitor under a system of revision would have every opportunity of having his appeal heard if he had a real grievance; but he omitted to remark that the application for revision might very often be preferred by dishonest suitors; and in such cases the system, it appears to me, will be open to all the objections which have been advanced against it by Mr. Naylor and by Mr. Justice West. 'Mr. Naylor points out,' as Mr. Stokes has told us, 'what a serious grievance it will be that these suits should be heard in the informal manner in which they may be heard under the Bill as it is proposed to amend it.' Taking the case which I have just suggested—the case of a dishonest suitor who prefers what will really be an appeal to the revising Judge—suppose the revising Judge does not think fit to call upon the opposite party to hear what he has got to say on the other side, then a grievous injustice may be committed. It appears to me that this is a point and an aspect of the question which ought not to be left entirely out of consideration.

"Lastly, I would remark that in depriving the people of these districts of the right of appeal in that class of cases in which it is now given in every district throughout the country—a right which elsewhere it is proposed to maintain—we shall be depriving the people of the Dekkhan of what to them, as to other Natives of India, is a valued and cherished privilege."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said:—"I have no intention of saying a word on this Bill, as I believe I come more strictly under the category of those referred to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes who have not read all the papers. But I have listened with great interest to my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton's speech; and if anything is clearly stated by him, it is the immense value attached by the raiyats of the Panjáb to the privilege of appeal. I must say I was rather astonished at the conclusion arrived at by the Hon'ble Member and the vote which he proposes to give. I assure you that his speech has quite convinced me of the propriety of taking a directly opposite course to that which he himself has taken. I have not altogether omitted reading a portion of the papers concerned and the Bill itself; but it appears to me that, if the Bill is intended for any purpose at all, it is for the relief of the raiyat; and it seems to me a very strange method of relieving the raiyat that we should at the very first discussion that occurs on the Bill withdraw from him his most valued privilege. I have only to say, my Lord, in conclusion that I shall vote in opposition to the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"My Lord, I trust that the Council will extend to me some sympathy in the difficult task which I am called upon to perform, at a moment's notice, of replying to two such long speeches as those we have just heard, adverse to my amendment, and which go into such an enormous number of petty details; and I must only ask it to accept my assurance, by way of covering any omissions which I may inadvertently make, that there is not a single phrase, or a single allegation, used in either of these two speeches which is not capable of being effectively contradicted.

"In the first place, the Hon'ble the Law Member led off by saying that the objections which he put forward were not original. This I can well believe.

He proceeded further to base them upon the authority of Bentham; and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot also enlarged upon the same and other authority. We were told that we were committing a great crime in ignoring the wisdom of eminent men, who were considered to be the very first authorities not only in Europe but, in fact, throughout the world. Now, in the first place, I beg to deny the premises. We are not ignoring the authority of Bentham at all; and Bentham is simply a very great name, brought in under perhaps the erroneous impression that it would frighten or persuade somebody. The mention made of Bentham by the Hon'ble the Law Member in his speech on the 18th July was that, 'in the absence of an Appellate Court, the Judges of first instance will have no one (as Bentham says) to "stand in awe" of.' Well, the whole point in this simple question is, whether the Courts will have any one to stand in awe of or not; and, therefore, all that we have got to do, in order to carry out to the full Bentham's theory, and to defer to his authority, is to take care that we keep a proper authority for Courts 'to stand in awe' of. Now, the argument in this matter, which I am glad to see neither of the Hon'ble Members has ventured to allude to, that the system of revision is much wider in its application than the system of appeal, effectively disposes of this question; for it stands to reason, except, perhaps, in the minds of persons of such very uncommon sense that I should be loth to recognize it as sense at all, that Courts which have 30 per cent. of their work carefully looked after by special officers are likely to stand a little more 'in awe' than Courts which have only 3 per cent. of their work looked after. Therefore, I entirely deny that we go against the authority of Bentham or any other of the great experiences which are held up to frighten us."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"I should like for a moment to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. I wish to remark that, if the Bill should be left as it is at present framed, there will still be a system of revision under Act XIV of 1869, which I believe is a Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I am much obliged for the Hon'ble Member's interruption, which I will make a note of, and deal with in due course. Well, to continue regarding this matter of our old experiences, having answered with reference to Bentham, I may notice that it has been urged that we ought not to abandon a system which has stood a test thirty or forty years old, and that we should not cast aside the experience of the past. To that I reply, that the experience of the past is exactly what brings us to our present position; because the experience of the past has shown us that this system of appeal is *not* efficient, and that the system of non-appeal has been gradually coming round into favour, first of all in England, and now in India, where at last a little ray of light has come to us. In India even, in money cases, within the last thirty years appeals have been cut off in the Small Cause Courts; and in England the system had been much more largely extended. Therefore, the practical experiences of the past are entirely in favour of our measure.

"Next, we were told by the Hon'ble the Law Member that it was not only because mortgage-suits were difficult that he thought they should be subjected to appeal, but because they also related to land, and that land is a very important thing, and a thing to which the people of this country attach an extraordinary value. This is a change of ground from that previously taken up by the Hon'ble Member; but at the same time it is a perfectly fair and reasonable ground to occupy, and I have only to remark with regard to it that the observation seems to me to be totally irrelevant. Nobody ever said that the people do not attach value to the land. The question here really is, whether the cases which relate to land will be a bit less carefully tried under the system proposed than under the system it is proposed to abolish."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES:—"The point, I may remark, was that the people attached an extreme value to the right of appeal in suits relating to land."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Member. Now, to come to the value which people attach to the right of appeal, I cannot but think that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—although no doubt he will pardon me if I am in error—may possibly have misunderstood, as I myself did at first, the manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton expressed his view regarding the appreciation of the people of the Panjáb of the system of appeal. He put it—if I correctly took it down—that of the cases which might be appealed against, 82 per cent. were not appealed against. That statement, inverted, means that the people only appeal in 18 per cent. out of all the cases."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—"That is exactly the view I took of it, and it only shows the appreciation the raiyat has of his position in not making futile appeals; and I suppose the Dekkhan raiyat is as sensible a man as the Panjáb raiyat."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON:—"Perhaps I had better explain that what I wished to say was that, as a matter of experience, in which I think my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor concurs, the peasant of the Panjáb does, as a matter of fact, attach the greatest importance to the power of appeal, and also that he does not abuse that power. I therefore adverted to the statistics to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope has referred."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF wished it to be understood that he had fully and rightly comprehended the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I am glad to find that my surmise was incorrect; but, as I did not at first fully understand the matter through the way it was put, I thought there might have been a misapprehension. But with regard to this I have only to say that, greatly as I respect the knowledge my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton possesses of the Panjáb, and fully prepared as I should ordinarily be to accept any inference which he might draw from it, I somewhat hesitate to infer from the simple fact that the people do not appeal in 82 of the cases in which they might do so that they abstain from appealing solely through moderation. I should require a great deal more proof than those statistics afford before I should be inclined to admit that. But I do say that it appears to me that the large proportion of appeals may be very easily accounted for on one of the grounds which he assigns for it namely, that the Courts are nearer to the homes of the people, which is one of the great things we find the Dekkhan Courts are not. Whether, if the Dekkhan Courts were situated as those of the Panjáb are, the people would appeal in the same number of cases I am not prepared to say; but I do not think that any sound generalization can be drawn from one province in India as compared with another, since we find that, with regard to all these provinces, the most essential differences exist between them. As a matter of fact, we find that the people in the Dekkhan do not appeal in cases above the proportion which I have stated, and that there is an enormous mass of evidence in the Dekkhan Riots Commission Report all telling us why they do not appeal. It was *not* found there that they do not appeal because they enjoy and value their right of doing so; but it *was* found that they do not appeal simply because, for the various reasons already stated in my introductory speech on this motion, and which I will not now weary the Council by recapitulating, they find that they *cannot* appeal.

"But even as regards the matter of the people valuing this right, we are told that they do, upon the strength of a statement, if I recollect rightly, of Mr. Justice West.

"Now, I wish, with the permission of the Council, to read to it the statement of an officer—whose name, unfortunately, I am not at liberty to mention—who has not, like some of our critics, never been in the Dekkhan at all, but who has spent a large portion of his Indian service in Mufassal work of the most arduous and searching character. What he says is this"—

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"Has this officer been in the Dekkhan?"

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"Yes; and he was for some time Collector of one of the four districts for which we are at present legislating. He writes:—

"'Another argument is, that "the people" value the power of appeal. If by "the people" is meant the plaintiff class—the saukárs—I do not doubt this at all, since the more lengthy,

dilatory and costly are legal processes, the greater advantage has the rich and intelligent suitor over a poor and ignorant opponent; but I deny it altogether as regards the more numerous class of defendants.'

"The Hon'ble the Law Member next said that no suits could be named in which such difficulties occurred as in mortgage-cases; and that Bombay was no exception Mr. Naylor was called in to prove. Mr. Naylor, so far as I can see, states very little more than, and that not in a very different manner from, that which I stated myself. He says, which is a truism I suppose, that—

'the intricacy of a suit in no way depends upon the social status or occupation of the parties thereto';

and he goes on—

"'It is to the subject-matter of an action we must look in order to judge whether it is likely to involve complicated issues; and those who are acquainted with the usual range of litigation will unhesitatingly affirm that questions relating to mortgage claims are amongst those which are most prolific of knotty points and legal difficulties. It makes no difference in this respect whether the value of the matter in dispute be small or great, or whether the parties to the suit belong to one class or another.'

"In this he furnishes no answer whatever to the statement which I make, that the mortgage-cases may some of them be easy and others difficult. As to looking at the subject-matter, he is at variance with the other judicial officer, Mr. Wedderburn, who tells us that 'experience shows that these tests are fallacious.' There is nothing in this quotation from Mr. Naylor to controvert what I have said, that even these matters of priorities, &c., may not often all be settled on very ordinary rules. In fact, if it was not so, it would not be possible for our Subordinate Judges to deal with them so satisfactorily as we see they do, from the fact that only about 16 per cent. of all their decisions are reversed in appeal.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes next passed a criticism upon an answer which I gave at the time of the introduction of the Bill to a question put by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. I was saying that 'mortgage-cases are usually only difficult if they happen to involve questions of priorities and the like, or there are several creditors'; and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot enquired 'whether there might not be questions of title.' I answered that 'under the Bombay revenue system the name of the owner of every field is entered in the Government books. It would only be in most rare instances that the man whose name appeared was not the real owner; and so questions of title are not likely to give trouble.' That is every word of it absolutely correct. The ruling of the Bombay High Court which the Hon'ble the Law Member produces is a ruling perfectly well known to every revenue-officer in the Bombay Presidency. I did not say that the entry of a man's name in the books was absolute evidence of his being an owner of a field. I did say that, owing to the system of so entering names,—and I repeat it now in more detail—in nineteen cases out of twenty it is the man to whom the field really belongs that will get his name entered, and that, therefore, if you take up a name in the books, the chances are that in nineteen cases out of twenty the person is the owner; and therefore, finally, questions of title will give a great deal less trouble where there is this system of entry than they would do if it did not exist. Questions of title are not likely to give special trouble; and I defy any one to contradict the statement."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES:—"I wish to explain that the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope was intended to convey the impression that difficult questions as to title could not arise, inasmuch as the Collector's record would serve as evidence of the title."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I have only to say that I usually endeavour to speak with great care; that my words are carefully weighed; that what I have said is exactly what I mean, and that I neither said what the Hon'ble Member attributes to me, nor did I mean to say it. What I did say was that 'questions of title are not likely to give trouble'—and no more they are.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that no one who read the opinions of the Bombay Judges between the lines—especially the remarks of Mr. Justice M. Melvill—could fail to see that they were laughing at the whole thing.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I have no such powers of penetration as the Hon'ble Member; but I can see no irony in it, except the irony of fate, which has led to the reference he desired ending in the manner it has done."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have felt in the course of this very protracted discussion that the first and second amendments placed on the notice paper by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope are virtually and substantially interdependent parts of what for all practical purposes is the same motion, and that it is difficult to consider them with convenience or advantage separately for that reason. But, assuming that the Bill as eventually passed will be so far replaced in harmony with the original intentions and purpose of the framers of it and of the Local Government as not to exclude mortgage-cases from that supervising authority which the Bill provides for all other cases mentioned in it, I must frankly say that, after having read with care the Report of the Select Committee, and after listening with great attention to the remarks of my hon'ble colleagues the Law Member and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, I have not heard any argument which satisfies my own judgment that there are sufficient grounds for separating mortgage-cases from all the other cases referred to in the clause which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope proposes to amend, and applying specially to those cases the system of procedure which, as I understand, the majority and the minority of the Committee have, both of them, agreed to exclude from all the other cases—a procedure which the Local Government and those who framed the measure regard as absolutely incompatible with the attainment of one of the main objects of the measure, which is to simplify and to cheapen the administration of the law to a helpless and poverty-stricken portion of the population. It appears to me that all the arguments used in favour of admitting appeals in mortgage-cases would equally apply to the extension of appeals to all the other cases referred to in this clause; and as the whole of the Committee have agreed in excluding the right of appeal from these cases, I fail to recognize that any sufficient case has been made out for applying it to mortgage-cases. With reference to the remarks of my hon'ble friend Sir Frederick Haines and my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton, it appears to me that they wandered a little away from the practical subject we have to deal with. I have no doubt that nobody is in a better position than my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton to tell us what are the feelings of the peasantry of the Panjáb, and what are the facts of the experience derived from the working of the appeal system in that province. But we are not legislating for the Panjáb; we are legislating for a peasantry of the most poverty-stricken, depressed, and miserable portion of the Dekkhan, and with the object of ameliorating their condition. The case which we are legislating for is avowedly an exceptional case; and it is because it is exceptional that we are called upon to legislate for it. I think we must all hope that the condition of the peasantry in the Dekkhan is not the condition of the peasantry in other parts of India; and that this exceptional and, as we are obliged to acknowledge, discreditable state of things has notoriously grown up unchecked, if not encouraged, by the practical operation in certain localities of our existing Civil Code, and the application of those legal conceptions which govern the procedure and lead to the decrees and judgments of our civil tribunals. That being the case, I must say that my own vote will be given without hesitation in favour of this amendment."

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton.	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.
The Hon'ble Faiz Alí Khán.	The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE next moved that for section 54 of the Bill the following section be substituted (namely):—

"54. The Local Government from time to time may, and if the Government of India so direct shall, appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to discharge in the place of the District Judge all the functions of the District Judge under this Act in respect of the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators, and may cancel any such appointment.

Special Judge.

"Such Special Judge shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is empowered by this Act to discharge.

"If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit.

"No appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed by the District Judge under this chapter, or by the Special Judge, or by an Assistant or Subordinate Judge appointed under section fifty-two, or by a Bench, in any suit or proceeding under this Act."

He said:—"My Lord, I have already mentioned that the Government of India, while fully approving of the proposal of the Bombay Government to accompany the curtailment of appeals by inspection and revision, thought it desirable to strengthen the staff by a Special Judge.

"'The Governor General is of opinion,' it was said, 'that, looking to the arduous nature of the duties which the Act imposes on the Subordinate Judges, and the large discretion it confers on them, the appointment of a special officer of this sort, who would ordinarily be chosen from the more experienced District Judges, is essential to the proper working of the system proposed.'

The Local Government readily acceded to this.

"The majority of the Select Committee have now held that their admission of appeals in mortgage-cases which, they say, 'form a very large class, and the most important class, of cases to be heard under the Bill' renders the Special Judge unnecessary."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"If the Hon'ble Member will excuse my interrupting him, I wish to say that, as the first amendment proposed by him has been passed, I for one, and I think also my hon'ble colleagues who voted with me on the first amendment, are not disposed to oppose the second amendment, and therefore I think the time of the Council might be saved by my mentioning this at once."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"With reference to that, I have only to say that in that case I shall be most happy to save the time of the Council and myself; but as some objections have been made with reference to the question of a Special Judge which I intentionally left unanswered, perhaps I may be allowed to read my remarks on the subject, or, if that is not convenient, perhaps they might be taken as read and placed on record."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"Cannot the Hon'ble Member speak on the points on which he wishes to reply? I for my part have the strongest objection to written speeches; and I think that written speeches not delivered in Council, but placed on record, are especially open to objection."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member. For reasons well known to him, however, I have found it necessary to prepare written speeches in this instance."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said it was desirable to save time, if possible.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE having then waived his objection, the motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that for section 68 of the Bill the following section be substituted (namely):—

"68. No pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif, or to any case cognizable by a Subordinate Judge under this Act, the subject-matter whereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees:

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

"Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator, Village-Munsif or Subordinate Judge, to employ any relative, servant or dependent who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear either conjointly with, or in lieu of, such party:

"Provided also that a Subordinate Judge may permit a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear before him on behalf of any party to any case of the description aforesaid in which, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, he deems it desirable that the party should have such assistance.

"When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power-of-attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act."

He said:—"My Lord, the whole essential difference between this and the section now in the Bill lies in the third clause. This question of pleaders originated in a suggestion of the Secretary of State in paragraph 31 of his despatch already alluded to, that possibly the exclusion of professional pleaders from the 'Courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up to a limited amount,' which he recommended, would be desirable. The Bombay Government's draft Bill accordingly contained a section substantially similar to that which I am now proposing. From Conciliation and Village-Munsifs' Courts the exclusion, following in the case of the latter the Madras law, was absolute; from cases before a Subordinate Judge it only extended up to a limit of Rs. 100, and was subject to a proviso allowing the Court to admit a pleader in any case in which professional assistance seemed to it to be really desirable. This proviso remains as section 69 of the Bill now before us. The limit of Rs. 100 was carefully chosen, in order to check evasion by slight exaggeration of the claim in the petty suits which form the bulk of litigation. The Bill as introduced maintained, as does also the Bill now reported, the exclusion from Conciliation and Village Courts; but, as a sort of compromise between conflicting opinions regarding exclusion from Subordinate Judges' Courts, it adopted the expedient of empowering the Judge to refuse costs, which was said to work well in the Small Cause Courts of the Presidency-towns. To this the Bombay Government emphatically object, in the following terms:—

"'This Government fear that the compromise which has been adopted with respect to section 69 of the Bill will render the provision for the exclusion of pleaders in cases before Subordinate Judges altogether futile. The amount to be allowed in the costs of a suit on account of fees of pleaders is fixed by law (Act I of 1846, section 7; Regulation II of 1827, section 52, and Appendix L); and in the case of suits for not more than Rs. 2,000 it amounts to 3 per cent. only of the value of the suit. The amount of the fee at stake in any case contemplated by section 69 of the Bill could thus never exceed Rs. 3; and it is obvious that the possible loss of so small an amount as this will not deter either suitors from engaging or pleaders from giving professional assistance. The latter will of course depend, as they do now, for the most part upon the remuneration privately agreed upon, and when possible will take care to be paid beforehand. The Governor in Council trusts, therefore, that it will be found practicable substantially to restore the provisions of the draft Bill submitted by him,' &c.

As to the futility of the expedient about costs all parties seem now agreed, and the Select Committee unanimously struck out the section (69) regarding it. But the majority have gone further, and would get rid of a difficult question by substituting no provision at all, and leaving pleaders to appear in all cases, as at present. Now, I submit that on its merits, no less than in view of the decided opinion of the Bombay Government, the question cannot be thus passed by. As to the remarks in section 27 of the report, they seem to me to be altogether beside the mark. No one has denied, as far as I can see, that 'well-qualified pleaders are a material aid to the Judge in dealing with a case of any complication or difficulty,' nor does anybody that I know of allege that 'in suits under Rs. 100 in value the aid of pleaders cannot be required,' or that 'the difficulty of a case' depends 'on the amount at issue.' What *is* affirmed is, that well-qualified pleaders are of little use, that ill-qualified or unprincipled pleaders cause much harm, and that both are a needless expense, in cases which are *not* of complication and difficulty; and that from these alone they should be excluded. This, and no more, is accordingly what my amendment provides for. It may be added that the fees which parties can afford to pay in these petty suits are not, even when they exceed the legalized limits, sufficient to afford a livelihood to the best class of pleaders. As for the idea, to which the remarks also allude, that the saukár will get behind the exclusion of pleaders by employing as his servant and sending to Court in his behalf

'some man who, though not a professional legal practitioner, would have a considerable knowledge of law and of the ways of the Court,' it seems to me to bear a strong family likeness to certain other devices, more ingenious than practical, by which we have already been told that other provisions of the Bill may be defeated. Page 338 of Appendix C to the Commissioners' Report shows that the largest number of suits filed by one money-lender in a year in a Court taken as a test was 31. It, therefore, certainly would not pay any except the great money-lenders, who, we are told, are the most respectable, and probably would not pay even them, to employ a separate servant of the class indicated solely to carry on suits. It would also be the duty of the Court to put down, by means of the discretion allowed it, any palpable evasions of the spirit of the law, and in doubtful cases to give the defendant, under section 69, proper professional assistance. And finally, the cases in which the device could be used at all would, by the hypothesis, be only those simple ones in which knowledge of law would give no great advantage.

"But I find in the weight evidently attached by the majority of the Select Committee to 'knowledge of law and of the ways of the Court,' as I did in the remark of the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad when the Bill was introduced, that 'the Courts receive considerable assistance from vakíls, and that the more ignorant the suitor is, the less probability is there that he will be able to explain his case in the confusion he experiences in a Court of justice as well as he can to his adviser outside the Court'—I find, I say, in both these the traces of false ideas and practices which this Bill, by one of its fundamental provisions, aims at destroying, root and branch. What I refer to is the view of the mere lawyer, that a Court of civil justice should be a place where a man sits on a high seat, in gown and bands, to manufacture decrees out of materials laid before him, rather than the view of the practical statesman, so well set forth by Sir James Stephen, that the Judge should confront the parties, note what they say, see the facts sifted to the bottom, and pass order accordingly.

"To sum up: I am making no attack upon pleaders either in general or in particular. I say nothing whatever as to the character and qualifications of the pleaders to be ordinarily found at Subordinate Judges' Courts. I merely affirm that in all simple cases they should be excluded, because they are a heavy expense to the parties, while the Court can follow the law and ascertain the facts as well, if not better, without them, but that, on the other hand, they should be admitted wherever it is clear that they can really be of use. This is all my amendment provides for. To the objection that to give to Judges a discretionary power of exclusion will lead to subserviency on the one hand and favouritism on the other, and will destroy the independence of the Bar and the efficiency of the Judge, I reply that none of these consequences have followed the discretion, as to the costs of even advocates, which Presidency Small Cause Court Judges have for nearly thirty years enjoyed. The objection that many pleaders may be driven to seek other employment I meet by saying that, if the profession be weeded of inferior members, so much the better for those really competent and for suitors, as also that, after all, Courts and suitors are not made for pleaders. In conclusion, what I advocate is merely what is the law in France; what is aimed at by the denial of *all* costs in cases up to Rs. 100 in the Presidency-towns; what has not been objected to by the Judges of the Bombay High Court; and what is deemed essential by the Local Government."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said:—"In accordance with the general principle I have already explained, I shall not vote against this amendment; at the same time, while fully sympathizing with the object of the Bombay Government, yet, judging from my own experience, I strongly doubt whether this extensive exclusion of pleaders, vakíls, mukhtárs and others from practising in the Courts will have the effect that is intended. I strongly doubt it; because, although such exclusion might be possible and beneficial in a newly-acquired province, it is questionable whether it can be beneficially introduced in a locality where people have been for years accustomed to the assistance of the legal practitioners. I very much fear the practical result will be that, while the

respectable pleaders and mukhtárs will be excluded from the Courts, a class of legal practitioners will continue to practise outside the Courts, and will be all the more unscrupulous for being unrecognized and uncontrolled.

"My opinion on this point, my Lord, is not a mere surmise, but is based upon practical experience at Delhi, where I was district officer many years ago. That district was formerly attached to the North-Western Provinces Government, and the people were accustomed to employing professional agency in Courts of law. When it was transferred to the Panjáb, the Panjáb system was introduced, which at that time excluded all legal practitioners from the Courts. It soon, however, became apparent that, although legal practitioners were excluded from the Courts, there sprung up outside the Courts a number of most disreputable and unscrupulous practitioners. The result eventually was that in the year 1853 my respected Chief and lamented friend Sir Donald Macleod—a patriarch and philanthropist to the backbone, that is, a lover of all mankind except lawyers—decided to extend the Pleaders Act to the Panjáb. But, though the results of my own experience are adverse to the proposals of the Bombay Government, it does not follow of a certainty that what happened in the Panjáb will happen in the Dekkhan; and as the Local Government strongly desires to try this measure, I shall not oppose it."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said:—"As I understand the arguments which have been advanced by my hon'ble friend the Mover, he wishes to exclude pleaders in petty cases, on the ground that, even when well-qualified, they are of no use, and that, if ill-qualified, they may do great harm. Now, the first of these two propositions seems to me very questionable. I am not at all disposed to admit that well-qualified pleaders are of no use. On the contrary, I believe that in all cases they are of very great assistance to a Court. It so happens that I have served for some years in a province where no pleaders are, or ever have been, admitted; and I must say that my experience there has not led me to think that the absence of pleaders is an advantage in administering justice. More harm, I believe, results from excluding well-qualified legal practitioners than from admitting them. The apparently simple procedure of leaving parties to conduct their own cases does not tend to simplify justice, even with a practised Judge. With an inexperienced one, it is more likely to pervert it. Ignorant and uneducated litigants are not unlike a pair of the swordsmen that one sees in this country, making feints and flourishes in the air before they cross swords. They are slow to commit themselves to statements of fact, which may hereafter prove inconvenient, but are quite ready to be voluble about their adversary's private character and general misdeeds. The Court cannot arrive at the facts if it refuses to listen to anything that is confused and irrelevant, and is obliged, even in simple cases, to waste much of its time in finding the issues before it can try them. When the points in issue have been ascertained, matters are not much advanced. The parties know very well what they want, but have very confused notions of the way in which it should be proved, and of the evidence which they require. The Judge, if he wishes to do justice, must not only try the suit, but must also in a great measure conduct it on behalf of both parties without losing his impartiality. The labour and responsibility which this throws upon a conscientious Judge is excessive, and with a careless and a lazy one may lead to much injustice.

"The second part of my hon'ble friend's argument is that bad pleaders may do a great deal of harm. I do not deny this; but I doubt whether by excluding pleaders from appearing in Court we shall get rid of any harm which they may be able to do. It is not what unscrupulous pleaders do or say in Court that is usually mischievous, for there they are acting under a sense of responsibility and are subject to control. They can do much more harm out of Court by giving bad advice; and their power to do this will be in no way diminished by prohibiting their appearance in Court.

"A point to be remembered also is that by narrowing the field for legitimate practitioners, more room will be left for a worse class of legal advisers. Litigiousness and chicanery are no monopoly of unscrupulous pleaders. As has been truly

'some man who, though not a professional legal practitioner, would have a considerable knowledge of law and of the ways of the Court,' it seems to me to bear a strong family likeness to certain other devices, more ingenious than practical, by which we have already been told that other provisions of the Bill may be defeated. Page 338 of Appendix C to the Commissioners' Report shows that the largest number of suits filed by one money-lender in a year in a Court taken as a test was 31. It, therefore, certainly would not pay any except the great money-lenders, who, we are told, are the most respectable, and probably would not pay even them, to employ a separate servant of the class indicated solely to carry on suits. It would also be the duty of the Court to put down, by means of the discretion allowed it, any palpable evasions of the spirit of the law, and in doubtful cases to give the defendant, under section 69, proper professional assistance. And finally, the cases in which the device could be used at all would, by the hypothesis, be only those simple ones in which knowledge of law would give no great advantage.

"But I find in the weight evidently attached by the majority of the Select Committee to 'knowledge of law and of the ways of the Court,' as I did in the remark of the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad when the Bill was introduced, that 'the Courts receive considerable assistance from vakíls, and that the more ignorant the suitor is, the less probability is there that he will be able to explain his case in the confusion he experiences in a Court of justice as well as he can to his adviser outside the Court'—I find, I say, in both these the traces of false ideas and practices which this Bill, by one of its fundamental provisions, aims at destroying, root and branch. What I refer to is the view of the mere lawyer, that a Court of civil justice should be a place where a man sits on a high seat, in gown and bands, to manufacture decrees out of materials laid before him, rather than the view of the practical statesman, so well set forth by Sir James Stephen, that the Judge should confront the parties, note what they say, see the facts sifted to the bottom, and pass order accordingly.

"To sum up: I am making no attack upon pleaders either in general or in particular. I say nothing whatever as to the character and qualifications of the pleaders to be ordinarily found at Subordinate Judges' Courts. I merely affirm that in all simple cases they should be excluded, because they are a heavy expense to the parties, while the Court can follow the law and ascertain the facts as well, if not better, without them, but that, on the other hand, they should be admitted wherever it is clear that they can really be of use. This is all my amendment provides for. To the objection that to give to Judges a discretionary power of exclusion will lead to subserviency on the one hand and favouritism on the other, and will destroy the independence of the Bar and the efficiency of the Judge, I reply that none of these consequences have followed the discretion, as to the costs of even advocates, which Presidency Small Cause Court Judges have for nearly thirty years enjoyed. The objection that many pleaders may be driven to seek other employment I meet by saying that, if the profession be weeded of inferior members, so much the better for those really competent and for suitors, as also that, after all, Courts and suitors are not made for pleaders. In conclusion, what I advocate is merely what is the law in France; what is aimed at by the denial of *all* costs in cases up to Rs. 100 in the Presidency-towns; what has not been objected to by the Judges of the Bombay High Court; and what is deemed essential by the Local Government."

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respectable pleaders and mukhtárs will be excluded from the Courts, a class of legal practitioners will continue to practise outside the Courts, and will be all the more unscrupulous for being unrecognized and uncontrolled.

"My opinion on this point, my Lord, is not a mere surmise, but is based upon practical experience at Delhi, where I was district officer many years ago. That district was formerly attached to the North-Western Provinces Government, and the people were accustomed to employing professional agency in Courts of law. When it was transferred to the Panjáb, the Panjáb system was introduced, which at that time excluded all legal practitioners from the Courts. It soon, however, became apparent that, although legal practitioners were excluded from the Courts, there sprung up outside the Courts a number of most disreputable and unscrupulous practitioners. The result eventually was that in the year 1865 my respected Chief and lamented friend Sir Donald Macleod—a patriarch and philanthropist to the backbone, that is, a lover of all mankind except lawyers—decided to extend the Pleaders Act to the Panjáb. But, though the results of my own experience are adverse to the proposals of the Bombay Government, it does not follow of a certainty that what happened in the Panjáb will happen in the Dekkhan; and as the Local Government strongly desires to try this measure, I shall not oppose it."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said:—"As I understand the arguments which have been advanced by my hon'ble friend the Mover, he wishes to exclude pleaders in petty cases, on the ground that, even when well-qualified, they are of no use, and that, if ill-qualified, they may do great harm. Now, the first of these two propositions seems to me very questionable. I am not at all disposed to admit that well-qualified pleaders are of no use. On the contrary, I believe that in all cases they are of very great assistance to a Court. It so happens that I have served for some years in a province where no pleaders are, or ever have been, admitted; and I must say that my experience there has not led me to think that the absence of pleaders is an advantage in administering justice. More harm, I believe, results from excluding well-qualified legal practitioners than from admitting them. The apparently simple procedure of leaving parties to conduct their own cases does not tend to simplify justice, even with a practised Judge. With an inexperienced one, it is more likely to pervert it. Ignorant and uneducated litigants are not unlike a pair of the swordsmen that one sees in this country, making feints and flourishes in the air before they cross swords. They are slow to commit themselves to statements of fact, which may hereafter prove inconvenient, but are quite ready to be voluble about their adversary's private character and general misdeeds. The Court cannot arrive at the facts if it refuses to listen to anything that is confused and irrelevant, and is obliged, even in simple cases, to waste much of its time in finding the issues before it can try them. When the points in issue have been ascertained, matters are not much advanced. The parties know very well what they want, but have very confused notions of the way in which it should be proved, and of the evidence which they require. The Judge, if he wishes to do justice, must not only try the suit, but must also in a great measure conduct it on behalf of both parties without losing his impartiality. The labour and responsibility which this throws upon a conscientious Judge is excessive, and with a careless and a lazy one may lead to much injustice.

"The second part of my hon'ble friend's argument is that bad pleaders may do a great deal of harm. I do not deny this; but I doubt whether by excluding pleaders from appearing in Court we shall get rid of any harm which they may be able to do. It is not what unscrupulous pleaders do or say in Court that is usually mischievous, for there they are acting under a sense of responsibility and are subject to control. They can do much more harm out of Court by giving bad advice; and their power to do this will be in no way diminished by prohibiting their appearance in Court.

"A point to be remembered also is that by narrowing the field for legitimate practitioners, more room will be left for a worse class of legal advisers. Litigiousness and chicanery are no monopoly of unscrupulous pleaders. As has been truly

said by my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton, there are always a tribe of petition-writers, stamp-sellers and other such hangers-on of the Courts who are ready to take the place of pleaders when pleaders are not forthcoming. These men, if they do not know much of law, often have a pretty good knowledge of the character and habits of the Court officials, and a familiarity with the forms of ordinary procedure which impose upon novices and strangers to litigation. Suitors prefer the advice of these men to none; and very bad advice they often receive. However bad it may be, the givers of it are under no kind of responsibility for what they do. There is no recognized relation between them and the litigants, and they are neither amenable to the opinion of their fellows nor to the executive control of the Court. I think that anything which is likely to throw more business into the hands of such men as these can do nothing but mischief.

"On these grounds alone I should be opposed to the exclusion of pleaders. But I must also say that Mr. Justice West's argument on this subject has made more impression on me than it appears to have produced on the Mover. It has been objected to that argument that the saukár never has a very large stake in a single case, and that it would not be worth his while therefore to employ a special agent. But a saukár does not lend money to a single individual. He has a number of transactions. It is quite impossible for him whenever he wants to recover money in Court to attend personally on every occasion. He must employ somebody. The Bill allows him to appoint an agent; and naturally he will appoint an agent, if he can procure one, who has some knowledge of the business to be done. Even if the agent has not that knowledge to commence with, the habit of attending the Courts will give him a familiarity with their practice. The raiyat, who is often an utter stranger to them, will be at a great disadvantage in contending against such an adversary. My objections to the present amendment are urged as much on behalf of the raiyat as of the Court and the pleaders—in fact, more so; and I believe, if this amendment should be carried, that the raiyat will be the chief sufferer from its effects."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"As a member of the Select Committee who voted for some such provision in the Bill as the amendment now proposed, I am of course prepared to support that amendment. My hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton has, contrary, I must say, to his usual practice, spoken in one sense and voted in another. I have no doubt the Council, while it enjoyed his speech, will gratefully accept his vote; but I think he makes one mistake. In speaking generally of the benefits of admitting pleaders, and the evil that is done by excluding them, he seems (as also does my hon'ble friend who spoke last) to have argued rather on the supposition that pleaders were absolutely excluded in all cases; but, as far as I understand the amendment, it goes only so far as to extend the exclusion to cases cognizable by a Subordinate Judge, the subject-matter of which does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees. Therefore, in all the larger cases, which are of greater importance, there is no prohibition against the admission of pleaders; and, practically, what the amendment will establish is that pleaders shall be excluded from suits up to one hundred rupees, but that beyond that amount they will have a right to appear; and that, even as regards smaller cases, it will always be in the option of the Court, at its own discretion, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, to admit the pleader where it is thought essential that he should appear. The argument, therefore, against the exclusion of pleaders generally has no place in the present discussion; and taking the general object of the proposed measure, namely, to attempt by conciliation to adjust all petty differences, I question whether the admission of advocates would be beneficial to either side in such cases. We are passing here legislation which is purely exceptional in its character; and in the interesting speeches which we heard on the first amendment, in which the revered name of Bentham appeared frequently, and the legal acumen of Mr. Justice West and other judicial officers was brought forward, it struck me that, had any of these eminent authorities been present here, they would have been the last persons we should have desired to consult with respect to a measure which is one rather of executive and administrative arrangement than of precise legislative requirement and procedure; and

admitting, as I do, the force of the criticisms upon which such great stress has been laid, as to the advantages of a qualified Bar in regularly constituted tribunals, I think we are dealing here with a state of things which requires exceptional treatment and on which, on the authority of those best able to advise, we are justified in going out of the beaten track. Indeed, I believe, if Jeremy Bentham had been in this room, and had had to discuss any of the sections which form part of this Bill, he would probably not have remained very long amongst us."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that on the occasion of the introduction of this Bill he had expressed his views with considerable fulness against doing anything calculated to exclude pleaders in assisting Judges in the consideration of the very difficult cases which would come before them under the Bill, even when the value was limited to one hundred rupees. All these mortgage-cases would come before Subordinate Judges; and it seemed to him that the optional power of the Subordinate Judge to refuse to permit pleaders to appear was calculated to cause great subserviency on the part of the pleaders and a great suspicion of favouritism on the part of the Judge. With reference to that point, although the Hon'ble Mover had very wisely, for his own interests, refrained from a fuller citation of Mr. Justice West's remarks, he (MR. STOKES) would take the opportunity of reading to the Council another short passage from Mr. West's paper. After pointing out that it had been our long endeavour, now approaching complete success, to supply the Courts with an educated, honest and independent Bar, and that every material proceeding, being taken in public, appealed to the moral and legal consciousness of the assembly, Mr. West proceeded:—

"The sense of responsibility thus engendered in the Subordinate Judges the Bill proposes, as far as possible, to destroy. In the first place, as the great majority of suits are for sums of less than Rs. 100, the Court will not be bound to allow pleaders' fees, and certainly will not allow them, except in special cases and for favoured practitioners. The amount of possible business being thus materially cut down, many pleaders will be forced to seek other employment. At present in many of the Subordinate Courts the three, four or five pleaders who only can gain a livelihood are barely sufficient to secure to all litigants who desire it independent assistance. If the numbers are reduced by lack of employment, as has happened in some cases in Sindh, to two, a creditor by retaining both pleaders, or securing them generally to his service, virtually cuts off his adversary from effective professional aid. But what is quite as important is that the pleaders who remain will in practice be entirely dependent on the Subordinate Judge. Any independence of bearing, any troublesome persistence, on the part of a pleader will be subject to punishment by the loss of his livelihood. Thus the salutary constraint of professional opinion will be altogether removed. The Judge's efficiency will sink with his sense of responsibility, with the independence and intelligence of his natural critics and interpreters to the public."

The case of the Presidency Small Cause Courts which had been referred to by the Hon'ble Mover as justifying the discretionary power of excluding legal practitioners did not appear to be in point. In the Presidency-towns the Judges of those Courts performed their functions in the midst of a large and independent society. They were controlled by an educated public opinion; they were subject to public criticism. Some of them were barristers themselves; and none of them would for a moment dream of riding rough-shod over any barrister or pleader who appeared before him.

The amended section also went beyond what he (MR. STOKES) understood to be the requirements of the Bombay Government. It put advocates and attorneys of the High Court on the same level as district pleaders and mukhtárs; but in a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government, referring to the provisions of the draft Bill respecting the exclusion of legal practitioners from cases tried by Subordinate Judges, he found the following passage:—

"I am to add that, if such concession would tend to remove the objections of the opponents of those provisions, he [that is, the Governor of Bombay in Council] would not object to their being limited in their operation to district pleaders *so as not to affect pleaders or advocates or attorneys of the High Court.*"

It was a curious fact that might also be mentioned that the Hon'ble Mover had omitted all mention of this passage in the précis of that letter with which he had favoured the Council and which had been printed and circulated as a paper relating to the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"It is perhaps almost useless that I should take up the time of the Council by any remarks on this amendment; for it is already evident what the decision of the Council is going to be. To the very strong, lucid and forcible arguments adduced against the amendment—an amendment, however, which the author of those arguments is prepared to support by his vote—I really have nothing to add that would be worth the attention of the Council. To my mind, those arguments, supported as they are by the arguments advanced by Mr. Colvin and by Mr. Stokes, are perfectly conclusive as to the inexpediency of the amendment now before us. I shall vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"The remarks of my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson have been so complete and comprehensive with reference to the misconception under which it seemed to him, as to me, that the Hon'ble Messrs. Thornton and Colvin were labouring as regards the entire exclusion of pleaders, that there is very little left for me to say. The paragraph from the letter of Mr. Justice West upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes would rely has already been answered by anticipation; and I do not find anything in it which calls for any further explanation. Mr. West states his opinion, and that opinion is of course entitled to whatever weight each reader of it may consider it to be worth. As to the control which is supposed to be exercised in Presidency Small Cause Courts by the public, I must confess that I think that control is very much exaggerated very frequently, and that all arguments of that kind may to a considerable extent be termed 'clap-trap arguments.' But, as a matter of fact, we happen to know that the arrangement checking employment of pleaders has worked for thirty years with perfect success in these Courts; and I see no reason why it should have worked otherwise.

"Regarding the charge which the Hon'ble the Law Member has made against me, of having omitted, because I supposed it would suit my purpose, a certain paragraph in a letter of the Bombay Government, I have only to say that my summary is as correct as the allegation regarding it is incorrect. Any person who will read the paragraph dispassionately will see that the Bombay Government are exactly of the opinion that they always were. But they say at the end regarding an admission of only pleaders, advocates or attorneys of the High Court that—

'if such concession would tend to remove the objections of the opponents of those provisions, he would not object to their being limited,' &c.

That is to say, the Government of Bombay offer, as a compromise, a concession which they would not mind making.

"If the Hon'ble the Law Member had expressed any desire in Select Committee to accept that compromise, it might no doubt have been considered. The only objection to inserting such a compromise in the Bill would have been that it is so utterly ridiculous, that I myself should have been ashamed of it. If, as the Hon'ble Member has been telling us, and quoting Mr. Justice West to prove, the business in these Courts is so small that only four or five pleaders can get a livelihood from it, and the tendency of our measure is to reduce this further, then I should like to know where is the business to come from which is going to support advocates and attorneys of the High Court? It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the attorneys and advocates will go out into the highways and hedges of the districts of the Dekkhan in order to carry on their business.

"Therefore, whether these words were put in or left out would not make the slightest difference in the section; and being ridiculous, as I take them to be, I think they are better left out".

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton.	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.
The Hon'ble Faiz Alí Khán.	The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE next moved that in section 39 the following words be substituted for the words "any of such parties" (namely):—

"or when application for execution of any decree in any suit to which any such agriculturist is a party, and which was passed before the date on which this Act comes into force, is contemplated, any of the parties";

and that in section 47 the following words be inserted after the word "suit" (namely):—

"and no application for execution of a decree passed before the date on which this Act comes into force."

He said:—"My Lord, the object of this motion is to restore to the Bill the provision for making conciliation precede application for the execution of old decrees, which has been cut out by the majority of the Select Committee. As to its details, I may explain that the words for insertion in section 47 are those which were cut out, but that the alteration in section 39 is new, and intended to meet a mere doubt of drafting, raised by Mr. Naylor, as to whether the section as it stood fully tallied in respect of these old decrees with section 47 of the Bill as introduced.

"The reasons assigned for this excision will be found in paragraph 23 of the report, and are, briefly, that every existing decree must be assumed to be just; that no influence, however mild, can rightly be applied to induce a decree-holder to forego one jot or tittle of his legal rights; and that, if the debtor cannot pay, he may resort to the Insolvency Court.

"I may point out, *in limine*, that the statement that this excision is 'adopting the view of the High Court' would seem to be mistaken. The High Court have evidently not understood what was contemplated, and have supposed that it might be intended that the Civil Court should 'ultimately refuse to execute its own' decree. What Mr. Justice Melvill would have said if the scope and grounds of the measure had been explained to him it is impossible to judge. But the High Court cannot now be fairly quoted in the matter. Such explanation I will endeavour to afford.

"I am content to accept the premise that every existing decree must be assumed to be just; although I might easily impugn it by pointing out that the present Bill, in obliging the Courts in future to go behind the bond, and giving them special powers to reduce claims which they have been in the habit of admitting, proceeds on the very contrary assumption that their decrees made in the past have often been unjust. And I also admit that the debtor *can* obtain full relief from the Insolvency Court. But I maintain that friendly mediation rightly *may*, and under existing circumstances certainly *ought*, to be applied to obtain an early settlement of these old decrees. In the first place, we know that these decrees are very commonly for amounts which the debtor may, indeed, have made himself legally liable for, but which the creditor could not have reasonably expected ever to receive. The Dekkhan Riots Commission and Mr. Auckland Colvin both bring out this fact. Then, again, we know that, owing to frauds in execution, many of these decrees have really been satisfied over and over again. I must trouble the Council to listen to one illustration of the sort of thing which goes on, taken from page 250 of Appendix C to the Commission's Report:—

"'The Subordinate Judge of Rahuri passed a decree for Rs. 19-9, including costs. In execution of the same he issued a warrant to seize property therein detailed and valued at Rs. 160.

The judgment-debtor appears to have objected; for the Subordinate Judge sent to Mr. Reid (the Magistrate) a sanction to prosecute him for resisting the attachment. Upon examination of the details of the warrant and comparison with the market prices, Mr. Reid found that, for instance, six kandies of bajri were valued at Rs. 51, the market value being Rs. 288, and 8 bullocks were valued at Rs. 32.'

"Thus, if this poor fellow had not had the pluck to stand up in defence of his rights, and even to incur criminal proceedings, he would have been simply plundered in the name of the law. This is what may, and does sometimes, happen when the warrant is duly served and returned. But sometimes it is not so. Here is a case which, for brevity' sake, I will partly summarize in my own words from the same source:—

"'Pemráj and Konirám got a decree from the Subordinate Judge at Sangamner for Rs. 7-5-11 against Bhikaji and Rámji. Execution was entrusted to a peon of the Court, who returned the warrant with an endorsement signed by Konirám stating that he did not wish for execution. Rámji petitioned the Court that his grain, cart-wheels, and silver bracelets had been attached and handed over to Pemráj. Some enquiry followed, ending with an order, dated two months after the offence, that as Rámji had not paid the fees, his petition was rejected. The peon died before the District Judge acted in the matter. Pemráj and Konirám were discharged, on accusation of an offence against public justice, by the benefit of a doubt, the Magistrate making damaging remarks. Rámji *never got back his property*, and it is believed that Pemráj has some of it yet.'

That this case is no isolated one we may infer from the fact that, according to the latest returns available, 139,285 warrants were in one year returned unexecuted as the result of 185,293 applications for execution—that is, 75 per cent.!

"Another mode in which these decrees are engines of oppression is through the fraudulent attachment of property of third parties. The civil returns for 1872 (the latest extant with these details) show that out of 4,224 suits arising from execution of decrees, 60 per cent. were decided in favour of third parties. In other words, 2,529 innocent persons were found by the Courts to have been put to the worry and expense of a civil suit in order to defend their property from falsely-alleged liability! The costs of execution, too, are enormous, being shown by the same returns to be about 22½ per cent. on the amount recovered. What with frauds, costs, &c., some decrees are a standing property to the holder; and Mr. Auckland Colvin gives instances furnished by Subordinate Judges where, after *nine* executions, the original sum due was unabated, or even increased! Finally, the Commission ascertained that in eight taluqás only, out of the thirty-six which the four disturbed districts contain, about 3,000 decrees, of above seven years' standing and of 3½ lakhs of rupees in value, were unsatisfied.

"The Local Government are surely right in recognizing the necessity, on political no less than moral grounds, of healing this festering sore, of drying up this source of fraud and oppression on the one side, and of misery, recklessness and deep discontent on the other. Various methods of doing so have been pressed upon them. It has been suggested that they should provide for the treatment of districts or parts of districts on the principle already applied to encumbered estates of taluqdárs and thákurs, settle the debts, pay off the amount and recoup themselves by various methods, by a rack-rent on the land, by taking produce in kind, by the farming system, &c. They have even been urged to allot an annual sum for charitably discharging the debts of individual needy agriculturists. But the Government of Bombay have rejected all these drastic remedies. 'It would be impracticable in the first place,' says Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of April 14th, 1879, 'and it would be in the second place impolitic, even if it were practicable, for any Government to undertake to deal with the debts of a whole peasantry.' What relief, then, do they wish to provide? For the extreme cases there is the Insolvent Court. But this is an extreme remedy. It involves some expense, some loss of self-respect, and even reasonable current credit, as also the liability of future earnings for a considerable period. A more simple middle path to speedy settlement is most necessary; and this the motion before us provides. It merely requires that, before execution of an old decree can be obtained, the parties shall go to the Conciliator, who will endeavour by friendly mediation to effect some reasonable and practicable compromise. That creditors will not object to this we may infer from their own statements at a public meeting held in Ahmadnagar in March last, as also from no exception being taken to the original provision for it in a memorial received from eleven leading Natives of Satára, nine of whom are saukárs.

