
1879

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Read again—

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

Read also—

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

RESOLUTION.

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

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

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

(True Extract)

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th Oct. 1877.	For week ending 19th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 20th Oct. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 19th Oct. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	6,93,156	7,27,239	3,16,22,306	2,78,64,100	...	37,58,206
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	91,434	64,353	38,16,100	25,48,002	...	12,68,098
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,17,554	93,538	34,93,475	34,57,790	...	35,685
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	79,886	88,956	33,70,850	35,25,571	1,54,721	..
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,91,509	2,45,661	78,90,948	64,41,676	...	14,49,272
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,59,302	1,22,008	83,64,331	52,93,501	...	30,70,830
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	65,197	64,269	26,60,678	26,04,607	...	56,071
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,40,081	5,31,050	2,65,97,523	2,19,49,091	...	46,48,432
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,23,978	1,04,892	60,62,430	53,29,529	...	7,32,901
	TOTAL ...	20,62,097	20,41,966	9,38,78,641	7,90,13,867	...	1,48,64,774
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,361	2,034	93,265	1,02,623	9,358	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,424	1,857	73,018	72,533	...	485
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,331	48,936	21,11,596	22,70,903	1,59,307	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	7,203	15,522	3,10,033	5,60,840	2,50,807	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)15,080	(b)47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,194	997	65,921	77,426	11,505	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,313	2,469	55,675	1,04,629	48,954	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,733	16,395	6,42,919	6,31,185	...	11,734
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	4,603	7,952	2,24,094	3,34,171	1,10,077	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,093	12,140	5,61,058	6,52,888	91,830	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,404	6,452	57,359	1,45,016	87,657	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	1,817	21,766	(c)8,837	6,87,111	6,78,274	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,641	18,682	(d)1,99,529	7,71,372	5,71,843	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,015	...	(e)75,441	75,441	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	14,127	...	(f)1,04,862	1,04,862	...
12th ditto ...	Dhond and Munmad ..	...	...	...	(g)64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,00,117	1,71,314	44,48,384	67,02,441	22,54,057	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,62,214	22,13,310	9,83,27,025	8,57,16,308	...	1,26,10,717
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,56,43,405	4,19,40,990	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,26,83,620	4,37,75,318	...	89,08,302

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

No. XLIII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th Oct. 1877.	For week ending 26th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 27th Oct. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 26th Oct. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,43,962	7,26,630	3,23,66,268	2,85,90,730	...	37,75,538
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	72,712	69,829	38,88,813	26,17,831	...	12,70,981
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,02,582	80,883	35,96,058	35,38,673	...	57,384
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	92,905	1,05,628	34,63,754	36,31,199	1,67,444	..
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,79,597	1,98,700	80,70,544	66,40,376	...	14,30,169
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,46,707	1,09,141	85,11,039	54,02,642	...	31,08,396
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	59,454	58,907	27,20,133	26,63,514	...	56,618
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,54,906	4,67,550	2,71,52,429	2,24,16,641	...	47,35,788
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,13,699	87,928	61,76,129	54,17,457	...	7,58,672
	TOTAL ...	20,66,524	19,05,196	9,59,45,165	8,09,19,063	...	1,50,26,102
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,058	2,003	95,323	1,04,626	9,303	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,366	2,123	74,384	74,656	272	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,873	56,874	21,57,469	23,27,777	1,70,308	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	8,347	17,695	3,18,380	5,78,535	2,60,155	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)45,080	(b)47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,068	1,051	66,989	78,477	11,488	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,149	1,896	56,824	1,06,525	49,701	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,276	15,104	6,53,195	6,46,289	...	6,906
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhoot ...	6,844	7,763	2,30,938	3,41,934	1,10,996	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	13,626	31,760	5 74,684	6,84,648	1,09,964	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,136	5,855	59,493	1,50,871	91,376	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	1,917	23,036	(c) 10,756	7,10,147	6,99,391	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,305	16,803	(d)2,13,834	7,88,175	5,74,341	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,619	...	(e) 78,060	78,060	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	11,364	...	(f)1,16,226	1,16,226	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Munmad...	...	...	...	(g)64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,08,967	1,95,946	45,57,351	68,98,387	23,41,036	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,75,491	21,01,142	10,05,02,516	8,78,17,450	...	1,26,85,066
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,66,53,268	4,29,69,078	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,38,49,248	4,48,48,372	...	90,00,876

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

No. XLIV of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd Nov. 1877.	For week ending 2nd Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Nov. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,90,093	