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that nothing beyond mediation is intended. The supposition in paragraph 23 of the Select Committee's report, that it is contemplated that a 'decree should be placed on the same footing as an unproved claim,' and that 'the rights of the decree-holder under his decree should be brought in question,' are complete misapprehensions. Nothing of the sort is contemplated, and the words proposed for insertion will have no such effect. What is intended merely is that, if no settlement can be arrived at, the Conciliator shall give his certificate. The law will then take its course, and the decree in all its sanctity will be enforced. In all this I submit that there is nothing but what is reasonable, just and absolutely necessary on political grounds in the present state of the country; and I trust that the Council will uphold the recommendation of the Local Government accordingly. Any other course will rob the Bill of one of its essential provisions for the liquidation of existing debt."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I intend to vote for this amendment, because it seems to me that, if there are any cases in which conciliation is likely to be of any effect, it is in those in which a claim has been already proved, and in which all that remains is to determine the best method of satisfying it with the least trouble to the parties. I understand that the amendment takes away from the decree-holder none of the rights which he possesses under the present law; it merely provides that, before taking out execution, or before the defendant or judgment-debtor is put into the Insolvent Court, a settlement should, if possible, be made by the Conciliator; and I consider that it is perfectly reasonable and justifiable that this provision should extend to decrees which have been passed before this Act was passed, as well as to cases which may arise afterwards."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"I should be sorry to be silent on this amendment, even with the fear of my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot before me. Whatever be the justice or injustice of the original decree, upon which the Hon'ble Member for Bombay has dealt with some force, the arrangement which this amendment is intended to supply is perfectly harmless and simple to carry out. The principle which permeates the whole of this measure is that, rather than go through a detailed dilatory technical procedure, every attempt should be made, not only for new debts but as regards those particular sections relating to old debts, to bring the parties together, and try by means of conciliation and adjustment to effect a satisfactory settlement of claims. If a creditor holding a decree against a debtor does not accept that conciliation; if he says, 'I hold a decree from the Court which I can execute any day I choose, and I prefer to stand on my rights,' nothing that this amendment provides need prevent or deter him from doing so. It simply means that a man having a claim, say of Rs. 250, against a debtor should come before a Conciliator before he attempts to enforce his decree; and it would be in the Conciliator's power to try and explain to him that, if the man against whom he had got a decree was in difficulties, a compromise could be effected and the matter settled in a friendly way. If the judgment-creditor did not accept this, the case would proceed in the ordinary course; and, therefore, this whole section is perfectly harmless—harmless as regards any interference with the rights of the creditor, but still opening a door for a settlement of some kind."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"In regard to the merits of the question involved in Mr. Hope's present amendment I do not wish to say a word. I am perfectly satisfied to leave the case as my hon'ble friends Mr. Hope, Sir Robert Egerton and Mr. Thompson have stated it. I consider their arguments in favour of the amendment to be perfectly unanswerable."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, although he was under the disadvantage of speaking when the Hon'ble Financial Member had ruled that nothing could

really be said against the amendment, he begged to say that he would oppose it on the broad ground that any legislative provision interfering retrospectively with existing rights was *primâ facie* unconstitutional, and should not be adopted by the legislature, unless it was proved to be, which certainly was not the case at present, an absolutely overruling political necessity or a clear public gain—such, for example, as establishing a general law of Insolvency. If the amendment were adopted, any one who had undergone the expense and trouble of obtaining a decree against an agriculturist before the proposed Act was heard of would find himself precluded from executing it unless he produced a certificate from the Conciliator. Practically that requirement would often prevent him from executing his decree at all; for if the judgment-debtor refused (as he was sure to do in many cases) to appear before the Conciliator, the decree would not be executed till the lapse of a 'reasonable' time. Well, then, the question would be, how much was reasonable? The answer was, as much as the Conciliator (who would, he feared, often be a Government official, with a bias against the saukár and in favour of the raiyat) declared reasonable. The Conciliator might not make any such declaration at all, or, as had been pointed out in one of the papers, he might postpone it till the time for presenting an application for execution had expired. He (MR. STOKES) maintained that any such provision as this would disturb absolute vested rights, against which there was no equity; and he was glad to find himself supported in that view by a gentleman of large experience,—Mr. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer of the Bombay Government, who said:—

"When the Courts have once passed a decree, their adjudication ought to be, and has always hitherto been, regarded as final. It would be subversive of all recognized principles to allow matters which have been once finally adjudicated upon by the constituted tribunals to be reopened, especially when the functionary before whom the revision is to take place is an illiterate Conciliator. Persons who may hereafter obtain decrees with the knowledge that they will have to take them before a Conciliator before being permitted to execute them will not have so much cause of complaint as the decree-holders who obtained their decrees before the date of the Act. The retrospective effect which it is proposed to give to this section in this respect is, to my mind, altogether inequitable. It is also uncalled-for, because debtors who cannot satisfy all their judgment-debts may, by taking advantage of the insolvency-provisions of the Bill, obtain their discharge on very simple and reasonable terms."

He understood the Hon'ble Mover to say that decrees would not be reopened during the process of conciliation; but it was impossible to suppose that in an informal proceeding of the kind contemplated the Conciliator and the parties would not rake up the whole case from the beginning.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"I have very little to say with reference to this amendment in view of the complete statements made regarding it by my hon'ble friends Sir Robert Egerton, Mr. Thompson and Sir John Strachey, concluding with the remark of the latter, which has been fully verified by the result, that the arguments offered have been unanswerable. As I understand it, an argument is called unanswerable when no sufficient answer can be produced to it. The only answer produced is one which I must confess I heard with very considerable surprise—one which was produced on a previous occasion by the Hon'ble the Law Member. I must say that I felt considerable doubt at the time whether he brought it forward seriously, or whether he only used it on the principle that any stick will do to beat a dog with. The statement or suggestion that the decree will be reopened, made by Mr. Naylor, is simply inaccurate. The decree will not be reopened, as has been well put by the Hon'ble Members who have already spoken. The creditor will simply be asked, 'You have got a decree for one hundred rupees; will you take fifty down or not?' If he does, well and good; and if he says, 'No, I won't,' there is an end of the matter. It is quite impossible to call that a reopening of the whole case. Still less is it possible to apply to it the totally incorrect language in the report, in which it is said that the decree is placed on the same footing as an unproved claim. I cannot see, either, that it has any retrospective effect, any more than asking a man to make the promise I have just alluded to has. But suppose it was retrospective, I would merely remark that the Council must be aware that retrospective measures with reference to debts are not only passed constantly by this legislature, but a retrospective measure by which debts may be cut down by one-third of their amount was actually passed in this Council not two months ago, without a single word of objection from, but on the contrary on the motion of, the Hon'ble the Law Member himself; I refer of course to the insolvency-clauses of the Civil Procedure Code."

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton.	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.
The Hon'ble Faiz Alí Khán.	The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that in section 38 the words "other than an officer of revenue or police" be omitted.

He said:—"My Lord, these words are an interpolation of the majority of the Select Committee, intended, they say (paragraph 22), 'to guard against the dangers adverted to by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad in his speech.' What the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad said was this:—

"'No doubt, a revenue or a police officer could bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims; but I need hardly express my conviction that the Government of India would altogether discountenance the exercise of any such influence; and I have no doubt the Council, in order to avoid even the apprehension of its exercise, will see fit to introduce a provision in the Bill prohibiting the appointment as Conciliator of any officer exercising revenue or police functions.'

"Now, although no allusion to this subject was made in the letter addressed to the Government of Bombay on the introduction of the Bill (Paper No. 3), these remarks attracted the attention of that Government; and in their reply they stated that 'it is not desirable to exclude from the office of Conciliator all revenue-officers, some of whom are capable of exerting a very intelligent and beneficial influence in that capacity.'

"Of the interpolated words, I would premise that they are, in the first place, unnecessary. No reasonable persons, either in this Council or out of it, can, I should hope, seriously suppose that the Government of Bombay would not be as anxious as themselves to discountenance all exercise of undue influence by Conciliators, whether they be officials or non-officials. There can be no doubt whatever that any evidence of such misconduct would be promptly followed by deprivation of office, and that, if the offender were an official, he would incur the severe displeasure of Government. The words, however, are not merely unnecessary but offensive. They cast beforehand, without a shadow of proof, an unworthy stigma upon the great revenue or executive department by which the bulk of the administration of this empire is carried on. Revenue-officers have in numerous capacities—as magistrates, as surveyors, as municipal councillors, and what not—to intervene in all sorts of disputes between man and man; and in these their general success and their high character are equally undeniable. The words, again, are unprecedented. There is not, as far as I can remember, any page of the Indian Statute-book containing a deliberate expression of want of confidence and an exclusion such as this. The exclusion, moreover, may be most prejudicial, as the Bombay Government point out. It is not likely that in practice revenue-officers, who have much else to do, will be largely employed as Conciliators; but occasions may easily arise when they alone can effect what is wanted. If, for instance, meetings such as that at Ahmadnagar, to which I have alluded, should result in leading bankers expressing their willingness to compound with all their debtors, a person of considerable position, intelligence and tact could alone carry the transaction through. Why, then, should the aid of such a person, if

the parties desired it, be denied merely because he happened to be a revenue-officer? I have known individuals, both European and Native, whose mere appearance on the scene was sufficient to pacify and give confidence to an angry countryside. Of police-officers I need say nothing, because no one dreams of making them Conciliators. But, finally, I would urge that where a great and experimental measure, such as that before us, has to be introduced, it is not only fair and reasonable, but indispensable to success, to leave the Local Government free to choose its own instruments. The Local Government have expressed their views and wishes very plainly in this instance; and I rely on the Council to support them."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said :—"I shall vote for this amendment, because, assuming that special Courts of Conciliation are to be established, there appears to me to be no reason whatever why the Local Government should be restricted in its selection of Conciliators."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said :—"In speaking upon the amendment which is now before the Council, I cannot help remarking that the statement which we have heard to-day, that the present Bill is only a local Bill, appears to me to require very large qualification. It is true that the Bill will only be of local application in the first instance; but I doubt if its future consequences will be merely local. If the provisions which this Bill contains are considered to be sound and suitable for relieving agricultural distress in the Dekkhan, it is not easy to see the grounds upon which the enactment of a similar measure could be refused, if asked for, in order to relieve a like agricultural distress in other parts of the country. It has been said no doubt that the measure is a purely tentative one, and that the experiment need not be repeated if it is not successful. I should be very glad to think that this was so. It seems to me more probable that the admission that an experiment is being made may be lost sight of, and that the results of the measure will not be waited for, but its success assumed. Before the year is out urgent applications will perhaps be made for a trial of the same experiment elsewhere; and what is now called a local and tentative law may grow into one of general application, and be treated as if it were a certain specific for the difficulties of the agricultural community everywhere.

"The changes of practice, too, which will be made by the Bill, so far from being in matters of mere technical detail, introduce new principles of very great importance. Much stress has been laid upon the necessity of deferring to local experience upon these points. It could easily be shown, I think, that in the Bill as it stands general experience has been quite sufficiently subordinated to local knowledge. For instance, it is a well-known general principle of law and of common sense that in all suits the best evidence should be obtained. The Bill, on the contrary, insists that the Courts shall go out of their way to look for the worst. It directs them to leave the comparatively safe ground of ascertained and recorded facts, and to trust in preference to the vague, conflicting, and often interested testimony of witnesses deposing to remote and doubtful transactions. They are to do this, moreover, with the express object of discovering fraud where no one has alleged it. Again, it is a matter of almost universal complaint that in India the land is changing hands, or being stripped of all profit to agriculturists by the pressure of their debts. The Bill, if it is passed, will make it almost impossible for the raiyats of the Dekkhan to borrow money at all except on a mortgage of their lands; for it will leave them no other security which a lender can safely accept. It has generally been held, too, that speedy justice is a good thing. Well, under the amendments which have been carried to-day, it is true that the delay caused by appeals has been cut off; but, on the other hand, the Bill will interpose an indefinite delay for the purpose of conciliation before a suit can be taken into court. For, as far as I can judge from its wording, the delay which a Conciliator may cause, if he chooses, has no limit. Further, it has commonly been thought that people should be free to make their own bargains, and that bargains, when made, should be kept. The Bill declares that it is the duty of the Judge, notwithstanding any agreement made by the parties, to alter and arrange the terms of their transaction for them, and, where interest forms part of a bargain, to allow as much or as little as he may think reasonable. The natural effect of this last provision will be to prevent persons from ever foreseeing the result of any transaction in which they may engage. I think that great harm may result from this. I am no advocate for usury-laws; but I would rather have seen a fixed limit to interest prescribed by the law. In that case business could have adjusted itself accordingly, and the borrower and the lender would have been able to make their arrangements. But nobody can foretell what rate of interest may appear reasonable to each individual Judge. The conditions, therefore, on which any loan is made must always remain uncertain; and constant uncertainty is a risk that people engaged in business cannot afford to run. I have enumerated some of the points upon which the Bill makes great changes because we have been charged, by implication at least, with a want of proper deference to local authority. My own doubt is whether we have not gone too far in allowing it to override general experience in such important matters. I believe that we might more justly be charged with having given to it too much weight. No doubt the Bill, taken as a whole, ought to have the effect of diminishing the raiyat's means of obtaining credit, and of curtailing the large powers which the existing law confers upon creditors; and that these are good ends to aim at. It is true also that the power of the Government in this country is so great that it can hardly ever fail to attain, in part at least, any object towards which it seriously directs its energies. The Judges, too, by whom the law must be carried into effect, and who will be confronted by the practical difficulties of doing so, may be trusted to amend the operation of much in it which (as I believe) is otherwise likely to be purely injurious. Nevertheless I cannot but feel great misgivings as to the prudence of making such very large concessions as have been made to local experience.

"I turn, now, to the particular amendment which is under the consideration of the Council. The question at issue is whether officials should be eligible for the post of Conciliator; and it is a most important question in its bearing upon the probable result of conciliation. I think that there is an excellent reason for not entrusting such duties to any officials, even if they be only revenue-officials. Conciliation by such persons is very apt to degenerate into improper pressure. In France, where, as I understand, the system of conciliation originated, no officer of the Government is allowed to discharge these functions; and it is an avowed part of the system that they should not be so employed. I believe that the intended change of procedure is much more likely to succeed in this country if we follow the French practice on this point. As to selecting police-officers for such a post, I can conceive nothing worse or more objectionable. I suppose that in all countries the subordinate officers in the police force must comprise a good many men of doubtful character. It can scarcely be otherwise; and I do not intend to say that the police force in this country necessarily includes more of them than is the case elsewhere. But I think that a man holding an office which makes him the keeper of the door, as it were, through which every claim must pass before it goes into court will be strongly tempted in all countries, if he is not an honest man, to make money by it. If a police-officer chooses to exert undue influence, there can be little doubt of his power to do so. He can summon, arrest, and search houses. If he is unscrupulous, he can even fabricate a false charge against an innocent man, and possibly have him convicted and imprisoned for years. I think that there can be no Magistrate in this country who has not seen attempts of this kind made, and few Magistrates who would care to affirm that such attempts have never been successful. It should not be possible that men who can bring such influences to bear upon suitors should be appointed Conciliators.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that, as the Bombay Government has never expressed any desire to appoint police-officers as Conciliators, and as we have been assured by my hon'ble friend the Mover that there is no intention of doing so, I cannot see any necessity for amending the Bill in the manner which is proposed."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had only one observation to make; and that was that he did not believe that the insertion in the Bill of the words "other than an officer of revenue or police" would be regarded as setting a stigma

upon the members of those services. They were not so morbidly sensitive. By the 121st section of the Code of Criminal Procedure police-officers were expressly prohibited from taking confessions; and he had never heard that their feelings were hurt by this suitable prohibition. In this country we all knew how very desirable it was to keep the administration of the law free from any suspicion of executive influence; and he was strengthened in that opinion by the fact that the insertion of words excluding the police was in accordance with the opinion of our wise and experienced Native colleague—the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"I am not going to follow my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin in his interesting review of the principles of this Bill, because it appears to me that the greater portion of those questions have been already disposed of, and in my opinion been rightly disposed of. The principle which I contend for as regards this amendment is that, in carrying out and giving effect to legislation of this kind, the greatest freedom of action must be left to the local authorities, and that the Local Government might quite well say that, if their hands are tied as to the agents by whom the Bill is to be carried out, they had better give up attempting to carry it out at all. In that view I am quite prepared to support the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in this amendment. I think myself that it would be improved as an amendment if we were only to omit from the section the words 'revenue or' so as to make the exclusion run 'other than an officer of police,' because the only evil contended against is that officers of police might abuse their powers of arrest, and intimidate by an official pressure, which would be injurious. I cannot conceive, however, in what way it would be injurious if the Local Government were perfectly free to employ revenue-officers in discharging the functions of a Conciliator. Their ordinary duties amongst the people would especially qualify them for such an office."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot said to the Council just now, and I think with great truth, that, although it was the duty of this Council to carry out its own views in matters in which important principles were involved, it was equally its duty not to interfere in mere matters of detail, on which the Local Government had expressed a strong opinion. Now, in spite of the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin, I can conceive no matter which is more plainly a matter of detail than this. We are not now considering whether the establishment of Courts of Conciliation is a good or a bad thing. That they are to be established is admitted by the Bill as it stands. We are simply asked whether the Local Government shall, or shall not, be at liberty to choose its own agents for this work as it pleases. It seems to me impossible to doubt that the Local Government must be the best judge of such a purely local question as this; it is infinitely more competent to judge than we are.

"In regard to the question of appointing police-officers to act as Conciliators, I understood my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope to say—and I hope he will correct me if I am wrong—that it was really unnecessary to talk about the appointment of police-officers, because it had never entered into any one's head to appoint police-officers as Conciliators. I quite agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes in not attaching much importance to the consideration that, if we mention police-officers, we shall be placing a stigma upon them. But if we put in words forbidding the Local Government to appoint a police-officer, we throw a stigma on the Local Government. Although it is highly improbable that a police-officer will ever be chosen as Conciliator, still it is conceivable that under some circumstances it will be found desirable to appoint such an officer and if the Local Government should come to the conclusion that it is proper to do so, I think it should be allowed to exercise its own discretion in the matter.

"With regard to the exclusion of revenue-officers from this duty, I should like to say a few words. If these districts of the Dekkhan are similar in this respect to those parts of India with which I am acquainted—and I have seen no reason to suppose that they are different—then I say that, of all the men that could possibly be chosen as Conciliators in the class of cases with which we have to deal, the revenue-officers would frequently be the best. They know far more about the agricultural classes than any other officers of the Government. Their duties bring them into intimate relations with the people; and the amicable settlement of disputes and the prevention of litigation are, I may say, objects which, without any fresh provisions of law, a good revenue-officer already considers to fall within the sphere of his duties. I myself, more than twenty years ago, advocated in the provinces of Northern India the establishment of Courts of Conciliation; and the opinions which I held then I hold still. I believe that Courts of Conciliation might be established in the North-Western Provinces with very great advantage. If, when advocating the establishment of those Courts, I had been asked 'Who can you appoint as Conciliators?' or if I were asked that question now, I should reply we shall be able constantly to find admirable Conciliators in our revenue-officers, who are, I may say, the natural protectors of the people. I am the last person to doubt, or to deny, the immense improvement which has taken place during the last twenty years in the Civil Courts of India. These Courts have been immensely improved, both in the character and in the acquirements of the Judges, and by the very great simplification of their procedure. We cannot be too grateful to the eminent men by whom these benefits have been conferred upon the country; and I hope that my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes will not think me impertinent if I add that there is no one to whom we owe a larger share of that gratitude for making the procedure of our Courts simple and rational than we owe to him. But, in spite of this improvement which has taken place in the Civil Courts, it still remains as true as ever that every measure by which we can keep the people out of the Courts will be a great blessing to the country. It will be highly interesting to watch the results of this first experiment in India in establishing Courts of Conciliation, which have proved so highly useful in some other countries. It would be a great pity to interfere in any way with any of its chances of success; and I believe we should be so interfering if we were to put any check on the power of the Local Government to choose its own instruments.

"I have only one other remark to make with reference to an observation which fell from my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin. He said that he believed that the only country in which this system of conciliation had been tried was France, but that in France no officials acted as Conciliators. Now, I am sorry to tell him that he has made a great mistake. The truth is that no one who is not an official can act as a Conciliator; all the *Juges de Paix* in the country are Conciliators, and nobody else. So my hon'ble friend has given an unfortunate illustration in support of his argument."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said:—"I would merely remark that if this amendment is allowed to stand in its present form, I shall have to vote against it; for the objections which have been assigned to the appointment of a police-officer as a Conciliator will still remain. I quite agree in the remarks of my hon'ble friends Sir John Strachey and Mr. Thompson as to the advantage of having revenue-officers in the position of Conciliators; but I regard it as highly inexpedient to allow police-officers to hold that position, or even to be considered eligible to hold it. I have no doubt that a large number of police-officers would be found perfectly capable of discharging the duties of such an appointment in a very creditable manner; but, irrespective of other considerations, I think that, in justice to the whole body of the police, they should be exempted from the possibility of being placed in a position in which they would be liable to misrepresentation. If my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson's proposal is agreed to, I shall be willing to vote for the amendment; but if not, I must go against it."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"I cannot say that I attach very great importance to the particular words to which this amendment relates. Those words would not have been inserted in the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, had it not been that our attention was pointedly drawn to the matter by our very able, intelligent and experienced Native colleague—Sayyad Ahmad. It was his remarks that led the majority of the Select Committee to consider it desirable that officers of revenue and police should be expressly excluded

from the office of Conciliator under this Bill. I must say that, while I do not agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin in some of the observations which fell from him with reference to that part of the Bill that relates to the subject of conciliation, which appears to me to be the essence of the reform contemplated in the Bill, and from which, though I am not prepared to say that I am extremely sanguine, I still hope that some benefits may be obtained, and think that the experiment is one which is amply deserving of a trial, still I agree with my hon'ble colleague in all that he has said as to the expediency of excluding officers possessing the great official authority and the great influence in the eyes of our Native fellow-subjects which is possessed not only by our officers of police but by our officers of revenue. As a matter of fact, I have been accustomed to regard all officers of the Revenue Department in the Presidency in which the greater part of my service has been passed as far the most influential and the most powerful officers we have. They have often infinitely more power than the officers of police. The remarks that fell from our Native colleague Sayyad Ahmad about leaving no opening for the appointment of officers of police are, on grounds of principle, unanswerable. I think that, as a matter of fact, the objections to permitting officers of revenue to engage in this duty are very great; but I for my part shall be quite prepared to agree to the compromise which has been suggested by Sir Edwin Johnson, and which, I think, meets the views of some of my other colleagues, to limit the exclusion to the police."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said:—"My Lord, I should be glad to say a few words by way of explanation, if I may be permitted to do so. My hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has corrected a statement of mine regarding the office of Conciliators in France. I have to thank him for that correction if my remarks were generally understood to apply to judicial as well as executive officers. I know of no objection to the appointment of judicial officers as Conciliators. What I intended to say was that no officer invested with executive authority was ever appointed to be a Conciliator in France; and the fact is so. Such an appointment could not, I believe, be made.

"I may take this opportunity of correcting an error which my hon'ble friend himself has made in speaking of conciliation as a novel experiment in India. It appears that Courts of Conciliation have existed under the law in Madras since 1816."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"I need not trouble the Council for more than two or three minutes on this matter. I said that no person, so far as I was aware, dreamt of making police-officers Conciliators, and therefore while, on the one hand, the Council would be fully justified in omitting the words proposed, on the other I do not see any great objection to leaving them in.

"There is an inaccuracy which seems to me worthy of notice in the remarks of the Hon'ble the Law Member. There is no analogy whatever in the parallel drawn by him between the case of excluding police from taking confessions and the one before us. Originally they used to take confessions; but when in the year 1860 the whole of the police in India were reconstituted—a work with which in my own Presidency I had officially much to do—one of the great things we had to do was to draw distinctly the line between police functions and magisterial functions. At that time Magistrates used to be policemen; but in the course of the reorganization that ensued these two functions were divided. The police were confined to what was strictly their own line of business; the recording of confessions went to the Magistrate. There was of course no stigma in this; but a deliberate exclusion like the present was different. However, I am perfectly willing, if the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Johnson and the Council think my amendment should be limited to the exclusion of the words 'revenue or'; and, with your Lordship's permission, I will alter it to this effect:—

"'That in section 38 the words "revenue or" be omitted.'"

The Motion, as thus amended, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE next moved that the following clause be added to section 7 (namely):—

Court to examine defendant as witness.

"In every suit the Court shall examine the defendant as a witness unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do."

He said:—"My Lord, the Bill proposed by the Bombay Government provided against the hearing of suits in the absence of the defendant—a practice which has reached enormous proportions in the Bombay Presidency, and which is proved by the fullest evidence to be often productive of gross injustice. In my introductory speech I said that the proportions in the four districts ranged from 60 to 74 per cent. in 1876, and from 57 to 66 per cent. in 1878. But this was for all suits. In money suits only Mr. Auckland Colvin shows (Minute, p. 30) that it is from 93 to 97 per cent. The Bombay section was substantially reproduced as section 9 of the Bill introduced; but the Select Committee have cut it out altogether. From paragraph 4 of the Report it would seem that they are impressed by the obvious hardship of forcibly dragging a man away from his home and his cultivation, perhaps at a season when every day is of importance to him, merely with a view to 'compelling him to appear in a suit to which he has no defence.' To this it may be answered *in limine* that, as every man is *now* by the law of the land liable to be so dragged, under arrest if necessary, in order to give evidence in the affairs of other people with which he has no concern whatever, there can be no special hardship in obliging him to come up about a matter of primary importance to himself; and as to actual arrest, on the hardships and indignity of which some sentiment has been expended, this penalty is no more likely to be incurred by defendants than by witnesses, of whom arrests are almost unknown. The knowledge that a summons must be obeyed readily ensures attendance. On the other hand, however, the necessity for a defendant's presence is, if possible, greatly enhanced by the present Bill. I do not see how it will be possible for a Judge to comply with the requirements of section 12, to receive the defendant's admission, and weigh it so as to decide whether it is true and made with a full knowledge of his legal rights; to go into the history and merits of the case, to ascertain what defence a man may have, even though he is not aware of it, and to follow up the items of the account, unless the defendant be before him."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT here said that he, and he believed those who had hitherto agreed with him, would not oppose this amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that in that case he had no further remarks to make.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

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

He said:—"My Lord, in making this motion I wish, on the one hand, to give certain explanations and comments on what it contains, which I hope may be useful to those entrusted with its execution and to the public, as also, on the other, to make remarks on a few important matters not included in it. I shall do so, as far as may be, in an uncontroversial spirit, and the views I express may be taken simply as my own, and not necessitating any rejoinder from Hon'ble Members who may in any instance happen to dissent from them.

"With respect to section 2, doubts have been expressed by the Puna Sabhá, in an able and comprehensive paper which has on some points been most useful, whether the definition of 'agriculturist' covers the important class of agricultural labourers; but it is held by the Hon'ble Law Member that it does so, as of course it is intended to do.

"To section 9 it has been objected that only a defective record, and in some cases no record, is provided for; that Judges will consequently take down just what they choose, and that superior Courts will have nothing to go upon. This is not strictly accurate, since even in cases not exceeding Rs. 10 in amount or value a record of the substance of the evidence is obligatory. And it should be remembered that what is here provided merely follows what is the existing law, either in non-appealable civil cases or in summary criminal trials

by a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, and in certain trials before a Presidency Magistrate. A mode of record which is found not inappropriate for cases where two years' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine may be inflicted is surely sufficient for the civil suits to which our Bill relates. While thus touching on procedure, I would take the opportunity of repeating and explaining what fell from me when introducing the Bill. I then said that, in view of the fact that 85 per cent. of all suits in British India are for sums under Rs. 100, and 44 per cent. for sums under Rs. 20, 'I cannot but feel, and I think the people feel too, that our Civil Procedure Code, with its six hundred and fifty sections, and all that they involve, is in minor cases a burden almost too heavy to be borne. I trust that the day may come when not only Dekkhan raiyats but all India will obtain some relief in this respect.' I do not dispute that our Civil Procedure Code, whenever its six hundred and fifty sections, just amended as they have been in some one hundred and seventy instances, and still requiring amendment as they do in perhaps as many instances more, shall have been recast with patient judgment into one work, fit to take a permanent place beside such Codes as the Indian Penal Code and Code Napoléon, may then be a suitable machine by which to regulate litigation in which great interests are at stake. But for *minor cases*, of which alone I spoke, it is, and ever must be, an intolerable burden. However refreshing to the legal intellect may be the creation and solution of subtle distinctions and dilemmas, and however noble it may seem to argue and judge with the same care whether five rupees or five lakhs of rupees are involved, the world that has to toil and live can neither wait nor pay for such entertainment. That world in England has long since settled the question by establishing County Courts, which give such satisfaction that their sphere has received, and seems likely still to receive, considerable extension. I will repeat my regret that a material simplification of procedure with a view to saving delay and expense has not been found feasible in the present Bill: the rejected sections of the original draft were perhaps not sufficiently thorough to raise the issue with advantage. But, though we seem to have in India an unlucky knack of introducing as improvements what is being abandoned in England as intolerable, I do not despair of the reform I desire being in the end successfully achieved.

"Regarding sections 12 to 15 of the Bill, I also then doubted whether they expressed intelligibly or would secure effectively the action needed for 'going behind the bond.' The objections of the Bombay Government were more fully and emphatically pronounced. In consequence of these I am glad to say that a very great improvement has been effected. But I much regret the absence of an authorization of the Court to award, with or without the aid of a jury or assessors, an equitable sum to the plaintiff instead of non-suiting him, in cases where the Court is satisfied that some money has been lent, but, through the want of books or other evidence, the actual nature and extent of the transactions are doubtful, and the precise sum due cannot be proved. This power has been shown by experience under the Taluqdárs and Thákurs Acts to be most useful in saving the creditor from unreasonable loss, and would have tended to give confidence to the money-lending class. Still, although in this and in some other points the views of the Bombay Government regarding these sections may not have been fully met, I have every hope that the latter will now be found workable and beneficial, especially if the following wise caution of Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill be kept in view by our Judges:—

"'I can only express a hope that, in making the experiment, the Government will select men of moderate views, who will not give too loose a rein to the natural feelings of sympathy with the agriculturist and antipathy to the money-lender. These men will, in future, have to determine what rate of interest is reasonable in transactions between the money-lender and the agriculturist; and they will fail to do justice if they forget that the money-lender has many bad debts, that as high interest means bad security, so bad security means high interest, and that the money-lender's security is now more than ever weak, seeing that he cannot touch his debtor's person, nor his house, nor his clothing, nor his cattle, nor (unless the debt be specially secured) his land.'

I may add, incidentally, that it should be observed that chapter III applies to all suits and proceedings to which agriculturists are parties, irrespective of their amount or value.

"To pass on to the question of agriculturists' accounts, it does not seem to have been fully perceived in some quarters that, while sections 65 and 66 ensure to the debtor a statement of his account from the creditor's point of view, section 16 is designed to enable him to get his real liability determined under the provisions for going behind the bond. Section 19 now expresses correctly what was proposed in the Bombay draft Bill: the objections taken to it as it stood when introduced arose merely from accidental oversights in the drafting.

"Considerable criticism has been directed against section 22, which exempts land from attachment and sale in execution of decrees, unless it has been specifically pledged. In my introductory speech I sketched the position of the land-sale question, and explained the reason for the absence from the Bill of any attempt at a final comprehensive settlement of it, and for considering the restriction of sale to specifically-pledged land to be equitable. In the decision of the question I had taken no part, as this restriction had been proposed by the Bombay Government, and accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, before my connection with the Bill commenced. I ventured, however, to express my views as follows:—

"'I must confess to some misgivings as to how the exemption may work in practice. The money-lender may everywhere make the execution of a bond, laying on the land all his existing unsecured advances, an indispensable condition of further accommodation. At the same time, the exemption rests as to the past upon a perfectly intelligible and reasonable basis, while as to the future the proposed village registration will at least ensure that every raiyat when he pledges his land shall understand what he is doing, and insolvency will open to him a loophole of escape when unreasonably pressed by an extortionate creditor, if he prefers that alternative.'

"My doubts have now been more than echoed by Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill and Mr. Justice West, the former of whom predicts that loans, excepting on mortgage, will soon be unknown; while the latter, concurring in this, adds that the mortgagee will, by the operation of the Bill, be driven on to become a purchaser, and the raiyat will have no alternative but to acquiesce in sale. Here I would only observe that the most demonstrably correct economic calculations are liable to be defeated by moral and sentimental causes, and that it by no means follows that mankind will do what logically they ought to do. It may be that the affection which the raiyat bears to his land will lead him to defeat his creditor by insolvency; that the competition amongst money-lenders, which the Dekkhan Riots Commission report, will check the exaction of landed security; and, best of all, that the difficulties of borrowing will tend to keep the raiyat's transactions within his means. The issue can only be known upon experiment. But it seems clear that the course which has been adopted was the best under the circumstances. No solution of the land-sale question generally admitted to be satisfactory is forthcoming. Mr. Justice Melvill candidly admits that he has not got one to produce; the reservation to the raiyat by 'a kind and impartial authority' of the 'minimum of land' requisite for 'a decent subsistence,' which Mr. Justice West advocates, has been severely criticized, directly and indirectly, by very competent authorities. To have postponed relief to the Dekkhan till this question was settled for all India would have been little less than criminal; to have made no attempt to check the rapid alienation of raiyats' lands, by a method equitable in itself and offering the chance of even a limited success, would have been neglectful. At the same time, it is also clear that the land-sale question cannot be put off much longer; and I earnestly hope that what has been written, said and done upon this Bill may accelerate its solution.

"I must now notice the important subject of management by the Collector provided by clause 2 of section 22 and by section 29. In my introductory speech I said that—

'compared with what we mean to compel a man to *pay*, the question of what we shall hold him to owe sinks into insignificance'; and, again, that 'we cannot justly and reasonably legislate for the summary relief of the debtor from unjust and extortionate claims, unless we also give to the creditor full and effective aid in obtaining all that is fairly due to him and

reasonably recoverable. A creditor's difficulties when he has got his decree should be reduced to a minimum. If we make the decree a just one, it should be effectively enforceable. Without ample provision on this principle, the destruction of the raiyat's credit or his bondage to secret and extortionate agreements must ensue, and all our well-intentioned interference will do harm instead of good. With such provision, the measure will not injure the raiyat's credit, but improve it.'

"In short, I look upon this provision as the keystone or test-point of the Bill. If it works well, the raiyat's credit will be secured on a satisfactory basis; if otherwise, his borrowing, even for reasonable purposes, within the limits of his true means will become most difficult, while the alternatives of absolute non-transferability of land, or eviction and a poor-law, will stare us in the face. I note, on the one hand, that the Puna Sabhá, Mr. Moore and Mr. Naylor doubt the Collector's power to manage vast numbers of small holdings, while the Commissioner and the other two Collectors consulted express no misgivings on the subject. I myself consider that there need be no fear of failure, provided it be from the first recognized that the duty is important and difficult, not to be performed by mere perfunctory orders, passed on from the Court to the kulkarní through an intervening chain of little-heeding functionaries. Success will, I anticipate, lie most frequently in a pretty close adherence to the system in Native States, and to the provisions for security and recovery still extant in our law, though of late years little resorted to. If the raiyat be retained as cultivator wherever possible,—if a reasonable rack-rent be imposed, personal security exacted, precautions taken against making away with the crop, aid given when wanted in securing a fair price, and payment required at the time means are forthcoming, I see no reason why satisfactory results should not be attained. But careful supervision by Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Mámlatdárs will be indispensable; and possibly the appointment of a special officer for a few months to start the system in the four districts might be advantageous. These, however, are details which will, I doubt not, receive full attention from the Local Government.

"The section which enabled the Court to make over moveable property to the creditor at a valuation has been struck out by the majority of the Select Committee. The fact that attached articles of property are constantly sold by auction for a mere song, and often collusively so bought by the creditor, is established beyond dispute. On the section the Puna Sabhá remark:—

"'We regard the provision as salutary. Forced sales of property under all circumstances prove very ruinous to the debtor classes. We would only recommend that the assessors who are to appraise the property should not be appointed by the Court,' &c.

Messrs. Stewart and Moore approve of it; Mr. Naylor ably defends it; Mr. West apparently objects merely to its present form; and finally, the Bombay Government, after considering the remarks made in Council, are clear for its retention. Under these circumstances, I am wholly unable to comprehend why, instead of being amended, as it easily might have been, it should have been expunged. On a matter of this kind, and considering the strong favourable evidence, I think more deference should have been paid to the views of the Local Government; and in this case, as in that of summary equitable awards to which I have already alluded, I would have moved the insertion of an amended section but that I had, unfortunately, to trouble the Council with so many other amendments of even greater importance.

"I am glad to say that section 35, limiting the powers of Subordinate Judges in the punishment of fraudulent debtors, to which I was opposed, has been expunged. The provision in section 33 for an appeal against their sentences is a step towards the separation of punishment for fraud from insolvency, which I advocated. But the punishment of concealment and fraud in the creditor, for which the Bombay draft provided, is still omitted, and must now await the further improvement of the law of Insolvency throughout India, which cannot be long deferred.

"A consideration of the chapter on Insolvency, together with the sections about going behind the bond, suggests the interesting question as to whether their combined effect may not be to destroy credit, put a stop to money-lending, render the revenue irrecoverable and bring the country to a deadlock. On

this point Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, who, I hope I may say without offence, has treated the problem forced upon us with equal moderation and statesmanship, makes the following remarks:—

"'I presume that the Government is satisfied that the effect of the measure will not be to destroy the raiyat's credit altogether, or to induce the money-lenders to close their shops. If this should not be the result, but if, on the contrary, it should turn out that after the agriculturists have been relieved of their existing debts on the easiest possible terms the money-lender will go on lending, not on his own terms but on such terms as may, in the uncertain future, be deemed reasonable by the Judge for the time being, it would indeed be a consummation devoutly to be wished. Regard being had (to use the phraseology of the Evidence Act) to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business, I should be inclined to fear that such happy results as I have last contemplated are not likely to ensue; but it must be admitted that Natives often disappoint our most reasonable expectations, and that the consequences of such a measure as that which is proposed can only be determined by experiment.'

"What Mr. Melvill himself anticipates is tolerably evident; though he qualifies any conclusion very much in the way I myself have done when speaking of the possible effects of the restriction on the sale of unpledged land. But, perhaps, I ought to offer some explanation of the grounds on which, subject always to the same qualification, the Government may be held to be justified in anticipating that the dire results just alluded to may not come to pass, and, consequently, in persevering in the measure before us. It is a truism that a thing is worth what it will fetch, and *per contra* that in the long run, temporary disturbing causes apart, a thing will always fetch what it is intrinsically worth. Now the Bill does nothing to diminish the intrinsic value of land, but rather the reverse. The value of land depends, at bottom, on the net produce, or surplus after three deductions, for the cost of cultivation, the subsistence of the peasant and his family, and the Government demand.* Land is worth as many years' purchase of this net produce as correspond with the current rate of interest. And this rate of interest ultimately depends upon the facility of recovery. Now our Bill does not alter the Government demand or, consequently, the net produce, but it increases the facility of recovery. It must, therefore, increase the raiyat's *sound* credit, instead of diminishing it. I will make my meaning clear by illustration. Suppose a raiyat's holding yielding gross produce worth Rs. 100, of which Rs. 50 go for the three deductions I have just named, leaving Rs. 50 as net produce or margin on which the raiyat may borrow. In view of the provision in the Bill for seven years' management of unpledged lands, the money-lender would be justified in lending on a money bond Rs. 180 if the rate be 20 per cent., Rs. 228 if it be 12 per cent., and Rs. 252 if it be only 9 per cent. Which of these rates he will adopt, or whether he must exact a higher rate still, obviously depends on his chances of getting paid. But these chances are greatly improved by the Bill; for the raiyat will strive to pay punctually rather than come under the management of the Collector, and the Collector's management (if efficient, as it *must be made*) will make loss more improbable still. Notwithstanding all fair allowance for risks, lower rates will thus prove as remunerative as the present high ones. For a loan on mortgage, the principle of calculation and the advantage are the same as for a loan on personal bond; but in the end there is this difference, that in the latter case, if the saukár lends beyond the limits, he will lose his money, while in the former, if the raiyat borrows beyond them, he will lose his land.

"All this, it may be said, is very well in theory, but in practice the conditions of advances depend far more upon 'the degree of simplicity in the borrower and of rapacity in the lender than on anything else'; and to this existing uncertainty you have added the fresh one as to what rate of interest each individual Judge will think reasonable. I reply that the former uncertainty will be diminished by the Bill; and that the second will prove more imaginary than real. There will be far less temptation to extortionate bargains and frauds, and far more risk in them, now that the whole history and merits

* I of course ignore such extraneous value as the land may now possess through the means a hold on it now gives the creditor of commanding the labour of the debtor and his family and other illicit advantages.—(*Dekkhan Riots Commission Report, page* 60.)

of the case are to be laid bare in Court. And the provisions for management and recovery by the Collector, standing behind all agreements, will reduce the factor of uncertainty in credit which arises from individual character, and will assist the Courts in gradually establishing rates of interest varying within but a moderate range. Their decrees will thus in time afford the advantage, without the well-known evils, of usury laws, of which Mr. Justice West has well observed in his pamphlet on 'The Land and the Law,' that 'they set up a standard, and gave fixity to men's vague ideas of what might reasonably be asked for the use of money in those numerous cases in which the loan partook but slightly of the character of a true mercantile transaction.'

"While thus contending that the Government are justified in believing that the ultimate effects of the Bill will prove beneficial, I do not conceal from myself for a moment that a trying time of transition must intervene before all parties have understood and settled down to their new relations. It is to be fully expected that difficulties between debtor and creditor will arise in many individual cases, and even in villages or taluqás generally, and that their effects may appear in the recovery of the land-revenue. But if judicial and revenue officers alike strive to remove misconceptions and fears; if the former are even-handed and temperate in their judgments, and the latter efficient in their management of attached land; and if, I venture to add, the revenue demand can be so timed and adjusted as not to drive the raiyat to the saukár, even temporarily, in order to meet it—then I believe that all trouble will be soon and safely tided over. That the saukár will permanently cease to lend, there need be no fear whatever. The raiyat is just as likely to cease to cultivate. The raiyat is as necessary to the saukár, who can only employ his capital in agricultural dealings and banking, as the saukár is to him. The pair will not sit down and starve together, with a bag of money between them!

"Another large question, which I cannot pass over without remark, is that of the novel provisions for Village-Munsifs and Conciliators. It has two branches—the one relating to their *personnel*, and the other to their functions. I will first speak of the *personnel* available for each office. As to Village-Munsifs, it will have been gathered from what I said in my introductory speech that I did not expect that more than a patel here and there would be found qualified to be a Village-Munsif. If the suggestion which I put forward in 1863, in 1867, and again in 1871, that after a reasonably distant future date no person should be appointed patel who had not received a suitable education, had been adopted, the class would now have stood higher in education and intelligence than they do. But a knowledge of reading and writing is not, after all, indispensable to successful disposal of petty suits, though absence of interest is so; and this is just what will be in patels so rare. Now, however, that the restriction of Village-Munsifships to patels has been removed and the proposal in the Bombay draft assented to, any person of local influence will be eligible, and the field of selection will be advantageously enlarged. Virtually, it will become nearly the same as that from which Conciliators are to be drawn. As to whether competent persons can be found for the two offices, especially the latter, I observe some striking differences of opinion. On the one hand, the Puna Sarvajanak Sabhá, Mr. Byramji Jijibhai in his clear and representative memorial, and a portion of the Native Press appear to have no misgivings. On the other hand, the Collectors of Sholapur and Satára seem to be pretty much of the opinion of the Commissioner (Mr. E. P. Robertson) that 'too much power will be thrown into the hands of a class *quite incapable* of exercising impartiality, or of resisting local or personal influence and acting independently and uprightly.' One of the principal Native newspapers, too, the *Dnyán Prakásh*, which has produced several very able articles on the Bill, thinks that, though the experiment may well be tried, the difficulties in the way of obtaining proper Conciliators are insuperable. Finally, Mr. Justice West appears almost to question whether half a dozen men of integrity and intelligence can be found for Conciliators in the whole Dekkhan tract. Such an opinion, even if not meant to be taken literally, cannot but arrest our serious attention, coming, as it does, from one who is not only a

Judge of the High Court but Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. I do not ignore the probability that men qualified in all respects will not be easily met with; but I must confess scepticism as to a population of even three millions and a half (which the four districts comprise) being in a condition verging on that of Sodom and Gomorrah. If it be so, notwithstanding all our education, civilization and vaunted progress, then the inference seems difficult to resist, that our measures for the advancement of Natives to higher positions in the public service are premature. If the population, as a whole, are thus tainted, can our Subordinate Judges, our Deputy Collectors and our Mámlatdárs be utterly different from their caste-fellows and kinsfolk? Without pursuing this interesting dilemma, I will only say that, having spent a large share of my time in the Mufassal, and having always mixed freely and confidentially with the people of all classes, I should have no difficulty in finding a sufficiency of competent men in the districts with which I am best acquainted. It is now for those who think similarly to bestir themselves, lest the Native community lose the honourable and beneficent sphere which the legislature lays open for them, and to make good their opinions by presenting suitable persons to the notice of the authorities. And it is for the latter to strive without prejudice to give the experiment a fair trial, remembering that a knowledge of law is unnecessary, and even reading and writing are not indispensable to a successful discharge of the functions in question, in which the layman of age, influence, shrewdness and good temper may easily surpass the highly-trained judge. After all, if a competent Conciliator cannot be found for any particular local area, no one will be appointed, and the requirement of conciliation before suit will not apply there.

"Turning from *personnel* to functions, I observe considerable confusion and misapprehension of those of Conciliators. A Conciliator is neither an arbitrator nor a judge, either in our Bill or in France, whence the institution is derived. He is simply a disinterested third party, who is charged to endeavour to bring disputants to an amicable settlement. It so happens that in France the Conciliators are *Juges de Paix*, and so have a jurisdiction to try the more petty of the cases (within, say, Rs. 50) in which it is their duty to conciliate. But they conciliate in all the superior cases which they have no power to try. The functions of conciliating and trying are distinct, and have no necessary connexion with each other. Appoint our Village-Munsifs or Subordinate Judges to be Conciliators (there is nothing in the Bill to prevent this), and they will be the exact counterparts of the *Juges de Paix*, except in one particular, to which I will presently allude. Some authorities, including Mr. Justice Green of the Bombay High Court, think that they ought to be so appointed. But others, and especially the Local Government, consider that judicial functions might impart to their recommendations a weight amounting to undue pressure, which parties, and especially the ignorant raiyat, might be unable to resist. The one particular of difference from *Juges de Paix* to which I referred is the absence of power to compel attendance. Considering the doubt whether competent Conciliators can even be found at all, the Bill follows the opinion of the Bombay Government, thus expressed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of April 14th, 1879:—

"'Though he (the Conciliator) would not have the power of deciding, or enforcing his decision if he formed one, still he would, by compelling attendance, be able, if so disposed, to put great pressure on the raiyat to admit or to compromise the claim. Such power of applying pressure by an educated man of position upon an uneducated and humble man on a claim preferred by a man generally of some education and wealth is a power that ought not to be conferred upon Honorary Conciliation Judges in the present state of society in the Dekkhan.'

I myself doubt whether the want of this power will affect the *status* of Conciliators, as some apprehend. If they can settle disputes equitably, the people, debtors as well as creditors, will readily resort to them. But here, as in the case of giving powers of conciliation to Judges, the Bill presents no obstacle to a change hereafter. The Local Government can, under section 37, give power to compel attendance whenever they think fit.

"In connection with chapter VII, some exception has been taken to the cost of the extra Subordinate Judges' Courts to be constituted, and of the

supervising officers. The object of bringing the Courts nearer to the homes of the people might, it is said, be as well, or even better, attained by making the Courts move about. The existing Judges, it is added, have not got too much to do as it is; and the new summary procedure, with the temptation to refer difficult points to arbitration, will lead to their having still less. That the Courts should move about to some extent would certainly be advantageous; and I hope that the hitherto dormant powers of section 23 of Act XIV of 1869 will now be exercised to enable them to do so. But this can never be more than a limited benefit. There are rarely above two or three villages in a taluqá containing suitable accommodation for a Subordinate Judge and his clerks, to say nothing of parties and their witnesses; and even these are often not conveniently accessible in the rains. The presence of a considerable body of strangers, too, is always a source of annoyance and expense to the villagers, even if the calls on them do not exceed those of hospitality. Time would likewise be lost in travelling and settling down at each place; pleaders in non-agriculturists' cases would be inconvenienced, and minor practical difficulties would crop up. It is questionable whether, between waiting till the next visit to the locality to begin and adjourning till the next visit to complete, any saving in time would result; while, finally, the raiyat would in very many cases be living no nearer to the selected village than to the Court's head-quarters. As to the other statement, it remains to be seen whether the duty of going more fully into cases will not neutralize any saving in time obtained in other ways. But however this may be, I can see no good reason why the judicial unit of administration should be larger than the executive unit. Every taluqá ought, in my opinion, to have its Subordinate Judge as well as its Mámlatdár. If the civil work proved insufficient to occupy the Subordinate Judge's full time, he should be invested with criminal powers. The Mámlatdár and his first karkún, being proportionately relieved, could then better overtake the multifarious and increasing duties heaped on them, besides taking back, at a great saving of expense, the registration work, of which they were a few years ago relieved.

"As to chapter VIII on Village-Registrars, I have only to say that I doubt whether kulkarnís, as a class, deserve the abuse which is bestowed upon them by some revenue-officers, and even by one Native newspaper. They perform faithfully a large amount of public business, and their hereditary service emoluments are a security for their conduct. But as to this, and also the objection that they are not sufficiently numerous to save the raiyat all trouble in resorting to them, I would point out that many other persons (among whom I may specify village schoolmasters) are eligible, and that clause (*b*) of section 55 will in many cases enable raiyats to register their deeds at the places where their saukárs reside, instead of at their own villages, if they prefer to do so. About chapter IX I have only to point out that the giving of receipts has been made obligatory; and of chapter X to say that the provisions regarding appearance by a relative, servant or dependent are copied from the Madras Village-Munsifs Regulation, IV of 1816.

"I will now notice three subjects, the entire omission of which from the Bill has been the cause of much adverse comment. The first is that of a modification of the rigidity of our land-revenue system. The Anglo-Indian Press, and seven out of the eleven vernacular newspapers of the Bombay Presidency which have noticed the Bill, have commented more or less emphatically on the absence of provisions in this direction. On the merits of the question in the abstract, it is unnecessary for me to add anything to the few remarks which I had to make, for the completion of my argument, in my introductory speech. But as to its omission from the Bill, I may say that it is held that for whatever action (if any) which may be necessary no legislation is required, but that if the fact were otherwise, the Bombay and not the Governor General's Council is the place where it should be undertaken. Legislation is unnecessary, because the question is an executive one. The power of fixing the rates of assessment, original or revised, is given to the Bombay Executive Government by sections 100 to 107 of the new Bombay Revenue Code, as it was by the previous law; the power of fixing instalments is so given by section

146; the granting of remissions is equally an executive matter. The regular mode, therefore, of securing all that the advocates of a change of system desire is by executive order, or by rules made by the Local Government under section 214 of the Code. Supposing, however, that it were thought proper to tie down the Executive Government in these matters more than it is now tied, then the proper course would be to amend the Bombay Revenue Code; and that is the function of the Bombay Legislative Council, which passed it, not of the Governor General's Council. Our present Bill, I need scarcely say, would not be before this Council at all but that it modifies the Civil Procedure Code, which the local legislatures are precluded by Act of Parliament from touching.

"Another omission which has been censured is that of any reduction of stamp or court-fees, process-fees, batta, &c. Here, again, legislation would have been superfluous. In Act VII of 1870 the Governor General in Council is empowered by section 35 to reduce or remit any of the court-fees mentioned in the schedules; and the High Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may under chapter IV fix process-fees as it thinks proper. Act I of 1879, section 8, contains a similar power to reduce the stamps to which it applies, among which arbitration awards are included. I am not authorized to announce any decision on this subject; but it will be seen from paragraph 16 of the letter of the Bombay Government, No. 2056 of April 15th, 1879, which was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 30th of July last, that some reductions are looked upon generally with favour. I may add that the regular inspection of Courts under section 9 of Act XIV of 1869, which is now, as Mr. Naylor remarks, so little practised, is needed, *inter alia*, to check abuses connected with these charges. In 1876 the Judge of Khandesh brought to light a custom of enhancing the amount payable for stamps by requiring, in certain cases, an application on stamped paper before a witness was examined. He also found that in process-serving 'in one Court alone as much as 96 days' pay was obtained for 24 days' work, and 102 days' pay for 26 days' work, of the serving establishment.'

"The last omission I have to explain is that of any legalization of panchâyats or arbitration courts—a subject which I mentioned in my introductory speech as still under consideration. A proposal for the definite incorporation of such courts into our judicial system has been put forward by the Judge of Ahmadnagar, Mr. Wedderburn, with the concurrence of a body of Native gentlemen, including some judicial officers, whose position and attainments entitle their views to the fullest consideration. I must say frankly that I look upon as wholly visionary the idea that it is possible now-a-days to find in every village, or even in every small circle of villages, body of men sufficient in number to allow selection from them by litigants for the formation of a panchâyat, and at the same time qualified to be arbitrators by influence, intelligence and absence of interest. And even were this otherwise, I should expect that the strict regulations, involving checks and delays, which the proposal just referred to comprises, would practically destroy the freedom, simplicity and promptitude supposed to be the chief recommendations of the panchâyat system. That the provisions for arbitration in Bombay Regulation VII of 1827, which succeeded the even more efficient ones of Regulation VII of 1802, had fallen entirely into disuse before their repeal in 1861, and that the present new 'arbitration courts' are kept at work chiefly by the exertions of a very small number of disinterested and impartial individuals, are facts not very encouraging to a new departure. At the same time, as there undoubtedly is a popular sentiment, originated probably by aversion to our Courts as now conducted, running in favour of voluntary settlements, I personally can see no harm in aiding them by legislation of a purely permissive kind. We might safely revert to pretty much the position of Regulation VII of 1827. Persons whom the Government deemed of good character and competent, as also the members for the time being of any well-conducted local arbitration court, might be officially recognized as arbitrators. Such recognition should have the effect (1) that they should be entitled to the aid in their proceedings of issue of process by the Subordinate Judge of the division; and (2) that any reference for arbitration to them

might provide that in the event of any party thereto giving notice, within fifteen days of the date of the award, to the Subordinate Judge of the division that he was dissatisfied with the same, the matter in dispute should be referred back to the same court or arbitrator, sitting with such Judge as president. This would supply the recognition and control for arbitration which its advocates seem to desire, without putting any pressure on parties to resort to it. But even thus much is considered by the Local Government to be undesirable and likely to lead to prejudicial results. As they are, of course, the best judges of the state of affairs in the Dekkhan, the law will remain as it is. I may, however, point out that there is nothing to prevent parties appointing Village-Munsifs and Conciliators to be their arbitrators, and that an explanation making this clear has been added to section 43.

"In conclusion, I must observe that it would be premature to indulge in any congratulations upon the passing of this measure, and still more so to attempt to appraise its several parts, to distinguish the several sources whence they may have been derived, and to distribute praise or blame accordingly. It will be time enough to do that, if it need be done at all, when the Act has become an acknowledged failure or success. At present it is the measure of the Government of Bombay (and I am glad to think that through many vicissitudes it has substantially remained so), prepared in general consultation with myself. But I hope that we may augur well for its future from the fact that it not only has the approval of the highest official authorities but has secured, in a degree quite unprecedented, the substantial support of the Press and the public. It is a sincere and carefully matured attempt to solve a difficult problem and to meet a great emergency. If the course of events should prove that we have erred, we shall have erred in good company, and after all possible precautions to ensure success."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said:—"Having been taunted in the course of this debate with having spoken one way and voted another, I think it due to myself to trouble the Council with a few more words of explanation regarding the course I have pursued. It is true that I have voted for certain provisions in this Bill of the propriety of which I am extremely doubtful; but I have done so on the distinct understanding that the Bill is local, and the measure strictly tentative and experimental. Thus, as regards the abolition of appeals in small-debt cases and the substitution of a revising agency instead, my experience in the Panjáb tells me that in that province such a measure would be exceedingly unpopular; but, while I am not prepared to admit the abolition of appeals in small-debt cases to be a universally appropriate and effective remedy for the misfortunes of the raiyat, I am not prepared to object to the experiment being tried in a portion of the Bombay Presidency. Again, my experience tells me that any attempt to exclude legal practitioners from the Courts of a locality where the people have for years been accustomed to forensic agency will positively fail or produce greater evils than those it is sought to remedy. But my opinion, though true of the Panjáb, may not be applicable to the circumstances of the Dekkhan; and I should certainly hesitate to force the results of my imperfect experience upon the Bombay Government. But it may be urged—'If you are not going to act on your Panjáb experience, why drag it in at all? Why advise the apparently inconsistent course of damning an amendment from your experience, and then voting in support of it?' I answer that I have adopted this course in order to indicate clearly and unmistakeably that, though I am prepared to vote for the measure as a local and experimental one, I do not approve of all its provisions, and am not prepared to adopt it as a triumph of statesmanship, or to advocate its extension to other localities until its success has been practically proved.

"There are, moreover, other provisions in the Bill to the success of which my own experience is adverse. Thus, it has been found in the Panjáb that the procedure of Small Cause Courts is quite unsuited for a rustic population; that the system of forced arbitration provided in section 15 of the Bill is a mistake; and that the system of official interference with the terms of contracts contemplated in chapter III—a system which prevailed, and still prevails to some extent, in the Panjáb—has a demoralizing effect upon the people, raises the rate of interest on money lent, and yet fails to teach prudence to the improvident. It is also my opinion that the extension of the period of limitation in suits on account, besides being based upon a misconception of the present law, will only stave off, and ultimately intensify, the evil it is sought to remedy, and that, while the procedure of all small-debt courts should be conciliatory, the appointment of special courts of amateur Conciliators will lead only to dissatisfaction and delay. But while I should, for the reasons above stated, object to the extension of these provisions of the Dekkhan Raiyats Bill to the Panjáb, at any rate at present, I should not feel justified on those grounds in refusing to allow them a trial in a locality upwards of a thousand miles away.

"The above explanation will, I trust, remove from the minds of Members of this Council any impression any of them may have received that in the course I have adopted I have acted with inconsistency. I would add that, so far from grudging the Bombay Government its experiment, I shall, whether in India or in England, regard it with the greatest interest, and with the earnest hope that it may work some benefit at least for the much-vexed raiyats of the Dekkhan."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have no doubt that the votes given on these amendments by my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton were influenced, as my own were, by the importance he attached to the fact that this Bill only comes before the Council at all because it happens to modify the Code of Civil Procedure, which the local legislatures are not competent to deal with. In point of fact, therefore, the Bill, though now about to be passed in this legislature, was, and is, a Bombay measure. As a Bombay Bill it came into our hands, and to me personally it is a cause of no small satisfaction that, notwithstanding the long and careful discussion given to it both in Committee and in this Council, and

'In spite of all temptations
To belong to other legislations,'

it still remains a Bombay Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"The explanation just given by my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton was, I think, partly elicited by a remark of mine. I am sure that there is no Member of this Council who values more than I do the services and the assistance which have been invariably rendered to us by my hon'ble colleague since he became a Member of this Council; and no one who deplores more than I do the early prospect of his retirement from this Council. I quite see from the explanation with which the Hon'ble Member has now been so good as to furnish us that his course in this matter has been as consistent and straightforward as his course has always been throughout his long and distinguished official career."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, be taken into consideration. He said that, since the Bill as amended by them in August last was published as recommended in their report of the 21st of that month, several papers from various quarters containing remarks and criticism on the Bill had been received, and the Committee had made some further amendments in it. He would now mention the more important of these.

In the report last referred to, the Committee had reserved for further consideration the request of the Government of the Panjáb that the Chief Court of that Province should be empowered to enrol advocates in the same way as the High Courts were empowered by their Letters Patent. They felt at the time some doubt as to the necessity or desirability of increasing the number of authorities competent to enrol advocates. But it had been represented that the High Court of the North-Western Provinces had recently refused to enrol advocates unless they intended to practise at its own Bar;

that it was not improbable that the other High Courts would do the same; that thus the only way by which an English barrister could hitherto gain admittance to the Courts of the Panjáb on the footing of an advocate might be closed; that it was scarcely to be expected that the most promising men would be willing to practise in those Courts on any other footing; and that thus an element, which at present gave a higher tone to the Provincial Bar, would rapidly disappear. To these considerations, urged by persons most competent to form an opinion on the matter, the Select Committee had deemed it right to yield; and they had accordingly inserted a section in the Bill (41) giving the requisite powers. They had at the same time amended section 4 so as to put the advocates of the Panjáb Chief Court as regarded their privileges in other Courts on the same footing as the advocates of the High Courts; and they had added to the repealing schedule sections 42 to 44 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877, as the powers conferred by them would, if this Bill became law, be no longer required.

The Committee had omitted "Coorg" from the enumeration of Provinces (in section 1) to which the Bill was made directly applicable, as the Chief Commissioner had represented that there were certain portions of the Bill (those, for example, relating to revenue agents) which would be unsuitable in that province.

They had restricted the power given by sections 12 and 21 to suspend or dismiss a legal practitioner convicted of a criminal offence to the case of offences implying a defect of character unfitting the practitioner for his position as such.

They had inserted words in section 13 rendering a pleader liable to suspension or dismissal for taking instructions from any person other than the party on whose behalf he was retained, or the private servant or "recognized agent" of such party. The necessity for such a provision, in order to render effectual the prohibition against unauthorized practising as a mukhtár, had been brought to notice by the Calcutta High Court.

At the instance of some persons who had complained of the stringency of the procedure against legal practitioners guilty of misconduct, the Committee had extended from ten to fifteen days the period allowed by sections 14 and 23 for preparing an answer to a charge, and had inserted a new section (40) providing that no legal practitioner should be suspended or dismissed until he had been heard, or had had an opportunity of being heard, not only by the authority inquiring into the charge against him, but also by the authority exercising the power of suspension or dismissal.

They had also amended the second schedule so as to make all certificates to pleaders and mukhtárs except those of the lowest grade confer the privilege of practising in any Criminal Court subordinate to the High Court.

The commencement of the Act had been postponed to the 1st January, 1880, in order to allow time for some of the pleaders of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and some few pleaders up-country whose position would be affected by the Bill to apply to the High Courts of their respective Provinces for licenses to practise.

The remaining amendments were not of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RAIPUR AND KHATTRA LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law in force in Thánás Raipur and Khattra. He said that it was recently determined, as part of a larger scheme for the redistribution of territory in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, to transfer the tracts comprised in the thánás of Raipur and Khattra in the Mánbhum district of Chutiá Nágpur to the district of Bankura, with which they were not only geographically but also, looking to the race and language of their inhabitants, more closely connected. The actual transfer was carried out on the first of this month; but, owing to these tracts having been hitherto comprised in a Scheduled district, there were certain differences between the law prevailing in them and that prevailing in the rest of the Bankura district which it was desirable to remove with the least possible delay. The present Bill had accordingly been prepared with the object of assimilating the law of these tracts to that of the rest of the Bankura district with effect from the date of the transfer. As the Bill would affect the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, it had to be passed by the Governor General in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill. As there had not been time to circulate it, and as it was very short, he would read it to the Council:—

"A Bill to amend the law in force in Thánás Raipur and Khattra.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the territory comprised in the tháná of Raipur (including the independent police outpost of Simlapal) and the tháná of Khattra has been transferred from the district of Mánbhum to the district of Bankura;

And whereas the said territory, when included in the district of Mánbhum, formed portion of the Chutiá Nágpur Division, which is a Scheduled district under Act No. XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874);

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said territory should be the same as the law in force in the district of Bankúra; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Raipur and Khattra Laws Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Laws of Bankura to apply.

2. All enactments which on the first day of October 1879 were in force in the district of Bankura and not in the said territory shall be deemed to have come into force in the said territory on that day; and all enactments which on that day were in force in the said territory and not in the district of Bankura shall be

Other laws repealed.

deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in the said territory.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the said territory before the said first day of October 1879, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct, and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a Scheduled district.

4. The said territory shall be deemed to have ceased to be a Scheduled district on the said first day of October 1879."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 7th November, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 24th October, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th NOVEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain has fallen in Madras; harvesting is going on with a good outturn; prospects continue generally fair. In Bombay there was slight rain in the Deccan and a heavier fall in the Southern Mahratta Country, more is wanted in the former tract for *rabi* sowings; the *kharif* crops are being harvested. In Bengal the rains are generally over, and the cold weather set in; rain is, however, still required in places; the cyclone in Cox's Bazar sub-division of the Chittagong district is said to have damaged a fourth of the corps; prospects on the whole are very good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather continues clear and seasonable; public health is improving; the *kharif* is being harvested and *rabi* sowings are in progress. No rain fell in the Punjab during the week; fever is still bad in several districts; prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces also there was no rain; prospects remain good. In British Burma heavy rain has fallen; slight cattle-disease continues; no damage is reported to crops from the gale last week; agricultural prospects are satisfactory. In Assam and the other Provinces and Native States the condition of the crops is generally good.

General prospects throughout the Empire continue satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 8th)	·48 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 21·45; early dry crops harvesting; sowing of white *cholum* wheat, Bengal gram, and horse-gram continues; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	1·52 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 24·81; yellow *cholum* and other dry crops being harvested; white *cholum*, Bengal gram, and wheat being sown; paddy blight in two taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	2·02 (average of 15 stations).	*Ragi* 28·35.
Kistna („ „)	1·21 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 26·3; 38 inches water over anicut; standing crops doing well; *varagu* damaged by rain in some taluks.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	2·53 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 21·70; standing crops doing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ¼ to ¾; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·0 (average of 15 stations).	*Ragi* 23·30; crops generally fair; paddy attacked by insects in Erode; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in 7 taluks, outturn ½ to ¾, others ⅛ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·80 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 25·16; crops good; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, and *ragi*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura	.....	Report not received.
Malabar (Nov. 8th)	2·12 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 17·81; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	3·11	Paddy growing well.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally fair.
Bombay (Nov. 12th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 10th 4 feet 11 inches, last year on same date 7 feet 10 inches; fever prevalent, also slight cattle-disease.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings continue; fever general; cattle-disease in taluka Sakrand, not contagious.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; lands being prepared for *rabi*; fever still prevalent.
Baroda ...	.....	Fever still continues, 249 deaths in city of Baroda; cholera decreasing in Nawsari; prices stationary; harvesting continues; cotton and sugarcane crops in good condition.
Surat ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings progressing; locusts in Choryási, Bulsar, and Mándvi talukas; they disappeared in Jálalpor after damaging *jowari* in parts; fever in four talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Clear and cold weather; prices slightly higher; *rabi* sowing nearly completed.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Wind southerly till 6th, afterwards northerly, and air dry; weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 9th)	·18 at Purandhar only	
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* completed with few exceptions; *rabi* crops in good condition, but a good fall of rain necessary; slight injury by rats in parts of Párner.
Sholapore ...	.....	Prospects of *rabi* generally good, but very backward in parts of Karmála, and more rain wanted; much land uncultivated.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Dharwar ...	1·35 (average) ...	Rice and early *jowari* being reaped.
Kánara ...	1·88 at Yellapur ... ·71 at Coompta.	Harvest operations continue; fever and cattle-disease prevail.
Rajkot ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* crops in good condition; fever prevalent; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Fever still continues in Guzerat; cattle-disease in parts of Sind and in Kánara; *rabi* prospects good in Deccan, but more rain wanted; *kharif* being harvested.
Bengal—(Nov. 12th)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; cyclone in sub-division damaged about four annas of otherwise good crop.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* harvest good; relief operations close on 15th instant; public health good; new rice 23 seers, old rice 20 seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good; plants suffer on highlands for want of rain; jute outturn average, and *aus* 12 annas; ploughing going on; sowing of winter crops commenced in some places; common rice 10 to 12 seers; public health normal; fever prevails in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Paddy and *kalai* prospects good; sowings of winter crops still going on; *amun* ripening in some places; fever in mitigated form still reported; small-pox in thanah Bharatpore; common rice averages 12 seers; no want of work for labourers.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; *rabi* sowings progressing; state of *amun* paddy good; common rice 12½ to 13 seers.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects pretty fair; general health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; malarious fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Rice prospects excellent; *rabi* sowings progressing; common rice 15 seers; public health good, excepting fever in south.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* expected to yield an excellent harvest; *rabi* sowings completed; prospects good; common rice 14 to 15 seers; general health good; cattle-disease still continues; rivers fallen everywhere, but soil has required no irrigation yet.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *dhan* promises well; *rabi* sowings continue; prices falling; general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, fine, and cool; paddy being harvested with full outturn; prospects of winter crops very good; rice 23 to 24 seers; district health good.
Cuttack ...	·09	General want of rain for rice crops; *rabi* progressing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain generally over and cold weather fairly set in; rain however, still wanted in places; all crops on ground doing very well; winter rice rapidly coming in ear, November rice being harvested; cold weather sowings progressing favourably; early sowings coming up well; public health generally fair, but fever prevalent in places; prices generally falling; cyclone in Cox's Bazar damaged about four annas of crop.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 11th)	.....	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever slowly abating; wheat 13⅞ seers, coarse *chanwal* 19 seers, unhusked *dhan* 33⅓ seers.
Gorakhpur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever abating.
Jhansi („ 12th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being cut; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices fluctuating; fever prevalent.
Agra („ 11th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being reaped; *rabi* sowings progressing; health improving; weather seasonable.
Bareilly („ 12th)	.....	Weather clear; sickness somewhat abating.
Meerut ...	.....	
Kumaun („ 10th)	.....	Weather fine; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Lucknow ...	.....	
Partabgarh („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather cool; sky clear; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; wind westerly; cattle-disease on the decrease.
Sitapur („ 12th)	*Nil*	Fever still prevails.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Ague and fever prevalent; *rabi* sowings in progress.
		General Remarks.—Health improving; weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* sowings progressing
Punjab—(Nov. 11th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prices have fallen slightly; fever prevails.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary; health better.
Umballa ...	.....	Grain crops promising; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Crops cut; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	.....	State of crops good; fever prevails.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	.....	Rain wanted for rice crop.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Peshawar ...	.....	Harvest prospects good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	.....	*Kharif* crops nearly removed; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings going on; prices stationary; health good. *General Remarks.*—No rain during past week; prospects generally favourable; prices having a downward tendency; the usual autumn fevers prevail.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Nov. 12th)	.....	Clear; rice reaping commenced in places; cotton picking continues; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Clear; cotton generally good; all *kharif* crops almost cut; *rabi* sowings well forward; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Clear; *kharif* reaping continues; *rabi* sowings well advanced; fever abating; price of *jowar* fallen.
Seoni ...	.....	Cotton picking and *rabi* sowings continue; prospects favourable; four deaths from cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton and *jowar* doing well; *rabi* sowings being vigorously pushed on; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Nov. 8th)	.....	Cool, pleasant; outturn of cotton below average; *rabi* sowings progressing; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	.....	Clear, cool; rice harvest continues, yield good; small-pox continues; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Weather clear and seasonable; *kharif* harvest and cotton picking continues; *rabi* sowings completed in some districts and well forward in others; prospects continue favourable; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Nov. 12th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 224·06; slight cholera reported from two townships, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Rangoon ...	13·3	Total rainfall 113·68; slight small-pox in Rangoon town and fever in two townships, otherwise public health good; health of cattle fair; crops progressing favourably, some destroyed by recent gale in Hmaulchee township, none in Pegu township, as was expected.
Bassein ...	7·79	Total rainfall 97·61; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop report generally favourable.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health good; crops satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·72	Total rainfall 171·19; public health good; crop prospects good; early paddy reaped in some parts.
Toungoo ...	·44	Total rainfall 76·42; public health good; agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease continues; little or no damage to crops from recent gale reported; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam—(Nov. 12th)—		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; prospects of *sali* and other crops good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Prospects good, unless insects intervene.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very good; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	*Sali dhan* satisfactory; rain wanted for pulse; some fever and cattle-disease reported.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Nov. 12th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings continue; crops good.
Akola ...	.....	*Kharif* prospects excellent.
Hyderabad ...	1·3	Total rainfall 36·03; *kharif* harvests progressing; *rabi* crops continue good; public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 12th)		
Bangalore ...	·03	Crops generally in good condition; *ragi* being harvested in parts, prices stationary; health good.
Mysore ...	.....	No reports received.
Mercara ...	.....	
Central India States (Nov. 12th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant and seasonable; prospects good; gram 10 seers 3 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 20 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health improving.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Goona ...	.....	No report received.
Bhopal ...	.....	
Ágar ...	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	
Mánpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; sowings of the *rabi* crops commenced; fever prevalent

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 12th)	.....	Cold; fever still prevalent.
Serohi („ 9th)	.....	Wells pretty full; tanks nearly dry; fever prevalent; hot days; cold nights.
Marwar ...	.....	
Meywar („ 7th)	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever still prevalent; sowing general.
Harowtee („ 8th)	.....	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	.....	Mild fever prevalent; prospects good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	.....	Seasonable; fever ceasing; sowing commenced.
Jeypore ...	.....	Sowing active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting; *rabi* sowings active; prospects good; fever decreasing.
Ulwur (Nov. 11th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings progressing; fever somewhat abating.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 7th November, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to regulate labour in Factories, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson and Hope and the Mover. He said that he had explained the general object of the Bill to the Council when he asked for permission to introduce it. There was very little to add to what he had said on that occasion, except that there were two or three points in the Bill as now introduced which must be regarded rather as experiments in solving some of the difficulties connected with it than as final settlements of them. For instance, the present definition of the word "factory" would probably require some amendment. It was now defined to mean a trade establishment in which fifty or more persons were employed in any manual labour exercised by way of trade. He should have been glad to have made the employment of steam, water or other mechanical power a part of the definition. Objections had been made to this addition: he was not sure that those objections were insuperable; but in any case the matter was one which had better not be finally settled until further information had been obtained from the Local Governments. Again, the determination of the age below which persons should be defined to be children and young persons and the age under which the employment of children should be prohibited were questions on which it would be desirable to obtain similar information. The ages entered in the proposed Act must, therefore, be regarded as tentative until further enquiry had been made.

There were other points in the Bill besides those mentioned which he had no doubt would require amendment by the Committee; but he did not think that there was anything else which he need at present bring to the notice of the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said that, before the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was put to the vote, he begged, as he would not be a member of that Committee, to offer a few observations which had occurred to him in the perusal of the Bill. The Bill, if enacted in its present form, would be a purely permissive Bill. Unless the Local Government took action upon it, the sole matter which would be positively enacted—and this was also permissive—would be that it might be called "The Factories Act, 1880."

That, he thought, was a very innocuous provision, to which probably nobody would object. But a power seemed to be given—he said "seemed to be given" because it was not given directly, but only by implication—to Local Governments to extend, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the other sections of the Act to their respective provinces. The words were: "* * the other sections of this Act apply only to those parts of British India to which they may, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by a notification in the official Gazette."

The power to extend was, however, not given in direct terms. When the Local Governments extended the sections, they were to apply. He presumed, however, that the section as it stood was rightly drafted; but it certainly did not seem quite clear. He had not seen the papers previous to the preparation of the Bill, except casually; but he understood that there had been not only a wonderful unanimity of opinion among most of the different Local Governments that the provisions of the Bill were required in the abstract, but also an extraordinary unanimity in their opinion that, in the concrete, they were not required for their particular provinces. If the Local Governments remained of that opinion, the Bill, if passed into law, would stand on record *in terrorem*; and probably it would be so far useful, and in any case everybody would have full legal authority to call it "the Factories Act, 1880"; but beyond that it would have no application. He hoped that he was right in supposing that the wording of the first section, if enacted, would permit the Local Governments to apply any particular section or provision of the Act without extending the whole of the sections *en bloc*. He did not know whether that was the case or not; but he thought it extremely desirable: for he could well imagine that a Local Government might at first wish to restrict the operation of the Act to certain sections—for instance, to the appointment of Inspectors and the compelling of notice being given of injuries occurring to persons in factories. If such were the case, then it would be merely necessary to apply sections 3 and 8 and such portions of sections 9, 10 and 11 as might be required to enforce sections 3 and 8. As he said before, however, he was not aware whether the wording admitted of this partial application of the Bill or not. If the mere existence of the Act in its potential but inactive form would not in itself be sufficient to keep the occupiers of factories on their best behaviour, possibly the appointment of Inspectors and the compelling of information as to injuries in factories might be sufficient for that purpose. At any rate, they would give the Local Government power to ascertain what was going wrong, and, if necessary, to apply the more stringent provisions of the Act.

The only other observation he had to make—and in this he had to some degree been anticipated by the Hon'ble the Mover—was as to the definition of the word "factory." It appeared to him at present to be much too wide. He did not think in the discussions that had taken place in India and in England on the subject, and which had resulted in the present Bill being prepared, that there had been any idea of applying the proposed Factory Act to factories in which nothing but merely simple individual manual labour was used as the motive-power; and, if that was the case, he did not see why we should extend it to anything more. For instance, supposing that Ranken and Company on the occasion of a fancy ball were obliged to employ fifty darzis, each working with his own needle or sewing machine,—under the definition given in the Bill that would be a factory. And so, in the same way, fifty weavers, each using the hand-loom, would become a factory. It appeared to him that that was hardly contemplated in the discussions which had led to the Bill; and he hoped the Select Committee, for whose consideration he was induced to make these suggestions, would see their way to restricting the definition of the word "factory" as it now stood in the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he could not feel that the Hon'ble Mover had, on the occasion when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, made out any very strong case for legislation. At the same time, as the object of the Bill was limited to protecting those who were not in a position to

protect themselves, it appeared to him a humane one, and, as such, one to which we could not refuse our sympathy, and to which no reasonable person could offer any objection. The three points chosen appeared to come well within that object, that was to say, the question of age, of hours, and of fencing machinery. That of inspection was merely ancillary; we could not see what was done under those heads unless they were brought under inspection. But it would be readily admitted, he thought, that it was indispensable that our legislation upon those points should be entirely in harmony with the circumstances and peculiarities of India. Probably very little of the experience derived in English factories would be of much use in India; and he fully agreed with the Hon'ble Member in his remarks on a former occasion that "the differences between England and India of climate, character and habits of life of the people were so great that much which was needed there would not only be inapplicable, but perhaps actually injurious here."

It did not, however, seem to him that the Bill which had been introduced at all corresponded with the principle which the Hon'ble Mover had laid down, and therefore he had heard with very great relief to-day that to a very great extent—in fact in almost every particular—the Bill was to be considered merely as a sort of carcass put forward for the Select Committee to work on. Consequently we could not be considered to be pledged in principle, much less in detail of course, to the sanction which he doubted not would be given to the introduction of the Bill to-day.

As to the details of the measure, as he observed that the Hon'ble the Mover had proposed that he (MR. HOPE) should serve on the Select Committee, he need not trouble the Council at any great length, or further than to say that in almost every particular the details of the Bill as now before them appeared to be open to objection. The age put down would have the effect of treating as "young persons who had not attained to an age at which they would be considered free agents" some who had actually got wives and families and were in the position of grown-up men and women. As to hours of employment, one of the most obvious results of fixing a daily instead of a weekly maximum would be to enforce working on Sundays all over India, which, he ventured to think, was not one of the objects which Earl Shaftesbury, at least, had in view in bringing the matter before Parliament. As to the fencing of dangerous machinery, he thought that a great deal too much power would be put into hands which were not skilled for exercising it; and perhaps it might be sufficient to empower the Inspector to apply to the Magistrate for an order, which could be obtained now under the regular criminal law, in any case in which he thought the fencing insufficient. As to inspection itself, he thought that some mode of appealing and of obtaining competent sanction before prosecuting should be provided. Likewise, with regard to the age, we were all well acquainted with the immense difficulty of ascertaining the ages of children in this country, and the Bill might very well lead to great oppression unless this could be got over.

He merely made these remarks because he thought that the Bill, if it went out as it was, might cause a great deal of apprehension in the country which, he hoped, would prove to be unnecessary.

As to the general application of the Bill, his remarks had rather a wider scope; and he fully agreed with the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken that the definition of "factory" as it now appeared was one which was far too wide. In fact, if it were allowed to stand in anything approaching to its present form, he should anticipate the worst results from the Bill. It covered industries where there was no machinery used and no close rooms; it likewise covered industries of a purely temporary character which were carried on for perhaps only a couple of months in the year; and even, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Batten had pointed out, it covered work which was carried on only for a day. On the other hand, there were certain industries which he was not sure whether the definition properly covered or not—possibly it did—such, for instance, as Government mines and factories. It might perhaps be more simple if a schedule of the particular industries with regard to which legislation was thought necessary

could be appended to the Bill, and then the Local Government were empowered to extend the provisions of the Bill to them when necessary.

Having made these remarks with the object which he had just explained, of removing a misapprehension which might otherwise not unreasonably arise, he would only say that, as the Hon'ble Member was so liberally disposed as to the details of the Bill, he might rely upon his thorough co-operation in putting it into practical shape within the lines which he had endeavoured faintly to draw.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN wished to say a few words in reply to the observations made by his hon'ble friends who had just spoken. He was not sure whether the criticism made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Batten of the wording of the first section was justified by the drafting or not; but if it should prove to be so and if an amendment in the sense suggested should be necessary, he had little doubt that the Select Committee would agree to make it. Nor did he anticipate any objection to the Bill being modified, if necessary, so as to allow of Local Governments applying a part only of the Act, and not the whole of it, when they thought such a course desirable. It was unnecessary to follow his hon'ble friends Mr. Batten and Mr. Hope in their criticisms of the definition of the word "factory," because it had been fully recognized that the present definition was merely provisional.

As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's remarks, he was glad to hear that he considered that the general object of the Bill was good and that it would have his support so far. He was not prepared, however, altogether to accept Mr. Hope's view of the Bill when he spoke of it as merely a skeleton, which (if he had understood him correctly) might be altered by the Committee at pleasure; because the two main objects which the Bill was intended to effect—namely, that of affording security to life and limb from accident and of protecting children and young persons who had not attained to an age at which they would be considered free agents from being overworked—were essential to the Bill. On these points he should not wish it to be understood that he would consent to any material alteration. He would not follow his hon'ble friend in all the objections—of which he said that he had so many—to the details of the Bill, because, as it was proposed to make him a member of the Select Committee, he would probably have ample opportunity hereafter of bringing them to notice; and the Committee would, no doubt, be glad to receive any criticisms which were likely to be of use in framing the measure.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said that he did not know whether this was the proper time and stage of the Bill at which to offer suggestions. He observed that the proposed Bill was, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to be applied by Local Governments at their discretion. The whole of the clauses of the Bill, in fact, could be applied by any Local Government within its jurisdiction, under the general sanction of the Supreme Government; but he would ask the Select Committee to take into consideration that several of the factories with which they proposed to deal and for which they proposed to legislate were factories under the Government of India; and, if there was no objection on the part of the Select Committee, he would propose that in any measure having reference to factories generally, its special application to our military manufacturing establishments should only be sanctioned under the authority of the Supreme Government.

His EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT remarked that he understood the intention of the terms expressed in the first section to be that the application of the provisions under the Bill would be made by the Local Government only with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. That would involve a previous reference to the Supreme Government.

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The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON observed that, in his opinion, before any principles were applied to the military factories, they should be specially brought to the notice of the Supreme Government for previous sanction. That was a suggestion which he merely offered for the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said that, with reference to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson, he should like to say that one of the largest employers of juvenile labour in India were the Railway workshops. He thought some provision should be made for exempting them from the operation of the Act, and any other similar establishments. That was a point into which, he thought, the Committee might also enquire. So far as he was aware, the arsenals and dockyards in England were exempted from the operation of the Factories Act.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that the point raised had perhaps better be dealt with in committee. It was not, of course, intended that the Government of India should prescribe rules for private factories which it would be at liberty to neglect in its own. At the same time, it could hardly part with the control of its own establishments. Perhaps the rules to be framed by the Local Governments might be made subject to the sanction of the Supreme Government, and the necessary control so reserved. He thought that it was a matter which, having been brought to notice, might safely be left to the Select Committee.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses. He said that the subject of legislation for preventing the spread of infectious diseases generally among animals had been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India. Recently the prevalence of glanders in the upper parts of the Panjáb had directed special attention to that disease. It was at first thought that Magistrates could, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, section 518, take summary action for the prevention of the evil and order the destruction of such animals as were duly certified to be affected with the disease, and instructions were issued to them to take action accordingly in the districts of Ráwalpindí and Pesháwar near the trunk road between the railway terminus and the armies in Afghanistan. Government had, however, since been advised that such action, so far as regards the destruction of animals the property of private persons, was not authorized by law. A Magistrate might, under section 518, direct the owner of a glandered horse, which was in a high-road or in some other public place and causing danger to other horses, to take certain order with it—to remove it, for example, to a certain distance from the public place. But the Magistrate had no power to order the owner to destroy the horse. Nor could he interfere with horses in private premises at some distance from the public place. Now it appeared that glanders was more or less rife among the horses and ponies of the Government mail stations, and also in the villages along the road from Ráwalpindí to Pesháwar and Jamrud. Veterinary surgeons had been told off to examine all Government animals along the road; but the preventive measures against the spread of the disease would not be complete unless horses and ponies belonging to private persons were examined and, if necessary, destroyed, both on the road and in the cities and villages adjoining it. In view of the very serious consequences which might result to the forces on the frontier if the disease should appear among the artillery or cavalry horses, or among the baggage-mules or ponies, and of its highly infectious nature, it had been thought advisable to deal at once with the subject of glanders, and the present Bill had accordingly been prepared.

As the matter was one with which the local legislatures were fully competent to deal (in Madras there was already a local Act on the subject, and MR. STOKES understood that similar legislation was contemplated by the Bengal Council for the town and suburbs of Calcutta), the Bill was confined to those provinces of the empire where there was no local legislature;

and as, even in these provinces, the necessity for its provisions would only exist at certain times, namely, during an outbreak of the disease, and within certain limited areas, the Local Government was empowered, by notification in the Gazette, to apply the Act to, and again withdraw it from, such local areas within the territories administered by it as it might think fit. This would enable the Local Government to deal, for example, with military cantonments, with camping-grounds, with localities where large horse-fairs were held, and with lines of road frequented by horse-dealers; and thus stamp out disease and prevent the loss of valuable animals. But glanders was not only contagious as regards animals of the equine species: man also became affected with it by contagion or inoculation. Of all contagious animal diseases, it was, therefore, the one over which the strictest supervision should be enforced.

The provisions of the Bill briefly were that certain officers, to be called Inspectors, were to be appointed, who were to be empowered to search for, seize and, on the certificate of a duly appointed veterinary surgeon, destroy any horse which was affected with glanders or farcy (the latter disease was also prevalent and was highly infectious); that the owners or all persons in charge of diseased horses were to give immediate notice of the disease to an Inspector or a police-officer; that the buildings or other places in which diseased horses might have been were to be disinfected and their internal fittings destroyed; and that no horse which had been in contact with a diseased horse was to be removed, except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection, without a license. General powers to make rules in all matters for carrying out the purposes of the Act were conferred on the Local Governments. Finally, for the protection of Government and Government officers, all diseased horses which had been destroyed in the Panjáb under the recent orders of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council were declared to have been destroyed in accordance with law. In preparing the Bill, the provisions of the English Contagious Diseases of Cattle Act (41 & 42 Vic., c. 74), as well as those of the Madras Act (II of 1866), to which he had referred, had been duly borne in mind.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said that the necessity for introducing a Bill of the character of the contemplated measure had been very prominently brought to the notice not only of the military authorities but of the Government on financial grounds, and he looked to very great and good results from the Bill which the Hon'ble Member proposed to introduce. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, if he made any remarks on the subject, would be able to speak as to the anxiety which His Excellency, in common with the Government of India, felt when he heard that, at the very crisis of our operations in the recent campaign in Afghanistan, those dangerous diseases were rampant. But leaving the military consideration apart,—though its importance could not be overrated—he would remind His Lordsh and the Council that every endeavour was at present being made to improve the breed of horses throughout the country generally. With that object we were spending certainly not very large sums, but sufficiently important to justify their being considered in connection with any Bill of this sort. Now, if we were making that expenditure with a view to improving the breed of horses for all purposes—agricultural and others as well as military—it was surely worth our while to take care that those horses were properly cared for, and that we should do our best to prevent their destruction by contagious diseases. His (the Military) Department had already obtained the concurrence of the Financial Department to establish a Veterinary College. He was not certain whether His Excellency the President had yet had the papers before him; but the matter was now one of detail between the two departments, which were at present dealing with the question as to the locality of the College. The necessity for such a College had been accepted long ago; the question, however, had been rather bandied backwards and forwards with reference to its situation; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb was extremely anxious to see it established. He mentioned all this to show that the measure proposed to be introduced by the Hon'ble Member had a general application and was not a mere question of one service—the military; and, therefore, when the Select Committee

came to consider it, they would, he trusted, bear that in mind. But there was another point which he had to ask his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes to consider. The proposed measure was limited to the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses. There was however, another disease which was almost as bad as either of those, and from which we suffered very considerably in the army. He referred to the Ludhiána disease, which had almost put a regiment out of service owing to the danger of allowing it to mix with other troops—a regiment now on the frontier and actually in the field. Therefore, when his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes was drafting the Bill, he hoped he would recollect the existence of the Ludhiána disease as one almost as dangerous as farcy and glanders.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he could recognize no necessity for any strong advocacy of the Bill. It appeared to him that the necessity for it was every day self-evident. As his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson had remarked, it was not only a very important military measure, but it was important to all owners of horses in every shape and form. The owner of a tattoo was relatively interested in the health of that animal and of course in the preservation of its life. The Bill would have this beneficial effect that it would enable us to visit out-of-the-way places, apart from those in which the disease might be generated and introduced among the valuable property of the Government.

On lines of dák there were frequent cases of glanders amongst the animals engaged in traffic, and it was of the utmost importance that Government and Government officials, on being made aware of the existence of such a disease, should be able to swoop down upon it and stamp it out at once. The meaner animals, he believed, were greatly the cause of the spread of this disease among the troops in quarters. Grass-cutters' tattoos, for instance, which were sometimes out for days together in a district, rubbing against country animals and browsing over defiled and tainted pasture, picked up and disseminated the disease, which, as was well known, often assumed a very virulent form. He believed, therefore, that the proposed measure would be of the utmost value not only to the military service, but to the Government and the country generally.

As regards the Ludhiána disease, he was not quite sure whether it was contagious. It was a disease about which very little was known, and in fact up to the present it had remained one of the mysteries, like cholera. He thought, however, that his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson was perfectly right in suggesting that this disease should be brought within the scope of the proposed Bill. He had no doubt that the loss by Ludhiána disease in horses affected by it amounted to something like 70 per cent., so that the destruction of the animal was really no great hardship on the owner affected by it. He would, however, suggest that the highest veterinary authority on the subject should be called upon to forward to the Select Committee appointed to deal with the Bill a list of the contagious diseases which might be brought under its provisions.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES remarked that there could not be any Select Committee if the Bill was to be passed at the next meeting of the Council.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF suggested that, in that case it might be advisable to consult Mr. Evans, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, who was at present in Simla. It was of great practical importance that information on this point should be derived from trustworthy veterinary authority; and perhaps his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson could communicate with Mr. Evans on the subject.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON remarked that he was quite prepared to do so; but, as His Excellency had observed, the disease was an extremely difficult one to deal with, and we had no very accurate knowledge regarding it, or whether it was contagious or not. He was not sure, therefore, whether before the next meeting of the Council Mr. Evans would be able off-hand to give such an opinion as would be of much value in framing the Bill. Still he would take care that Mr. Evans was consulted, and his opinion forwarded to the Legislative Department, who could work upon it in communication with the Military Department.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he should be sorry to commit himself to any undertaking to bring the Ludhiána disease within the scope of the Bill. In the first place, he did not know exactly what that disease was. He was told that it was a kind of anthrax, and that it might be communicated by inoculation—as, for example, by means of flies. But there did not seem to be a particle of evidence that it was infectious or contagious in the common acceptation of those terms. In the second place, he considered himself in a merely executive matter like this little but the instrument of the Executive Departments concerned; and he had received no instructions from the Home Department or from the Military Department regarding the matter. He would suggest that the Bill, which was one of great urgency, should now be passed in its present form; and then, as soon as they had found by inquiry from the authorities competent to give an opinion on the subject what the Ludhiána disease really was, and whether it was communicable by proximity or contact, an amending Bill might, if necessary, be brought in and passed.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON observed that it just depended whether the Legislative Department was prepared to consider this disease in their present Bill or not. If they were unable to do so, he agreed with his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes that it would be preferable to go on with the original question of dealing with farcy and glanders rather than let the proposed Bill await a discussion which might take weeks and weeks. He was very much inclined to favour the view of the case taken by Mr. Stokes that it would be advisable —indeed very necessary—to refer to many other authorities besides Mr. Evans in regard to legislating for the Ludhiána disease. He would rather see the Bill passed as it was and amended afterwards, if necessary.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

TOWN-DUTIES AND TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in Municipalities.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th November, 1879.

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

SIMLA;
The 7th November, 1879.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH

such an opinion as would be of much value in framing the Bill. Still he would take care that Mr. Evans was consulted, and his opinion forwarded to the Legislative Department, who could work upon it in communication with the Military Department.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he should be sorry to commit himself to any undertaking to bring the Ludhiána disease within the scope of the Bill. In the first place, he did not know exactly what that disease was. He was told that it was a kind of anthrax, and that it might be communicated by inoculation—as, for example, by means of flies. But there did not seem to be a particle of evidence that it was infectious or contagious in the common acceptation of those terms. In the second place, he considered himself in a merely executive matter like this little but the instrument of the Executive Departments concerned; and he had received no instructions from the Home Department or from the Military Department regarding the matter. He would suggest that the Bill, which was one of great urgency, should now be passed in its present form; and then, as soon as they had found by inquiry from Mr. Evans and all the other authorities competent to give an opinion on the subject what the Ludhiána disease really was, and whether it was communicable by proximity or contact, an amending Bill might, if necessary, be brought in and passed.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON observed that it just depended whether the Legislative Department was prepared to consider this disease in their present Bill or not. If they were unable to do so, he agreed with his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes that it would be preferable to go on with the original question of dealing with farcy and glanders rather than let the proposed Bill await a discussion which might take weeks and weeks. He was very much inclined to favour the view of the case taken by Mr. Stokes that it would be advisable —indeed very necessary—to refer to many other authorities besides Mr. Evans in regard to legislating for the Ludhiána disease. He would rather see the Bill passed as it was and amended afterwards, if necessary.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

TOWN-DUTIES AND TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in Municipalities.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th November, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 7th November, 1879.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

India for the 2nd half of October 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	7 14	8 11	7 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 3	13 13	13 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 3	32 3	11 11	23 14	23 5	13 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 6	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	10 2	6 3	12 6	10 11	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	19 3	16 3	26 14	22 3	15 13	87 8	87 8	87 8	9 6	9 14	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 10	7 10	8 2	...	...	...	10 14	9 14	5 14	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	15 6	12 8	25 11	24 11	17 13	20 14	20 14	12 11	25 3	25 3	13 10	218 11	218 11	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	4 14	5 14	4 14	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	6 8	14 2	15 3	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	21 10	10 13	23 14	23 14	12 8	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 14	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 10	20 10	15 6	18 5	18 5	15 11	21 13	21 13	15 14	18 14	18 14	13 10	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 14	12 14	8 11	19 0	19 0	12 10	18 2	17 6	15 14	20 3	19 8	15 11	19 5	18 2	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	8 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	7 8	12 6	11 14	7 13	20 10	18 8	13 6	16 14	15 0	15 0	21 6	21 6	15 8	20 3	20 3	11 3	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 13	13 2	13 2	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 11	6 5	5 2	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	5 11	11 6	11 2	6 6	19 3	16 6	10 5	18 11	16 3	10 10	...	21 5	...	21 0	20 3	9 11	198 5	198 5	155 8	11 11	12 2	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 14	7 8	11 3	10 10	8 2	14 6	13 0	13 0	19 13	20 2	15 13	21 3	20 14	15 6	17 14	17 11	12 2	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 3	11 11	11 11	8 11	...	...	...	21 2	18 8	15 13	21 3	19 14	16 6	17 14	17 3	12 8	97 3	107 14	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 10	7 2	7 10	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	9 11	13 8	13 8	10 11	18 3	22 3	14 10	19 13	24 11	18 2	25 10	23 2	18 13	19 2	19 2	13 13	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	5 8	7 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 6	7 6	11 6	10 14	7 14	20 3	20 3	...	23 2	24 10	18 2	24 10	23 13	17 8	20 3	19 2	11 3	206 8	206 8	233 5	14 6	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 8	5 8	4 6	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	8 11	14 3	14 3	10 13	21 8	19 2	19 2	24 10	24 10	21 0	21 2	21 2	18 2	16 3	16 10	13 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	11 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 6	10 6	8 5	10 2	10 14	8 11	15 6	15 6	14 0	17 13	16 8	17 13	19 10	19 10	17 0	16 14	17 11	14 10	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 13	7 6	6 3	...	...	...	8 11	10 8	8 6	11 6	11 13	9 2	15 6	16 10	...	19 13	20 10	17 10	17 0	19 6	17 0	16 14	18 3	12 8	106 14	102 2	97 3	14 0	14 0	13 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	12 6	12 2	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 0	10 14	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 10	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 10	10 14	10 14	8 10	19 2	19 2	19 2	20 11	19 2	22 5	23 0	21 5	21 5	17 2	18 0	15 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 1	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 0	16 3	16 3	10 13	14 11	14 11	...	15 13	15 13	14 6	16 10	16 10	10 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 6	10 6	10 0	9 2	15 14	15 14	16 10	17 6	17 6	18 13	17 8	18 0	16 8	17 3	17 3	12 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	8 3	7 13	8 0	10 13	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11 14	12 10	12 10	16 3	80 3	80 3	97 3	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	10 14*a* / 10 5*b*	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 2	11 5	11 5	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	13 2	16 13	16 13	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 12	7 7	6 10	14 10	16 14	15 3	5 15	6 7	6 3	7 12	9 15	8 9	10 2	12 3	10 10	10 3	10 6	9 8	7 0	8 7	8 7	9 14	10 3	9 9	54 9	57 14	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	13 0	10 0	6 0	5 12	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	9 0	14 0	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	10 8	5 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	7 10	8 0	7 7	15 4	15 4	9 6	7 4	7 4	5 15	8 14	8 14	7 4	...	...	8 14	13 15	12 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	6 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 7	15 0	5 0	3 10	6 2	6 10	4 9	6 10	7 4	6 3	9 0	9 6	9 4	10 5	10 0	8 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 11	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 4	12 0	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 11	5 0	5 0	3 10	6 2	6 10	4 9	6 10	7 4	6 3	9 0	9 6	9 4	10 5	10 0	8 11	...	...	...	8 14½	8 14½	6 10½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 5	6 9	...	...	...	7 9½	7 4½	8 0	8 14½	8 14½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	10 0	11 6½	10 0	9 6½	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 9	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 8	5 8	6 6	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 6	7 8	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12	8 8	7 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	9 4	7 12	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 12	11 4	10 0	16 5	11 13	10 1	12 7	10 12	10 12	9 1	10 8	10 8	5 11	180 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	7 13	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 10	9 10	9 15	12 5	12 5	11 4	10 0	16 5	11 13	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 6	11 0	10 10	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 12	7 10	6 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 7½	6 10	7 11	7 13	7 7	11 8	9 9½	10 10	12 4	10 2	10 12	9 6	9 6	9 0	10 0	10 0	6 10	100 0	100 0	79 0	10 5	9 14	10 8	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	7 6	6 2	7 6	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	10 5	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 4	7 4	5 15	...	...	...	8 5	8 1	6 10	8 15	8 12	7 9	10 9	10 2	7 8	12 10	12 3	9 3	8 3	8 11	6 14	11 6	14 2	9 10	116 5	116 1	85 0	10 4	9 12	9 8	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 1	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 4	8 4	7 14	12 5	11 9	12 12	13 6	11 12	13 14	7 0	7 2	6 0	7 0	8 12	10 12	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	10 4	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 2	6 7	6 7	7 3	8 5	7 11	8 0	8 6	8 1	8 7	7 13	7 13	6 8	8 5	8 4	6 8	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 1	8 12	8 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	5 8	6 0	6 4	10 8	11 0	...	8 8	9 0	9 1	9 0	9 8	9 9	11 10	12 6	12 8	11 8	11 14	12 1	14 8	16 8	12 8	6 8	7 0	7 5	113 0	113 0	135 0	12 8	10 8	12 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	80 0	89 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	6 4	6 4	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 8	8 8	9 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 15	12 5	12 5	12 15	8 6	8 6	7 11	135 0	135 0	90 0	13 9	13 9	14 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	6 10	5 11	5 11	7 4	6 2	6 2	16 0	8 14	10 0	11 7	7 9	7 9	20 0	10 0	4 7	7 4	6 10	6 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	13 8	3 3	8 10	9 5	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 7	7 12	...	...	...	7 9	7 8	9 0	8 9	9 0	11 0	11 1½	11 4	13 8	11 0	10 15	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 12	7 1	6 9	10 3	9 9	9 9	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 7	8 7	7 8	10 3	10 3	9 14	12 0	9 12	9 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 7	5 6	84 0	96 0	109 8	12 0	12 0	12 9	Baroda		
	Disa	11 8	10 11	7 12	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 4	11 2	10 0	11 8	12 4	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	12 6	7 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 8	10 12	11 8	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 8	17 0	15 8	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	14 4	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 11½	13 0	11 14	22 11	22 9½	18 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	14 5½	14 9	16 7½	93 2	90 0	86 4	11 0	11 0	30 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	9 3	8 12	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 4	8 12	8 4	6 8	12 10	10 4	8 2	11 6	11 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 5	9 4	7 12	70 0	70 0	37 8	60 0	60 0	67 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	9 0	9 8	8 13	13 0	15 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 6	8 8	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	102 0	102 0	103 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	8 14	8 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	6 2	6 6	6 8	8 6	8 0	7 0	...	...	9 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	9 12	230 0	235 0	220 0	9 1	9 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 15	9 0	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	7 11	7 2	5 2	...	...	...	15 12	11 1	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	11 0*a*	10 4	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	12 12	12 4	12 0	13 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	10 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	10 0*b*	10 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	320 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0*a*	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	10 8	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	90 0	95 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	10 12	10 0	11 12	16 0	15 10	13 5	5 11	5 11	6 2	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	11 0	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 5	6 8	10 5	9 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	10 0	85 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 0*f*	10 10	11 7	12 5	12 5	...	9 7	9 4	8 14	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0*g*	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	8 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	11 4*h*	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 11 to 13-4 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 12-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-4 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 10-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13-8 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 12-4 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 14-4 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 12-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10, to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore	9 10 *i*	9 0	10 10	14 0	14 0	11 4	12 0	10 13	11 6	14 8	13 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9¾	9	9¾	9 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 11 11	9 0 to 10 0	16 8	10 0	15 0	10 0	7 9 to 9 5	10 8 to 11 4	11 12	8 0 to 9 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	8 10	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 0 *j*	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 4	12 7	12 7	12 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9 0	105 0	105 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 14	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	9 12	13 8	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	9	12	10 9	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	8 10	Bogra		
	Pubna	12 0 *k*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 14	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	13	12	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	6 0	6	0	6	0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0 *m*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 3	12 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	12 0 *n*	10 12	11 7	10 0	10 0	...	11 7	10 0	8 14	13 5	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	11	7	8 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	12 8 *o*	11 12	14 0	...	...	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	8 12	12 0	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	10	0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0 *q*	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 12	12 0	11 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	0	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	8 8	18 0	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0 *r*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna	12 12	13 0	16 0	24 0	18 12	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	15	0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	12 8 *t*	13 8	12 8	20 0	18 8	19 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	15 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	14	0	12 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	12 0 *u* to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 8 to 14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0 to 19 0	13 4 to 14 4	13 8 to 14 0	10 0 to 10 8	15 0 to 15 8	15 0 to 15 8	11 0 to 12 0	19 8	19 0	10 8 to 12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0 *v*	11 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	11 8	160 0	121 0	121 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	12 0 *w*	13 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	15	0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	11 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	22 0	19 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	14 8	15 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
	Chumparun	13 0 *x*	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	17	0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	12 1*y*	12 9	13 9	15 11	15 11	14 11	10 8	9 6	9 6	12 9	13 9	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	12	9	11 8	105 0	105 0	168 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
	Bhágulpur	10 11*z*	11 0	12 10	13 14	15 2	16 6	12 0	11 0	10 11	15 2	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	12	10	12 10	126 4	126 4	131 10	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágulpur		
	Purneah	13 0*z*1	14 12	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0 10 0 to 12 0 12 0	to	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	9	4	9 0 to 10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	8 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0*z*2	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	10 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	11 13	12 7	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	15 12	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	13	2	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	10 8*z*3	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	7 14	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	11	13	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	11 0*z*4	11 8	10 0	15 8	15 0	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	24 0	20 0 17 0 & 30 0 (New)	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	...	27	0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazáribagh		
	Lohardugga	10 0*z*5	11 9	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	14 0	12 0	26 0		18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	50	0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	7 8	7 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	10 0	11 0	160 0	180 0	240 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	9 0*z*6	10 0	9 0	...	24 0	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	0	64	0	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
Assam.	Sylhet																											Sylhet	Assam.	
	Cachar																											Cachar		
	Goálpárá																											Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills																											Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp																											Kámrúp		
	Darrang	No return received																					No return received					Darrang		
	Nowgong																											Nowgong		
	Sibságar																											Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur																											Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																											Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills																											Nága Hills		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún																											Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur																											Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar																											Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	No return received																					No return received					Meerut		
	Bulandshahr																											Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh																											Aligarh		
	Kumaun																											Kumaun		

i In Boygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 seers, and gram 6-8 to 7 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Boda) 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10-6 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 11-8 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 11-8 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram (at Goalundo) 8 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 13-3 seers, and gram 8 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10-8 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 10-10 seers.
r At Hathazari the prices are—Best rice 14 seers and common rice 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and common rice 13 to 22 seers.
t In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 20 seers, lesser millets 37-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 14 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 18 seers, great millet (at Buxar) 17-8 seers, lesser millets (at Buxar) 13-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Buxar) 19 seers, and gram 12-8 to 13-8 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 13 to 35 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 13-4 to 21-4 seers, lesser millets 20 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 40 seers, and gram 12-8 to 23 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, lesser millets 27-12 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12'12 to 15'7 seers, barley 19 to 23'10 seers, best rice 8'4 to 10'10 seers, common rice 13'13 to 15'7 seers, jowar 17'17 to 20'4 seers, lesser millets 18 to 20'4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 27'3 seers, and gram 13'4 to 14'7 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, lesser millets (at Maddehpoora) 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 20 seers, and gram (at Banka) 11-8 seers.
*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 11 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
*z*3 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 13-12 seers, common rice 17-1 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.
*z*4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 18 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets (at Khurruckdeha) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Khurruckdeha) 29-8 seers, and gram 12 seers.
*z*5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13'50 to 15 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16'88 seers, best rice 15'75 to 32 seers, common rice 19'12 to 38 seers, maize (at Daltongunge) 30'37 seers, murwa 27 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 13'50 to 15 seers.
*z*6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 9 seers, best rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, bulrush millet (at Jhalda) 24 seers, great millet (at Jhalda) 24 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, and gram 7 to 15 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál Bijnor Moradabad Budaun Bareilly Sháhjahánpur Tarái Pergunnahs Muttra Agra Farukhabad Mainpuri Etáwah Etah Jalaun Jhánsi Lalitpur Cawnpore Fatehpur Bánda Allahabad Hamírpur Jaunpur Gorakhpur Basti Azamgarh Mirzapur Benares Gházipur	No return received																		...	...	...	No return received						Garhwál Bijnor Moradabad Budaun Bareilly Sháhjahánpur Tarái Pergunnahs Muttra Agra Farukhabad Mainpuri Etáwah Etah Jalaun Jhánsi Lalitpur Cawnpore Fatehpur Bánda Allahabad Hamírpur Jaunpur Gorakhpur Basti Azamgarh Mirzapur Benares Gházipur	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Oude	Lucknow Unáo Bára Banki Sitapur Hardui Kheri Fyzabad Bharaich Gonda Rai Bareli Sultánpur Partábgarh	No return received																		...	...	...	No return received						Lucknow Unáo Bára Banki Sitapur Hardui Kheri Fyzabad Bharaich Gonda Rai Bareli Sultánpur Partábgarh	Oude.	
Punjab.	Delhi	13 12	14 8	15 8	20 8	20 8	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	60 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi[a]	Punjab.	[a] Firewood rising [b] Jowar falling. [c] Barley falling.
	Gurgáon	15 4	16 4	15 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	15 8	15 8	17 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgaon[a]		
	Karnál	15 8	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	28 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	17 12	17 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	21 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar		
	Rohtak	14 8	14 9	15 8	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Rohtak[b]		
	Sirsa	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	27 8	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	25 0	24 0	35 0	25 0	24 8	26 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sirsa[c]		
	Umballa	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	14 12	15 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	20 8	18 8	18 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiana		
	Simla	10 0	9 8	11 4	12 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 4	10 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Simla		
	Jullundur	13 8	13 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	24 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 6	10 0	Jullundur		
	Hoshiarpur	13 8	13 8	20 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	12 4	12 4	16 12	15 4	14 4	24 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 12	17 8	17 8	21 12	14 8	14 8	17 0	14 4	14 8	16 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 11	11 0	11 4	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	100 0	130 0	120 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	Siálkot[a]		
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	21 8	12 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	19 0	16 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	13 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurdaspur		
	Lahore	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	105 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	13 8	14 8	16 12	18 0	18 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 4	70 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	11 0	11 4	Ferozepore[a]		
	Gujranwala	12 12	13 0	16 12	13 4	14 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	19 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	20 8	13 4	13 0	16 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 12	11 0	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 6	19 8	10 8	9 12	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 2	8 2	12 0	20 0	32 0	60 0	9 0	8 4	11 2	Ráwalpindi[a]		
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
	Gujrat	12 8	12 0	19 12	14 0	14 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujrát		
	Shahpur	10 12	10 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 10	23 0	16 0	16 10	24 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 12	11 6	12 0	Gujrát		
	Mooltan	11 8	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Jhang	12 0	11 8	13 4	16 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	6 4	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	Mooltan		
	Montgomery	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	14 4	13 12	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Jhang		
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	12 4	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 13	10 10	15 0	14 1	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	12 8	10 0	10 5	14 1	11 8	13 15	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 15	13 12	13 12	21 4	12 15	11 11	18 7	10 8	10 4	13 2	112 8	112 8	87 8	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Bannu	10 7	10 2	20 0	11 1	11 14	22 13	...	...	...	6 14	5 8	4 13	11 4	9 0	13 12	14 1	10 8	13 10	10 10	8 8	8 15	100 0	125 0	100 0	15 0	12 8	26 4	Dera Ghazi Khán[a]		
	Peshawar	6 1	5 10	14 10	6 5	5 15	26 8	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	11 4	35 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu[b]		
	Kohát	7 2	7 5	14 6	7 12	7 12	25 8	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	8 3	9 11	7 6	21 0	7 9	9 7	4 15	5 4	4 14	10 0	64 8	64 8	65 8	27 4	25 8	46 8	Peshawar		
	Hazara	7 0	7 0	17 0	6 12	8 0	28 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	8 0	12 8	11 0	23 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 8	10 3	63 12	63 8	92 14	63 12	63 8	76 8	Kohát		
																				6 0	7 4	9 0	60 0	107 0	100 0	6 2	6 2	9 0	Hazára[a]		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bejrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bejrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bejrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 4	10 8	10 12	11 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	10 8	140 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	12 0	11 4	14 0	13 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 12	11 14	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 2	9 8	16 8	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chánda		
	Wardha	10 13	10 12	9 8	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	12 1	12 0	17 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	10 8	11 4	11 8	12 0	13 0	18 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	14 0	13 4	12 8	14 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	10 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 6	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 12	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	9 8	12 0	10 9	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	13 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	10 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	8 0	260 0	240 0	280 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Seoni		
	Mandla	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	7 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	5 8	5 0	6 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	8 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	9 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	7 14	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 12	11 0	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	10 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	6 8	12 0	10 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 1	9 8	9 5	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	9 9	10 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	9 4	11 14	12 10	16 4	11 14	11 14	12 4	16 0	16 0	10 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 10	26 0	26 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	7 0	280 0	280 0	250 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	26 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 3	7 2	6 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	5 13	11 4	11 4	6 8	14 7	...	10 14	15 15	14 7	11 4	21 1	18 13	12 11	130 0	130 0	70 0	8 13	8 12	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 11	7 13	6 2	...	...	...	8 8	8 6	6 1	10 8	10 6	6 12	15 7	15 7	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	6 4	6 12	5 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	5 12	9 8	9 8	6 12	15 8	13 8	11 0	19 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 12	8 0	8 4	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Amráoti		
	Akola																												Akola		
	Ellichpur																												Ellichpur		
	Buldána																												Buldana		
	Wún																												Wún		
	Básim																												Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 4	6 8	...	7 3	7 7	8 11	10 5	10 4	7 3	11 10	11 8	8 0	21 12	19 12	13 11	...	...	...	28 1	23 2	18 11	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 6	14 2	13 9	10 0	...	...	17 2	27 12	27 12	28 ...	25 2	22 13	16 11	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 3	5 8	5 8	5 11	12 8	12 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	16 11	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	7 0	6 4	6 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	6 6	11 0	11 0	6 8	27 0	29 0	18 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 8	6 4	5 3	7 8	7 0	7 3	11 0	12 0	7 11	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 8	78 0	84 0	78 0	7 12	8 0	6 11	Mysore		
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	5 11	7 5	7 6	6 8	9 7	9 7	7 3	13 10	13 10	8 11	24 15	25 5	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	12 8	200 0	100 0	132 0	7 0	7 0	6 11	Hassan		
	Kadur	8 0	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 9	14 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	8 3	Shimoga		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 3	7 0	7 0	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 3	24 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	28 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Coorg	5 5	5 5	5 11	5 8	5 5	4 13	9 14	9 12	7 5	15 8	15 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	23 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 3	Chitaldroog		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	10 10	11 8	21 4	18 0	16 0	5 12	6 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	6 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	19 8	15 0	17 ...	26 6	28 15	15 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	7 15	7 5	Coorg		
	Kishengurh	12 12	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 12	7 0	17 8	16 8	17 0	15 12	17 8	15 1												
	Ulwur	13 6	14 7	13 2	23 15	22 3	20 4	7 0	7 8	7 7	8 8	9 1	8 8	27 8	21 15	20 11	24 1	18 0	19 ...												
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 4	13 12	14 8	22 12	22 8	19 0	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 2	21 6	22 4	19 12	21 10	19 6	18 1												
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	11 12	18 12	18 12	20 0	11 4	11 4	7 1	12 8	12 8	8 9	18 2	18 2	10 4	21 4	21 4	17 ...												
	Ajmere	12 12	13 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 ...												
	Deoli Cantonment	12 1	11 13	12 13	20 13	20 5	17 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 4	7 12	20 10	20 9	18 8	17 11	17 0	15 1												
	Erinpura	14 4	15 0	8 0	19 8	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	15 8	18 0	9 1												
	Sirohee	13 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	9 ...												
	Abu	11 8	11 8	7 6	16 4	16 0	10 4	4 8	4 10	4 6	5 4	5 2	4 14	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	9 ...												
	Anadra	12 8	12 8	8 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	10 ...												
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	12 8	6 8	18 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 ...												
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 2	12 2	9 12	21 14	21 1	10 15	6 4	7 0	5 1	8 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 ...												
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 7	13 12	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 10	6 4	11 4	12 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 4	14 12	16 4	22 8	22 8	28 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	18 2	16 0	28 12	16 4	16 12	25 0												
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	13 ...	14 4	...												
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Kotah	13 0	13 0	15 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	23 4	23 4	19 0	12 0	11 8	...												
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Jhallawar	11 7	12 1	14 4	12 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	22 1	22 13	...	12 12	11 7	15 ...												
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Dholpur	12 9	13 9	12 9	23 1	23 6	18 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 13	7 14	20 5	19 8	15 3	25 13	24 8	21 ...												
Central India.	Indore	8 6	8 4	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 12	15 13	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 12	...												
	Gwalior	11 10	11 5	12 2	16 10	17 1	15 15	6 10	6 14	7 1	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	10 14	12 0	12 ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	Goona	14 0	14 4	17 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 4	6 12	9 0	8 0	7 8	23 0	25 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	18 ...	11 3	11 10	13 2	102 0	91 4	100 7	9 2	9 8	8 12	Gwalior		
	Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	6 4	11 8	11 4	9 0	22 12	19 12	16 0	10 12	12 0	11 ...	14 8	14 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	12 0	Goona		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	13 4	12 12	18 0	20 0	16 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	15 0	19 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 8	12 12	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Rutlam		
																													Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* Eight pies per man's load.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1230 AND 1221, AND 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1310, 1311, 1312 AND 1313 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH OCTOBER AND 8TH NOVEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	REMARKS.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	1st Half of September 1879.																													
RAJPUTANA.	Bikaneer																											9 0	8 12	...	
	1st Half of October 1879.																														
BAR.	Upper Sind Frontier	9 14	9 12	7 1	12 14	10 3	11 0	6 3	6 10	5 12	8 0	8 12	6 11	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
ASSAM.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	6 3	6 10	5 12	8 0	8 12	6 11	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Cachar	8 10	8 14	8 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	6 3	6 8	5 12	8 0	8 12	6 11	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Goálpárá	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Gáro Hills	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Kámrúp	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 13	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Nowgong	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Sibságar	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 13	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	
	Nága Hills	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 ...	11 4	5 4	4 5	2 11	0 12	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th NOVEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency, and the north-east monsoon has been so far favorable; harvesting is going on with a satisfactory outturn; prospects are good. In Bombay there was no rain, it is wanted in parts of the Deccan; fever prevails throughout the Presidency, but especially in Guzerat; the crops are in good condition. In Bengal also no rain has fallen during the week, and its want is felt in Orissa; the cyclone in the Cox's Bazar sub-division is now reported to have damaged about three-eighths of the winter rice crop; general prospects are very good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been fine and seasonable; the public health is slowly improving, but the ravages of fever have been very severe; the *rabi* sowings are nearly completed. In the Punjab prospects remain favourable and prices have a downward tendency; fever, though still bad in some districts, is abating. In the Central Provinces the weather has been seasonable; the harvesting of the *kharif* is proceeding with a good outturn; prices are falling. In Burma the wet weather is now over; agricultural prospects are very satisfactory, and crops have commenced to be reaped in places. In Assam and the other Provinces and States the weather has been clear and prospects remain good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 15th)	.....	*Ragi* 23·35; early dry crops being harvested; white *cholum*, wheat, and Bengal gram being sown; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	.....	*Ragi* 24·81; more rain wanted in one taluk; dry crops being harvested, outturn ¾ to full; white *cholum*, Bengal gram, and wheat being sown; paddy blight in two taluks.
Ganjam („ „)	·4 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 28·64.
Kistna („ „)	.....	*Ragi* 26·28; 36 inches water over anicut; standing crops generally good; *varagu* re-sown where damaged by rains; black paddy partly harvested, outturn ½ to full.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	3·7 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 22·11; standing crops doing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ⅛ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·77 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 23·55; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in 8 taluks, outturn ½ to full, others ⅛ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	3·87 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 25·15; crops good; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	1·45 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 19·57.
Malabar („ „)	1·28 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 18·33; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	2·34	*General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay (Nov. 19th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 16th 4 feet 4 inches, against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year; fever prevalent; slight cattle-disease.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Sowings continue; fever general; weather unsettled.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest going on; lands being prepared for *rabi*; fever decreasing.
Baroda ...	.....	Fever still prevails, 204 deaths in city of Baroda; crops thriving; reaping of *bajri* and rice nearly over; locusts have appeared in some villages of Nawsari.
Surat ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing progressing; locusts damaged certain crops in Choryási and Mándvi; slight cholera and fever.
Násik ...	.....	Cold; fever in the town of Násik and in 3 talukas; *kharif* reaping mostly completed; *rabi* sowings progressing; standing *rabi* crops good, but slightly injured by rats in Násik talukas.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 16th)	*Nil*	Rain required for *jowar*.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* completed; *rabi* crops in good condition; rain generally required, but immediately wanted in Sheagaon; slight damage by rats in parts of Párner, Shrigonda, and Dharwar; prospects fair; health good; *rabi* sowings continue.
Sholapore ...	.....	No reports received.
Dharwar ...	.....	
Kánara ...	.....	Harvest commenced above Ghát talukas; cattle-disease and fever prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Rajkot ...	.....	Cotton and *rabi* crops in good condition; fever still prevalent; days warm, nights and early mornings intensely cold. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue good, but rain wanted in some parts of the Deccan; fever throughout the Presidency, especially prevalent in Guzerat; some damage by locusts in Surat; cattle-disease in Kánara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; damage to crops from cyclone in Satkania and Cox's Bazar sub-division about six annas; harvest would have been sixteen annas had there been no cyclone; elsewhere prospects favourable; early *amun* being cut; cholera has broken out in cyclone-stricken tract.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather clear but warm; *amun* being reaped, outturn good; winter crops being sown; floods quite subsided; relief operations finally closed on 15th; new rice 22 seers, old rice 20 seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good, an average outturn expected; cultivation of winter crops going on; common rice 10½ to 12½ seers; public health normal; fever in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy and *kalai* good; fever in mitigated form still reported from some thanahs of sudder circle; small-pox cases still in thanah Bharatpur; common rice averages 13 seers; no want of work for labourers.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at end of week; sowings continue; common rice 12½ to 13 seers.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects fairly good; general health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; malarious fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Rice prospects excellent; early rice being harvested; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; general health good, except in Banka, whence bad type of fever reported; common rice 19 seers.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects excellent all round; *rabi* sowing still continues; rice 14 to 15 seers; health of people fair, that of cattle still continues bad; water-level still high, but all inundations have subsided.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects very favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Dhan* promises well; *rabi* sowing continues; tobacco, too, promises favourably; prices falling; general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; paddy harvest nearly completed and yielded a bumper crop; sowings of winter crops going on; prices cheap and stationary; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	More rain wanted both for rice and *rabi* crops. *General Remarks.*—No rain during week; it is still wanted in Orissa; *amun* rapidly coming in ear and ripening; earlier *amun* being cut with good outturn; *rabi* sowing still going on, and young plants coming up well; prices falling; relief operations in Dacca finally closed; cyclone in Chittagong damaged about six annas of crops in Satkania and Cox's Bazar; cholera broken out in cyclone-stricken tract; public health on the whole good; fever still prevalent in places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 18th)	.....	Prospects continue good; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather on the whole seasonable; for two days wind easterly and clouds gathering; late rice and some *jowar* still uncut; fever abating slowly; wheat 13¾, coarse *chanwal* 18¾, unhusked *dhan* 37⅛ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* germinating favourably, fever abating.
Jhansi („ „)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever abating.
Agra („ 18th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest over, excepting *jowar*, which is being reaped; *rabi* sowings continue in many places; the young crops are above ground; health improving.
Bareilly („ 19th)	.....	Wind still in west; health improving.
Meerut ...	.....	No report received.
Kumaun („ 17th)	.....	Weather fine; wheat 10 seers per rupee.
Lucknow ...	.....	No report received.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	*Nil*	Reaping of *jowar* and *mash* continues; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; fever continues to abate, but many recently recovered therefrom are suffering from dysentery, which has increased the percentage of mortality; cattle-disease almost disappeared; prices falling.
Sitapur („ 19th)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever still prevails.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Ague and fever prevalent; *rabi* sowing finished; irrigation going on. *General Remarks.*—Weather fine and seasonable; health improving and fever abating though slowly; *rabi* sowings nearly finished.
Punjab—(Nov. 18th)—		
Delhi ...	...	Further slight fall in prices of food-grains; fever still prevails.
Hissar ...	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops good; prices stationary; health improving.
Umballa ...	...	Grain crop promising; wheat sown; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops cut; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	...	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Siálkot ...	...	Rain now wanted for *rabi* crops.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; fever decreasing.
Pesháwar ...	·1	Harvest prospects good; prices of wheat and barley slightly lower.
Mooltan ...	...	*Kharif* crops all removed; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady; health fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	*Rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary; health fair. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable and prices have still a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Nov. 19th)	.....	Cotton picking continues, outturn below average owing to injury done by last rain; *jowar* harvest commenced; *rabi* thriving; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cloudy occasionally; *rabi* sowings, except in low lands, completed; prospects of *kharif* good; prices easier.
Saugor ...	.....	*Kharif* crops partially harvested, outturn good; cotton picking commenced; *rabi* sowings approaching completion; fever declining; prices falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Cotton picking; rice cutting continues; cholera ceased.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton picking; *jowar* cutting commenced; *rabi* sowings nearlye completed; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur (Nov. 15th)	.....	Clear and cool; rice harvest and *rabi* sowings continue; cattle-diseas in Singa and Dhamtari tahsils; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur ...	.....	*General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable; harvesting of *kharif* crops continues, outturn good, except of cotton in some districts; *rabi* sowings almost completed; prices declining.
British Burma— (Nov. 19th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 224·06; public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·68; slight small-pox continues in Rangoon town, also fever in Pegu and Syriam township, otherwise public health good; health of cattle fair; some crops damaged by recent gale in Syriam township, otherwise crops progressing favourably.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 97·61; public health good; slight cattle-disease still continues in three townships; except in late inundated parts, crops elsewhere promise fair; considerable injury to crops in one circle from insects; earlier crops being reaped.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83, public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·19; public health good; crop prospects good; early paddy reaped.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Rains over; crops doing well and being reaped here and there; public health satisfactory.
Assam—		
Gauhátir ...	.....	Report not received.
Sylhet (Nov. 13th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops good; reaping commenced.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops unchanged; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *sali dhan* commenced; prospects of pulse unfavourable cattle-disease abating; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Nov. 19th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings completed; cotton being picked.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings vigorously continued.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	Little more rain wanted in some places; crops good, cattle-disease prevalent in Yalgandal and Khamam Districts; ague and fever also here and there.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 19th)—		
Bangalore ...	·06	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of *ragi* continues; prospects favourable; fever prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Mercara ...	.....	*No report received.*
Central India States— (Nov. 19th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent in district; weather and prospects favourable; wheat 8 seers 9 chittaks, gram 10 seers 7 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	*Weather seasonable.*
Satna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 23 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—*continued.*		
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Goona ...	.....	No report received.
Bhopal ...	.....	
Agar ...	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	.....	No report received:
Mánpur ...	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; cutting of *jowari* crops commenced; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 19th)	.....	Colder; fever decreasing.
Serohi („ 16th)	.....	Wells full; tanks nearly dry; fever still prevalent; prospects fair; days hot, nights cold.
Marwar („ 7th)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevalent; crops being gathered; locusts about; standing crops damaged to some extent in some villages.
Meywar („ 14th)	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever not so prevalent; prospects good.
Harowtee („ 15th)	.....	Harvest commenced; *rabi* sowings completed; health improving; prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Prospects good; fever prevalent; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Ajmere („ 19th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings going forward; prospects good.
Jeypore ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Harvest nearly completed; prospects good; *rabi* sowings active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Ulwur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Fever abating, but delayed complete harvesting of crops; weather cool; mornings foggy; prospects of *sali* and other crops continue favourable.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY—TRAFFIC.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1879.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	857	1,045,036	33,64,348	23,32,699	10,31,649
South Indian	612	567,404	16,30,576	12,61,976	3,68,600
Great Indian Peninsula	1,276*a*	3,607,131	1,58,22,196	83,35,728	74,86,468
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	751,736	46,26,554	18,55,750	27,70,804
East Indian, Main Line	1,283$\frac{3}{4}$*b*	3,950,315	2,10,74,750	69,15,895	1,41,58,855
„ Jubbulpore Line	223$\frac{3}{4}$	569,891	25,17,061	9,66,075	15,50,986
Eastern Bengal	171$\frac{3}{4}$*c*	305,577	18,42,509	10,04,253	8,38,256
Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	697,851	27,47,416	13,12,216	14,35,200
Punjab and Delhi	566*d*	1,109,948	47,71,595	27,98,279	19,73,316
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	2,50,376	3,80,500	—1,30,124
Sind	110	113,139	6,47,720	4,07,216	2,40,504
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	20,866	73,094	42,758	30,336
Nalhati „	27$\frac{1}{2}$	20,044	48,488	31,948	16,540
Rajputana „	428$\frac{1}{2}$	769,191	21,72,257	13,12,986	9,59,271
Neemuch and Neemuch „	172	227,855	6,06,527	4,22,214	1,84,313
Khamgaon „	8	5,792	33,950	26,872	7,078
Amraoti „	6	2,424	49,748	29,247	20,501
Wardha Coal „	46	19,665	80,433	77,449	2,984
Nizam's „	117	115,227	3,55,821	3,19,488	36,333
Tirhoot „	81	64,583	2,53,466	1,62,149	91,317
Punjab Northern „	103	167,019	8,46,337	5,12,812	3,33,525
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	161	180,641	5,59,318	4,37,939	1,21,379
Northern Bengal „	219	237,591	6,39,722	5,60,189	79,533
Sindia „	35	25,550	56,790	58,921	—2,131
Dhond and Manmad „	136	94,710	3,28,077	2,59,486	68,591
Indus Valley „	508*e*	374,180	14,31,026	11,54,036	2,76,990
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	30$\frac{1}{2}$	16,023	89,503	20,343	19,160
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	29	21,767	69,174	37,121	32,053
Patna-Gya „	40	8,054	30,277	21,228	9,049
TOTAL ...	8,266$\frac{1}{2}$	15,089,210	6,69,69,109	3,29,57,778	3,40,11,336

a.—Inclusive of 7$\frac{1}{4}$ miles (Dadur Junction to Colaba, B. B. and C. I. Railway) worked over by the Company.

b.—Includes 3 miles, the length of the Barh Branch. *c.*—Includes 13 miles, the length of the Damukdia Branch.

d.—Includes 13 miles of the E. I. Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi.

e.—Includes 7 miles of the S. P. and D. Railway from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam-boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	13,35,755	19,08,961	11,613	...	1,08,019	33,64,348
South Indian	10,14,426	5,89,946	11,405	...	14,799	16,30,576
Great Indian Peninsula	31,29,120	1,22,98,143	27,141	...	3,67,792	1,58,22,196
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,83,739	32,49,995	14,569	215	78,036	46,26,554
East Indian, Main Line	52,67,101	1,50,49,022	27,213	14,472	7,16,942	2,10,74,750
„ Jubbulpore Line	5,55,770	17,57,990	1,764	...	2,07,537	25,17,061
Eastern Bengal	8,34,284	8,33,008	2,978	1,39,782	32,457	18,42,509
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,10,670	14,70,972	6,344	...	2,59,430	27,47,416
Punjab and Delhi	20,03,361	25,84,192	10,445	...	1,73,597	47,71,595
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	2,50,376	...	2,50,376
Sind	84,828	4,71,110	1,164	...	90,618	6,47,720
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	46,648	20,382	227	...	5,837	73,094
Nalhati „	33,588	14,169	453	...	278	48,488
Rajputana „	5,44,879	15,75,483	6,461	...	45,434	21,72,257
Holkar and Neemuch „	2,01,767	3,94,724	1,276	...	8,760	6,06,527
Khamgaon „	4,660	29,193	87	...	10	33,950
Amraoti „	7,928	41,664	146	...	10	49,748
Wardha Coal „	15,631	62,650	500	...	1,652	80,433
Nizam's „	1,55,187	1,98,684	757	...	1,193	3,55,821
Tirhoot „	1,14,586	89,038	2,572	35,247	12,023	2,53,466
Punjab Northern „	3,01,629	5,26,480	2,459	...	15,769	8,46,337
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	3,84,747	1,68,093	2,509	...	3,669	5,59,818
Northern Bengal „	2,14,936	2,68,213	3,698	67,803	85,072	6,39,722
Sindia „	34,192	20,508	512	...	1,578	56,790
Dhond and Manmad „	90,368	2,12,787	1,595	...	23,327	3,28,077
Indus Valley „	4,09,390	9,47,675	1,650	40,490	31,821	14,31,026
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) ...	14,768	20,791	...	...	3,944	39,503
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	47,187	21,804	...	...	183	69,174
Patna-Gya „	21,911	8,157	200	...	9	30,277
TOTAL ...	1,91,63,056	4,48,33,884	1,40,038	5,48,385	22,83,796	6,69,69,159

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

RAILWAYS.	Passengers. First Class. Average fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Average fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Average fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Average fare.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous, including Parcel, Luggage, &c., &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Fies.	Number.	Rs.	Fies.	Number.	Rs.	Fies.	Number.	Rs.	Pies.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	18·00	5,737	30,625	7·00	26,996	1,12,445	3·50	634,088	7,10,776	2·00	645,750	2,65,730	1,512,571	11,69,576	13	469	1,65,690	13,35,755	...	13,35,755
South Indian ...	8·00	9,140	17,032	3·00	55,877	34,996	...	...	...	2·00	2,600,294	9,20,443	2,665,311	9,72,461	2	50	41,915	10,14,426	...	10,14,426
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	15,914	2,10,465	9·00	88,776	4,35,558	4·00	251,620	6,26,158	2·50	2,017,002	14,32,571	2,368,312	27,04,752	475	7,087	4,19,841	31,31,680	2,560	31,29,120
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,167	30,423	7·00	70,579	74,331	...	...	...	2·50	2,698,252	10,64,594	2,778,998	11,69,397	3,854	25,616	88,726	12,83,739	...	12,83,739
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	22,016	3,05,088	9·00	67,240	2,64,910	4·50	290,838	2,13,613	3·00	3,697,154	40,72,958	4,077,248	47,57,569	5,734	27,243	4,82,297	52,67,114	13	52,67,101
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,237	34,744	9·00	11,040	57,849	4·50	2,333	11,935	3·00	173,975	3,85,349	189,585	4,88,777	...	...	66,993	5,55,770	...	5,55,770
Eastern Bengal ...	12·00	11,716	24,132	6·00	23,501	20,805	4·50	208,431	1,72,064	3·00	783,026	4,27,127	1,026,724	6,44,198	1,308	7,626	1,82,460	8,34,284	...	8,34,284
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	9,657	34,512	...	...	...	2·00	1,513,969	8,93,433	1,523,626	9,27,945	...	...	82,725	10,10,670	...	10,10,670
Punjab and Delhi ...	12·22	8,761	61,550	7·93	41,937	1,44,459	4·49	8,803	18,648	2·37	1,796,152	14,48,141	1,855,653	16,72,793	...	...	3,30,568	20,03,361	...	20,03,361
Sind ...	14·79	968	5,474	7·50	3,577	6,508	3·63	2,297	2,735	2·39	64,399	56,410	71,241	71,127	...	...	13,701	84,828	...	84,828
Calcutta & South-Eastern (State)	18·00	249	871	9·00	2,207	1,000	3·19	241,887	35,600	2·48	86,564	7,425	330,907	44,396	...	...	2,252	46,648	...	46,648
Nalhati (State) ...	17·60	501	1,139	5·23	4,020	2,817	...	...	...	3·52	74,835	26,545	79,356	30,501	...	...	3,087	33,588	...	33,588
Rajputana „ ...	9·63	1,703	6,322	5·12	7,001	11,093	...	...	...	2·01	793,709	4,92,592	802,413	5,10,007	362	128	34,744	5,44,879	...	5,44,879
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	16·84	1,256	4,601	8·42	6,449	9,610	2·81	17,334	12,205	2·11	397,549	1,70,483	422,598	1,96,899	12	375	4,493	2,01,767	...	2,01,767
Khamgaon „ ...	18·00	295	187	9·00	571	183	4·00	2,351	426	2·50	28,254	3,073	31,471	3,869	...	...	791	4,660	...	4,660
Amraoti „ ...	18·00	357	171	9·00	1,342	353	4·00	36,154	4,529	2·50	18,983	1,560	56,836	6,613	...	...	1,315	7,928	...	7,928
Wardha Coal „ ...	18·00	106	225	9·00	182	214	4·00	1,025	644	2·50	35,401	11,247	36,714	12,330	...	...	3,301	15,631	...	15,631
Nizam's „ ...	18·00	1,220	6,893	9·00	4,446	12,584	4·00	9,978	15,563	2·50	112,232	83,544	127,876	1,18,684	...	...	36,503	1,55,187	...	1,55,187
Tirhoot „ ...	15·94	1,506	5,276	9·57	1,388	2,925	...	...	...	2·39	240,580	97,712	243,534	1,05,913	...	...	8,673	1,14,586	...	1,14,586
Punjab Northern „ ...	10·23	2,007	8,243	2·77	10,971	12,843	...	...	...	1·78	506,306	2,17,961	519,284	2,39,047	...	...	62,669	3,01,716	87	3,01,629
Rangoon&Irrawaddy Valley(State)	10·14	1,615	5,793	5·07	20,749	13,008	...	...	...	2·53	552,778	3,48,841	575,142	3,67,642	...	...	18,615	3,86,257	1,510	3,84,747
Northern Bengal (State) ...	18·00	1,350	13,596	9·00	3,341	11,383	...	...	...	2·50	298,207	1,67,602	302,898	1,92,581	...	...	22,355	2,14,936	...	2,14,936
Sindia „ ...	9·63	466	847	5·11	1,675	1,113	...	...	...	2·01	88,373	28,734	90,514	30,694	...	...	3,498	34,192	...	34,192
Dhond and Manmad „ ...	11·81	305	1,401	8·91	2,507	4,816	...	...	...	2·97	98,242	76,361	101,054	82,578	...	...	7,790	90,368	...	90,368
Indus Valley „ ...	13·89	1,053	8,694	6·94	8,161	24,846	...	...	...	2·31	372,302	2,98,565	381,516	3,32,105	...	...	77,285	4,09,390	...	4,09,390
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State). ...	...	...	...	7·00	1,323	964	...	...	...	3·00	51,855	13,515	53,178	14,369	...	...	399	14,768	...	14,768
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) ...	13·24	558	1,069	...	...	...	4·95	566	270	2·48	159,502	43,255	160,626	44,594	...	...	2,593	47,187	...	47,187
Patna-Gya „ ...	18·00	111	357	9·02	280	399	...	...	...	3·00	47,081	20,451	47,472	21,207	...	...	704	21,911	...	21,911
Total ...		101,671	2,44,617		470,793	13,96,004		1,907,765	16,24,851		19,952,726	1,30,76,222	22,432,648	1,69,32,624	11,760	68,619	21,65,983	1,91,67,226	4,170	1,91,63,056

No. IV.

DETAILS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise.		Military Stores.		Railway Materials for Construction.		Minerals.		Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,686,370	18,39,958	403,826	42,219	13,245	497	3,798	168	26,119	19,08,961	...	19,08,961
South Indian	12,515,764	5,70,911	16,209	1,522	582,409	16,110	...	...	1,403	5,89,946	...	5,89,946
Great Indian Peninsula	246,370,179	1,20,15,652	929,971	83,966	507,264	15,852	1,478,106	66,773	1,28,164	1,23,10,407	12,264*a*	1,22,98,143
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	62,187,494	30,87,034	221,885	19,138	1,519,262	47,477	177,404	5,684	80,671	32,50,004	9*a*	32,49,995
East Indian, Main Line	295,560,273	1,23,14,716	3,395,702	2,93,334	290,574	6,115	90,271,238	24,05,568	29,289	1,50,49,022	...	1,50,49,022
„ Jubbulpore Line	44,863,335	16,84,077	271,817	22,344	172,436	4,910	1,992,077	46,043	616	17,57,990	...	17,57,990
Eastern Bengal	15,928,702	8,02,767	43,731	3,430	63,633	1,326	596,588	18,504	6,981	8,33,008	...	8,33,008
Oudh and Rohilkhand	45,879,050	14,42,759	176,794	15,311	465,828	6,102	12,403	374	6,426	14,70,972	...	14,70,972
Punjab and Delhi	42,599,147	20,73,101	4,415,178	3,65,391	712,088	21,581	1,951,226	51,917	72,202	25,84,192	...	25,84,192
Sind	6,687,805	4,34,580	244,851	19,969	97,997	1,135	51,304	2,173	13,253	4,71,110	...	4,71,110
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	415,935	19,143	...	...	...	...	3,242	120	1,119	20,382	...	20,382
Nalhati (State)	124,798	11,830	...	...	...	...	33,934	2,095	244	14,169	...	14,169
Rajputana „	24,760,828	15,20,672	15,105	1,469	1,673,414	50,138	8,370	565	4,004	15,76,848	1,365*a*	15,75,483
Holkar and Neemuch„	4,376,370	3,68,262	22,820	2,540	380,932	16,298	2,778	200	7,424	3,94,724	...	3,94,724
Khamgaon „	155,571	28,968	...	...	...	...	1,488	61	164	29,193	...	29,193
Amraoti „	137,214	40,956	37	14	...	...	1,670	198	496	41,664	...	41,664
Wardha Coal „	541,654	28,210	...	...	1,627	140	593,850	33,714	586	62,650	...	62,650
Nizam's „	3,922,699	1,94,349	4,598	1,039	90,871	1,800	968	18	1,478	1,98,684	...	1,98,684
Tirhoot „	1,161,509	84,010	...	...	2,554	99	70,017	4,134	795	89,038	...	89,038
Punjab Northern „	7,517,028	4,40,084	188,113	15,545	1,171,121	59,057	...	...	11,794	5,26,480	...	5,26,480
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	3,263,025	1,54,209	...	...	124,636	6,751	...	...	7,179	1,68,139	46*a*	1,68,093
Northern Bengal „	4,443,818	2,42,619	36,395	3,489	418,718	13,739	173,527	7,404	962	2,68,213	...	2,68,213
Sindia „	141,396	10,164	7,343	759	129,234	8,088	17,265	1,266	231	20,508	...	20,508
Dhond and Manmad „	4,073,283	2,05,129	12,973	2,628	72,877	2,408	64,598	2,265	357	2,12,787	...	2,12,787
Indus Valley „	9,214,925	5,16,220	1,235,016	1,02,628	8,913,194	3,11,662	6,571	378	16,787	9,47,675	...	9,47,675
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	284,220	19,988	...	...	20,620	644	18	2	157	20,791	...	20,791
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	234,939	21,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	21,804	...	21,804
Patna-Gya „	99,305	6,116	...	...	34,969	1,776	4,567	225	40	8,157	...	8,157
Total ...	876,146,736	4,01,87,606	11,642,364	9,96,735	17,459,503	5,93,705	97,517,007	26,49,849	4,19,423	4,48,47,518	13,684	4,48,33,834

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings, &c.

No. V.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,77,537	8,50,797	1,66,439	3,66,661	2,35,141	...	36,124	23,32,699
South Indian	2,40,869	4,15,461	2,95,069	1,52,396	1,22,720	...	35,461	12,61,976
Great Indian Peninsula	21,89,759	29,97,074	9,19,268	12,06,869	5,66,880	...	4,55,878	83,35,728
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,91,266	6,55,301	1,73,358	3,24,337	2,48,621	3,307	59,560	18,55,750
East Indian, Main Line	25,51,744	14,42,335	6,11,867	12,75,834	7,50,459	16,310	2,67,346	69,15,895
„ Jubbulpore Line	2,15,397	3,53,693	50,252	95,126	63,457	...	1,88,150	9,66,075
Eastern Bengal	2,01,850	2,03,401	95,468	2,13,216	1,51,729	1,28,040	10,549	10,04,253
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,35,871	4,49,504	1,36,387	2,72,667	1,93,675	...	24,112	13,12,216
Punjab and Delhi	8,08,984	9,46,335	2,54,589	3,85,195	2,15,277	...	1,87,899	27,98,279
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,500	...	3,80,500
Sind	1,63,979	1,07,111	22,595	55,002	48,675	...	9,854	4,07,216
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	10,350	12,910	3,880	5,858	9,746	...	14	42,758
Nalhati (State)	6,379	9,697	3,210	4,898	7,927	...	—163	31,948
Rajputana „	2,44,178	5,39,705	1,04,402	1,63,633	1,57,493	...	3,575	12,12,986
Holkar & Neemuch„	92,266	1,62,612	35,376	72,870	56,182	...	2,908	4,22,214
Khamgaon „	1,618	6,111	72	6,771	2,881	...	9,419	26,872
Amraoti „	1,377	4,077	111	8,242	2,747	...	12,693	29,247
Wardha Coal „	14,551	14,238	3,799	11,941	9,261	...	23,659	77,449
Nizam's „	61,523	1,18,462	6,063	45,390	42,528	...	45,522	3,19,488
Tirhoot „	24,324	35,115	8,277	25,136	23,831	25,359	20,107	1,62,149
Punjab Northern „	72,943	1,78,955	18,138	86,204	54,346	...	1,02,226	5,12,812
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	1,50,843	1,29,634	21,062	73,806	61,997	...	597	4,37,939
Northern Bengal „	1,34,922	1,45,123	19,044	1,06,213	94,833	57,964	2,090	5,60,189
Sindia „	16,283	15,643	620	8,020	7,515	...	10,840	58,921
Dhond and Manmad „	49,192	83,203	4,838	45,360	36,455	...	40,438	2,59,486
Indus Valley „	2,40,298	3,47,350	82,032	1,58,506	1,10,171	45,169	1,70,510	11,54,036
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	4,704	7,593	659	6,015	1,372	...	...	20,343
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	6,187	12,030	1,640	7,575	7,665	...	2,024	37,121
Patna-Gya „	5,782	1,305	427	6,040	1,377	...	6,197	21,228
Total ...	88,14,976	1,02,44,875	30,38,942	51,89,781	32,84,961	6,56,649	17,27,589	3,29,57,773

No. VI.

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

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of permanent-way and works.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,27,763	5,24,323	39,224	6,91,310	13,773*b*	6,77,537
South Indian	1,13,615	1,65,059	25,951	3,04,625	63,756*d*	2,40,869
Great Indian Peninsula	2,08,602	19,49,004	1,51,523	23,09,129	1,19,370*c*	21,89,759
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	79,664	2,93,687	17,915	3,91,266	...	3,91,266
East Indian, Main Line	2,59,088	24,74,165	1,84,899	29,18,152	3,66,408*a*	25,51,744
„ Jubbulpore Line	26,086	1,89,546	10,161	2,25,793	10,396*a*	2,15,397
Eastern Bengal	34,881	1,60,781	8,703	2,04,365	2,515*a*	2,01,850
Oudh and Rohilkhand	87,878	1,25,772	22,221	2,35,871	...	2,35,871
Punjab and Delhi	98,110	6,82,352	28,706	8,09,168	184*b*	8,08,984
Sind	10,029	1,40525	13,425	1,63,979	...	1,63,979
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,304	8,827	219	10,350	...	10,350
Nalhati „	669	4,065	1,645	6,379	...	6,379
Rajputana „	52,540	1,70,620	21,018	2,44,178	...	2,44,178
Holkar and Neemuch „	22,433	57,661	12,172	92,266	...	92,266
Khamgaon „	77	1,534	7	1,618	...	1,618
Amraoti „	13	1,249	115	1,377	...	1,377
Wardha Coal „	3,609	10,674	268	14,551	...	14,551
Nizam's „	7,651	48,508	5,364	61,523	...	61,523
Tirhoot „	8,978	12,018	3,328	24,324	...	24,324
Punjab Northern „	11,002	59,157	2,784	72,943	...	72,943
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	23,945	1,24,498	2,400	1,50,843	...	1,50,843
Northern Bengal „	48,289	84,159	2,474	1,34,922	...	1,34,922
Sindia „	502	14,951	830	16,283	...	16,283
Dhond and Manmad „	4,699	38,413	6,080	49,192	...	49,192
Indus Valley „	73,001	1,62,839	4,458	2,40,298	...	2,40,298
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	1,292	3,412	...	4,704	...	4,704
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	2,140	4,015	32	6,187	...	6,187
Patna-Gya „	1,267	4,515	...	5,782	...	5,782
Total ...	13,09,127	75,16,329	5,65,922	93,91,378	5,76,402	88,14,976

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. *b*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. *c*.—Charged to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. *d*.—Of this, Rs. 31,572 were transferred to the Capital Account and the remainder is value of stores returned to stock.

No. VII.

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	69,381	1,49,597	3,00,597	40,950	2,57,458	32,814	8,50,797	...	8,50,797
South Indian	31,057	85,640	1,63,368	23,037	84,707	27,659	4,15,468	7*c*	4,15,461
Great Indian Peninsula	1,50,653	6,92,459	13,19,977	1,74,609	4,90,267	1,69,109	29,97,074	...	29,97,074
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,586	1,25,205	3,30,470	39,876	83,908	26,256	6,55,301	...	6,55,301
East Indian, Main Line	2,09,281	5,07,583	2,90,239	1,29,781	3,21,844	27,429	14,86,157	43,822*a*	14,42,335
„ Jubbulpore Line	46,074	69,215	1,58,902	21,776	61,482	1,277	3,53,726	33*b*	3,53,693
Eastern Bengal	28,052	59,985	65,404	13,993	38,133	2,980	2,08,547	5,146*c*	2,03,401
Oudh and Rohilkhand	52,453	87,437	2,15,397	28,792	61,638	3,787	4,49,504	...	4,49,504
Punjab and Delhi	43,704	1,83,351	5,49,358	39,688	1,28,389	1,845	9,46,335	...	9,46,335
Sind	13,451	18,542	40,119	11,411	21,450	2,138	1,07,111	...	1,07,111
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,342	1,986	5,044	1,390	3,148	...	12,910	...	12,910
Nalhati „	868	1,055	3,395	930	3,449	...	9,697	...	9,697
Rajputana „	35,959	1,24,520	2,39,733	39,266	71,265	28,962	5,39,705	...	5,39,705
Holkar and Neemuch (State)	12,402	43,587	69,628	14,842	19,757	2,496	1,62,612	...	1,62,612
Khamgaon „	248	1,074	3,203	772	114	...	6,111	...	6,111
Amraoti „	248	975	2,009	773	72	...	4,077	...	4,077
Wardha Coal „	1,810	4,187	4,390	2,232	1,127	492	14,238	...	14,238
Nizam's „	11,214	13,563	76,066	7,537	9,940	142	1,18,462	...	1,18,462
Tirhoot „	2,928	11,780	10,945	3,809	5,653	...	35,115	...	35,115
Punjab Northern „	13,100	29,475	1,16,974	12,090	7,291	25	1,78,955	...	1,78,955
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	19,361	37,988	27,557	8,421	37,435	—1,128	1,29,634	...	1,29,634
Northern Bengal „	17,941	40,351	61,869	13,875	11,087	...	1,45,123	...	1,45,123
Sindia „	881	3,774	8,004	1,424	594	966	15,643	...	15,643
Dhond and Manmad „	9,760	20,224	40,664	7,017	5,532	6	83,203	...	83,203
Indus Valley „	28,388	86,457	1,27,106	37,313	67,726	360	3,47,350	...	3,47,350
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	359	1,557	2,982	660	2,035	...	7,593	...	7,593
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	1,593	724	5,558	840	3,038	277	12,030	...	12,030
Patna-Gya „	...	813	403	189	...	...	1,405	...	1,405
Total ...	8,52,094	24,03,104	42,34,961	6,77,293	17,98,539	3,27,892	1,02,93,883	49,008	1,02,44,875

a.—Of this, Rs. 6,669 is the proportion of shunting expenses transferred to Jubbulpore, Rs. 35,827 credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, and Rs. 1,324 amount charged to Fire Insurance Fund.
b.—Credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, &c. *c*.—Value of stores returned to stock.

No. VIII.

DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs & Renewals of Vehicles & Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,301	1,04,498	49,887	4,700	1,73,386	6,947 *e*	1,66,439
South Indian	4,046	61,745	5,956	2,23,835	2,95,582	513 *f*	2,95,069
Great Indian Peninsula	37,578	7,32,561	1,07,887	42,642	9,20,668	1,400 *c*	9,19,268
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	16,558	93,099	16,363	5,425	1,84,094 *a*	10,736 *b*	1,73,358
East Indian, Main Line	61,168	4,77,967	46,657	34,007	6,19,799	7,932 *d*	6,11,867
„ Jubbulpore Line...	5,128	34,430	10,351	823	50,732	480 *c*	50,252
Eastern Bengal	11,269	74,118	8,228	1,853	95,468	...	95,468
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,966	1,01,146	22,227	1,048	1,36,387	...	1,36,387
Punjab and Delhi	11,106	1,98,659	30,027	14,797	2,54,589	...	2,54,589
Sind	4,026	10,464	1,900	6,205	22,595	...	22,595
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,341	1,914	625	...	3,880	...	3,880
Nalhati „	772	4,524	492	—2,578	3,210	...	3,210
Rajputana „	10,263	71,729	4,672	17,738	1,04,402	...	1,04,402
Holkar and Neemuch „	3,377	21,730	7,511	2,758	35,376	...	35,376
Khamgaon „	...	...	72	...	72	...	72
Amraoti „	...	3	108	...	111	...	111
Wardha Coal „	1,805	920	1,074	...	3,799	...	3,799
Nizam's „	160	3,224	2,679	...	6,063	...	6,063
Tirhoot „	734	6,391	1,152	...	8,277	...	8,277
Punjab Northern „	862	12,557	4,719	...	18,138	...	18,138
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	3,662	9,180	4,780	3,440	21,062	...	21,062
Northern Bengal „	7,959	5,956	5,129	...	19,044	...	19,044
Sindia „	35	457	128	...	620	...	620
Dhond and Manmad „	42	2,067	2,729	...	4,838	...	4,838
Indus Valley „	6,654	54,155	14,449	6,774	82,032	...	82,032
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	...	398	261	...	659	...	659
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	218	1,023	328	71	1,640	...	1,640
Patna-Gya „	...	...	28	399	427	...	427
Total ...	2,15,030	20,84,915	3,50,419	3,63,937	30,66,950	28,008	30,38,942

a.—Includes Rs. 52,649 reserved in advance for renewal of vehicles. *b*.—Amount transferred to Wagon Renewal Reserve Account. *c*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. *d*.—Of this, Rs. 7,152 is on account of credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, and Rs. 780 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. *e*.—Credits received for work done in workshops for other departments, &c. *f*.—Of this, Rs. 460 charged to [illegible] of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 17 credit received for work done in workshops for others.

No. IX.

DETAILS OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, Lighting, and General Stores.	Printing, Stationery, and Tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for expenses at joint stations.	Other items including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	67,441	1,60,809	39,484	51,812	18,697	14,830	...	13,768	3,66,841	180*c*	3,66,661
South Indian	23,772	83,962	15,754	10,372	8,793	...	2,184	7,643	1,52,480	84*a*	1,52,396
Great Indian Peninsula	1,15,402	4,44,193	3,56,238	1,46,638	44,999	1,738	42,373	55,288	12,06,869	...	12,06,869
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	38,671	1,67,415	23,025	41,660	15,199	9,026	20,356	8,985	3,24,337	...	3,24,337
East Indian, Main Line	1,52,478	7,49,759	2,21,865	75,727	44,056	...	...	32,405	12,76,290	456*a*	12,75,834
Jubbulpore Line	4,037	53,543	27,333	6,201	2,930	...	...	1,135	95,179	53*a*	95,126
Eastern Bengal	26,810	1,39,226	18,742	21,026	6,130	...	...	1,282	2,13,216	...	2,13,216
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,495	1,54,099	36,070	19,944	16,235	626	14,636	6,562	2,72,667	...	2,72,667
Punjab and Delhi	50,873	1,72,396	58,400	56,251	38,547	1,519	...	7,300	3,85,286	91*c*	3,85,195
Sind	5,764	26,314	6,809	3,793	3,286	8,500	...	536	55,002	...	55,002
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,104	3,066	732	586	319	...	...	51	5,858	...	5,858
Nalhati „	761	2,025	476	1,399	143	...	...	94	4,898	...	4,898
Rajputana „	22,497	78,070	24,466	28,275	4,307	...	...	6,018	1,63,633	...	1,63,633
Holkar and Neemuch „	10,147	25,796	11,645	6,488	8,523	...	9,106	1,165	72,870	...	72,870
Khamgaon „	424	2,208	575	2,761	286	...	460	57	6,771	...	6,771
Amraoti „	432	2,765	542	1,957	309	...	2,184	53	8,242	...	8,242
Wardha Coal „	1,817	4,969	1,068	1,271	88	...	2,393	335	11,941	...	11,941
Nizam's „	9,029	17,058	8,100	5,407	2,677	...	2,163	956	45,390	...	45,390
Tirhoot „	6,278	14,112	8,135	1,383	—486	...	...	714	25,136	...	25,136
Punjab Northern „	10,380	22,857	7,349	5,855	1,256	...	...	39,507	86,204	...	86,204
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	10,685	40,808	10,045	5,849	5,210	...	...	1,209	73,806	...	73,806
Northern Bengal „	17,024	57,949	10,807	14,814	4,734	...	...	885	1,06,213	...	1,06,213
Sindia „	1,262	3,392	1,223	883	107	...	...	1,153	8,020	...	8,020
Dhond and Manmad „	7,785	14,225	5,312	3,621	2,742	...	5,765	5,910	45,360	...	45,360
Indus Valley „	23,059	51,853	17,191	18,439	28,485*b*	...	14,288	5,191	1,58,506	...	1,58,506
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	359	2,000	364	1,324	248	...	1,631	89	6,015	...	6,015
Muttra-Hathras—(Provincial)	1,603	3,141	297	195	234	800	...	1,305	7,575	...	7,575
Patna-Gya „	1,880	2,838	725	344	108	...	...	195	6,040	...	6,040
Total ...	6,36,219	24,99,848	9,07,772	5,34,275	2,58,162	37,039	1,17,539	1,99,791	51,90,645	864	51,89,781

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. *b*.—Includes Rs. 3,[illegible] relating to previous half-year. *c*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. X.

DETAILS OF GENERAL CHARGES.

RAILWAYS.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,549	1,28,801	24,699	36,620	9,472	2,35,141	...	2,35,141
South Indian	27,466	68,654	...	19,327	7,273	1,22,720	...	1,22,720
Great Indian Peninsula ...	47,289	2,60,762	93,087	1,55,054	10,688	5,66,880	...	5,66,880
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	29,864	1,31,680	41,081	40,339	5,657	2,48,621	...	2,48,621
East Indian, Main Line	83,047	3,87,012	66,482	1,52,460	74,729	7,63,730	13,271*b*	7,50,459
„ Jubbulpore Line... ...	6,251	24,004	6,931	22,088	5,337	64,611	1,154*a*	63,457
Eastern Bengal	24,546	78,365	15,693	26,224	6,901	1,51,729	...	1,51,729
Oudh and Rohilkhand	26,876	96,643	13,803	46,273	10,080	1,93,675	...	1,93,675
Punjab and Delhi	19,744	1,25,615	20,946	46,389	2,583	2,15,277	...	2,15,277
Indus Steam Flotilla	1,036	4,105	...	...	...	5,141	...	5,141
Sind	2,680 Genl. Admn.	27,186	5,737	7,605	326	43,534	...	43,534
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,937	5,409	447	1,868	85	9,746	...	9,746
Nalhati	1,043	5,102	...	872	10	7,927	...	7,927
Rajputana	15,170	76,641	18,879	46,284	519	1,57,493	...	1,57,493
Holkar and Neemuch	5,332	29,075	8,422	13,157	196	56,182	...	56,182
Khamgaon	...	2,333	95	376	77	2,881	...	2,881
Amraoti	...	2,322	64	352	9	2,747	...	2,747
Wardha Coal	...	8,330	...	1,059	35	9,261	...	9,261
Nizam's	977	30,808	3,393	6,414	936	42,528	...	42,528
Tirhoot	1,268	16,763	...	5,751	49	23,831	...	23,831
Punjab Northern	10,285	36,332	193	6,573	963	54,346	...	54,346
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) ...	4,110	45,259	3,508	8,613	507	61,997	...	61,997
Northern Bengal	13,531	63,338	...	17,393	571	94,833	...	94,833
Sindia	1,574	2,439	67	3,435	...	7,515	...	7,515
Dhond and Manmad	696	24,943	1,857	8,736	223	36,455	...	36,455
Indus Valley	10,385	79,811	744	18,240	991	1,10,171	...	1,10,171
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) ...	...	808	564	...	...	1,372	...	1,372
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) ...	3,676	3,682	302	...	5	7,665	...	7,665
Patna-Gya „	...	852	56	334	135	1,377	...	1,377
TOTAL	3,75,069	17,67,074	3,27,050	6,91,636	1,38,357	32,99,386	14,425	32,84,961

a.—Proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways, and Rs. 99, being the value of stores returned to stock.

b.—Includes Rs. 13,171, being the proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1879.

RAILWAYS.	LOCOMOTIVES.		VEHICLES.							
			COACHING.		GOODS, INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS.		BRAKE-VANS.		TOTAL.	
	BROAD GAUGE.	METRE GAUGE.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	158	...	478*b*	...	3,427	...	105	...	4,010	...
South Indian *f*	12*e*	103	35	324	98	1,389	8	73	141	1,786
Great Indian Peninsula	422	...	933*a*	...	7,777	...	418	...	9,128	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	80	...	277	...	2,568	...	57	...	2,902	...
East Indian, Main Line	509	...	779	...	6,458	...	224	...	7,461	...
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	40	...	86	...	884	...	46	...	1,016	...
Eastern Bengal	45	...	169	...	847	...	31	...	1,047	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	92	...	275	...	2,258	...	57	...	2,590	...
Punjab and Delhi	129	...	404	...	2,277	...	80	...	2,761	...
Sind	27	...	59	...	848	...	23	...	930	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	9	...	55	...	248	...	7	...	310	...
Nalhati (State) *c*	...	6	...	10	...	22	...	1	...	33
Rajputana „	...	120	...	267	...	1,343	...	75	...	1,685
Holkar and Neemuch (State) ...	...	39	...	149	...	603	...	42	...	794
Khamgaon „ ...	2	...	9	...	*g*	...	3	...	12	...
Amraoti „ ...	1	...	9	...	*g*	...	3	...	12	...
Wardha Coal „ ...	4	...	7	...	60	...	6	...	73	...
Nizam's „ ...	10	...	28	...	61	...	10	...	99	...
Tirhoot „ ...	...	10	...	43	...	232	...	12	...	287
Punjab Northern „ ...	18	...	41	...	208	...	19	...	269	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	31	...	132	...	610	...	30	...	772
Northern Bengal (State)	...	40	...	102	...	710	...	40	...	852
Sindia „	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
Dhond and Manmad (State) ...	32	...	31	...	133	...	18	...	182	...
Indus Valley „ ...	66	...	154	...	1,100	...	48	...	1,302	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) *d* (Native State.)	...	3	...	11	...	82	...	4	...	97
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) ...	...	4	...	21	...	60	...	4	...	85
Patna-Gya „ ...	2	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
TOTAL ...	1,662	356	3,839	1,059	29,273	5,051	1,164	281	34,276	6,391

a.—Includes 28 compound third class incline vans. *b*.—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes.
c.—4 feet gauge. *d*.—2 feet 6 inches gauge. *e*.—Exclusive of 4 engines hired from the E. I. Railway.
f.—On account of the conversion of the Arconum Branch to the metre gauge, 4 engines and 20 goods vehicles have been thrown out of work. *g*.—Goods vehicles hired from the G. I. P. Railway Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·14	3073·60	893·64	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	18,787	5·29	1·87	Cotton ...	21,154	2742·53 cubic feet per second entered at the head of the Bári Doáb Canal; 90·69 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes and 2651·84 cubic feet per second were utilized. Compared with corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 27,367 acres irrigated. Compared with similar period of 1877-78, there is an increase of 54,880 acres irrigated.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·90		901·36	...	...	Amritsar ...	51,307	3·5	1·90	Rice ...	26,214	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	3·4		856·84	...	...	Lahore ...	64,126	3·75	2·50	Sugarcane ...	9,576	
											Others ...	77,276	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	2651·84	...	...	.....	134,220	...	...	.....	134,220	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2890·00	2130·73	...	...	.....	106,853	...	...	.....	106,853	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·24	2,546	252	...	221,117 karis, bulies, &c., 10,260 mds. timber and 2,543 maunds fuel.	Umballa ...	2,428	5·31	0·85	Cotton ...	58,534	1,751 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur; 286 cubic feet per second passed out at the Budha Khera Escape and 21 cubic feet per second at the tail of Delhi Canal; the amount utilized was 1,464 cubic feet per second. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a decrease of 21,177 acres irrigated, due to the ample rainfall in the Delhi and Kohtak Districts.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	3·30		282			Karnál ...	35,199	4·17	1·20	Rice ...	40,054	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·30		702			Delhi ...	37,437	...	1·80	Sugarcane ...	49,394	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	6·85		228			Rohtak ...	34,652	2·40	2·50	Others ...	15,229	
							Hissár ...	30,790	2·40	1·40	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	21,642	...	2·63	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	13	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	1,050	...	...	.....	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2,546	1,464	...	221,117	.....	163,211	...	...	.....	163,211	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,558	656	...	211,816	.....	184,388	...	...	.....	184,388	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	11,148	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	45,045	2·74	1·95			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	114,310	0·66	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	163,507	0·34	...			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	334,010	...	...	.....	334,010	The irrigation of the Inundation Canals, though much below that of 1878-79, is slightly greater than that of 1877-78.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	469,230	...	...	.....	469,230	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	347	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	15	...	3·70	Rice ...	50	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	312	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	362	...	...	.....	362	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	221	...	...	.....	221	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	297,431	...	...	.....	297,431	Compared with last year, there is an increase of 6,190 acres irrigated on the Perennial Canals.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	291,241	...	...	.....	291,241	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st April to 30th September 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	...	31,671	33,017	Saháranpur	18,098	413	26,031	1,551	1,274	261	2,118	49,746	24·2	31·9	The Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra Canals were closed throughout the month for annual repairs.
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	...	44,171	42,028	Muzaffarnagar	37,430	1,084	18,345	3,575	1,069	660	2,141	64,304	22·0	28·8	*Eastern Jumna Canal*—
Meerut	8·30	...	969	...	56,967	60,300	Meerut	64,997	9,786	8,304	8,932	5,066	3,482	1,308	101,875	32·7	24·4	Water entering canal 1,106
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	...	61,709	85,129	Bulandshahr	8,860	41,410	156	13,331	3,034	1,444	1,359	69,594	42·9	23·9	Leaving ditto 286
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	...	70,232	83,958	Aligarh	1,095	39,058	476	6,448	4,070	310	1,680	53,137	33·3	23·6	Net consumption . 820
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	...	52,507	69,977	Muttra	1,316	1,218	2	2,026	283	32	1,037	5,914	25·4	25·8	
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	...	60,929	76,814	Agra	1,781	6,450	28	1,795	1,209	98	998	12,359	27·1	25·8	
							Etah	2,089	11,993	376	569	2,580	74	1,297	18,978	45·0	21·4	
TOTAL GANGES CANAL	...	...	6,104	...	378,186	451,223	Mainpuri	4,300	18,073	370	783	2,606	99	777	27,008	38·5	30·4	
							Fatehgarh	2,919	10,451	93	53	1,087	33	485	15,121	49·2	28·8	
							Etáwah	5,674	27,532	168	124	1,506	165	1,048	36,217	25·0	29·6	
							Cawnpore	6,397	27,712	1,583	16	1,155	145	1,050	38,058	26·2	26·5	
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	—	...	Delhi	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	34·9	25·4	
Kásganj	...	...	...	...	5,966	...	Gurgaon	406	185	13	2,016	67	10	1,437	4,134	21·9	26·4	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	3,923	—	Dehra Dún	1,285	...	3,792	8	68	...	649	5,802	90·2	72·0	
Bhoguipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	604	...	115	4	262	...	2	987	37·4	33·8	
							Tarái	512	...	2,168	...	...	...	2	2,682	46·6	46·0	
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL	...	...	...	...	9,889	...	Bareilly	9,721	54	4,964	...	...	...	58	14,797	54·2	39·2	
							Jhánsi	6	...	18	3	21	...	6	54	30·1	31·8	
							Hamírpur	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	19·0	33·8	
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	820	93,830	91,477	TOTAL	167,493	195,419	67,302	41,255	25,357	6,813	17,462	521,101	...	...	
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	...	14,574	31,309												
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	17,479	20,164	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	143,826	208,499	70,379	64,532	75,170	18,647	16,801	597,854	...	...	
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	987	...												
Dún	...	...	...	...	5,802	3,215												
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	54	363												
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	300	103	Increase	23,667	...	...	...	...	...	661	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	521,101	597,854	Decrease	...	13,080	3,077	23,277	49,813	11,834	...	76,753	...	...	

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th October 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Number.	Up. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Up. Maunds.
Grains.								
Wheat								
Gram								
Rice								
Paddy or dhán								
Bijhar (or mixed grain)								
Dál								
Juár								
Bájra								
Maize (or Indian-corn)								
Total			*Nil.*					
Cotton								
Oil-seeds								
Salt								
Metals								
Building materials								
Miscellaneous goods								
Firewood								
Bamboos								
Timber								
Miscellaneous timber								
Live stock								
Total			*Nil.*					
Grand Total								
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	2,230	...	2,230	...	825
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	1,405	...	1,405	...	825

Remarks.	Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Both the Ganges and Agra Canals were closed during the month for annual repairs.	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	...	83	...
	Ton mileage	...	...	6,355	...
	Value of goods Rs.	...	...	4,926	...
	Number of passengers.	...	...	Nil.	...

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th October 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Nos. 262-81 R. T., dated Simla, November 18, 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2831-41R., dated 2nd July 1879.

Read also—

From Government of Bombay, No. 2068, dated 14th August 1879, and enclosures.
To „ „ No. 3717R., dated 5th September 1879.
„ Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, No. 3718R., dated 5th September 1879.
Public Works Department Circular No. 30R., dated 12th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the Resolution just read, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the proposed Railway Conference shall meet at Calcutta on the 6th January 1880, and desires that the Agents of the Guaranteed Railway Companies be invited to nominate one or more delegates to represent their Companies.

2. The Government of Bengal should nominate two or three officers to represent the State Lines in that province, and the Director General of Railways should appoint delegates for other State Railways.

3. The Conference will meet at the Public Works Secretariat at noon on the above-named date.

4. The draft Rules and Regulations for Indian Railways will be brought before the Conference, as previously proposed; and the Government of India desires also to consider the question of adopting some uniform system of recording locomotive miscellaneous services, such as shunting, piloting, light-running, &c.

5. The names of all delegates should be submitted for the information of the Government of India at an early date.

6. It is proposed to appoint Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, and Mr. Bradford Leslie, C.E., Vice-President, of the Conference.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments and officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana; and the several Departments of the Government of India, for information; and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
Director General of Railways.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first seven months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER														
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	50,47,790	8,10,956	58,58,746	45,22,493	7,40,613	52,63,106	56,01,401	8,64,346	64,65,747	46,29,313	7,74,419	54,03,732	42,38,179	5,22,010	47,60,189
Bombay	26,50,022	3,45,111	29,95,133	26,67,089	57,930	27,25,019	30,68,036	52,347	31,20,383	28,09,409	1,25,446	29,34,855	24,87,263	1,01,876	25,89,139
Sind	1,26,821	91,879	2,18,700	1,31,489	13,228	1,44,717	1,68,742	21,480	1,90,222	1,34,788	11,546	1,46,334	2,23,813	11,018	2,34,831
Madras	10,70,162	7,67,853	18,38,015	10,62,288	5,01,806	15,64,094	7,70,226	1,13,774	8,84,000	8,76,820	2,50,055	11,26,875	8,45,144	3,69,967	12,15,111
B. Burma	4,96,474	18,51,076	23,47,550	5,62,950	13,00,052	18,63,002	6,13,438	9,65,191	15,78,629	7,97,500	14,43,957	22,41,457	7,55,803	17,37,295	24,93,098
TOTAL	93,91,269	38,66,875	1,32,58,144	89,46,309	26,13,629	1,15,59,938	1,02,21,843	20,17,138	1,22,38,981	92,47,830	26,05,423	1,18,53,253	85,50,202	27,42,166	1,12,92,368

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to September only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th November 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220 AND 1221, AND 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1392, 1393, 1394, 1398, 1398 AND 1399 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th OCTOBER AND 22nd NOVEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Corsoana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	**1st Half of September 1879.**																													
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 4	12 13	8 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 13	10 0	9 5	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 0	10 6	...	...	...	8 7	7 8	8 12	
	2nd Half of October 1879.																														
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier.	9 15	9 14	7 2	12 15	12 14	10 8	6 2	6 3	5 12	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 2	11 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	8 0	100 0	120 0	160 0	8 14	8 5	9 0	
Assam.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Cachar	8 10	8 10	8 6	10 0	11 6	16 0	11 6	9 6	9 6	13 5	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 13	8 0	8 3	
	Goálpárá	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp	18 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
H. A. Districts.	Amráoti	8 4	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	8 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldána	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Wún	9 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Básim	7 4	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	7 8	8 7	9 8	9 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	
Rajpootana.	Boondee	14 4	13 8	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	21 0	22 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	15 0	
	Tonk	9 11	9 12	13 12	20 0	18 0	18 4	6 0	6 5	6 0	7 8	7 10	7 8	22 11	21 1	...	20 5	17 13	15 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 11	10 5	30 0	
	Shahpoora	12 8	11 8	12 4	22 0	21 0	19 4	10 0	9 0	6 0	11 8	10 8	7 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 6	12 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th NOVEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The north-east monsoon has set in in the Madras Presidency, giving some more rain to all the districts, except Bellary; agricultural operations are progressing, and general prospects are good. There has been no rain in the Bombay Presidency; prospects, however, continue good, except in parts of the Deccan where rain is wanted; fever is abating in Guzerat; locusts have appeared here and in Sind. In Bengal also no rain has fallen as yet, and it is much wanted in Orissa; general prospects are good, except in the cyclone-stricken parts of Chittagong. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather continues fine and seasonable, and fever is abating except in Benares; the *kharif* harvest is almost over, the young *rabi* crops are promising. In the Punjab agricultural prospects are generally favourable, but rain will soon be required; prices are stationary in some districts and declining in others; fever is still prevalent in some of the districts. In the Central Provinces the weather is clear and cold; the *kharif* harvest is progressing, giving a generally good outturn; the produce of cotton is below the average; *rabi* crops are promising; prices are stationary in some and falling in other districts. In British Burma the general health is good; crop prospects are satisfactory, and reaping is progressing. In Assam and the other Provinces and States the weather continues clear and prospects are favourable; in Malwa every possible acre is under opium.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 22nd)	...	[illegible] being harvested; *cholum* and Bengal [illegible] crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	·77 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 24·98; rain wanted in one taluk; dry crops being harvested; outturn ¾ to full; paddy harvest commenced in one taluk, blight in two taluks; wheat and Bengal gram being sown; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	·73 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 28·4.
Kistna („ „)	5·46 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 26·28; crops generally damaged by storm of 19th; 80 inches of water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	2·51 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 22·76; standing crops doing well; being injured by insects in parts of three taluks; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·47 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 23·39; crops generally good; parts of one taluk reported to suffer from deficiency of rain; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, *cumboo*, and *samai* in eight taluks, outturn of paddy ½ to ¾, others ½ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	·39 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 26·65; crops good; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, and *cholum*, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura („ „)	·32 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 22·04.
Malabar („ „)	·85 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 18·83; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	*Nil*	Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 26th)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops coming on; sowings continue; fever, coughs and colds prevalent; frequent deaths in district jail; locusts in Tando Bago eating leaves of trees.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvest nearly over; *rabi* sowing progressing; fever decreasing; weather getting cold.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* sowings continue; cotton crops good; locusts in some villages near Nowsari; fever abating.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; locusts disappeared, making little damage; slight cholera in Chikhli; fever in almost all talukas.
Násik ...	...	Cold and fever in four talukas; *kharif* good; *rabi* sowing in progress; locusts in Peint.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool; abnormal wind northerly; weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 23rd)	*Nil*	Prices of *bajri* and *jowari* slightly risen.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops withering in parts of Párner and Sheagaon; rain urgently wanted; slight injury by rats in parts of Párner.
Sholapore ...	...	*Rabi* prospects generally good; rain wanted in three talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing nearly completed; prospects fair; slight fever and cattle disease in Hángal taluka.
Kánara ...	...	Harvest completed on coast, continues above Ghát; cattle disease and fever prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	*Kharif* harvest nearly completed; *rabi* good; fever prevalent; weather cold. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue good, except in parts of Deccan, where rain is wanted; public health not good, but fever abating in Guzerat; locusts in parts of Sind and Guzerat.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable, except in cyclone-stricken parts; early *amun* being cut; cholera prevails in cyclone tract.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; *amun* outturn good; sowing of cold weather crops proceeding briskly; public health very good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good; in some places *amun* being reaped; fair outturn expected; sowing of winter crops going on; some fever reported.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy, *kalai*, and sugarcane good; fever in mitigated form still reported from some thanas; small-pox cases reported from Bharatpore and Hariharpara police stations; rice falling.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer and rather cloudy; paddy-cutting going on; sowings continue.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects good; general health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops continue favourable; fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; paddy being reaped; *rabi* crops all sown and promising well; slight cholera about; otherwise general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops still continue excellent; *aghani* being cut in many places; *rabi* sowings still continue; health of people good, that of cattle improving; rivers much subsided everywhere.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good.
Durbhanga ...	Slight rain on 20th.	Dhán prospects favourable. *Sathia* crop cut and being brought into market; *rabi* sowings going well; prices stationary; public health good; cattle disease [illegible] there.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and seasonable; prospects of winter crops good; food-grains cheap; health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain very much wanted for *rabi* and rice; prices stationary; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—No rain, more still wanted in Orissa; prospects continue favourable, except in cyclone-stricken parts of Chittagong; early *amun* being reaped, and late crop fast ripening. In Nuddea outturn of *amun* in half of district will be fair; *rabi* sowings nearly completed, and crops everywhere doing well and very promising; prices generally falling; public health on the whole good, but fever still prevalent in places, and cholera in cyclone tract of Chittagong.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 25th)	...	Prospects continue good; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather clear and seasonable; later *kharif* crops are being harvested; *rabi* sowings completed; fever continues to abate; wheat 13½; coarse *chawal* 19$\frac{1}{16}$; unhusked *dhan* 36¼ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 24th)	*Nil*	Weather colder; *rabi* germinating well; cutting of late rice has commenced; excellent outturn; fever rapidly decreasing.
Jhansi („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; fever abating; *kharif* outturn generally average; prices falling.
Agra („ 25th)	...	*Kharif* harvest almost over; *rabi* sowings continue; young crops promising; weather seasonable; fever abating.
Bareilly („ 26th)	...	No change since last week.
Meerut („ „)	...	Wind west; sharp frost at night; *kharif* being harvested; fever diminishing; cheapest wheat 15¼, gram 18, barley 22, *jowar* 20½ seers.
Kumaun („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; some locusts in district.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; public health improving; *bajra* 22, *barley* 23½ seers.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings finished; the earlier sowings have germinated well; health slowly improving.
Sitapur („ 26th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair; fever abating.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Fever abating. *General Remarks.*—Weather favourable; *kharif* harvest nearly over; young *rabi* crops promising; health improving and fever abating except in Benares.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Nov. 25th)	...	Prices steady; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	...	Weather seasonable; state of *rabi* crops good; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Wheat sown and crops progressing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; fever prevalent.
Amritsar ...	...	Crop prospects fair; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	...	Prospects good; health fair.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Wheat sowings progressing in irrigated lands.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever decreasing.
Pesháwar ...	...	Harvest prospects good; prices firm.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* sowing still in progress; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Agricultural prospects and health fair.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally favourable, but rain will soon be required.
Central Provinces –		
Nágpur (Nov. 26th)	...	Cloudy at the commencement of the week, clear now; cotton-picking continues; *jowar* is being cut; *rabi* doing well; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cold; cotton-picking commenced; prospects generally good; prices easier.
Saugor	...	Very cold; it is feared cotton and other crops will be injured by frost; *jowar* and *mung* being threshed; *rabi* healthy; prices declining.
Seoni	...	Cotton-picking continues; pulses slightly damaged by frost; *rabi* promising; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; *jowar* harvesting; cotton-picking progressing; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur (Nov. 22nd)	...	Cloudy; rice harvest continues; *rabi* sowings almost completed; cattle disease in Dhamtari and Simga tahsils; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	·06	Rice harvest continues; outturn good; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Clear and cold; *kharif* harvest and cotton-picking continue; outturn of the former generally good, of the latter below average in some districts; *rabi* thriving and promising; prices stationary in some districts and declining in others.
British Burma (Nov. 26th)—		
Akyab	*Nil*	Total rainfall 224·06; cholera reported from Ooreetoung East township, otherwise public health good; crop prospects very good throughout Division.
Rangoon	·01	Total rainfall 113·69; slight fever prevalling in district, otherwise public health good; a few cases of small-pox; health of cattle fair; crops still partially affected by floods in Pegu township, otherwise good; reaping commenced in parts of Hmawbee township.
Bassein	·88	Total rainfall 98·49; public health good; crop prospects fair.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·88; public health good; prospects of crops satisfactory; reaping commenced.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·19; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and prospects of crops good.
		General Remarks.—General health good; crop prospects satisfactory; reaping proceeding in several districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cool; *sali* and other crops doing well.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Reaping progressing; prospects good.
Cachar (Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very good; public health good; common rice 16 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ 26th)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *sali dhan* well advanced; rain wanted for pulses; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amráoti (Nov. 26th)	...	*Rabi* crops have germinated and are progressing favourably.
Akola	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; *kharif* harvest commenced.
Hyderabad (Nov. 27th)	*Nil*	A little rain in the country by which the *rabi* crops have benefited; slight fever prevails at Gulburga.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Crops generally in good condition; dry crops being reaped; prospects favourable; health improving; prices slightly fallen.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...	...	Report not received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
Indore (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cold; all prospects good; prices of *jowar* and *mucca* falling, but wheat 9 seers 3 chittacks, gram 10 seers 3 chittacks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 24 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather cool.
Goona ...	...	Report not received.
Bhopal ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; slight fall in prices of food grains.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong	*Nil*	
Mánpur	...	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—Sowing has been well done, state of land being most favourable; every possible acre under opium in Malwa.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 26th)	...	Much colder; fever less.
Serohi	...	Report not received.
Marwar (Nov. 14th)	...	Tanks, wells, almost full; fever abating; crops being gathered; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Meywar („ 21st)	...	Tanks, wells, prospects good; fever less.
Harowtee („ 22nd)	...	Health improving; prospects good.
Jhallawar	...	Fever still prevalent; prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 26th)	...	Weather cold; prospects excellent.
Jeypore	...	Prospects good; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore	...	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Ulwar	...	Report not received.
Nepal—		
Katmandú	...	Report not received.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th October 1879.	For week ending 6th October 1878.	Total from 1st January to 5th October 1879.	Total from 1st January to 6th October 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,70,940	7,85,544	2,65,70,702	2,90,55,258	24,84,556	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	56,146	51,292	24,26,657	30,61,958	6,35,301	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,27,240	1,18,290	32,79,344	28,36,058	...	4,43,286
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,083	50,930	34,64,117	34,56,310	...	7,807
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,65,527	2,83,100	60,17,562	77,33,024	17,15,462	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,55,917	1,54,673	50,52,796	49,86,536	...	66,260
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,507	65,250	24,96,902	25,02,279	5,377	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,94,674	3,95,187	2,10,01,860	1,94,50,090	...	15,51,770
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,12,440	90,754	51,10,383	56,21,062	5,10,679	...
	TOTAL ...	17,18,474	19,95,020	7,54,20,323	7,87,02,575	32,82,252	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,329	2,273	98,573	1,02,407	3,834	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,626	1,800	69,485	70,213	728	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	36,395	52,281	21,83,562	27,72,601	5,89,039	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,755	10,595	5,33,306	5,97,781	64,475	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	803	586	75,179	56,368	...	18,811
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,159	2,482	99,803	(c)1,83,648	83,845	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	12,062	11,974	6,02,507	5,12,442	...	90,065
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,307	10,951	3,21,119	3,41,137	20,018	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,408	36,813	6,17,169	11,86,746	5,69,577	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,975	3,890	1,33,693	2,39,644	1,05,951	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,762	16,661	7,38,353	7,29,496	...	8,857
Ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	32,684	28,811	6,51,399	9,10,173	2,58,774	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,374	1,163	(d)71,259	74,982	3,723	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,946	(e)64,085	3,69,139	3,05,054	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	7,972	58,578	(f)79,490	19,84,811	19,05,321	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	(h)	1,807	...	97,319	97,319	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,266	...	(g)1,20,597	1,20,597	...
	TOTAL ...	1,46,610	2,47,882	63,86,337	1,03,83,333	39,96,996	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,65,084	22,42,902	8,18,06,660	8,90,85,908	72,79,248	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,08,78,788	4,45,42,954	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,09,27,872	4,45,42,954	36,15,082	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 5th October 1879.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 5th October 1878.
(g) Total receipts from 21st April to 4th October 1879.
(h) Return not received.

No. XLI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th Oct. 1878.	For week ending 11th Oct. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 12th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 11th Oct. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,66,159	8,06,220	2,71,36,861	2,98,61,478	27,24,617	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	56,992	53,512	24,83,649	31,15,470	6,31,821	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	84,908	1,25,445	33,64,252	29,61,503	...	4,02,749
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,498	48,151	35,36,615	35,04,461	...	32,154
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,78,453	2,59,200	61,96,015	79,92,224	17,96,209	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,18,697	1,40,605	51,71,493	51,27,141	...	44,352
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,400	75,110	25,55,302	25,77,389	22,087	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,16,201	4,39,217	2,14,18,061	1,98,89,307	...	15,28,754
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,14,174	92,529	52,24,557	57,13,591	4,89,034	...
	Total ...	16,66,482	20,39,989	7,70,86,805	8,07,42,564	36,55,759	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,016	2,031	1,00,589	1,04,438	3,849	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,192	1,865	70,677	72,078	1,401	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	38,405	51,687	22,21,967	28,24,288	6,02,321	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,012	13,842	5,45,816	6,11,123	65,805	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	891	431	76,070	56,799	...	19,271
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,357	3,072	1,02,160	(c)1,86,720	84,560	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	12,283	12,630	6,14,790	5,25,072	...	89,718
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	5,100	8,017	3,26,219	3,49,154	22,935	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	23,580	38,804	6,40,749	12,25,550	5,84,801	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,871	4,767	1,38,564	2,44,411	1,05,847	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,331	17,705	7,52,684	7,47,201	...	5,483
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	13,940	32,000	6,65,339	9,42,173	2,76,834	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,167	1,880	(d) 73,426	76,862	3,436	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,914	(e) 64,085	3,71,053	3,06,968	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	11,245	51,324	(f) 90,735	20,36,135	19,45,400	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	(h)	1,780	...	99,099	99,099	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,751	...	(g) 1,25,348	1,25,348	...
	Total ...	1,44,390	2,48,000	65,30,727	1,06,31,333	41,00,606	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,10,872	22,87,989	8,36,17,532	9,13,73,897	77,56,365	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			4,17,83,681	4,56,86,948	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			4,18,33,851	4,56,86,949	38,53,098	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 12th October 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 12th October 1878.
(g) Total receipts from 21st April to 11th October 1879.
(h) Return not received.

No. XLII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th October 1878.	For week ending 18th October 1879.	Total from 1st January to 19th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 18th Oct. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,27,239	7,93,751	2,78,64,100	3,06,55,229	27,91,129	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	64,353	66,708	25,48,002	31,82,178	6,34,176	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	93,538	1,11,540	34,57,790	30,73,043	...	3,84,747
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	88,956	51,639	36,25,571	35,56,100	...	69,471
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,45,661	2,81,500	64,41,676	82,73,724	18,32,048	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,22,008	1,25,895	52,93,501	52,53,036	...	40,465
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	64,269	62,566	26,19,571	26,39,955	20,384	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,31,050	4,45,390	2,19,49,111	2,03,34,697	...	16,14,414
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,04,892	94,148	53,29,449	58,07,739	4,78,290	...
	Total ...	20,41,966	20,33,137	7,91,28,771	8,27,75,701	36,46,930	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,034	1,850	1,02,623	1,06,288	3,665	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,857	1,638	72,534	73,716	1,182	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	48,936	49,785	22,70,903	28,74,073	6,03,170	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,522	12,150	5,60,840	6,24,278	63,438	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	997	677	77,067	57,476	...	19,591
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,469	2,736	1,04,629	(c)1,89,456	84,827	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	16,395	15,939	6,31,185	5,41,011	...	90,174
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,952	8,578	3,34,171	3,57,732	23,561	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,140	47,454	6,52,889	12,73,004	6,20,115	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,452	4,721	1,45,016	2,49,132	1,04,116	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,682	17,381	7,71,366	7,64,582	...	6,784
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,766	29,263	6,87,105	9,71,436	2,86,331	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,015	2,523	(d)75,441	79,385	3,944	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	...	3,262	(e)64,085	3,74,315	3,10,230	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	14,127	62,707	(f)1,04,862	20,98,842	19,93,980	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	... (h)	1,626	...	1,00,725	1,00,725	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	5,850	...	(g)1,31,198	1,31,198	...
	Total ...	1,71,344	2,69,140	67,02,071	1,09,00,473	41,98,402	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,13,310	23,02,277	8,58,30,842	9,36,76,174	78,45,332	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses			4,29,89,672	4,68,38,087	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			4,29,41,170	4,68,38,087	38,96,917	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 19th October 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 19th October 1878.
(g) Total receipts from 21st April to 18th October 1879.
(h) Return not received.

No. XLIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		26th Oct. 1878.	25th Oct. 1879.	to 26th Oct. 1878.	to 25th Oct. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,26,630	5,76,603	2,85,90,730	3,12,31,832	26,41,102	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	69,829	63,808	26,17,831	32,45,986	6,28,155	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	80,883	96,747	35,38,673	31,69,790	...	3,68,883
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,05,628	58,735	37,31,199	36,14,835	...	1,16,364
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,21,206	2,37,900	66,62,882	85,11,624	18,48,742	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,09,141	1,12,966	54,02,642	53,66,002	...	36,640
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,907	66,931	26,78,478	27,06,886	28,408	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,67,550	4,12,460	2,24,16,661	2,07,47,157	...	16,69,504
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	87,928	1,01,458	54,17,377	59,09,197	4,91,820	...
	Total ...	19,27,702	17,27,608	8,10,56,473	8,45,03,309	34,46,836	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,003	3,626	1,04,626	1,09,914	5,288	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,123	1,457	74,657	75,173	516	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	56,874	56,856	28,27,777	29,30,929	6,06,152	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,695	17,626	5,78,535	6,41,899	63,364	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*)47,355	(*b*)33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	1,051	1,058	78,118	58,534	...	19,584
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	1,896	2,282	1,06,525	(*c*)1,91,738	85,213	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	15,104	(*d*)	6,46,289	(*e*)5,41,011	...	1,05,278
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,763	7,248	3,41,934	3,64,980	23,046	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	31,760	44,970	6,84,649	13,17,974	6,33,325	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,855	5,608	1,50,871	2,54,740	1,03,869	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,803	23,806	7,88,169	7,88,388	219	...
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	23,036	30,573	7,10,141	10,02,009	2,91,868	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,619	1,657	(*f*)78,060	81,042	2,982	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,348	(*g*)64,085	3,76,663	3,12,578	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	15,557	1,39,481	(*h*)1,20,419	22,38,323	21,17,904	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	(*d*)	1,867	...	1,02,592	1,02,592	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	12,356	...	(*k*)1,43,554	1,43,554	...
	Total ...	2,00,139	3,52,819	69,02,210	1,12,53,292	43,51,082	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,27,841	20,80,427	8,79,58,683	9,57,56,601	77,97,918	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			4,39,52,954	4,78,78,300	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			4,40,05,729	4,78,78,301	38,72,572	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(*c*)—Includes Colliery receipts.
(*d*)—Return not received.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 18th October 1879.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 26th October 1878.
(*g*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st July to 26th October 1879.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April to 25th October 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd DECEMBER 1879.

General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, unusually cold weather has caused some slight damage to crops. The cold is also noticeable in Bengal, Central India, and Rajputana. Rain is wanted in Orissa, and the crops on high unirrigated lands in Cuttack have begun to suffer. On the whole, the prospects of the winter harvest are good, while the spring crops also promise very well. Fever is still prevalent, except in Madras, British Burma, and Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 29th)	*Nil*	*Ragi* 25·30; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of *cholum* and Bengal gram continue; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 27·43; dry crops being harvested, outturn ¼ to full; wheat and Bengal gram being sown; blight in 2 taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	·62 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 29·21.
Kistna („ „)	·7 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 25·37; crops fair, except where damaged by storm of 19th; 25 inches of water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·46 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 23·11; sowing and transplanting in 2 taluks; in parts of 4 taluks standing crops somewhat injured by insects; elsewhere doing well; harvest in parts, outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·0 (in one station).	*Ragi* 23·48; crops withering in parts of 3 taluks from deficiency of rain, elsewhere fair; harvest of paddy, *ragi* and *cumbu* in 7 taluks, outturn of paddy ¼ to ½, others ¼ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·39 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 26·00; crops generally in good condition; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	·05 (in one station).	*Ragi* 23·30.
Malabar („ „)	·23 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 17·81; prices almost stationary; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	·33	Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—		
Kurrachee ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad (Dec. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* sowings continue; temperature low, several frosty nights, nearly 6 degrees of frost on 26th; deaths in district jail continue; a cloud of locusts passed north of Shahdádpur and Sháhpur; fever, coughs, and colds prevalent.
Ahmedabad („ „)	...	*Kharif* harvest nearly over; *rabi* sowing progressing; fever decreasing; slight cattle disease in Sanand; weather cold.
Baroda („ „)	...	*Rabi* sowing continues; fever abating; prices stationary.
Surat („ „)	...	Crops generally healthy; fever throughout district; slight cholera in Chikli.
Násik ...	...	Slight injury to crops by frost.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 4 degrees cool; abnormal wind northerly, and air dry.
Poona (Nov. 30th)	...	Weather cold.
Ahmednagar (Dec. 3rd)	...	Rain wanted in district; crops in inferior soil withering, blighted by the cold in parts of seven talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Cold weather causes injury to *rabi* crops in places.
Dharwar ...	...	*Joweri* slightly injured in places by west wind; prospects fair; cattle disease in Hangal taluka.
Kánara ...	...	Ground being prepared for second crop on Coosa; fever and bowel disease prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops promising; *kharif* harvest over; health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Weather cold; frost in Násik and Hyderabad; crops injured by cold in parts of Deccan; fever abating in Gujarat.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Dec. 2nd).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; rice crop generally good; *amun* being harvested; severe outbreak of cholera in cyclone tracts.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *amun* outturn satisfactory; prospects of winter crops favourable; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects promising; *amun* harvesting commenced; cultivation of winter crops going on in some places; cases of ordinary fever reported.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy, *kalai*, and sugarcane good; *amun* being harvested; isolated cases of fever; otherwise public health good; small-pox amongst cattle reported from Burwa and Hariharpara Police Stations.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather continues fine; harvesting and sowing operations progressing.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops all good; health fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops continue favourable; fever still prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; paddy being reaped; *rabi* promises well; general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops excellent all round; *rabi* and oil-seeds still being sown; country still moist enough for sowings; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Dhan* being harvested and prospects good; *rabi* sowing continues; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, fine and cold; prospects of winter crops good; prices cheap and stationary; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Want of rain greatly felt for *rabi* and rice; fever and small-pox prevalent in certain parts of district. *General Remarks.*—Rain much wanted in Orissa; paddy on unirrigated high lands damaged partially in Cuttack; rice being reaped, very good outturn expected in most places; cold weather sowings nearly finished; young plants looking well and promising; prices in many districts comparatively cheaper; cholera severe in cyclone tracts of Chittagong; some cholera and small-pox also reported in places; fever still prevalent in parts of Orissa and some other places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 2nd)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Frost at night unusually excessive; seven degrees registered recently; damage done to *arhar*, tobacco, and vegetables; weather otherwise seasonable; health much improved; *kharif* mostly harvested; wheat 13½, coarse *chanwal* 10½, unhusked *dhan* 37¾ seers.
Gorakhpur	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; fever decreasing.
Jhánsi (Dec. 3rd)	...	*Kharif* harvested; *rabi* germinating; prices stationary.
Agra („ 2nd)	...	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing well; weather seasonable; fever abating.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	...	Weather cold; *kharif* harvest not yet complete; health much improved.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather very cold; fever somewhat abating; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 1st)	...	Weather extraordinarily cold; *rabi* sowings almost completed; locusts have appeared in places but have done little damage.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	...	Prospects good; fever prevalent but abating.
Partabgarh („ 1st)	*Nil*	Prospects good; health improving.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	...	*Rabi* germinating well; health improving.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* being irrigated; *jarhan*, rice, and *kewant* being cut; fever diminished. *General Remarks.*—Weather cold, but seasonable in other respects; prospects good; health improving and fever abating.
Punjab—(Dec. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	...	Slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains with downward tendency; fever decreasing.
Hissar ...	...	Weather clear and cold; rain now wanted for *rabi* crops; sickness decreasing.
Umballa ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; sugar crop suffering from frost; prices steady; fever still prevalent.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects good; fever prevalent.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices; health good.
Siálkot ...	...	*Rabi* sowing still in progress.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Pesháwar ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	State of crops and health good; prices have again fallen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	*Rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—No rain this week; agricultural prospects generally favourable, and prices have still a downward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 3rd)	...	*Jowar* harvest continues; yield good; *rabi* prospects favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	*Tur* and cotton damaged by frost; small-pox abating; prices easier.
Saugor	...	Cotton and pulses damaged by frost; *rabi* doing well; health good; prices declining.
Seoni	...	Very cold; *jowar*, *jagni*, and *tur* somewhat injured by frost; *cotton* yield below average.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; *cotton* and *till*, injured by frost; fever continues; prices slightly risen.
Raipur (Nov. 29th)	...	Kharif crops harvesting; prospects of *rabi* favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 27th)	...	Clear; cold; rice harvest continues; small-pox declining. *General Remarks.*—Clear and very cold; *kharif* harvest continues; some damage to cotton and pulses from frost reported from northern districts; prospects of *kharif* generally good; *rabi* thriving; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Dec. 3rd) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 224·06; public health good; agricultural prospects very good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·69; slight fever in parts of district, also a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; some crops slightly damaged by rats in Pegu township, otherwise prospects good; reaping continues in Hmawbee township.
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall 98·49; public health good; crops in fair condition.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health fair; crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·06	Total rainfall 171·25; public health good; slight damage to crops from late gale.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—General health good; slight cattle disease; reaping proceeding; prospects favourable.
Assam— (Dec. 3rd)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* commenced; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Reaping of *aman* and *sail* progressing; prospects of crops good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very fair; public health good; rice 18 seers a rupee.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	*Sali dhan* almost harvested; rain wanted for mustard; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Dec. 3rd)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops coming on well.
Akola	...	Cotton-picking commenced; crops favourable.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	Season prospects continue good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Dec. 3rd)	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting continues; prospects favourable; health generally good; prices falling.
Mysore		Report not received.
Mercara		
Central India States— (Dec. 3rd)		
Indore ...	...	Weather cold; everything promising; wheat 10 seers, gram 10 seers 14 chittacks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 25 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Weather cool.
Goona ...	...	Report not received.
Bhopal ...	...	
Ágar ...	...	
Nowgong	...	
Mánpur	...	Weather fair; cutting of *jowari* crop in progress; wheat and gram crops doing well; preparation and sowing of opium fields progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 3rd)	...	Cold and seasonable; fever abating.
Serohi (Nov. 30th)	...	Tanks drying, wells full; malarious fever very prevalent; prospects fair; cold.
Marwar („ 22nd)	...	Tanks and wells almost full; fever abating; sowings commenced; rain crops being gathered; seasonable; prices rising.
Meywar („ 28th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 29th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Fever abating; prospects good; much cooler.
Ajmere (Dec. 3rd)	...	Seasonable; prospects good.
Jeypore	...	Sowings completed; seasonable; fever abating.
Bhurtpore	...	Sowing nearly completed; seasonable; fever abating.
Ulwur	...	Report not received.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 57.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 14th November, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions. He said:—

"MY LORD,—Nearly two years have elapsed since the Government of India resolved that it was necessary to take active measures for the improvement of its financial position, and especially for providing funds to meet the heavy charges and obligations which are entailed upon the State by the periodical occurrence of famine.

"I do not now propose to consider how far those measures have been financially successful. When they were taken, India was only just recovering from one of the most terrible and widespread famines recorded in her history. The year that followed, although less disastrous than its predecessors, was not prosperous; and it is only now, in the year 1879, that it seems possible to hope, with some confidence, that the long period of scarcity and famine through which the country has been passing has really ended. The seasons have this year been favourable. In almost all parts of India, the prospects of agriculture, on which almost everything else depends, appear excellent, and we see, I hope, general signs of increasing prosperity.

"Unfortunately, famine was succeeded by war, and by another misfortune, which, considered from a merely financial point of view, was still more serious. I refer, of course, to the great disturbance in the relations between silver and gold, which has entailed upon the revenues of India such grave consequences. I do not now propose to enter into any general questions of finance. The time is not far distant when they will come under discussion. All that I will now say is that I feel satisfied that India will be well able to bear all her own proper burdens; that I see much that is encouraging and satisfactory in the condition and prospects of her finances, and no cause whatever for despondency.

"Among the financial measures taken at the beginning of last year, one of the most important was the imposition throughout India of a License-tax on traders. I will not recapitulate the reasons which led the Government of India to adopt this form of taxation, but I shall have to refer to them presently. Reserving whatever further remarks I may desire to make on this subject, it is sufficient now to say, as I said in this Council on the 9th February, 1878, that there was this strongest of all possible justifications for taxing the commercial and trading classes, that excepting that small section of them composed of Europeans, they paid scarcely anything towards the expenses of the State.

"We have now had sufficient experience of the new taxes to enable us to form a judgment on their merits and their defects. **Financially, the License-tax has been successful, for it yields already about £870,000 a year;** and taxes of this kind become more productive as knowledge and experience are gained by the assessing officers. With one exception the tax has been successful in other respects also. The greater part of the amount which it has yielded has been assessed and collected without difficulty or opposition; and although the tax has undoubtedly been unpopular, as all direct taxation must be, there has been only one really serious and valid objection to it. It has become clear that it descends too low, and that it falls on large numbers of people, on whom the imposition of taxation in such a form is neither expedient nor profitable.

"In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Madras, no person was made liable to the tax whose annual earnings were less than two hundred rupees; but throughout the rest of India, in Bengal, Bombay and the Panjáb, the minimum taxable income was fixed at one hundred rupees.

"When, my Lord, the Council was discussing the imposition of the License-tax, I spoke on this subject as follows:—

"'As to the objection, which has been raised in some quarters, that this tax will fall mainly on the poor, I content myself with simply denying the fact. It will touch no person whose nett earnings are less than rupees 100 a year; and if anybody asserts that, in the Provinces to which this Bill refers, any man is poor who possesses an income of rupees 100 a year, he is ignorant of the facts. Such a man is not poor; he is a man far removed above poverty, and well able to pay his contribution towards ensuring the country against famine. To say that our new taxation will fall upon the poor, is either an error or a calumny."

"I do not retract or qualify a word of what I then said.

"I assert as positively as ever that, in the greater part of India, a man with rupees 100 a year is not poor. Strange as it may sound to English ears, a small trader or artisan or agriculturist in India, whose nett income is £10 a year, certainly commands more, not only of the necessaries, but of the comforts, of life, than a man with five or six times that income in England; and it is also certain that the taxes paid by the former are far less onerous than those of the latter. In confirmation of this, I may remind the Council of the

remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden, when the Northern India License Bill was under discussion; no one is likely to question his authority on such a subject. Repudiating the assertion that the tax would fall on the poorest classes,—

'It may be difficult,' he said, 'for men who know nothing of the country to realise that practically a Native with an income of rupees 100 a year is in a better position than a European trader or mechanic in Europe with an income of £100 a year. I am sure that every one really acquainted with the Native habits and modes of life and requirements will agree with me that this is so.'

"It is not, therefore, on the ground that the License-tax falls heavily on the poor, that I now admit that it affects a very large class which ought to be exempted. The reason for exempting them is, that the numbers brought under taxation have been far larger than was anticipated, and experience shows that it is not politically wise or financially worth while to collect from a great multitude of people fees so small as those which are imposed on the smaller incomes by the present License-tax.

"The difficulty of preventing extortion and oppression on the part of the petty officials entrusted with the duty of collecting the tax has proved, in some parts of India, serious, and it is impossible to doubt that there has often been reason for the numerous complaints which have been made. Fully as this must be admitted, and greatly as it must be regretted, it would be a mistake and an injustice to suppose that such abuses have been universal; and as experience has been gained, there has been, I hope, everywhere, improvement in the manner in which the assessments and collections have been made. I see no reason to doubt that if the existing limit of liability to the License-tax were maintained, the Local Governments would everywhere succeed in removing all serious cause for complaint on such grounds as those of which I am now speaking. This is merely a question of good or bad administration. In some Provinces, we are assured already by the Local Governments that the tax is levied in so satisfactory a manner that no reason exists, in their opinion, for any large exemption of the smaller incomes. Thus, in Bombay, where there were at first many complaints of over-assessment and oppression, we are now informed that the collections are made without any trouble or complaint, and that all former difficulties have been removed. The Bombay Government does not think it necessary to exempt incomes of rupees 100 a year from liability to the tax. So also in the Panjáb. The Lieutenant-Governor has given a decided opinion that, so far as that Province is concerned, the only change that should be made in the minimum limit of liability is to raise it from rupees 100 to rupees 120.

'The reason,' it is stated, 'which Sir Robert Egerton has for this opinion is, that the Act is now fairly understood, and its provisions accepted by the people of this Province. The machinery is now in working order, and cases of oppression and hardship will become with each assessment more rare. Great care has already been taken in examining and amending the first assessments; and it is consequently, in His Honour's opinion, wiser to continue a tax which has been accepted and is working fairly well, than to make changes which may be theoretically right, but which, inasmuch as they are novel, will distract the minds of the people, and which, by diminishing the income derived from the License-tax, may necessitate the imposition of fresh and strange taxation. For these reasons, the Lieutenant-Governor would desire to maintain the present minimum with the slight alteration proposed by the Financial Commissioner.'

"When opinions of this kind are expressed by the Governor of Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, Sir Richard Temple and Sir Robert Egerton, than whom there are certainly no higher or more competent authorities, I think that I may claim to have made good my assertion that, even in those Provinces where incomes of rupees 100 a year have been taxed, there is no foundation for the statements which have been made in some quarters that the result has been general and unjust oppression of the poor.

"Nevertheless, the Government of India has come to a decided conclusion that an alteration of the law is desirable, and I can explain the reasons for this conclusion in a few words.

"When the License Tax Acts were passed, it was left to the Local Governments to determine what should be the lowest limit of taxable income. The

only interference exercised by the Government of India was to prevent this limit being less than rupees 100, for some of the Local Governments would have gone lower. It was not then foreseen how disproportionately large would be the number of persons assessed in the lowest classes, and how comparatively small would be the financial return.

"The schedules attached to the various Local Acts differ so much that I cannot give strictly accurate statistics, but there is no doubt that more than a million persons whose incomes are between rupees 100 and rupees 250 a year are now liable to the tax, and that the amount which they pay does not exceed £240,000. The mere statement of this fact is sufficient. It cannot be right for the sake of raising so small a sum to impose direct taxation on so great a multitude of people. Although there has not been in any part of India any reason whatever for thinking that the tax has actually led to political discontent, or the smallest apprehension of anything of the kind occurring, it is nevertheless politically wise to amend the law.

"In regard to the amount which it would be desirable to fix as the lower limit of liability to the tax, every Government in India has been consulted. I have already referred to the opinions of the Governments of Bombay and of the Panjáb, and have said that they were disposed to make little or no alteration in the existing limit of rupees 100. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh thinks that rupees 240 would be a suitable amount; this is rupees 40 higher than the present minimum in those Provinces. In Bengal, as the Council is aware, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the approval of the Government of India, exempted, not long ago, all incomes between rupees 100 and rupees 250 from liability to the tax. This was done by executive order; the Act gave to the Lieutenant-Governor the necessary authority. Both Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Steuart Bayley, who is now acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, concur in thinking that rupees 250 may properly be adopted in future as the minimum. The Government of Madras has also accepted rupees 250.

"**The Government of India now proposes that rupees 250 shall be the minimum income liable to this form of taxation. It will be understood, from** what I have said, that in fixing this amount we are really giving greater relief to the poorer classes of traders than most of the Local Governments think necessary; but it is better in this matter to err on the side of liberality. We think also that it will be desirable to maintain the same limit of rupees 250 throughout India. When the tax was first imposed, it was urged that circumstances differed much in different Provinces, and that it was not certain that the same minimum limit of taxable income would everywhere be appropriate. There is undoubtedly truth in this, but it is very difficult in practice to arrive at satisfactory conclusions on such questions, and it appears best to have a uniform limit. There is no part of India in which it will be a hardship to oblige a trader with an income of rupees 250 to pay a fee of four rupees a year. As I have already stated, it is estimated that by the changes now proposed we shall exempt more than a million persons from taxation, and shall give up revenue to the amount of about £240,000.

"There are various other points in which the existing License Acts require amendment, but I need not now detain the Council with explanations of them, and I have to speak of other matters of importance.

"In the first place, I must explain why the apparently unusual course has been taken of introducing a Bill such as this at Simla. The explanation is simple. All the License Tax Acts, excepting that in force in Lower Bengal, require the assessments and collections to be made for the calendar year. The Collector makes his demand on the first January, and the whole of the tax must be paid into the treasury, under serious penalties for default, by the first February. It is, therefore, obvious that if important alterations are to be made in the existing law, they ought to be made before the first January. Much confusion and embarrassment would follow from any subsequent change unless we are prepared to leave the present system of taxation virtually unaltered for the greater part of another year. There is another reason which renders it highly desirable that the intentions of the Government in regard to the License-

tax should be made publicly known as soon as possible. If the Collectors are allowed to make their inquiries and prepare their lists and their assessments on the assumption that the law is to remain unaltered, they will have, later on, to do a great part of their work over again; and it is extremely important that they should know what is proposed as early as possible in the cold season when they can give personal attention to this part of their duties. The Government has this year been obliged, by obvious reasons connected with the affairs of Afghanistan, to remain longer in this part of India than has been usual; and if the introduction of the present measure were to be delayed until the Government reaches Calcutta, it would hardly be possible that it should become law, as I now hope it may do, by the end of December.

"I come now, my Lord, to another and very important part of my subject. It is a question which has, for some time past, been before the Government, and its consideration has been rendered the more necessary by the proposal to sacrifice £240,000 a year out of the sum now yielded by the License-tax.

"The reasons which originally led the Government to confine this tax to trades and dealings, and not to bring under it the professional and official classes, were, as I thought, fully explained by me at the time. My observations were, I suppose, misunderstood; at all events they have been widely misrepresented. It has been alleged that I asserted that traders generally benefit by famines, and that justice required that no officials should be taxed, and arguments have been gravely brought forward to show that this cannot be. No such absurd assertions were ever made by me. My statement was that when scarcity affects one part of India, the producers of grain, the dealers in grain, and other traders in parts of the country not so affected, make large profits; and that while the agricultural and trading classes are, on the one hand, those that require large measures of relief in a region suffering from extreme scarcity, so, on the other hand, these are the classes which are in a position to obtain large profits when their own Provinces are flourishing, and other Provinces are suffering. I said further that the less wealthy members of the professional and official classes, who depend on fixed incomes for their support, or on incomes little affected by competition, suffer from the pressure of high prices, not only when scarcity prevails in their own Provinces, but when it prevails elsewhere. The high prices which, under such circumstances, serve to enrich the producing and trading classes, entail (I said) suffering on the small officials and on those subsisting on wages the amount of which they are powerless to regulate. The general truth of all this cannot, I feel sure, be impugned, and I shall not waste the time of the Council in further repudiating ridiculous opinions which have been attributed to me, but which I certainly never expressed.

"Apart from that natural dislike which is everywhere felt to any new taxation, and from complaints as to the manner in which the License-tax has been assessed, the principal objection to it has been that it is partial, and does not go far enough. The commercial communities in the three Presidency-towns have submitted memorials praying for its extension to the official classes, and there has been, no doubt, a very general feeling, shared by the officials themselves, that they ought to bear their share of the new taxation. The arguments contained in the memorials to which I have referred, if their logical consequences had been accepted, would have led to the imposition of an Income-tax rather than to an extension of the License-tax; but the re-imposition of a general Income-tax was not thought desirable, and it was determined that the new taxation should be confined to certain classes of the community. Fresh taxation was imposed on landholders throughout the greater part of India; and traders were specially and unhesitatingly selected as constituting that class which bore the smallest share of the expenses of the State, compared with the great benefits it receives from our rule. It may be a fair subject for argument whether the line drawn by the Government of India, when it did not extend the tax beyond traders and landholders, and did not include the professional and official classes, was the best possible line; but it is altogether misleading to suggest, as has been done, that the official classes were alone excepted.

"It is perhaps not necessary to refer more to the past. But I may remark that in matters such as these, Governments cannot be guided by mere abstract ideas, and that, in the nature of the case, conflicting opinions have to be reconciled, and divergent interests to be considered. There has been no disguise that on this occasion advocates of an Income-tax were not wanting. As on many other occasions, a compromise was adopted, which, like all compromises, was open to criticism from one side or the other.

"The Government has never concealed from itself that there are practical inconveniences, as well as political evils, in not bringing the wealthier portion of the professional and salaried classes under taxation similar to that which has been placed on traders and, in the Bengal Presidency, on landholders; and now that we are proposing to modify that taxation, and to make a sacrifice of revenue, the re-consideration of the whole subject has (as I have already said) been forced upon us. Every Local Government in India has now concurred with the Supreme Government in the opinion that taxation similar in amount to that already borne by the wealthier classes of traders should be extended to the wealthier classes of officials, and that the License-tax should apply generally, as it already does in Calcutta, not only to trades but to professions. Although it is not proposed by the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce that any taxation shall be actually levied from any person until after the commencement of the next official year on the first April, 1880, it seemed plainly desirable not to delay the announcement which I have now made. It would not have been proper, when it became necessary to make important alterations in the License Tax Acts, as they affect traders, to leave the public under the impression, for several months to come, that the Government proposed to make no alteration in the law as it affected the official and professional classes. The proposal of the Government now is to deal with the whole subject in a single measure. It wishes, for the reasons which I have already explained, that this measure should be placed before the public as soon as possible, and that it should become law before the end of the year.

"I will postpone the observations which I shall have to make in some detail in explanation of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce. I will now give a summary only of its more important provisions.

"In order to avoid minute inquisition into incomes, the existing License Tax Acts, as the Council is aware, divide the persons taxed into classes. The Bill maintains this system, with (as I shall notice presently) some modifications which are obviously required in the case of the higher grades. The classification is so arranged, that the average incidence of the tax shall always be as near as possible to one-and-a-half per cent. on estimated annual earnings. On the lowest class of all, that is, on incomes between rupees 250 and rupees 350, the average rate will be somewhat less. It is proposed to make no difference between the trading and professional classes; but separate provisions will be necessary for the taxation of the salaried classes, whether official or non-official. The rough process of classification, which is desirable in the case of traders and professional persons, whose exact incomes are unknown, would obviously be inexpedient and inconvenient in the case of the salaried classes. The amount of the actual salaries of all public servants is known, and those of the servants of companies and private persons can easily be ascertained. It is proposed, therefore, to assess the salaried classes by a percentage on their actual salaries. This was the plan adopted under the Certificate Act, No. IX of 1868, after the plan of taxing them by classes had first been tried under the License Act No. XXI of 1867. Following the precedents of those two Acts, it is proposed to exempt from liability to the tax the military servants of Government not in civil employment, whose pay and allowances do not exceed rupees 500 per mensem, or rupees 6,000 per annum; and for all other salaried persons, it is proposed, following the same precedents, to make rupees 100 per mensem, or rupees 1,200 per annum, the lower limit of taxable income. The rate of the tax will be nearly the same as the average rate assessed on traders, or one-and-a-half per cent.

"It is estimated that the extension of taxation to the official and professional classes, in the manner now proposed, will yield very nearly the same amount as that sacrificed by giving up the tax on the lower classes of traders, or about £240,000. From a merely financial point of view, the Bill will therefore, if it becomes law, have no appreciable effect upon our revenues. We shall gain no more than we lose, and the measure will only be one of re-adjustment of taxation. But we shall obtain somewhat greater equality in the incidence of taxation, and we shall remove, I hope, all grounds for the assertion (the justice of which, however, I am far from admitting) that we have placed undue burdens on the poor, and shewn undue favour to the rich. We shall transfer to about 35,000 persons, three-fifths of whom are more or less highly paid officials, the greater portion of the burden now borne by upwards of a million traders, who, if not actually poor, belong, at any rate, to the humbler classes of the community."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY introduced the Bill to impose a Tax on Trades and Professions. He said:—

"MY LORD,—It is not necessary that I should detain the Council much longer in explanation of this Bill, and I have already sufficiently stated the reasons which make the Government desirous that it should be introduced and published with no avoidable delay. The Bill, so far as the trading classes are concerned, follows in most respects the provisions of the existing License Tax Acts.

"It differs from them, however, in some important particulars.

"In the first place, this will be an Imperial measure, which will supersede all the Local License Tax Acts now in force. There will not, I think, be any difference in the opinion that under the circumstances this course will be the most convenient to adopt. The Bill, as I have already said, will apply to all persons exercising professions, and to persons in service, whether public or private, as well as to the commercial classes. For the latter class, *i. e.*, persons engaged in trade, the lowest income taxable will be Rs. 250 per annum.

"All incomes derived from business have been grouped, as under the present Acts, in classes, which have been so arranged that practically the average incidence of the tax upon each of these classes may be expected to be about 1½ per cent. There will thus be little or no change in regard to the greater number of persons who are now taxed and who will remain liable under the new measure. But, under the existing Acts, the highest fees that can be levied on the largest incomes vary from Rs. 200 in Bombay to Rs. 800 in Madras. The extension of taxation to other classes, in the manner that has been proposed, will obviously render it necessary to remove what would otherwise be an indefensible advantage in favour of the richer members of the trading classes. The schedule has therefore been so arranged that the richer traders will pay, like others, at the rate of about 1½ per cent. on their presumed incomes.

"In the assessment of incomes the system actually in force will be generally maintained. No inquisition will be made; the assessing officer will proceed, as under the existing Acts, upon the best information that is available to him, without making enquiries of the persons to be assessed.

"Persons, however, who object to their assessment may, after paying half of the sum assessed, demand that their objections should be heard, and may shew, if they wish, that their assessment has been erroneous. The orders passed on such objections have been made open to revision, in order to afford the means of remedy where the objections may not have received due consideration.

"As the sums payable under the proposed Act will, in some cases, be much larger than those leviable under the existing License Tax Acts, provision has been made for payment of the tax, whenever it exceeds Rs. 40, in two instalments. For the same reason, it has been provided that a person whose income ceases during the year of taxation may claim a proportionate abatement from the sum assessed upon his profits for the entire year.

"To remove doubts which may arise in the case of persons who are in the receipt of salaries, a definition has been introduced of the word 'pay.' In the case of persons receiving salaries, whether from the Government or from private employers, the tax will be levied at a fixed and uniform rate of 1½ per cent.

"Salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum will not be liable to taxation. In this respect the precedents of the License Tax of 1867 and of the Certificate Tax of 1868 have been followed. Military officers

also and soldiers in receipt of allowances not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum have been exempted, as they were then; but it is not proposed to continue the same exemption to members of the Police, which has now become a purely civil force.

"Provision has been made, in the case of persons in private employ, for the collection of the tax through their employers.

"The Bill has been made applicable to the whole of British India, but power has been reserved to exempt such territories and classes of persons as cannot properly be brought under its operation.

"Such a class is the commercial class, or rather a portion of it, in the Central Provinces, who already pay the Pándharí tax. In several of the Scheduled Districts which are now exempt from the operation of the License-Tax it will, no doubt, be necessary to make similar exemptions under the new measure.

"There is, I think, only one other matter which need now be noticed.

"In the existing License Tax Acts, prominent attention was drawn, in the Preamble and in the body of the Acts, to the fact that these taxes were imposed with the object of effecting 'a permanent increase of the revenue, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and prevention of famine in British India.' These words have been omitted in the present Bill, and it is desirable that I should explain the reason.

"I do not now propose to enter into any discussion in regard to the measures taken by the Government nearly two years ago with the object of protecting the country against the financial liabilities involved by the occurrence from time to time of famine, and of providing to the utmost of its power the means of preventing and relieving these calamities. Nor shall I now consider how far the Government has been able to carry these objects into effect. The time is not distant when the proper opportunity for such discussions will arrive. Meanwhile, I have only a few words to say.

"I quite admit that the financial part of this subject was somewhat complicated, and that it was not very easy of comprehension to a person who had not given careful attention to it. The difficulty has been increased by the fact that, since the Government of India explained the policy which it hoped to carry out, that policy has been very seriously modified by the obligation, placed on us by the Secretary of State, of greatly reducing our expenditure on those productive public works the construction of which we had looked upon as the best safeguard against famine.

"I had supposed, my Lord, that, if there was one thing which had been made clearer than another in regard to the measures in question, it was this,—that, although it was sometimes convenient to talk of a Famine Insurance Fund (I believe, however, that I myself on no single occasion used the expression), the Government altogether repudiated the idea that it was desirable to constitute any separate fund from the produce of the new taxes for the purpose of meeting expenditure on Famine. I said in the plainest language that I could find, in the debate in this Council on the 9th February, 1878, that the creation of any separate fund would not only be useless but mischievous,—that it would disturb the adjustment of grants and accounts, and cause suspicion and trouble to all concerned. I will repeat the words which I used on that occasion:—

> 'What the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper Courts of Justice, Police, Education and so forth. For none of these objects has it ever entered into the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater reason be found for a separate Famine Fund than for separate funds for any of those other objects which are obligatory on the Government.'

"The words that were inserted in the existing License Tax Acts and which I have quoted served undoubtedly to increase the misapprehension of these questions; and, although the policy of the Government remains unchanged, it is thought desirable to omit them.

"It has, my Lord, unhappily become the fashion of late to attribute to political opponents, not only ignorance and lack of wisdom, but the basest motives of deliberate dishonesty. The Government of India, or some of its Members, have had, in respect of this subject of famine-insurance, their full

share of this vile usage, degrading to those alone who practise it. To such people scorn and silence are the only fitting reply, and they will certainly receive no reply from me. They will doubtless find in the omission of all reference to famine in the preamble of this Bill fresh evidence of the intention of the Government to evade or repudiate the solemn obligations which it assumed.

"To honourable critics of another stamp and to the public I give the assurance that the Government proposes no change of policy. It undertook, for the first time nearly two years ago, the responsibility of making provision for the protection of the country against the financial consequences of famine. It has never, notwithstanding the new and unexpected difficulties which have supervened, swerved from the policy of which it then proclaimed the necessity, and it will continue, to the utmost of its power, to carry out that policy in the future."

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said:—"The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey has in the course of his first speech mentioned the reasons for which it was thought justifiable to exempt the professional classes and officials from the taxation imposed by the Acts of 1878. I think there is much force in those reasons, but their force is certainly less in the case of the richer persons of those classes, who can well afford to bear their share in the burden which was then thrown exclusively on the commercial classes. I am, therefore, glad to find that the measure now proposed is designed to relieve the poorer traders and artizans at the expense of the more wealthy, professional, official and other salaried persons. I still think, however, that the reasons to which I have referred justify the exemption of officials and other salaried persons, who are in receipt of less than one hundred rupees a month, from taxation of this kind, although persons who derive their income from trades or handicrafts are subjected to the tax if their incomes are as low as two hundred and fifty rupees a year. The lower paid officials and other salaried persons are not only more hardly pressed by high prices in times of scarcity than are tradesmen and handicraftsmen, owing to the greater fixity of their incomes and the greater difficulty they have in protecting themselves by claiming increased salaries; but their standard of living and their consequent necessary expenditure is higher. This remark applies to all small-salaried persons, whether Natives or others; but it applies especially to the poorer European and Eurasian clerks. I do not think that any one will deny that this class on salaries between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100 a month is comparatively in more straitened circumstances than is the class of petty traders and artizans who earn an equivalent income. On these grounds, I think that the proposed minimum salary of one hundred rupees per mensem, for persons to be taxed under chapter III of the Bill, is fair and equitable. But I would go a step further and apply the same minimum to the poorer classes of professional persons whom it is now proposed to tax under chapter II. These poorer professional persons are very much in the same position as the poorer salaried persons, and it would be difficult in some cases to draw a line between them. They belong to the same stratum of society and live in much the same way. I would therefore ask that this point may be considered by the Council. The financial sacrifice from exempting professional persons whose income is less than rupees 1,200 per annum will be quite insignificant. I am aware that there may be some difficulty in defining this class, but I have no doubt that, with the help of the able Secretary in the Legislative Department, that difficulty can be surmounted. The idea is, that no person, whether salaried or professional, who was not subject to taxation under the Acts of 1878, shall be subjected to taxation under the measure now to be introduced, if his income is less than rupees 100 per mensem or rupees 1,200 per annum, and I have no doubt that words can be found to embody this idea.

"I am afraid that the commercial classes who have loudly demanded—I do not say unjustly demanded—that the taxation which they have been paying for the last two years shall be shared by Government officials and professional persons, will be somewhat disagreeably surprised to find that the inevitable and logical consequence of a compliance with their demand will be to raise very considerably the maximum taxes which they themselves will have to pay. The maximum tax is now, in Madras rupees 800; in Bengal rupees 500; and in

Bombay only rupees 200. Directly it is determined that officials shall be taxed by a percentage on their salaries—and any other mode of directly taxing them would, I submit, be almost absurd—it becomes impossible to maintain the maximum taxes on the commercial classes at the sums which I have mentioned.

"These taxes represent respectively one-and-a-half per cent. on monthly salaries of rupees 4,444, rupees 2,777 and rupees 1,111. Now, there are many officials receiving salaries higher than even the highest of these amounts, and consequently many officials who, if taxed at one-and-a-half per cent. on their salaries, will pay more than the maximum taxes now levied on the commercial classes. There can be no possible reason for taxing the highest paid officials at a less percentage than the lower paid, and there can be no possible reason why any officials should be taxed higher than equally wealthy gentlemen who derive their incomes from commerce.

"If your Lordship will permit me to make a personal illustration, I would ask if there is any reason why a company, firm or merchant, with an annual income of rupees 2,40,000, should be taxed less than the Viceroy, who draws an equivalent salary, and who will have to pay at one-and-a-half per cent. on that salary an annual tax of rupees 3,600? Hence, it seems to me that the taxation of officials involves, and rightly involves, higher taxation of the richest commercial classes, who have hitherto escaped with comparatively the lightest burden, especially in the Bombay Presidency. In that fortunate Presidency a merchant with an income, say, of rupees 50,000 a year—and I hope there are many such—has paid less than half per cent. as his tax, while his poorer brethren have been taxed at four times that rate.

"Besides extending taxation to official and professional incomes, the present Bill will remove these unjust inequalities in the taxation of the commercial classes, and I think on both grounds it deserves the support of this Council."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY:—I should like to say a few words with reference to one suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Batten that, with regard to the minimum amount of taxable income, the professional classes should be treated, not like the traders, but like the officials. I am sorry that we had not this suggestion before us when the Bill was framed; for I think it is one that well deserves consideration. In drafting the Bill, the precedents of the Certificate and License Tax Acts of 1867-68 were, in regard to this matter, simply followed; but I think Mr. Batten has given very cogent reasons in support of the view he has now stated to the Council. Financially, the question has no importance at all. The amount we should receive from the tax would, for all practical purposes, be much the same under both plans. Therefore, on merely financial grounds, there could be no objection to Mr. Batten's proposal. As this subject has not been before the Government, I am not now able to say anything definite regarding it; and until it has been further considered by the Government, I must reserve the final expression of my own opinion. I think, however, I may say without impropriety, that my own personal present feeling is decidedly in favour of the adoption of the suggestion which the Hon'ble Member has made.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—There is one point that strikes me with reference to this License Tax. In some municipalities a professional tax is already levied, which is the same thing. It affects the income of all professional men exactly in the same way. Is it proposed by this Bill that a man should pay twice under those heads?

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN:—Yes. He will pay both the municipal and the imperial tax.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY:—There is no change made in that case in the existing law.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—This is a matter which affects a certain number of military men who already protest against the municipal tax now imposed on them, as your Lordship is aware, in Madras. There is a great deal of feeling on the part of the military authorities in Madras with reference to the incidence of the professional tax as it stands now. Sir Neville

Chamberlain, for instance, is bound to pay for a license to draw his sword in Madras—to exercise his profession—and he positively cannot carry out the duties of the commission imposed upon him by the Queen without paying this tax.

In various other stations—in Bellary, for instance—I understand that they even go the length of taxing the battery-horses belonging to Government under the Municipal Act. There is a very strong feeling with regard to this tax amongst the officers serving in Madras, and if the proposed new tax is now placed on the top of that, naturally the irritation will be doubled.

There are also certain officers who pay British income-tax on part of their pay. Now, that is certainly a first charge on the pay they receive, and I should like to know whether an officer who draws an income of, say, rupees 2,000 or rupees 6,000, and has to pay a certain sum on part of that income as British income-tax, is not entitled to rate himself in the next lower number in the schedule as an abatement.

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN:—He does not come under the schedule at all. The tax on officials will be 1½ per cent. on their salaries, and the schedule does not apply to them.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—But the principle is the same; and what I should like to know is, whether an officer is entitled to an abatement of taxation on the sum on which he has already been taxed under the head of income-tax elsewhere.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—I may mention, with reference to one portion of the remarks of my hon'ble friend Sir Frederick Haines, that the Government of India have at present in preparation a Bill for the purpose of prohibiting the levy of any municipal tax upon military officers without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—That of course meets every objection that I could possibly urge on that point.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TOWN-DUTIES AND TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in municipalities. He said—"In the Financial Statement for the present year, 1879-80, it was stated as follows:—

"'In connection with the subject of customs-duties, it may be mentioned, here, that the Government of India has for many years past had under consideration the necessity of imposing more complete checks on the system by which through a large part of India octroi-duties are levied for municipal purposes. The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes on articles which have been either subjected to, or relieved from, imperial taxation, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall, in all cases, fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country.

"'Although much has been done in this respect towards the enforcement of appropriate rules, continued attention will be given to the subject, so that there may be no danger of finding that the principles by which the Government of India is guided in regard to its commercial legislation have been set aside by the local authorities, and that the efforts taken to free the trade of the country from impolitic restrictions have not thus been frustrated."

"My Lord, it is in fulfilment of the pledge, thus publicly given some months ago, that my present motion is made. The principles by which the levy of octroi-duties should be regulated were laid down by the Government of India so far back as 1868. I venture to say that those principles were unimpeachably correct, and their accuracy has never, in my opinion, been successfully impugned.

"'In the Resolution issued by the Government of India in 1868, it was stated as follows:—

"'Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit-trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi-duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs-duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits. In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate, here, any of the standard arguments against transit-duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy."

"The Government at the same time, in 1868, laid down the principles by which the levy of octroi-duties ought to be regulated. Those principles were that town-duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation was imposed, and that a jealous guard should be kept lest octroi should extend to any article belonging to the transit or general trade of the country. The articles on which these duties might be imposed, and on which they might not be imposed, were enumerated. The first class of articles on which octroi-duties might, subject to certain restrictions, be levied, were articles of food or drink; animals for slaughter; articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing; articles used in the construction of buildings; drugs, gums, spices, perfumes and tobacco.

"The second class of articles, on which the levy of octroi-duties was prohibited, comprised articles liable already to customs-duty and imported into India by sea; salt, opium and liquors, and drugs liable to excise-duty. The articles were so chosen that municipal taxation should not encroach on imperial taxation, and that, in the words already quoted, important general interests should not be overlooked for the sake of small local improvements.

"Provisions were at the same time made regarding the refund of duties when goods were re-exported from towns; and for providing bonded warehouses, or other appliances for the storage of goods in transit, and for other purposes.

"These orders of the Government of India were received, I may say, with general disapproval and general opposition, by almost all local authorities wherever octroi-duties were levied; for this plain reason, that they had the effect of largely, in some cases, curtailing the existing municipal income. In consequence of the pressure thus brought upon the Government by the local authorities, some relaxation of those orders—I myself think unfortunately—was sanctioned by the Government of India.

"In 1871, it was allowed that the following classes of commodities might be added to the list of dutiable goods:—piece-goods and other textile fabrics, and metals and articles of metal, provided that the duty should not exceed one-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem*. But, although I think these relaxations were to be regretted, nevertheless, in the main, the orders of 1868 were maintained in force; and if they had been properly carried out, they would have been quite sufficient to prevent any great abuses arising.

"Now, for the last ten years, the Government of India has been attempting to get these orders executed. Things are doubtless very much better than they were; but, although it may seem a confession of weakness on the part of the Government of India, still the fact must be admitted that its success has been very indifferent in securing the execution of these orders. The fact is, that it is difficult even for a Government like the Government of India to get its orders carried out when those orders are regarded by the local authorities as opposed to their local interests. In a circular issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, on this subject, only about two years ago, it was said, with reference to the orders of 1868—

"'The Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made, and that a general desire was exhibited, to comply with the instructions issued; but of late years, owing either to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of Local Governments and Administrations, or to other causes, the Government of India have seen with concern that in isolated places octroi has again exceeded its proper limits, and is at the present moment, in different parts of the country, acting as a tax on through traffic, and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country."

"I will give a few illustrations of the things that are now liable to occur. I will first refer to representations which have been made from time to time by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—a body which has always taken a most enlightened and excellent view, in my opinion, of this whole question, and which has repeatedly pressed on the Government (I wish their representations had had the success they deserved)the necessity for reform.

"In an address presented to your Excellency by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in December 1876, the Chamber made the following remarks, which, with your Excellency's permission, I will read to the Council:—

"'In the year 1875, the Chamber instituted an enquiry into the nature and extent of the transit and town-duties levied by municipalities in the interior of this Presidency. The results of this enquiry induced the Chamber to urge upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council the expediency of abolishing, in all municipalities of the Presidency, all transit-duties and all town-duties having the character of transit-duties, and of confining town-duties, in accordance with the principles of municipal taxation defined by the Government of India in its Resolution dated 15th November, 1868, to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, firewood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs and animals for slaughter, which did not enter into the general trade of the country. The Chamber, in its representation to the Government of Bombay, showed that transit-duties in their naked form were levied in Karáchí, Broach and Surát; that in nearly every municipality in the mufassal, the town-duties levied were converted into transit-duties by the stringent and illiberal nature of the rules under which refunds were granted; and that the duties levied by certain municipalities on certain articles were very high. In Karáchí, for instance, the town-duty on wheat was 2½ to 3 per cent., and on wool, 1 to 1½ per cent., of the value; in Surát, the town-duty on yarn was about 3 to 3½ per cent., and on copper 5 per cent.—in either case, about the same as the imperial customs-duty; while in Ahmadábád the town-duty on yarn was no less than 6½ per cent., or nearly twice the imperial customs-duty.

"'The town-duty levied on yarn imported into Ahmadábád is particularly objectionable. It is, we believe, quite understood to be a protective duty in favour of the two mills in that town against other yarn, whether of English or of Indian manufacture; and constituted as the mufassal-municipalities of this Presidency are, it illustrates the necessity of the strictest vigilance on the part of the Government with respect to the rate and incidence of every tax imposed by these municipalities. The town-duty levied on yarn brought into Surát is open to similar objections, and we have mentioned a few instances in which the town-duties in other places are much too high. We earnestly hope that your Lordship will order an immediate revision of all the taxes imposed by the municipalities of this Presidency to be made, abolishing all transit-duties, and all town-duties having the character of transit-duties, or which have a protective effect, and reducing those which are high, or press heavily on any article."

"Again, on the 14th March, 1878, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government. It said:—

"'It is, we believe, universally accepted that the great principles of an octroi-duty are that it should be small and that it should never be allowed to operate as a transit-duty. Yet in numerous instances, whether the articles have already borne customs-duty or not, the taxes levied, under the name of octroi, by district-municipalities, are excessive, while the refusal to grant refunds when the articles are re-exported, or the limitations or restrictions imposed on the granting of refunds, have the effect of converting the town-duties paid into transit-duties."

"The Chamber then gave a list of cases in illustration of that statement, and they added:—

"'Numerous other instances could be furnished, but the Chamber has reason to believe that in almost every city and town-municipality throughout the Presidency, excessive duties are levied, and on articles on which no municipality should have any right to levy a duty. It has, however, been specially brought to the Chamber's notice, that at Barsee very heavy taxes have been levied on machinery erected there, and that at Veerumgaum a duty of 4 per cent. was levied on hoop-iron sent there for the purpose of binding bales of cotton, and no refund was allowed. At Wudwan no duties appear to be charged on articles entering the town, but iron or similar articles cannot come out of it without being taxed at the rate of about 10 per cent.: a duty of Rs. 600 would be levied on the removal of an old cotton-press. Other impositions, and of a similar character, are, it has come to the knowledge of the Chamber, levied in many parts of the Presidency."

"I have quoted these passages only as illustrations of what is liable to occur at the present time, and of things that, at any rate, were actually occurring only a short time ago. I do not say that in these particular instances the

state of things thus described now prevails. The Government of Bombay, since Sir Richard Temple has been in Bombay, has been paying great attention to this subject, both in that Presidency and in Sindh, and I believe that things are much better than they were. But although, as I say, I only give these as illustrations, it is impossible to doubt that a more or less similar state of things still exists in many places where octroi-duties are levied. One of the most preposterous illustrations of this system was to be found not long ago at Karáchí. Karáchí, as we all know, has been—and we hope it will be a great deal more in the future—one of the chief ports for the export to Europe of Indian produce. One of the great staples of the country, which has its outlet towards the sea at Karáchí, is wheat; and with the object of removing all obstacles to the growth of this most important trade, the duty on the export of wheat was everywhere abolished by the Government of India. Two years ago, it was found by the Government of India that one of the very largest sources of municipal revenue at Karáchí was an octroi-duty levied at the rate of from 2½ to 3 per cent. on all the wheat brought down from the Panjáb and Sindh for export to Europe. I think no terms can be too strong in reprobation of such a state of things. It has now happily ceased; a better system has been introduced in spite of the strong protests of the municipality of Karáchí, which naturally liked very much having its local wants supplied at the expense of other people. This is, of course, an extreme case, and I do not mean to say that such cases are common; but, nevertheless, it is an illustration of what has been going on.

"Now, if such things be allowed, it is really useless for the Government of India to attempt to establish proper principles of commercial legislation, and it may save itself the trouble of trying to reform its customs-tariff; for when we have taken off duties and carried out the principles of free trade, at a serious loss perhaps to the Imperial revenues, traders and manufacturers may find that, after all, they are no better off than before, and that heavier burdens than those from which they have been relieved have been imposed or are maintained by local municipalities for local purposes.

"We are often told that the great merit of taxation of this kind is that it is popular; that the people have long been familiar with it; and that it is inexpedient to force municipalities to substitute unpopular taxation for imposts that are not practically felt by the people. Now, up to a certain point, this is perfectly true. The Government of India has no desire to embark in any general crusade against octroi-duties. It has not objected to octroi-duties when they are properly managed. Going back to the principles laid down in 1868 by the Government of India, from which, in regard to this matter, there has since been no departure, it was said that—

"'If these principles be strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts of India nothing objectionable in this system of taxation for local purposes. In wealthy communities like those of Europe it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favour of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation; for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi-duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail-transactions with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation is a strong argument in their favour, and the prejudice against them, founded on the common practice of England, should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation."

"The Government of India still holds this view. It makes no objection to octroi-duties so long as they are properly regulated, but it refuses to allow them to become taxes on the general trade of the country. With reference to the question of their popularity, I may add that it often happens that the greater the popularity of those taxes, the more objectionable they are, for often in practice this popularity—as in the case I have just given of Karáchí—only means that the people of the town have managed to provide for their own local wants without placing any burden on themselves; that they have transferred their own proper burdens to the shoulders of other people, and thus the popularity of

the tax leads sometimes to its being grossly abused. The Government of India having, as I have said, not succeeded in its efforts to reform all this by executive order, has come to the conclusion that the only certain remedy is to be found in legislation, which will place on all local authorities obligations impossible to be disregarded; which will prevent these duties operating as transit-duties or interfering with the general interests of trade, and which will guard against collision with imperial taxation or with the general principles of our commercial policy.

"The main features of the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce will be as follows. It will prohibit the levy under any circumstances of any duty upon any article not intended for actual consumption within the limits of the municipality in which the duties are levied.

"The articles which may be taxed, and which may not be taxed, will be enumerated. They will be generally those on which taxation was authorized or prohibited in 1868, by the orders to which I have already referred. The Bill will contain provisions for securing, when necessary, the establishment of proper bonded warehouses and for securing that all due facilities are given for refunds.

"The farming of duties to contractors will be prohibited. The Bill will contain provisions by which it is hoped that the improper levy of duties on articles of through trade or on anything not actually consumed in the town will be effectually prevented, and there will be provisions regulating the rates at which the duties may be levied.

"Besides dealing with this matter of octroi-duties the Bill will define the conditions under which tolls may be levied in municipalities, for this also has been found by experience to be very necessary. The general principle will be affirmed that tolls may be levied only for the purpose of defraying the cost of construction of a particular work, or for its maintenance. If the Bill be introduced, it will at once be sent to all Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce and other local authorities, for their opinion.

"The Government does not disguise from itself the fact that a measure of this kind may often have serious effects in reducing existing municipal revenues, and the manner in which, in cases where the expenditure cannot be reduced, loss of income of this kind is to be made good, will require careful consideration by the Local Governments and the municipal authorities. The Government of India desires to give ample time for such consideration, and it will have no wish to force on with undue haste changes which it knows it may often be difficult to make in the existing system of municipal taxation. It will treat with care and liberality all representations that may be made on this subject; but the Government desires that it should everywhere be distinctly understood that it will not any longer tolerate the neglect of principles essential to the interests of the general commerce of the country."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses. He said that the Bill was of the shortest and simplest character, but would not on that account, he hoped, be the less effective. It enabled the Local Government to appoint Inspectors, who would be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code, and would therefore have the powers and be subject to the liabilities conferred and imposed on such persons by that Code. These Inspectors would be authorized to search for and to seize horses which they had reason to believe to be diseased, and on the certificate of a duly appointed veterinary surgeon, who would examine the animals, to destroy any horses affected with glanders or farcy. The owners or persons in charge of diseased horses would be bound to give immediate notice of the disease either to the Inspector or to some officer of Police. The Bill did not—like the corresponding English enactment—expressly provide that the officer of Police, to whom such notice was given, should communicate with the Inspector; but such a provision was unnecessary, as the Executive Government could, and doubtless would, give the necessary order. The buildings or other places in which diseased horses might have been kept were to be disin-

fected, and their internal fittings destroyed. There was a prohibition in the Bill against removal, without license, of a horse which had been with a diseased horse, and there were provisions regarding vexatious entries, searches and seizures. The Local Government was empowered to make rules for regulating entries and searches by the Inspectors, for the destruction of horses certified to be destroyed, for the disposal of their carcasses, and for the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses had been.

That was the nature of the Bill, and he thought such a measure could hardly be simpler. He would now refer to another matter which was mentioned by his hon'ble and gallant friends, the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Edwin Johnson, as to the propriety of including in the present Bill the so-called Ludhiána disease. On that point, he had said that he did not know what the Ludhiána disease was, and he had objected to legislating about it until inquiry had shown the necessity for doing so. Since the last meeting of Council, however, inquiries had been made, and information had been received on the subject from probably the most competent authority in India on such a matter—Mr. Griffith Evans—at present acting for the principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Army.

Mr. Evans said that the Ludhiána disease was not to be placed in the same category as glanders, except that they were both classed among the specific diseases; that was, diseases due to a specific virus. The virus, however, was different in the two cases. Furthermore, he said, that the history of the Ludhiána disease was entirely against the idea of its being infectious or contagious in the common acceptation of those terms; but that it was readily communicated by inoculation For instance, Mr. Evans said that less than a drop of the blood of a diseased animal, if introduced into the circulation of another animal, would communicate the disease. Flies, he said, had been known to communicate the disease in that way; but it was difficult to communicate the disease except through some opening in the circulation. Mr. Evans had further informed the Secretary in the Military Department, Colonel Allen Johnson, that the cause of this Ludhiána disease was foul, bad stabling with unremoved putrid soil, and the only precaution to be taken before death was segregation. He further said that the animals affected were not dangerous in life, the virus being in the blood. They should not therefore be killed. When, however, they died, they should, according to Mr. Evans, be buried and cut up when in the earth, in order to prevent *doms* and outcastes from exhuming the bodies. It was clear, MR. STOKES thought, that if there was to be legislation respecting this Ludhiána disease, it might properly be by a separate Bill. Considering the great urgency with which, in view of the present state of affairs on the frontier, the present measure was required, he would now ask His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said that, as the question of dealing with the Ludhiána disease in the present Bill had been raised by him, it was scarcely necessary for him to state, in view of the inquiry instituted since the last meeting of the Council and the result of which had been read to them by his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes, that he entirely concurred in the omission from the present Bill of any legislation in regard to the disease in question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the survey and demarcation of land in British Burma. He said that

it would be in the recollection of the Council that, when he had the honour to introduce the Bill for the improvement of the rural Police in British Burma, he made allusion to the intention, which was then contemplated, of introducing a cadastral survey into the Province. As the Rural Police Bill depended partly on the increase of the rate at which the local cesses were raised, and those cesses were based upon the land-revenue, the reference to the cadastral survey was in connection with the arrangements in that Province for the better improvement of the land and the adjustment of the land-revenue. When he spoke of an intention to introduce the cadastral survey into Burma, he should more properly have expressed himself if he had said that last cold season such a measure had been already tentatively introduced into the Province; since then much experience had been gained and changes had been made in the principles upon which the survey was to be conducted, and it was now settled that it should not be so limited in its operation, but should be directed to much more detailed work, and to a regular professional field-survey. Such a work was now in hand by the two survey-parties employed in the Rangoon and Bassein districts, and so far as it had gone, it had been attended with the most satisfactory results. He (MR. THOMPSON) thought that it was impossible to overrate the importance or value of such work, either for geographical or administrative purposes, and especially with reference to the proper settlement of land, and the assessment of the land-revenue. With regard, however, to the deputation of the survey-parties to the Province, it was found necessary for the proper conduct of operations that power should be taken under the legislature to enable those officers to carry on many of the duties connected with the cadastral survey—such as the right of entering upon land; the procuring of witnesses and other parties interested in the survey; the clearing of obstructions in the execution of the work; giving compensation for such clearances; the settlement of boundary-disputes, and the procedure, if necessary, in appeal from such decisions; and, finally, and more important of all, the erection of permanent boundary-marks. The Bill would contain provisions for giving legal powers with regard to all those matters. The necessity for such a law had been recognized in all places where surveys on a large scale had been introduced, and it was especially necessary in Burma, where such a difficult operation as the conduct of a survey was entirely a new thing; where boundaries were very imperfectly defined, and the people of the country, and the district-officers who had to deal with the results of the survey, had no experience of the kind to guide them. The necessity, therefore, for legislation in this direction was obvious, and if permission was given to introduce the Bill, he would take the opportunity, at a later stage, of explaining more fully the provisions of the measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Bengal Government and in order to save trouble to those who had to work the law, the Committee recommended that the Act of 1872 should be repealed and re-enacted with the new sections incorporated in it.

In drafting the Consolidation Bill, the only substantial alteration we had made consisted in the addition of sections 206, 208 and 224 of the Penal Code to the schedule of extradition-offences. Those sections dealt with (section 206) the fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in execution of a decree; (section 208) fraudulently suffering a decree for sum not due; and (section 224) resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.

We had introduced a definition of "European British subject," a phrase which, if left undefined, was apt to give rise to difficulties; and we had got rid of the phrase "Native State," which was defined and used in a peculiar sense in Act XI of 1872.

In making this latter amendment, we were well aware that, from a logical point of view, the mode in which the phrase "Native State" was defined and used in Act XI of 1872, might not be open to exception; but the extension given to the meaning of the words, going as it did to include as "Native States" all countries in Europe,—even England—was so very wide and arbitrary as to have, in a recent case of some importance, which came before the High Court at Allahabad, given rise to a question as to whether it was really intended by the legislature that Cyprus should be treated as a "Native State." This being so, and seeing that, as the phrase occurred only twice in the Act, little would be gained in point of brevity by retaining it, the Committee had dispensed with it altogether, making such alterations in the sections (8 and 9) in which it occurred as its omission necessitated.

Lastly, we had, with a view to giving effect to the twentieth article of the Treaty recently concluded with Portugal, added a section to provide for the execution in British India of commissions to take evidence issued by criminal Courts in foreign territories. A similar provision was contained in the English Extradition Act, 1870, section 24. The section would not of course apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Batten be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

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

SIMLA;
The 14th November, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1508 AND 1509 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Common.			Rice. Best sort.			Wheat.			Barley.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	8 14	8 6	9 6½	...	...	...	10 1	10 12	13 17	...	...	1 16	3 22	15 19	14 16	1 21	8 19	11 16	1 1	...	...	...	10	11	14	96	96	91	8 11	8 14	7 5
	Gwalior	10 1	10 12	13 17	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 4	...	...	1 16	3 22	15 19	14 16	1 21	8 19	11 16	1 1	...	...	...	10	11	14	96	96	91	8 11	8 14	7 5
	Goona	No return received																														
	Rutlam	9 0	9 4	10 4	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	1 16	3 22	15 19	14 16	1 21	8 19	11 16	1 1	...	...	...	10	11	14	96	96	91	8 11	8 14	7 5
	Bughelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	12 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	17 8	6 14	6 10	7 13	5 8	5 8	8 11	3 22	15 19	14 16	1 21	8 19	11 16	1 1	...	...	...	10	11	14	96	96	91	8 11	8 14	7 5

REMARKS.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first eight months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER											
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	58,90,947	9,05,923	67,96,870	52,69,545	8,51,575	61,21,120	64,11,242	10,34,276	74,45,518	53,76,581	9,11,178	62,87,759	50,02,990	5,94,044	55,97,034
Bombay	30,23,473	3,55,414	33,78,887	32,06,078	67,494	32,73,572	37,06,562	62,251	37,68,813	34,79,281	1,36,832	36,16,113	30,31,707	1,19,764	31,51,471
Sind	1,49,569	95,966	2,45,535	1,51,252	15,827	1,67,079	1,94,255	26,392	2,20,647	1,65,331	15,591	1,80,922	2,54,924	14,485	2,69,409
Madras	12,33,940	8,17,714	20,51,654	11,75,122	5,47,560	17,22,682	9,16,045	1,37,822	10,53,867	9,91,610	2,95,129	12,86,739	9,56,243	4,52,762	14,09,005
B. Burma	5,72,270	18,79,557	24,51,827	6,35,575	13,45,608	19,81,183	7,20,642	9,93,300	17,13,942	9,08,193	15,09,346	24,17,539	8,55,714	17,73,106	26,28,820
TOTAL	1,08,70,199	40,54,574	1,49,24,773	1,04,37,572	28,28,064	1,32,65,636	1,19,48,746	22,54,041	1,42,02,787	1,09,20,996	28,68,076	1,37,89,072	1,01,01,578	29,54,161	1,30,55,739

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to October only.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th December 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in Madras; and also in parts of Bengal, doing much good in Cuttack. The outturn of the autumn harvest is generally good, and the spring crops are promising, but require rain in the Punjab. The general health continues to improve.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Dec. 13th)	...	*Ragi* 26·96; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 27·67; paddy being harvested; standing crops withering in 1 taluk; blight in 2 taluks; prices stationary; pasture and water sufficient.
Ganjam („ „)	1·08 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 29·15.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 25·35; later dry crops being sown; standing crops generally fair; 36 inches water over anicut
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	...	*Ragi* 23·11; standing crops doing well; planting, sowing, and transplanting in 3 taluks; in parts of all taluks except one crops injured by insects; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 25·88; crops withering in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in 8 taluks; outturn, paddy ½ to full, dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·37 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 26·19; crops good, except in 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, *varagu*, and *ragi*, outturn ¼ to full.
Madura („ „)	2·18 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 24·07.
Malabar („ „)	·32 in 1 station.	*Ragi* 19·76; prices stationary; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	·84	*General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay— (Dec. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	Total rainfall from 1st January in Kurrachee 2·02; Kotri 2·58; Mánjhand 2·51.	River very low at Kotri, on 14th 2 feet 10 inches, last year on same date 5 feet 2 inches; crops in Johe damaged by frost; rice being harvested; extensive *rabi* sowing, wheat in Sehwan; locusts about Jerruck and Kohistan, no damage.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rice crops in Guni injured by *ruhra*, a minute insect; locusts still flying about in northern talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowing progressing; weather cold; fever continues.
Baroda ...	...	Fever abating but mortality therefrom still considerable; cotton good; *rabi* sowings still continue.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; fever abating.
Násik ...	...	Crops slightly injured by frost in 2 talukas.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 5 degrees cool and air dry, except from 13th to 15th, when the average abnormal temperature was 2 degrees cool and the air less dry; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona (Dec. 14th)	...	Prices of *bajri* and *jowari* falling.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopargaon.
Sholapore ...	Slight rain.	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Reaping of early crop completed; slight fever generally prevalent.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop on coast; cholera in Honore, 2 deaths.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* sowings progressing and crop prospects generally good; fever in Gujrat; slight frost in Sind and Násik.
Bengal—(Dec. 16th)		
Chittagong ...	1·01	Weather cloudy; harvesting continues; standing paddy slightly damaged; cholera still in cyclone tracts.
Dacca ...	0·90	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·52	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops fair, but will be affected by late rain; *amun* harvesting commenced; ordinary fever in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	0·19	*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops good; fever taken almost epidemic form in thana Burwa; isolated cases also reported from other thanas; cholera cases in thana Bharatpore; small-pox amongst cattle still reported from Hariharpara Police Station.
Rajshahye ...	0·18	Cutting of *dhan* fast going on; sowing of spring crops being vigorously pushed on and prospects good; a few isolated cases of fever and a few deaths from cholera in Nattore Sub-division; general health of people good.
Burdwan ...	A very slight drizzling shower on 10th	Rice harvest a good average; spring crops most promising; health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; fevers still prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* still being cut, estimated outturn about 14 annas; *rabi* sowing in progress; cholera abating; some cases of cattle disease.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest in progress; *rabi* continues promising; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cloudy; a good shower will do much good to *rabi* crops and facilitate ploughing of lands; health good.
Cuttack ...	1·54	Rice being harvested; *rabi* progressing favourably; fever and small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.— Slight rain in many districts on 10th; it has done much good in Cuttack, where it was needed, but has affected both *amun* and winter crops in 24-Pergunnahs, and slightly damaged *amun* in Chittagong; reaping of *amun* going on rapidly; outturn on the whole will be very fair; prospects of *rabi* crops reported on favourably; prices now much easier; public health on the whole fair, although fever, cholera, and small-pox still reported in some places; on the whole general outlook of province satisfactory.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 16th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather fine; no signs of rain; *kharif* harvested; *rabi* strong and healthy; irrigation operations in progress; fever rapidly dying out; *wheat* 13¼, coarse *chawal* 19¼, unhusked *dhan* 36⅛ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* prospects good; *sugarcane* cutting commenced; crop below average; fever much diminished.
Jhánsi („ 17th)	...	*Rabi* fair; prices stationary.
Agra („ 16th)	...	*Rabi* crops progressing well; weather seasonable; health improving.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Weather cold; health good.
Meerut („ „)	...	Cold continues; health improving; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 16th)	...	Weather fine.
Lucknow („ 17th)	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; irrigation of *rabi* crops is in full progress.
Sitapur („ 17th)	...	Weather fine; health better; *rabi* promising.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil.*	
		General Remarks.—Health improving; weather fine; *rabi* crops promising.
Punjab—(Dec. 16th)		
Delhi ...	...	Slight rise in prices of food grains; health returns more favourable.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* prospects goood; rain wanted; prices fluctuating; health improving.
Umballa ...	...	*Rabi* promising but rain wanted; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops require rain; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects good; those in northern part of district very promising; health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; rain wanted.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Crops require rain; health improving.
Pesháwar ...	...	Standing crops suffering from frost; prices of food grains slightly lower; rain wanted.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* crops improving; prices have risen.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week, but prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 17th)	...	Cold; *kharif* injured by cold; *rabi* good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; prospects good; *cotton* and *tur* damaged by frost; prices easier.
Saugor	...	Cloudy; *rabi* good; prices stationary; health good.
Seoni	...	Cloudy; cotton-picking continues; *rabi* good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cold; *jowar* and *til* harvesting; prices falling.
Raipur (Dec. 13th)	...	Clear; *rabi* prospects favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	...	Clear; *kharif* harvest almost completed; *cotton* below average; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—Cold; *kharif* harvesting almost completed; *rabi* favourable; *pulses* suffered from frost in some districts towards north; prices steady; health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Dec. 17th)		
Akyab	1·96	Total rainfall 226·02; slight cholera in Naaf township, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·69; a few cases of fever and small-pox, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping commenced throughout district.
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall 98·49; public health and prospects of crops good.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·25; public health and agricultural prospects good reaping commenced everywhere.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and prospects of crops good; reaping commenced.
		General Remarks.—General health good; reports of crops satisfactory.
Assam—(Dec. 17th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; *sali* paddy being reaped; prospects of other crops and tea favourable.
Sylhet	1·22	Prospects good.
Cachar	Slight rain on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops unchanged; common rice 17½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh... ...	*Nil*	Paddy nearly half reaped; other crops fair; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Dec. 17th)		
Amráoti	...	Cotton-picking continued; outturn somewhat disappointing.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops somewhat damaged by excessive cold.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Reaping of dry crops almost completed; standing crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	
Mercara ...	·23	
Central India States—(Dec. 17th)		
Indore	...	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna „ ...	...	No report received.
Rutlam „ ...	...	
Neemuch „ ...	...	Weather cool.
Goona „ ...	...	Health and crops good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal „ ...	...	Prospects of crops good.
Agar „ ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong „ ...	...	No report received.
Mánpur „ ...	...	
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Serohi (Dec. 14th)	...	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever still prevalent; prospects fair; colder.
Marwar („ 13th)	...	Two months' water supply in tank; wells almost full; health and prospects good; seasonable; prices steady.
Meywar („ 12th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Harowtee („ 13th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	...	Clear; cold; health good; prospects excellent.
Ajmere ...	...	No report received.
Jeypore, Bhurtpore („ 17th)	...	Prospects encouraging; fever abating.
Ulwur ...	...	No report received.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.									
	Via Teheran.		Via Bushire.		Persian Gulf.		Via Suez.		Via Aden.		Via Madras.		Via Rangoon.		Native Boats.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,105	6,289 1	119	356 9	49	170 12	3,263	12,380 2	...	...	684	2,223 14	120	416 15	210	547 0	5,550	22,394 5
Received	799	5,424 13	134	370 12	59	204 2	3,172	11,277 5	...	...	705	2,589 0	146	449 11	179	327 12	5,154	20,543 7
TOTAL	1,904	11,713 14	253	727 5	108	374 14	6,435	23,657 7	...	...	1,389	4,822 14	266	866 10	389	874 12	10,744	43,337 12
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { *Vid* Madras	15	81 0	36	120 15	15	45 9	3,470	17,648 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,536	17,895 8
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Lalngha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent { *Vid* Madras	373	1,554 7	32	117 8	14	44 10	3,018	14,562 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	16,278 11
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Lalngha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	4	25 8	1	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30 12
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25 8
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	388	1,635 7	76	289 7	30	95 7	6,489	32,222 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,983	34,242 7
GRAND TOTAL																	17,727	77,480 3

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

	ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	799	1,105	1,904	19·19	24·36	21·89
	„ Turkey	134	119	253	3·22	2·62	2·90
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	59	49	108	1·41	1·08	1·24
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	3,172	3,263	6,435	76·18	71·94	73·97
	TOTAL	4,164	4,536	8,700	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

PROGRESS AND REVENUE REPORTS ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEARS 1874-75 TO 1876-77.

Nos. 409—17 I., dated Simla, the 17th December 1879.

Read—

Letter No. 102 S of the 18th January 1879, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, Public Works Department, submitting the Progress and Revenue Reports on Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the years 1874-75 to 1876-77, inclusive.

OBSERVATIONS.—The reports now received are very full and complete on almost all points. The Revenue Report is submitted for the first time; the rules for assessment, collection and crediting of revenue from these Irrigation Works were finally approved by the Government of India in December 1877, and the statements of financial results appended to, and embodied in, the report have been compiled according to those rules.

2. The arrangements for storing water in Ajmir and Mhairwara are of vital importance to the country: there is little or no water in the rivers except in the rainy season; and no permanent supply in the wells; all is dependent on the rainfall, which is precarious and generally small in quantity, averaging from 18 to 22 inches in the year, and varying from 5½ to 43½ inches in exceptional seasons. In the adjacent State of Jodhpoor the annual rainfall averages between 4 and 5 inches only. In the Ajmir District, where the nullahs are sandy, a sufficient amount of water is absorbed during the rains to supply wells within a short distance from the stream on either bank; beyond this limit, unirrigated lands extend to the foot of the hills on either side. In Mhairwara, where the beds of the drainage outfalls are rocky and the declivity is great, the rainfall, if unarrested, flows off rapidly and benefits the country but little, as the soil is shallow and not retentive of moisture. Hence the necessity for retention of the rainfall by artificial means is very great.

3. The construction of embankments for this purpose dates from a very early period; the Bisalya tank, it is stated, was made about 1050 A. D., and the Anasaugor, close to the town of Ajmir, not long after: but with 4 or 5 exceptions the old embankments seem to have fallen into disrepair, or been obliterated before the country came under British administration in 1818: and the revival of irrigation in these tracts has taken place under British rule.

4. The gross area of Ajmir and Mhairwara, the British portion of Rajputana, according to the settlement survey at the last revision of the land revenue in 1873-74, was 2,753 square miles, of which 1,238 square miles were yielding revenue to Government, 235 square miles were held on rent-free jaghirs, and 1,280 on feudal tenure. Of the area yielding revenue to Government, 171,416 acres were cultivated, 139,898 were culturable, and 448,749 were barren. It is assumed that from this large area, which is returned in the settlement report as unassessable, no revenue is derived from grazing and pasture lands. The cultivated area is 21 per cent., and the total cultivated and culturable is only 40 per cent. of the total area. Of the cultivated area, 33,488 acres were dependent on wells, 18,461 were irrigated from tanks, 16,438 were in the beds of tanks, and 103,029 acres were dependent on the rainfall.

5. The number of wells in existence at the date of the settlement was 13,061, of which 3,001 were out of use, and 10,060 were in operation, irrigating about 3·3 acres each on an average.

6. The number of tanks registered up to the close of the period dealt with in these reports is 621, of which 458 tanks were constructed before the charge of the Irrigation Works was made over to the Public Works Department in 1869-70, mainly through the exertions and influence of Colonel Dixon, who held charge of the districts for many years, 159 tanks have been constructed by the villagers themselves, and 4 new tanks only have been constructed since 1869-70 through the agency of the Public Works Department.

7. Besides affording direct irrigation, the tank embankments are of great value in raising the spring level in their vicinity and for considerable distances along the valleys below, making irrigation from wells possible where without this aid it would be an impossibility. Nearly all the tanks, except the few of very large size, are dry in the month of March, and the beds of the majority are cultivated for the spring crop. Some of them only serve the purpose of storage reservoirs to raise the spring level, no direct irrigation being taken from them. As an instance of the extent to which springs are affected by local rain, or the existence of a reservoir, it is mentioned in the settlement report of 1875 that a well at Dewa on the southern border of Mhairwara, 60 feet in depth, was found quite dry in the dry season of 1871-72, and the following year it was brimming over.

8. The old tanks vary in size from one capable of irrigating a few acres to rather large lakes such as the Anasaugor at Ajmir; the four new tanks are calculated to irrigate 6,972 acres, as follows:—

	Acres.
Bheer Reservoir	1,260
Bulad „	1,150
Jalea „	4,192
Rajosi „	370

The last, the Rajosi, is a restoration of a very old work, breached many years ago, beyond the recollection of any one now living; the other three are entirely new works. In future reports the capacity and area irrigable with full supply should be stated for each of the larger tanks, old or new, and as many of the others as possible.

9. The old tanks subject to Government assessment of revenue are divided into five classes—

I.—Tanks irrigating both harvests, the beds remaining submerged.

II.—Ditto irrigating the rabi crop once or perhaps twice.

III.—Ditto giving only a sowing watering for the rabi.

IV.—Ditto irrigating the kharif, and in seasons of favorable rain, giving sowing watering for rabi.

V.—Ditto irrigating kharif when large supply is not required.

The numbers of tanks of each class at the last settlement were—

I	20	
II	52	
III	7	
IV & V	199	
		278
Total assessed ...		278
Tanks not assessed.		
Benefit wells only	50	
With no irrigable land	41	
Useless for irrigation	46	
Damaged	43	
		180
Total unassessed ...		180
GRAND TOTAL ...		458

10. The Financial Statements are compiled from the year 1869-70, when the works came under the control of the Public Works Department. The capital expenditure previous to that year, amounting to Rs. 6,17,563, is the outlay on construction of the assessed tanks and those benefitting wells numbering 326 (according to the statement at page 43 of the report, but elsewhere given at 328,) between 1835-36 and 1846-47. Subsequent outlay, it is stated, was mostly defrayed from the "talao" cess, and has been omitted. The tanks excluded from this initial capital account will be brought either on to it, or on to the revenue account as the case may be, on their becoming useful for irrigation by restoration or repair.

11. The additions to the capital outlay each year, and the aggregate at the close of the period under review, are as follow :—

	Old works.	New reservoirs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of 1868-69	6,17,563	...	6,17,563
During 1869-70	13,254	8,623	21,877
" 1870-71	3,217	1,226	4,443
" 1871-72	18,015	12,886	30,901
" 1872-73	29,223	1,32,552	1,61,775
" 1873-74	5,644	1,54,868	1,60,512
" 1874-75	3,331	1,42,694	1,46,025
" 1875-76	...	1,04,134	1,04,134
" 1876-77	723	38,204	38,927
Total ...	6,90,970	5,95,187	12,86,157

Of the aggregate outlay on the new reservoirs, a sum of Rs. 1,86,980 was expended (previous to 1874-75) from Productive Public Works funds ; but the estimated returns from these works not being sufficiently remunerative, they are not classed as Productive Public Works. It is not stated how many works have been brought on to the capital account in addition to the 326 mentioned above.

12. The revenue accounts commence with the year 1869-70. No water-rates, properly so called, are levied on irrigation from the old tanks ; the credit to the works on this account is from a share of the land revenue. On the four new tanks water-rates are charged as detailed in Appendix K. The total land revenue of Ajmir-Mhairwara by the last settlement amounts to Rs. 3,04,593 including cesses; deducting the latter, the amount is Rs. 2,61,557, of which Rs. 53,144 was allotted as the share due to the Government tanks, and Rs. 2,288 was on account of village tanks. The area of irrigation registered at time of settlement from the Government tanks was 17,227 acres, and from the village tanks 1,107 acres.

13. The yearly demand is assessed variously for the different classes of tanks. On the first two classes the irrigated area is measured annually, and the lump sum at which each tank was assessed at the settlement is made up by a rate on the area actually irrigated, unless the rate so derived exceeds a certain fixed maximum or falls below a fixed minimum. The area irrigated from the tanks of the fourth and fifth classes is not measured annually, but the whole amount assessed at the settlement is levied, subject to remissions in case of

extreme drought. In addition to the above water revenue, a portion of the assessment on lands irrigated by wells only is credited to the tank system ; the water share has been taken at half the assessment on half the number of assessed wells in the district, and yields an amount of Rs. 20,609. The above items are, under the rules in force, entered in the accounts as "indirect", revenue, the direct returns being comparatively trifling, and consisting of realizations from sales of produce, rents of buildings, &c.

14. In the statement of revenue, Table D I at page 8 of the Report, Rs. 2,288 is added as share due to village tanks ; but as no Government funds are expended on these tanks, this item is not fairly a credit to the system of Government works, and in the booked accounts of the Public Works Department it is omitted.

15. The general results, abstracted from the booked accounts for the five years up to and including 1873-74, are as follows, including allowance for leave and pension charges under "Capital" outlay :—

	Capital outlay at end of year.	Working expenses.	Gross revenue, direct and indirect.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	6,30,817	37,045	73,753	36,708
1870-71	6,34,034	19,996	1,01,336	81,340
1871-72	6,53,957	64,826	85,741	20,915
1872-73	6,85,341	60,879	85,974	25,095
1873-74	6,91,238	81,769	84,776	3,007
Total ...	...	2,64,515	4,31,580	1,67,065
Yearly average ...	...	52,903	86,316	33,413

The average annual profit by these figures is 4·83 per centum on the capital debit at the close of this period. This is, however, but a rough approximation to the actual results. The capital debit represents fairly the expenditure in money on the construction of the works ; but from the rates at which the majority were executed as given in Colonel Dixon's report, it is evident that labour and material were to a considerable extent supplied gratis. The cost of the works, if constructed now, would probably be four, or even five times as great.

16. The revision of the land revenue settlement took place in 1873-74, the revenue for subsequent years is credited as then fixed, and the area irrigated is given, but this latter apparently is only accurate for the first class of tanks, the entries for the second class being the areas recorded at time of settlement. The results for the three years subsequent to the revision of the settlement are given below—

	Capital outlay at close of year.	Gross revenue, direct and indirect.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	6,94,779	71,689	41,421	30,268
1875-76	6,94,779	83,316	55,356	27,960
1876-77	6,95,532	81,499	70,697	10,802
Total ...	...	2,36,504	1,67,474	69,030
Yearly average ...	...	78,835	55,825	23,010

and the average annual profit for this period is only 3·3 per centum.

17. There are some discrepancies between the figures given in the body of the report, and those in the Examiner's statements, which should be explained or corrected in the next report, but they do not materially affect the general results. In the Examiner's statements also there are some errors in the classification of the revenue, which should be corrected in future statements, a large portion of the "indirect" revenue having been entered as "direct."

18. The entries of revenue in the Examiner's statements are apparently the amount of actual collections during the year. The assessments for the year should also be shown to exhibit clearly the results of each year's operations.

19. It appears that the revenue on "âbi," or cultivation on submerged land in the beds of tanks, was credited in the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, but not in 1876-77, and the credit to the works on this account in the latter year would have amounted to Rs. 14,290, no inconsiderable addition. The credits in the two former years on this account were comparatively small, aggregating only Rs. 2,919. The reasons for the omission of the credit in 1876-77 should be explained.

20. The working expenses include outlay on extensions and new works, aggregating Rs. 67,356 in the eight years ending 1876-77. Expenditure of this description, including a proper share of the establishment charges, should be deducted to exhibit the actual expense of maintenance of the works. The number of new and restored works, added to the number in operation at the time of the last land settlement, should be stated.

21. The areas irrigated during the three years since the revision of settlement, as given in the Examiner's statements, do not correspond with the figures given in the body of the report, and it is not apparent how these latter have been arrived at. The areas of land irrigated directly from the tanks; the submerged areas which were cultivated, and the double cropped area should be shown separately: as well as the approximate area irrigated from wells, a share of land revenue on which is credited to the works. In the Settlement Report the total area of land irrigated from wells is given as 33,488 acres, but the assessment on this is not shown separately.

22. Turning to the new tanks, three of which came into operation during the last three years dealt with in the report, the capital account at the end of 1876-77, including allowance for leave and pension charges, is as follows:—

Tank.	Capital outlay.	Estimated cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bheer	2,07,490	1,98,238
Bulad	88,072	61,098
Rajaosi	40,363	30,011
Jâlea	2,86,924	2,30,477
Total ...	6,22,849	5,19,824

The first three works are complete; at the Jâlea reservoir only some work on the ducts remained to be finished at the close of the period.

23. The Revenue figures for the three works in operation were as follow:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BHEER.				
Gross Revenue	321	288	1,193	1,802
Working Expenses	...	1,127	1,302	2,429
Net Revenue ...	321	—839	—109	—627
BULAD.				
Gross Revenue	...	158	1,003	1,161
Working Expenses	...	...	1,765	1,765
Net Revenue ...	...	158	—762	—604
RAJAOSI.				
Gross Revenue	...	4	244	248
Working Expenses	...	...	441	441
Net Revenue ...	...	4	—197	—193

The areas actually irrigated, as compared with the maximum estimated irrigable area from each reservoir, are given below in acres:—

Reservoir.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Estimated irrigable area.
Bheer	72	87	310	1,260
Bulad	...	41	211	1,150
Rajaosi	...	1	59	370

In future reports the area of double cropped land should be given, as well as the area of land irrigated from old wells in which the spring level has been raised by percolation from the reservoir, or new wells, the supply in which is similarly dependent on them. It is stated that many wells have already been benefitted by the Bheer reservoir, but the number is not given, nor any approximation to the area of irrigation thus supplied.

24. It is too early yet to form an opinion on the probable financial results of these works: it is however satisfactory to learn that the demand for irrigation in the kharif of the year succeeding those under review was for more than three times the area irrigated in 1876-77. The supply in the Bheer reservoir

appears to have been considerably less than it was estimated could be supplied from the catchment area with a given amount of rainfall. Experiments on evaporation, absorption, and quantity of rainfall available for storage, are referred to in the report; the results of these experiments cannot fail to be of great interest, and should be given in future reports.

25. The cost of maintenance compared with area irrigated should be shown in future reports. From the figures given it would appear to be very high on the old tanks. The average amount of working expenses for the last 3 years was Rs. 55,825, and the average irrigation appears to have been 20,081 acres, giving a rate of Rs. 2·77 per acre. The establishment charges are especially high, but this point is receiving attention from the local officers.

The suggestion of the Executive Engineer to enlist the active intervention of the cultivators themselves in the control, management and maintenance of the tanks is especially deserving of notice, and the Government of India will be glad to afford every aid and encouragement to any practical scheme which is likely to effect this most desirable result.

26. Although the apparent and direct financial results of the irrigation works in Rajputana as exhibited in these reports are very poor, the testimony of all acquainted with the localities is that without the tanks the country could not be permanently inhabited. The Committee of 1874 recorded its opinion that "the tanks have reclaimed Mhairwara from being a wild jungle through which no man could pass with safety. But for the tanks, the greater part of the population of the district would be a migratory one, cultivating in years of good rains, and emigrating to Oodeypur and Malwa in years of scarcity." Colonel Dixon was of opinion that the tanks had raised the level of the springs throughout the district, and his successor, Major Lloyd, held the same view: and the former officer considered that the large increase in land revenue during his incumbency was wholly due to the tanks. Yet in the reports now submitted the average area annually due to the tanks is put down at only about 20,000 acres, the total cultivated area recorded at the last settlement being 171,416 acres. The area of land irrigated from wells, of which a share of the revenue is considered a fair credit to the tanks, is not shown, and the credit on this account seems to be much less than can be fairly claimed. The Committee fixed the share at one-fourth only of the calculated water share of the assessment, which again bears to the entire assessment the proportion of Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-6, or about two-thirds, while at the same time it is stated in the Committee's report that in Mhairwara (Beawar and Todgurh Sub-Collectorates) the chief supply in the wells is due to the tanks; and although in Ajmir the supply is mainly due to percolation from nullahs, it is stated, as a well known fact, that the fertility of the Ajmir valley for 10 miles below the Anasaugor tank depends almost entirely on that lake, the direct irrigation from the lake being little or none. By far the greater proportion of the irrigation from wells is, it would appear, dependent on the tanks. It should not be difficult to ascertain the actual number of wells the supply in which is wholly or mainly dependent on the tanks, and this should be done as soon as possible. As the results are now exhibited, it might be supposed that it was not financially justifiable to expend Government funds on these works, while, if the opinions of the various local officers quoted above are even to a small extent correct, the abandonment of the works would bring ruin to the province, and it is of the utmost importance that their full value should be ascertained and recorded.

27. A very important question is alluded to in this report as still under consideration connected with the larger class of tanks, *viz.*, whether they should be drained annually to supply the maximum area of irrigation, or whether a reserve should be maintained in them from a year of good rainfall to supply deficiencies in a subsequent year. The former system would yield the best direct financial result, but for the prevention or mitigation of famine the latter would be most effectual.

The Government of India will be glad to receive a report on the subject when a definite conclusion has been arrived at.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governor General's Agent and Chief Commissioner of Rajputana for information and guidance.

Also that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	7 6	...	...	...	13 13	13 0	8 10	15 10	14 11	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	24 11	16 13	22 11	19 0	26 10	26 2	13 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 14	10 3	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	20 8	...	...	26 11	24 11	16 13	23 8	23 8	16 13	25 8	25 8	16 13	19 6	19 6	16 13	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	5 14	16 0	16 0	8 8	...	17 5	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	182 3	182 3	243 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	3 14	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	7 10	15 3	15 3	8 2	...	...	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 14	14 0	14 0	...	20 10	20 10	12 8	18 5	18 5	12 0	24 11	22 11	16 8	24 11	22 11	16 8	16 0	17 14	15 0	93 5	93 5	64 10	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 14	12 14	9 8	20 8	19 11	13 0	18 13	18 13	17 0	21 0	20 8	17 3	21 0	20 8	17 3	18 0	17 14	15 0	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 14	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	6 11	7 3	7 11	...	...	...	11 3	10 11	7 11	13 8	13 0	8 6	24 11	22 11	16 8	16 0	17 14	15 0	28 5	28 5	17 8	22 6	20 11	11 13	92 5	92 5	97 3	13 2	12 13	13 6	Bellary		
	Kurnool	4 13	5 2	4 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	6 6	11 13	11 13	7 2	19 3	19 3	13 5	20 14	18 11	11 10	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 13	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	7 14	11 11	11 5	8 11	14 6	14 6	...	21 13	21 13	15 13	21 10	15 10	18 11	18 8	12 5	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 3	13 10	13 10	9 13	...	...	...	18 8	20 8	14 8	21 14	21 14	15 2	19 6	17 14	12 8	107 6	87 8	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 5	14 8	14 2	11 5	18 3	18 3	...	19 13	19 13	17 5	26 6	26 8	17 14	20 11	19 11	14 3	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	6 3	7 13	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	8 5	11 13	11 13	10 2	18 8	20 3	...	25 6	24 10	18 8	24 10	24 3	14 5	17 8	15 11	13 2	206 8	206 8	233 5	11 11	10 13	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	11 10	10 13	8 2	15 6	14 10	9 10	25 6	25 6	15 2	26 2	26 18	18 13	25 11	24 3	14 5	17 8	15 11	13 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 10	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 14	5 10	6 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 6	7 10	11 3	10 14	8 0	16 2	15 6	11 3	21 11	19 0	15 3	23 3	19 10	15 11	17 8	17 11	14 3	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 0	6 10	7 0	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	7 5	13 8	13 8	8 14	22 11	21 2	13 0	23 8	22 0	15 6	23 8	21 11	15 8	17 13	17 3	14 3	145 13	145 13	111 13	13 2	13 8	13 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 11	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 14	9 10	7 2	12 13	12 2	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 13	81 10	66 10	14 13	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 10	6 10	5 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 3	11 5	11 5	8 10	19 2	19 2	15 11	25 6	21 8	22 5	23 0	23 0	18 14	17 10	17 2	16 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	8 0	14 10	14 10	12 5	13 5	13 5	...	15 13	15 13	13 0	14 14	14 14	11 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 3	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 2	7 6	10 6	10 0	9 10	17 8	15 14	15 14	18 13	17 6	17 6	19 8	17 3	16 8	18 14	17 3	13 13	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
	South Canara	7 5	7 5	6 0	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	6 13	10 13	11 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	80 3	104 8	11 8* / 12 8†	11 8* / 12 8†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 13	6 13	7 14	...	...	...	10 14	9 11	8 2	11 11	11 5	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 9	6 6	6 7	12 10	13 0	15 3	5 15	5 15	5 7	8 9	7 12	7 15	12 0	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 3	10 1	8 15	7 13	7 8	9 6	9 9	9 11	54 9	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	14 0	...	9 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	5 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	7 10	7 4	7 4	17 12	15 4	11 7	8 14	7 4	5 15	11 0	10 10	8 0	17 12	...	8 14	15 4	13 15	8 9	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 4	8 0	5 11	5 12	6 1	3 10	6 1	6 8	4 9	7 2	7 0	6 3	9 12	9 8	9 4	10 8	12 0	8 11	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	6 11	100 0	100 0	118 0	12 0	12 4	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 15	...	...	...	7 4	7 3	5 14	8 11	8 11	6 10	10 10	11 6	10 0	12 12	11 6	9 2	9 8	8 15	7 13	9 6	9 9	9 11	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12	12 12	12 6	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	6 9	...	...	...	5 9	5 10	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 9	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 12	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	7 14	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 12	14 2	13 5	16 12	11 13	11 12	10 4	10 12	10 12	10 3	10 12	10 12	10 3	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	7 8	...	...	...	6 11	6 9	6 12	7 13	7 10	7 7	11 8	10 8	11 1	11 10	12 1	12 0	12 5	12 5	11 4	12 9	12 9	9 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	8 6	11 2	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 15	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 4	9 10	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 2	100 0	100 0	79 0	10 4½	10 7	10 6	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 6	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 5	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 4	7 8	6 5	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	7 6	10 10	10 14	7 12	11 14	11 3	8 10	13 12	13 9	11 8	9 13	11 3	7 5	9 13	11 3	7 5	116 6	119 0	91 8	10 12	10 12	9 12	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 15	5 15	5 15	...	...	...	5 14	5 7	7 13	14 12	9 2	8 7	20 9	16 8	18 12	20 4	15 13	9 8	8 0	7 5	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 4	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 6	6 5	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 3	6 2	7 14	6 13	7 3	8 13	8 13	8 0	9 1	8 12	8 11	7 7	8 2	6 8	7 7	8 2	6 8	116 8	110 15	93 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	Satara		
	Belgaum	6 8	5 12	6 11	11 0	11 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	10 0	9 6	7 3	15 7	12 2	12 10	14 12	12 0	10 14	16 14	15 8	16 13	16 13	15 8	6 8	75 0	113 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 4	5 14	5 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 9	9 2	9 2	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	7 15	7 8	12 15	12 15	8 6	7 11	8 6	7 11	150 0	135 0	120 0	11 10	14 4	14 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	213 5	213 5	313 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 11	7 4	7 4	6 2	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	7 9	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	10 13	8 3	8 3	8 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	6 5	6 5	6 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 10	18 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	9 12	10 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 2	6 0	6 5	9 9	10 3	9 7	6 4	6 4	5 11	8 6	8 4	7 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	13 5	11 8	8 11	9 0	9 0	5 9	54 0	54 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 9	Baroda					
	Disa	11 8	11 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 4	11 8	9 8	12 5	12 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	7 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa					
	Nimach	10 8	10 12	11 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Nimach					
	Nasirabad	12 1½	12 8	11 7½	23 8	23 2½	16 9	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 10½	20 0	16 0	16 8	16 9	14 11½	15 0	14 11½	15 4½	70 0	77 5½	60 0	11 5½	11 0	18 4½	Nasirabad					
	Rájkot	9 4	9 4	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 4	10 8	9 4	6 8	15 0	15 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	7 4	9 0	9 9	4 8	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	62 0	Rájkot					
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 10	8 13	8 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	11 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	15 0	11 0	17 8	15 0	10 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	9 1	8 14	6 8	14 4	13 12	11 12	6 10*	6 8	5 5	10 0	9 4	6 15	12 3	11 12	...	13 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 2	8 7	240 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	6 13	8 1	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 12	7 12	6 8	...	...	...	17 15	18 0	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	10 0a	10 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	12 12	12 6	16 8	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	10 0b	9 10	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	13 5	11 8	17 8	16 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 4c	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	9 8	200 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0d to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 4	10 7	11 4	13 0	16 0	21 0	5 11	5 11	6 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 8	11 4	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	6 4	11 6	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 0f	11 0	11 14	13 5	12 5	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 7	12 5	12 5	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0g	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	10 8h	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 8	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-10 to 12-8 seers, barley 13-8 to 16 seers, best rice 11-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13-4 to 19-8 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11-4 to 16 seers, common rice 12-4 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 34 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 12 to 17-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10 to 11-12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 10-5 seers, barley in Kidderpore 13-4 seers, best rice 6-6 to 7 seers, common rice 10-8 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Kidderpore 16 seers, and gram 10-8 to 10-14 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 30 seers, best rice 7 to 10-10 seers, common rice 11-3 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 10-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 12 seers, best rice 7 to 13-4 seers, common rice 13 to 31 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In Jessore the prices are :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 seers, bulrush millet 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Remarks.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Bengal—continued.	Dinagepore	9 9	9 10	10 13	14 0	14 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 13	13 12	15 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore
	Rajshahye	12 0	11 0 to 11 11	12 0	15 12	15 0	22 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 0 to 9 4	12 0 to 15 0	12 12	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye
	Rungpore	11 6k	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	9 0	13 14	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rungpore
	Bogra	10 14	9 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	19 8	17 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra
	Pubna	9 12l	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 8	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna
	Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling
	Jalpáiguri	8 0n	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 8	6 6	8 0	18 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpáiguri
	Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*
	Dacca	10 8o	11 5	11 4	13 5	13 5	...	14 8	13 5	8 14	17 10	20 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
	Furreedpore	13 0p	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	18 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furreedpore
	Backergunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge
	Mymensingh	10 0r	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh
	Tipperah	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	8 8	32 4	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah
	Chittagong	9 0s	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
	Noakholly	... t	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 10	10 0	16 0	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah
	Behar.																													*Behar.*
	Patna	14 0	12 12	15 0	24 8	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
	Gya	15 0u	14 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya
	Shahabad	12 8v to 13 8	12 8	13 0 to 14 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0	11 8 to 12 0	16 0	15 0	14 0 to 15 0	17 8	19 8	25 0	19	20 0	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Shahabad
	Durbhunga	11 0w	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	14 0	25 0	14 8 to 15 0	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Durbhunga
	Mozufferpore	13 0x	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	19 0	27 8	16 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	120 0	143 0	8 0	7 12	8 12	Mozufferpore
	Sarun	12 0	11 8	13 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	7 0	6 12	7 8	16 4	14 8	15 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun
	Chumparun	13 0y	13 0	11 0	...	25 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	28 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chumparun
	Monghyr	12 1z	12 9	15 12	15 12	15 12	14 11	10 8	10 8	9 7	17 13	15 12	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Monghyr
	Bhágalpur	12 0z1	11 6	12 5	18 14	16 6	15 2	13 4	12 10	10 1	15 2	15 2	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 8	11 4	166 0	166 0	166 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Bhágalpur
	Purneah	14 0z2	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	12 8	16 0	20 0	16 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	13 10	11 6	126 4	126 4	139 0	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur
	Maldah	11 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0z3	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	...	17 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah
	Orissa.																													*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	15 12*	15 12	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10 8	14 7	14 7	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	11 0z4	11 8	10 8	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree
																							8 0	8 0	7 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore
																														Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	
	Lohardugga	9 0z5	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	27 8	13 8	13 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh
	Singbhoom	8 0	7 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga
	Manbhoom	9 8z6	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Singbhoom
																				64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom
	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sylhet
	Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 10	11 6	11 6	13 5	14 8	11 6	8 14	15 4	14 8	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 9	7 9	8 6	Cachar
	Goálpárá	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills
	Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 8	10 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Nowgong
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 0	5 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Nága Hills
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	18 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún
	Saháranpur	15 6	15 6	14 6	17 0	17 1	21 8	7 8	7 8	5 5	10 10	11 4	10 2	23 6	23 7	18 0	19 2	19 4	18 10	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	13 14	109 0	109 0	129 0	9 14	9 9	9 12	Saháranpur
	Muzaffarnagar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Muzaffarnagar
	Meerut	14 12	14 8	14 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	12 0	12 0	10 8	20 0	19 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 4	15 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Meerut
	Bulandshahr	16 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	22 12	17 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	10 4	23 0	20 0	16 8	19 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	15 0	80 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bulandshahr
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	170 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Kumaun

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 31 seers per rupee.
i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 9-12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 8-4 to 18 (new *aman*) seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 10 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, lesser millets (at Kursoong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kursoong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 26-5 seers, and gram 5 to 8-5 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat in Goalundo 13-8 seers, barley in Goalundo 6 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 18 to 32 seers, and gram in Goalundo 8 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 16-12 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10-8 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 24 seers, and common rice 14 to 26 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12-12 to 21 seers, and common rice 16-4 to 32 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 22-8 to 35 seers, best rice in Jehanabad 8 seers, common rice 15-8 to 21 seers, lesser millets in Nowada 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22-8 to 27 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 to 21 seers, best rice 11 to 11-8 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, bulrush in Buxar 19 seers, gram millet in Buxar 13-8 seers, lesser millets in Buxar 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Buxar 19 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, murwa 20 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 20-8 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32-8 seers, and gram 14 to 23 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, lesser millets 25 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 33 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.
z In Begu Serai the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 19-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, jowar 17-12 seers, murwa 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 seers, and gram 13 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, murwa 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Banka 30 seers and gram 11-8 to 13 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13-8 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13-8 seers, barley 20 to 21 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 23 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, lesser millets 27-8 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Khurruckdha) 27 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.
z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-75 to 16 seers, barley in Daltongunge 23-62 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 36 seers, mohwa in Daltongunge 40 seers, murwa in Lohardugga 45 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
z6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 9 seers, barley (at Govinpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 28 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	14 10	14 10	12 6	24 12	24 12	16 5	6 12	6 12	7 5	13 8	13 8	12 6	22 8	16 14	16 14	21 6	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 6	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	15 10	15 10	15 0	20 10	19 6	19 6	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	24 6	18 12	18 2	20 0	19 6	17 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	16 4	125 0	100 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 0	14 15½	17 1½	20 6	19 13	26 6	6 0	6 8	6 0	14 11	14 15½	14 6	21 9½	23 6	22 3	21 0	20 1½	20 11	...	...	...	16 3	15 9½	18 9½	144 0	120 0	182 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	Budaun		
	Bareilly	13 7	13 7	15 0	17 8	18 2	25 0	5 10	6 4	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 2	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	13 7	12 3	16 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	9 6	8 7	10 0	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	14 9	14 12	16 10	20 0	19 8	22 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	16 8	16 0	13 4	...	...	21 14	19 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	17 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	16 4	31 4	31 4	22 8	11 4	10 0	8 12	17 8	18 2	11 4	27 8	34 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	13 8	12 8	14 0	24 8	22 0	20 8	6 8	6 0	5 12	13 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	16 8	60 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
	Agra	13 8	13 0	14 8	26 8	25 0	23 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	25 0	26 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	12 1½	11 6½	15 11	17 3	15 4	24 1	5 12½	6 6½	5 5	13 15½	12 7	13 2	16 13	16 0	22 13	16 2½	14 2½	20 5	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	16 10	109 0	109 0	165 0	...	...	10 12	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 8	12 8	16 8	19 0	17 8	25 0	5 0	4 12	4 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	...	25 8	17 0	17 4	21 4	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 6	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	15 4	14 8	17 8	20 8	22 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	22 8	18 0	24 0	19 4	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	18 8	100 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	14 0	14 0	17 9	29 15½	29 3	24 14	8 4¼	8 1½	8 0	13 2	12 8	11 0	26 15	24 0	25 12	25 10	25 2	23 14	...	...	...	16 0½	15 6½	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	13 0	12 4	15 8	32 0	30 0	...	13 0	12 0	8 4	15 0	15 0	9 8	29 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	20 8	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	13 12	13 8	16 0	23 0	20 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	90 0	80 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	12 14	12 8	12 0	21 8	20 8	18 12	8 8	9 0	8 8	17 8	17 0	13 10	28 4	...	21 4	21 8	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	12 0	11 12	15 0	18 0	14 15	18 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	31 12	35 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	15 8	180 0	220 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	13 0	12 5	12 4	21 4	18 12	18 12	7 12	8 0	7 10	16 4	16 0	11 12	29 0	23 0	19 12	22 8	19 8	16 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 5	13 2	110 0	125 0	150 0	9 0	8 4	8 2	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 4	13 2	15 3	16 14	16 14	21 14	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 8	11 4	11 0	29 5	24 6	26 7	21 15	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 10	15 6	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	15 13	15 13	14 2	26 2	25 6	20 7	7 12	7 12	7 1	19 12	16 15	12 11	29 10	...	21 12	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	12 11	12 0	14 13	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4½	12 9½	23 6½	23 6½	19 12½	12 9½	12 9½	8 1½	18 14½	18 14½	13 15¼	21 9½	19 12½	27 6½	22 8	...	21 9½	...	...	...	15 4½	14 13½	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	15 8	15 4	12 8	24 0	22 8	19 0	11 4	14 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	16 3	...	...	26 0	...	...	17 7	...	...	...	14 12	13 4	15 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	14 0	12 9	12 15	23 8	22 8	17 3	6 10	6 10	6 13	17 11	17 11	14 4	20 8	19 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 9	11 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 12	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 7	14 2	13 9	23 6	22 13½	19 9	11 15½	11 15½	7 10	19 9	18 13	11 15½	23 16½	23 15½	22 13½	21 12	21 12	17 6½	...	...	...	13 1	12 8	11 15½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	9 3	8 10	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 2	14 2	18 8½	23 8	21 14	17 6	7 1	7 1	7 1½	16 1	14 2	11 1½	23 18	21 14	23 8	23 18	21 4	19 5	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	206 0	206 0	231 12	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Oudh	Lucknow	13 6½	12 12¾	14 7¾	19 14	18 10¾	21 10	5 8	5 8	4 12	15 5½	14 2¾	11 1¾	20 13½	19 8	23 14½	19 10½	17 10	19 2¾	20 0*	27 8	23 5	12 7	11 4½	14 1¼	70 0	70 0	125 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh	*Description of lesser millets.* * Dhán. † Choti juar and kakun. ‡ Kodon. § Marua, sawan, kodon, and makai. ‖ Kodon, mendua, and lahurra. ¶ Sawan. ** Peas, arhar, and másh.
	União	13 0	12 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	22 0	7 8	7 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	19 0	18 0*	26 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	União		
	Bára Banki	13 12	13 4	14 12	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	20 0*	23 0†	30 0	25 0	13 8	13 0	15 8	110 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	15 9	15 0	12 4	22 8	20 14½	15 0	7 0	6 14½	5 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	22 8	17 8	14 0	21 12	20 9½	14 0	14 0*	16 0†	13 4	15 8	14 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sitapur		
	Hardui	13 13	13 2	15 8	20 10	18 14	21 9	4 11	4 11	5 3	14 0	12 15	13 2	...	...	21 9	18 12	17 13	17 14	20 0*	27 0	23 0	14 0	12 15	13 2	220 0	220 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui		
	Kheri	16 8	16 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	27 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	40 0*	40 0†	40 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	14 12	14 0	13 2	22 4	20 8	18 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	26 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	40 0*	40 0†	40 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	13 8	13 0	13 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	25 0	32 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	36 8*	36 4†	31 15	16 12	16 6	15 12	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	15 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	24 0	17 2	15 0	14 12	9 11	18 14	17 12	13 8	27 10	27 4	30 1	19 0	17 0	23 0	35 0*	35 0†	...	12 0	13 0	14 3	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	15 6	14 8	15 1½	26 0	24 8	21 13	17 8	15 8	13 0	20 0	17 8	14 0	28 8	32 4	29 8	24 12	24 0	22 0	46 0*	46 0†	40 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	16 0	16 0	14 4	25 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	26 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	24 0	26 0*	18 10	11 0	11 2	13 4	200 0	200 0	193 5	8 4	8 2	8 3	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	26 5	15 8	12 11	28 5	26 12	19 3	18 9	16 10	12 3	24 4	22 5	14 11	31 8	30 0	23 3	26 12	17 0	18 5	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi	Punjab	[a] Firewood rising. [b] Barley falling. [c] Firewood falling.
Punjab	Delhi	14 8	14 12	14 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	21 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	80 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon[a]		
	Gurgáon	15 4	15 4	15 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Karnál		
	Karnál	14 12	14 12	15 8	21 8	21 8	28 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hissar		
	Hissar	13 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Rohtak[b]		
	Rohtak	14 0	14 4	15 0	21 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
	Sirsa	14 0	13 8	16 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Umballa		
	Umballa	14 8	14 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	28 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	89 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Ludhiána		
	Ludhiána	14 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 8	6 12	8 0	Simla		
	Simla	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	Júllundur		
	Jullundur	13 8	13 4	16 8	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	19 4	24 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	115 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Hoshiárpur		
	Hoshiárpur	13 8	13 12	15 8	19 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 4	80 0	90 0	90 0	11 3	10 11	10 3	Amritsar[a]		
	Amritsar	12 12	13 0	14 4	17 8	17 8	20 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	...	Siálkot[c]		
	Siálkot	13 4	13 0	13 8	15 8	15 4	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 4	18 8	19 8	17 4	15 8	15 8	13 13	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	13 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspur		
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	13 8	17 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	19 0	20 0	20 14	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	14 8	70 0	75 0	85 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore		
	Lahore	12 8	12 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 8	17 0	70 0	70 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Ferozepore		
	Ferozepore	13 8	13 8	15 8	21 0	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	Gujránwála		
	Gujránwála	13 0	12 12	14 12	15 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	9 12	80 0	32 0	70 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Ráwalpindi		
	Ráwalpindi	8 6	8 4	17 4	10 12	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	11 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	Jhelum		
	Jhelum	11 12	11 10	16 8	15 0	14 8	27 8	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 10	19 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 12	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	11 6	10 12	Gujrát		
	Gujrát	12 12	12 8	17 2	16 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 12	13 0	...	14 4	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	13 6	12 8	13 12	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Shahpúr	11 0	11 0	13 12	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 8	15 0	19 0	15 2	14 8	17 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Mooltan		
	Mooltan	12 12	12 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	8 12	8 16	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	Jhang		
	Jhang	11 8	11 8	11 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	12 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	12 0	11 2	Montgomery		
	Montgomery	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	15 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 13	12 13	15 2	14 2	14 1	22 8	...	...	...	6 14	5 8	6 4	16 4	14 9	9 20	6 9	14 9	9 19	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	16 4	106 4	112 8	75 0	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Gházi Khán[c]		
	Dera Gházi Khán	12 13	10 4	9 15	16 4	12 8	12 14	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	11 8	9 14	9 9	20 6	9 14	9 9	...	...	...	10 15	8 8	10 0	125 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	26 4	Bannu[a]		
	Bannu	10 10	10 2	18 7	10 11	10 15	24 6	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	27 8	11 4	10 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 9	10 15	15 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Pesháwar[a]		
	Pesháwar	5 15	5 15	13 7	7 3	6 7	21 0	...	...	...	5 1	4 11	8 3	10 1	9 2	19 6	7 9	7 9	16 6	...	...	...	6 4	5 11	9 6	48 8	61 0	63 12	63 12	63 12	76 8	Kohát		
	Kohát	7 11	7 15	14 6	8 1	8 2	25 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8	9 14	9 9	20 6	9 14	9 9	19 2	...	...	...	7 6	8 2	10 3	63 12	63 12	92 14	63 12	63 12	76 8	Hazára[c]		
	Hazára	6 8	6 12	15 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	9 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	6 8	8 0			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1879—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	14 10	14 10	12 6	24 12	24 12	16 5	6 12	6 12	7 5	13 8	13 8	12 6	22 8	16 14	16 14	21 6	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 6	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	15 10	15 10	15 0	20 10	19 6	19 6	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	24 6	18 12	18 2	20 0	19 6	17 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	16 4	125 0	100 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 0	14 15½	17 1½	20 6	19 13	26 6	6 0	6 8	6 0	14 11	14 15½	14 6	21 9½	23 6	22 3	21 0	20 1½	17 8	...	...	...	16 3	15 9½	18 9½	144 0	120 0	182 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	Budaun		
	Bareilly	13 7	13 7	15 0	17 8	18 2	25 0	5 10	6 4	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 2	17 8	18 1½	...	...	...	13 7	12 3	16 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	9 6	8 7	10 0	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	14 9	14 12	16 10	20 0	19 8	22 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	16 8	16 0	13 4	...	...	21 14	19 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	17 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	16 4	31 4	31 4	22 8	11 4	10 0	8 12	17 8	18 2	11 4	27 8	34 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	13 8	12 8	14 0	24 8	22 0	20 8	6 8	6 0	5 12	13 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	16 8	60 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
	Agra	13 8	13 0	14 8	26 8	25 0	23 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	25 0	26 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	12 1½	11 6½	15 11	17 3	15 4	24 1	5 12½	6 6½	5 5	13 15½	12 7	13 2	16 13	16 0	22 13	16 2½	14 2½	20 5	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	16 10	109 0	109 0	165 0	...	...	10 12	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 8	12 8	16 8	19 0	17 8	25 0	5 0	4 12	4 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	...	25 8	17 0	17 4	21 4	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 6	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	19 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	15 4	14 8	17 8	20 8	22 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	22 8	18 0	24 0	19 4	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	18 8	100 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	14 0	14 0	17 9	29 15½	29 3	24 14	8 4¼	8 1½	8 0	13 2	12 8	11 0	26 15	24 0	25 12	25 10	25 2	23 14	...	...	...	16 0½	15 6½	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	13 0	12 4	15 8	32 0	30 0	...	13 0	12 0	8 4	15 0	15 0	9 8	29 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	20 8	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	13 12	13 8	16 0	23 0	20 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	90 0	80 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	12 14	12 8	12 0	21 8	20 8	18 12	8 8	9 0	8 8	17 8	17 0	13 10	28 4	...	21 4	21 8	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	12 0	11 12	15 0	18 0	14 15	18 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	31 12	35 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	15 8	180 0	220 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	13 0	12 5	12 4	21 4	18 12	18 12	7 12	8 0	7 10	16 4	16 0	11 12	29 0	23 0	19 12	22 8	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 5	13 2	110 0	125 0	150 0	9 0	8 4	8 2	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 4	13 2	15 3	16 14	16 14	21 14	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 8	11 4	11 0	29 10	...	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 10	15 6	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	15 13	15 13	14 2	26 2	25 6	20 7	7 12	7 12	7 1	19 12	16 15	12 11	29 5	24 6	26 7	21 15	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	12 11	12 0	14 13	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4½	12 9½	23 6½	23 6½	19 12½	12 9½	12 9½	8 1½	18 14½	18 11½	13 15¼	21 9½	19 12½	27 6½	22 8	...	21 9½	...	...	...	15 4½	14 13½	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	15 8	15 4	12 8	24 0	22 8	19 0	11 4	14 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	16 3	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	12 9	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	14 0	12 9	12 15	23 8	22 8	17 3	6 10	6 10	6 13	17 11	17 11	14 4	20 8	19 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 9	11 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 12	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 7	14 2	13 9	23 6	22 13½	19 9	11 15½	11 15½	7 10	19 9	18 13	11 15¼	23 16½	23 15½	22 13½	21 12	21 12	17 6½	...	...	...	13 1	12 8	11 15½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	9 3	8 10	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 2	14 2	18 8½	23 8	21 14	17 6	7 1	7 1	7 1½	16 1	14 2	11 1½	23 18	21 14	23 8	23 18	21 12	19 5	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	206 0	206 0	231 12	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Oudh	Lucknow	13 6½	12 12¾	14 7¾	19 14	18 10¾	21 10	5 8	5 8	4 12	15 5½	14 2¾	11 1¾	20 13½	19 8	23 14½	19 10½	17 10	19 2½	20 0*	27 8	23 5	12 7	11 4½	14 1½	70 0	70 0	125 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh	*Description of lesser millets.* * Dhán. † Choti juar and kakun. ‡ Kodon. § Marua, sawan, kodon, and makai. ‖ Kodon, mendua, and lahurra. ¶ Sawan. ** Peas, arhar, and másh.
	União	13 0	12 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	21 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	19 0	18 0*	26 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	União		
	Bára Banki	13 12	13 4	14 12	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0†	30 0	30 0	15 8	14 0	15 8	110 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	15 9	15 0	12 4	22 8	20 14½	15 0	7 0	6 14½	5 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	22 8	17 8	14 0	21 12	20 9½	14 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sitapur		
	Hardui	13 13	13 2	15 8	20 10	18 14	21 9	4 11	4 11	5 3	14 0	12 15	13 2	...	...	21 9	18 12	17 13	17 14	...	...	...	14 1	13 4	15 0	220 0	220 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui		
	Kheri	16 8	16 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	14 12	14 0	13 2	22 4	20 8	18 8	9 2	8 0	7 4	11 8	11 8	12 6	40 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	25 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	13 8	13 0	13 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	34 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
	Gonda	15 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	24 0	17 2	15 0	14 12	9 11	18 14	17 12	13 8	38 18‖	36 4	31 15	16 12	16 6	15 12	20 0*	35 0	...	16 12	16 6	15 12	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	15 6	14 8	15 1½	26 0	24 8	21 13	17 8	15 8	13 0	20 0	17 8	14 0	28 8	32 4	29 8	24 12	24 0	22 0	18 0*	35 0	33 0	12 0	13 0	14 3	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	16 0	16 0	14 4	25 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	26 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	24 0	20 0*	46 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	26 5	15 8	12 11	28 5	26 12	19 3	18 9	16 10	12 3	24 4	22 5	14 11	31 8	30 0	23 3	26 12	17 0	18 5	18 0*	26 0	18 10	11 0	11 2	13 4	200 0	200 0	193 5	8 4	8 2	8 3	Partábgarh		
Punjab	Delhi	14 8	14 12	14 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	21 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi	Punjab	
	Gurgáon	15 4	15 4	15 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	80 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon[a]		
	Karnál	14 12	14 12	15 8	21 8	21 8	28 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	13 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	26 0	22 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Hissar		
	Rohtak	14 0	14 4	15 0	21 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Rohtak[b]		
	Sirsa	14 0	13 8	16 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	14 8	14 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	14 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Ludhiána		
	Simla	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 8	6 12	8 0	Simla		
	Jullundur	13 8	13 4	16 8	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	19 4	24 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	13 8	13 12	15 8	19 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	115 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	12 12	13 0	14 4	17 8	17 8	20 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 0	80 0	90 0	90 0	11 3	10 11	10 3	Amritsar[a]		
	Siálkot	13 4	13 0	13 8	15 8	15 4	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 4	18 8	19 8	17 4	15 8	15 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	...	Siálkot[c]		
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	19 0	20 0	20 14	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	12 8	12 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	14 8	70 0	75 0	85 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	13 8	13 8	15 8	21 0	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 8	17 0	70 0	70 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 0	12 12	14 12	15 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	8 6	8 4	17 4	10 12	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	9 12	80 0	32 0	70 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	11 12	11 10	16 8	15 0	14 8	27 8	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 0	...	...	11 8	10 10	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	11 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	12 12	12 8	17 2	16 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 12	13 0	14 4	13 12	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 6	12 8	13 12	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	11 6	10 12	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	11 0	11 0	13 12	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 8	15 0	19 0	15 2	14 8	17 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	12 12	12 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	Mooltan		
	Jhang	11 8	11 8	11 4	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	12 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	11 2	Jhang		
	Montgomery	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	15 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 13	12 13	15 2	14 2	14 1	22 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	16 4	106 4	112 8	75 0	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Gházi Khán	12 13	10 4	9 15	16 4	12 8	12 14	...	...	...	6 4	5 10	5 10	15 0	13 14	22 8	13 12	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	10 15	8 8	10 0	125 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	26 4	Dera Gházi Khán[c]		
	Bannu	10 10	10 2	18 7	10 11	10 15	24 6	...	...	...	6 14	5 8	6 4	16 4	13 0	11 9	15 0	12 0	10 15	...	...	...	10 9	10 15	15 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu[a]		
	Pesháwar	5 15	5 15	13 7	7 3	6 7	21 0	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	27 8	11 4	10 0	22 8	...	...	...	6 4	5 11	9 6	48 8	61 0	61 0	26 12	25 0	45 0	Pesháwar[a]		
	Kohát	7 11	7 15	14 6	8 1	8 2	25 8	...	...	...	5 1	4 11	8 3	10 1	9 2	19 6	7 9	7 9	9 16	6 0*	9 14	9 0	7 6	8 2	10 3	63 12	63 12	92 14	63 12	63 12	76 8	Kohát		
	Hazára	6 8	6 12	15 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	6 0*	9 14	9 0	7 6	8 2	9 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	Hazára[c]		

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

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1879—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 4	9 12	8 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	7 8	10 8	9 12	11 12	12 4	10 12	14 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 8	10 0	11 4	16 12	13 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	10 12	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 7	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	13 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	12 8	17 8	11 8	11 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	12 8
	Saugor	12 4	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	6 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	13 12	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 4	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	8 6	8 6	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	10 0	9 8	11 4	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	8 6	9 0	9 10	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 14	8 7	8 7	9 0	17 0	13 12	16 0	13 8	12 8	13 8
	Narsinghpur	11 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 0	11 12	12 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	13 12	...	...
	Nimár	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 8	15 11	15 7	12 0	12 0	13 4
	Raipur	19 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	22 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	15 12	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 12	17 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 13	6 11	7 8	...	...	...	8 4	...	6 9	11 4	11 1	7 14	16 5	15 15	13 13	16 5	16 5	14 7
	Bolarum	7 4	7 4	7 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	6 1	10 10	10 10	7 3	15 7	15 7	12 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 12	6 0	6 4	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	5 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	18 4	17 4	19 0
	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	13 0	18 0	11 0	9 0	11 0
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	15 0	11 0	10 0	12 0
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0
	Wún	9 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Básim	8 8	8 0	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 7	13 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 8	6 5	...	7 9	7 4	8 3	9 12	10 0	8 0	11 8	11 3	9 8	22 15	20 14	15 8	...	...	...
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 2	14 2	14 2	12 6	...	...	21 3	27 12	27 12	22 6
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	5 8	5 11	11 8	12 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	9 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	7 10	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 6	11 4	11 0	8 10	27 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	5 3	6 13	7 6	6 3	8 6	9 7	7 8	14 3	13 10	10 3	18 6	21 0	19 3	...	...	...
	Kadur	8 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	25 8	24 0	18 11	22 0	20 0	19 8
	Coorg	5 6	5 7	6 0	5 5	5 11	4 13	9 6	9 14	7 10	15 3	15 8	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	10 10	11 2	11 0	21 4	21 4	15 8	5 14	6 0	4 14	7 12	7 10	7 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	28 12	20 0	15 8
	Kishengurh	12 12	12 12	11 0	21 0	20 0	16 8	7 12	6 4	6 8	9 0	7 4	7 0	21 0	17 8	17 0	16 4	15 12	14 12
	Ulwur	13 1	12 12	12 6	26 3	25 4	18 2	7 0	7 0	7 6	8 6	8 6	9 0	30 0	29 4	20 0	24 1	24 8	18 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 4	13 4	12 4	22 12	22 12	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 11	7 0	7 0	7 8	21 6	21 6	18 0	21 10	21 10	17 6
	Kerowlee (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmere	12 8	12 12	10 0	22 12	22 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	13 8
	Deoli Cantonment	11 9	11 1	13 3	22 9	21 15	17 3	...	...	...	10 9	9 15	7 4	23 1	22 8	16 15	18 10	18 14	16 8
	Erinpura	15 4	14 8	8 4	20 8	19 8	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	17 0	16 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 4
	Sirohee	13 4	13 0	7 12	22 8	20 0	12 12	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 4	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	10 0
	Abu	11 10	10 0	7 13	16 0	17 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 12
	Anadra	12 12	11 0	8 6	20 0	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	15 0	6 4	22 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11	12 2	9 12	23 1	23 7	12 8	5 7	6 4	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	13 2	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 10	11 4	11 4	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 5	14 14	7 8	22 8	22 8	11 4	5 0	5 0	2 8	6 4	6 4	5 0	20 10	20 0	11 14	17 8	17 8	11 4
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...
	Boondee	14 12	14 4	16 0	22 8	22 0	23 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...
	Kotah	12 4	12 4	14 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 4	23 4	22 8	20 0	16 0	14 0	12 4
	Tonk	10 11	9 13	12 8	22 8	21 12	18 0	6 3	5 15	5 12	7 7	7 3	6 12	22 3	24 13	...	22 4	21 10	14 0
	Jhallawar	11 12	11 7	14 9	16 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	8 13	10 2	7 10	25 6	25 8	19 1	25 4	15 5	14 9
	Shahpoora	11 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	23 0	14 12	9 8	10 0	6 0	11 4	12 0	7 8	20 8	21 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...
	Dholpur	12 10	12 9	13 1	27 9	24 2	22 4	6 12	7 14	7 14	9 10	9 4	10 2	30 10	27 2	22 0	27 4	26 6	23 1
Central India.	Indore	9 3	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 5	20 13	19 9	15 0	14 1	13 5	12 5
	Gwalior	11 10	10 1	13 12	18 4	17 1	16 1	5 8	5 8	5 1	7 9	7 5	6 6	25 9	22 13	17 5	23 7	21 8	16 7
	Goona	12 8	...	13 8	15 0	...	14 0	8 0	...	6 12	8 12	...	7 4	25 0	...	35 0	24 0	...	15 0
	Rutlam	9 0	9 0	10 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 12	10 0	10 12	8 8	22 8	21 8	15 8	11 12	10 0	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	10 14	11 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	19 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavarn, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Gorrahs, Murtuwa, Nuggeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	8 4	8 12	8 14	110 0	145 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chánda		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Wardha		
...	...	30 0	13 8	12 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	13 4	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 8	6 12	6 8	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	17 8	15 12	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	9 2	Saugor		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Damoh		
22 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Seoni		
11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mandla		
13 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Betúl		
...	...	...	10 2	10 4	10 0	120 6	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
36 0	...	...	12 8	11 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	10 8	10 4	10 8	120 0	120 0	109 5	9 0	9 0	10 12	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Nimár		
...	...	...	13 0	15 0	8 0	210 0	280 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	Raipur		
100 0	100 0	165 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Sambalpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	Biláspur		
												Upper Godávari		
19 6	20 11	15 15	8 8	7 15	7 8	130 0	130 0	70 0	8 14	8 13	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Bolarum		
...	...	...	9 0	8 4	8 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chudderghat		
7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Amráoti		
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 12	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	9 0	8 8	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Wún		
												Básim		
25 12	26 6	15 9	22 15	20 11	18 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 6	10 11	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
28 14	26 13	19 8	25 2	25 2	16 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
29 0	29 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 5	9 8	Túmkúr		
25 0	25 0	16 11	25 0	22 0	16 11	78 0	78 0	78 0	8 0	7 8	8 10	Mysore		
22 0	23 0	16 11	20 0	21 0	12 8	*800 0	300 0	126 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hassan		
29 6	28 14	21 8	18 6	18 6	13 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	7 11	Shimoga		
22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kadur		
24 0	23 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chitaldroog		
26 2	25 10	16 13	20 15	19 13	13 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 6	7 3	Coorg		
...	...	...	13 0	13 6	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 2	17 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	14 7	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	...	Ulwur		
20 8	20 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	20 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
								No return received				Kerowlee (City)		
...	...	...	15 0	14 12	15 0	50 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	16 2	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 10	14 2	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	19 0	18 4	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	23 0	Sirohee		
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	12 7	Abu		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	14 0	Anadra		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	...	...	13 4	13 11	12 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	7 7	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	16 4	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	8 2	7 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	16 14	17 14	12 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 12	16 4	25 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	16 12	16 12	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	12 0	Boondee		
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 0	11 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	17 1	15 6	14 4	120 0	120 0	95 0	10 11	8 12	13 0	Tonk		
...	...	...	15 4	14 9	17 2	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	8 13	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	17 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	12 7	13 8	16 14	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2	Dholpur		
...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	11 11	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	13 4	11 5	13 6	89 8	73 0	91 4	14 10	8 13	7 13	Gwalior		
...	...	...	16 0	...	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	...	9 8	Goona		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Rutlam		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* Explanation has been called for as to the correctness of this figure.

† Per man's load.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF
IN PAGES 1501, 1505, 1506 AND 1507 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Divisions.	Districts.	Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Common. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	2nd Half of October 1879.																		
Rajputana.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	10 0	10 10	12 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Half of November 1879.																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Saháranpur	15 6	14 8	12 11	17 1	17 3	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	10 1	23 7	19 6	12 14	19 4	18 5	13 15
	Muzaffarnagar	15 6	14 5	15 6	22 0	19 12	23 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	9 13	4 13	4 11	0 21	8 19	12 22	0 18	11 18	11 17
	Meerut	14 8	13 12	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	11 0	10 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	18 0
	Bulandshahr	16 0	14 12	14 4	22 12	22 8	22 0	5 0	5 6	5 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	19 0
	Aligarh	15 0	14 8	16 8	22 8	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	19 4	19 0	19 8
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	14 10	14 6	14 4	21 12	23 1	18 4	6 12	6 12	7 5	13 8	11 4	12 10	16 14	16 14	19 2	22 8	19 2	18 0
	Moradabad	15 10	14 6	16 9	19 6	20 10	22 8	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	12 8	18 12	18 12	21 4	19 6	18 12	20 0
	Budaun	14 15½	14 4	17 6	19 13	19 3	26 6	6 8	6 6	6 0	14 15½	14 11	13 3	23 6	16 12½	25 3	20 11	18 0	22 12
	Bareilly	13 7	12 3	15 0	18 2	16 14	21 4	6 4	6 4	5 0	15 0	13 12	11 4	20 0	20 10	22 8	17 8	16 4	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	14 12	13 12	12 16	12 19	8 18	12 24	6 6	6 4	6 4	6 16	6 14	8 13	0 ...	...	22 0	...	...	20 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	17 8	17 8	31 1	27 8	18 12	10 0	7 8	7 8	18 2	18 2	12 8	34 0	34 0	22 8	25 0	...	20 10
	Muttra	12 8	12 8	14 8	22 0	21 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	19 0
	Agra	13 0	13 8	11 12	25 0	22 8	24 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 11	9 11	9 10	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	19 0
	Farukhabad	11 6½	12 12	12 5	16 15	14 5	24 1	6 6½	6 6	6 2½	5 8	12 7	12 13	0 16	0 16	2 20	0 21	23 15	21 20
	Mainpuri	12 8	12 8	14 6	17 8	16 8	26 8	4 12	4 4	4 4	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 ...	...	25 0	0 17	4 15	4 21
	Etáwah	12 9	11 8	15 8	16 0	17 8	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	17 0	17 0
	Etah	14 8	14 0	17 4	22 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
	Jhánsi	14 0	14 8	17 9	29 3	24 0	21 9	8 1½	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	24 0	21 9	25 7	25 2	19 14½	23 8
	Lalitpur	12 4	12 0	15 8	30 0	24 0	0 ...	12 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	27 0	21 0	29 8	...	...	20 0
	Cawnpore	13 8	12 12	15 8	20 8	18 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	8 6	12 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	20 8	17 0	19 8
	Fatehpur	12 8	11 12	12 12	20 8	18 4	18 12	9 0	9 0	9 6	8 8	17 0	14 0	13 10	...	22 8	20 8	...	17 2
	Bánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	14 5	11 8	12 7	18 12	18 0	19 4	8 0	8 0	7 10	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	18 0	21 6	19 8	17 2	17 0
	Hamírpur	13 2	12 6	14 15	16 14	15 12	20 13	7 0	7 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	12 6	24 6	19 2	25 9	22 8	21 5	21 6
	Jaunpur	15 13	14 2	14 12	25 6	23 6	20 7	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 16	15 16	3 12	11 ...	...	22 9	...	...	17 10
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	13 8	12 9	23 6½	21 9½	18 14	12 9½	10 12½	8 8¾	18 14	16 3	14 6½	21 9½	19 12½	26 1½	...	...	19 12½
	Basti	15 4	15 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	19 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	18 12	14 8	15 12	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	12 9	12 14	13 7	22 8	20 11	16 1	6 10	7 3	6 10	17 11	12 4	14 6	19 3	19 11	15 6	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	12 8	11 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 8	9 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0
	Benares	14 2	12 8	14 2	22 13½	19 9	19 9	11 16½	10 14	7 10	18 13	15 4	11 14	23 15½	20 10½	22 13½	21 12	21 12	17 6½
	Gházipur	14 2	11 10	13 8	21 14	20 10	17 6	7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1½	14 2	12 14	11 9½	21 14	21 4	23 3	21 4	16 12
Oudh.	Lucknow	12 12½	12 3	15 0	18 10½	17 12½	22 4½	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 2½	13 12	12 4½	19 8	19 1½	24 6½	17 10	13 0½	17 10
	Unáo	12 0	12 4	15 4	18 0	18 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	16 0	20 0
	Bara Banki	13 4	12 8	14 12	18 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	22 0	27 0	13 0	19 0	21 0
	Sitapur	15 0	14 2	17 8	20 11½	21 0	25 0	6 11½	6 12	5 8	15 0	14 6	13 6	17 3	...	28 0	20 9½	...	25 0
	Hardui	13 2	12 0	15 8	18 14	18 12	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	12 15	12 15	13 2	...	...	...	17 13	17 6	22 0
	Kheri	16 8	16 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	14 0	13 0	14 0	20 8	18 8	18 4	8 0	8 0	8 2	7 4	11 8	14 4	12 0	22 8	24 0	24 12	...	19 0
	Bharaich	13 0	13 0	13 8	21 0	27 0	15 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Gonda	14 9	14 2	14 4	24 6	21 10	15 8	14 12	18 0	9 9	17 12	18 8	13 8	27 4	30 0	31 12	17 0	16 8	25 8
	Rai Bareli	14 8	14 4	15 8	24 8	21 0	23 5½	15 8	13 8	13 12	17 8	17 8	14 4	32 4	30 0	33 7	24 0	25 0	28 10
	Sultánpur	16 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	15 8	14 6	12 9	26 12	23 8	18 5	16 10	15 10	10 8	22 5	20 13	13 5	30 0	...	24 0	17 0	24 0	18 9

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

OCTOBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1398 AND 1399, AND 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED
"GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND NOVEMBER AND 13TH DECEMBER 1879.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Districts.	Divisions.	Remarks.
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	**2nd Half of October 1879.**		
...	...	...	10 5	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 0	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	Rajputana.	
												1st Half of November 1879.		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	14 14	14 0	16 0	109 0	129 0	172 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Saharanpur		
...	...	...	16 0	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	15 4	14 12	15 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Meerut		
...	...	...	15 0	15 4	16 12	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	65 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 0	5 8	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Garhwál		
...	...	...	15 3	15 3	14 10	135 0	135 0	140 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	14 6	15 0	16 14	100 0	100 0	125 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
...	...	...	15 9½	15 9	18 4½	120 0	168 0	192 0	9 0	9 4½	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	12 3	12 3	16 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	8 7	8 2	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	12 6	13 0	17 0	140 0	145 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	13 0	11 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	60 0	80 0	90 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Agra		
...	...	...	12 7	12 6	16 5½	109 0	109 0	180 0	...	12 14	11 8	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	17 8	120 0	90 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Etah		
...	...	...	15 6½	15 6	18 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jalaun		
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 8	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	14 8	13 0	15 0	80 0	100 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Fatehpur		
...	...	...	12 5	12 2	13 0	125 0	145 0	150 0	8 4	9 0	8 4	Bánda		
...	...	...	16 10	15 11	16 1	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	14 13½	14 6½	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	13 0	13 4	13 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	12 9	12 8	12 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Basti		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	12 8	11 15½	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 14	8 5	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	12 14	11 10	12 14	206 0	206 0	231 12	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Benares		
...	...	...										Gházipur		
27 8*	28 0	24 6½	11 4½	11 2½	14 14½	70 0	80 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
26 0†	28 0	26 0	10 8	12 4	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
30 0‡	30 0	34 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
27 6½	27 14	...	14 0	17 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		
...	...	...	13 4	13 6	15 8	220 0	300 0	300 0	8 7	8 15	8 15	Hardui		
40 0§	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	24 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	115 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		
30 0‡	30 0	34 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
36 4‖	36 0	33 0	16 6	15 12	15 12	240 0	240 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Gonda		
35 0‡	37 8	26 0	13 0	10 8	16 14	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	Rai Bareli		
46 0¶	46 0	26 0	11 4	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
26 0**	24 8	17 0	11 2	10 5	12 0	200 0	200 0	193 5	8 2	8 5	8 0	Partábgarh		

* Dhán.
† Kakun.
‡ Kodon.
§ Marua, sawan, dhán, kodon, and makai.
‖ Kodon, mendua, sawan, and lahurra.
¶ Sawan.
** Peas, arhar, and másh.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1879.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).			REMARKS.
		DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSTRUCTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.		
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.								
	Down.												
	Up.												
Bari Doab Canal.		4·9	4·7	3073·60	991·34	Gurdáspur ...	1,088	0·15	...	Wheat ...	6,892		The volume entering the head of the Bári Doáb Canal was 3069·39 cubic feet per second, of which 999 cubic feet per second passed out at the escapes and 3·52 cubic feet per second were utilized. The mills of Amritsar, Lahore, and Dera Ghází Khan. The area of the Rabi crop was 23,719 acres, but of this 1,118 acres belonged to the *Kharif* crop then maturing, and has therefore been excluded from the *Rabi* irrigation, which, as shown in this return, was 22,601 acres.
...	...	4·6	3·3		1122·06	Amritsar ...	10,113	0·57	...	Barley ...	151		
...	...	3·0	3·5		905·80	Lahore ...	11,370	0·60	...	Mixed grain ...	598		
...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous ...	14,960						
Total Bari Doab Canal ...		...	...	3073·60	3019·20		22,601	...	...	.....	22,601		
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	2890·00	2599·62		14,326	...	...	.....	14,326		
Western Jumna Canal.	Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·23	279		Umballa ...	1	0·63	...	Wheat ...	240		The supply entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur was 2,486 cubic feet per second; of this 167 cubic feet per second passed out at the Bachhrawan Escape, and 15 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Canal at Okhla. The amount utilized was 2,314 cubic feet per second. The superintending Engineer reports that, owing to the absence of the *Kharif* and to the great distress prevalent, there appears to be every probability of a small Rabi.
	Delhi do.	5·70	5·19	710		Karnál ...	20	0·38	...	Barley ...	...		
	Hánsi do.	9·00	7·48	759		Delhi ...	257	0·50	...	Mixed grains ...	13		
	Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·87	256		Rohtak ...	283	0·15	...	Miscellaneous ...	330		
						Hissár ...	...	0·25	...		...		
						Jhind ...	...	...	0·70	.....	...		
						Bikaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...		
						Kalsia State ...	22	...	...	.....	...		
Total Western Jumna Canal ...		...	...	2,546	2,004		583	...	...	.....	583		
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	2,558	2,555		4,235	...	...	.....	4,235		
Inundation Canals.	Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not available for want of establishment.	...		On the Inundation Canals, there is a decrease of 47,005 acres, as compared with the Rabi of 1878-79. The details of the decrease are reported to be as follows:— Montgomery District ... 10,000 acres. Multan ,, ... 33,150 ,, Dera Ghází Khan ,, ... 13,855 ,,
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	...	...				
	Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	...	...				
						Dera Ghází Khan ...	141	...	...				
Total Inundation Canals ...		...	...	...	...		174,994	...	...	.....	174,994		
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	...	...		232,000	...	...	.....	232,000		
Najafgarh Jhil ...		...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	1·40	0·50	Wheat ...	...		
		...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...			Barley ...	...		
										Mixed grains ...	...		
										Miscellaneous ...	...		
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	...		
Corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	...	...		335	...	...	.....	335		
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...		...	...	...	...		23,184	...	...	.....	23,184		
Do., corresponding period of last year ...		...	...	...	...		18,561	...	...	.....	18,561		

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd DECEMBER 1879.

General Remarks.—Rain has again fallen in the Madras Presidency; in the other Provinces there has been little or none. Some rain now would be of benefit to the spring crops, the prospects of which continue so far satisfactory. The winter harvest is progressing with a favourable outturn. The public health has much improved.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—	(Dec. 24th)		
Bellary	(Dec. 20th)	...	*Ragi* 25·74; harvest of early dry crops; sowing second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool	(„ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·09; paddy being harvested; standing crops withering in one taluk, blight in two taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam	(„ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·03.
Kistna	(„ „)	·72 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 26·85; later dry crops being sown; standing crops fair; 30 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)	(„ „)	·32 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 22·96; standing crops doing well, but injured somewhat by insects; sowing commenced in three taluks; harvest in parts, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore	(„ „)	·15 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 25·67; crops withering in parts of eight taluks; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumboo* in seven taluks; outturn ½ to full.
Tanjore	(„ „)	2·09 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 27·14; crops generally good.
Madura	(„ „)	·23 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 24·26.
Malabar	(„ „)	1·46 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 18·75; second crop progressing.
Travancore	(„ „)	·49	*General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—	(Dec. 24th)		
Kurrachee	...	...	River at Kotri on 21st 2½ feet against 4 feet 10 inches on same date last year; total rainfall from 1st January to date at Tatta 2·47, Sakro 3·18, Ghorabari 2·74, Mirpur Batoro 3·57, Sajawal 4·54, Mugalbhin 2·52, Sháhbundar 3·34; *rabi* crops coming on fairly; measles in Sháhbandar taluka; locusts about Ghorabari, Sujawal, and Jerruck, damage in last; fever generally prevalent.
Hyderabad	...	...	No report received.
Ahmedabad	...	...	*Kharif* crops slightly damaged by frost in Parántij; *rabi* sowing progressing; fever continues.
Baroda	...	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; all crops in good condition; fever dying out.
Surat	...	...	Standing crops generally good; sickness decreasing.
Násik	...	...	Ague in four talukas; cattle disease in one; standing *rabi* crops good.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	...	Dryness of air normal; wind normal.
Poona	(Dec. 21st)	...	Price of *bajri* falling.
Ahmednagar	...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopargaon.
Sholapore	...	...	Prospects unchanged; expected outturn of *rabi* crops maximum 12, minimum 8 annas in rupee.
Dharwar	...	...	Harvest of early crops progressing; slight fever general; *rabi* crops well.
Kánara	...	...	Sowing of second crop continues on coast; cattle disease and fever prevail; cholera at Honore; up to 14th, 9 deaths.
Rajkot	...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
			General Remarks.—*Rabi* crop prospects generally good, but crops withering in inferior soils in parts of Deccan; frost in Gujrat; public health improving.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; harvesting of *aman* not completed; winter crops being sown; cholera not abated in cyclone tract.
Dacca	...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	...	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman* and winter crops fair; an average outturn expected; *aman* harvesting going on; health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; outturn good; *rabi* crops doing well; epidemic fever still prevalent in thana Burwa; isolated cases also reported from other thanas; cattle disease still reported from Hariharpara Police Station.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cutting of *dhan* fast going on; outturn more than average in some places but less in others; sowing of winter crops nearly finished; general health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Spring crops promise well; health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; crops good; fever abating.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; prospects of crops and health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Good *aghani* crop; *rabi* thriving well; much of *aghani* harvested; *rabi* sowing all finished; public health much better than usual at this season.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain would benefit *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Aghani harvest in progress; *rabi* favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, fair, and very cold; *rabi* crop is likely to suffer from want of rain; *soorgoojah* and *koorthee* have yielded a fair outturn; prices stationary; health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested; winter crops progressing well; small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Some rain now required for *rabi* crops in some districts; *aman* harvest being rapidly completed; outturn on the whole expected to be a good average; prospects of *rabi* crops generally excellent; fever and cholera still reported in many places, and small-pox in some; prices generally much fallen, and still falling in some districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 23rd)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; crops looking healthy, though rain is wanted; but little sickness is reported; wheat 13 5/6, coarse *chawal* 19 1/4, and unhusked *dhan* 37 1/2 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 24th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Jhánsi ...	...	Report not received.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops progressing favourably; weather seasonable; sickness disappearing.
Bareilly („ 24th)	...	Irrigation of *rabi* in progress; weather clear.
Meerut („ „)	...	Cloudy sky; health improving; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 23rd)	...	Weather cold and cloudy; market prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ 24th)	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ 24th)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; health improving.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects are generally good.
Punjab—(Dec. 23rd)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects fair; prices steady; health improving.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving, but require rain.
Umballa ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops healthy; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	Slight sprinkling of rain with thunder.	
Ferozepore ...	...	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	*Rabi* prospects fair; slight rise in prices.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Rain required for crops.
Pesháwar ...	...	Crops still suffering from frost; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Prospects fair; health good. *General Remarks.*—Nothing more than a slight sprinkling of rain this week, but clouds are still gathering.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 24th)	...	Clear, cold; *kharif* harvest progressing; *rabi* thriving and promising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cold; prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices easier.
Saugor	...	Clear; *kharif* harvested; cotton-picking continues; *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	*Rabi* in excellent condition.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; *rabi* promising; prices stationary.
Raipur (Dec. 20th)	...	Cloudy; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* promising; cattle disease prevalent; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 19th)	...	Cloudy; *kharif* crops, except rice on low land, have been gathered; health good; prices rising. *General Remarks.*—*Kharif* harvest progressing; yield of all crops favourable, except of cotton; *rabi* promising; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Akyab	1·19	Total rainfall 227·21; public health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·69; slight fever and small-pox continue in part of district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle diseases; reaping progressing.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 98·49; public health good; reaping going on.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health satisfactory; reaping progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·25; public health good; half the crops reaped; threshing commenced.
Tounguo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health good; prospect of crops good. *General Remarks.*—General health good; some fever; slight cattle disease; reaping well advanced.
Assam—(Dec. 24th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather cool; nights and mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy nearly finished; prospects of other crops and tea favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Reaping nearly over; outturn fair; cold-weather crops doing well.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of rice crops very good; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh... ...	*Nil*	*Sali* dhan half reaped; rain wanted for mustard; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 24th)		
Bangalore	...	Standing crops generally in fair condition; prospects continue favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Mysore	·30	
Mercara	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Dec. 24th)		
Amráoti	...	*Kharif* harvesting continues; *rabi* good.
Akola	...	Cold continues; crops injuriously affected.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually cold and clouds gathering, injurious to white *jowar*, wheat and gram; fever prevalent; cattle dying here and there.
Central India States—(Dec. 24th)		
Indore	...	Seasonable weather; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 27 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Season's crops thriving.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health and prospects of crops good.
Agar ...	...	No report received.
Nowgong ...	...	Fever prevalent; *kharif* crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather cold; crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Serohi ...	...	
Marwar ...	...	
Meywar (Dec. 19th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 20th)	...	Cotton mostly destroyed by frost; health and *rabi* prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	...	Health good; *rabi* promises well.
Ajmere („ 24th)	...	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects continue encouraging; fever abating; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur ...	...	No report received.

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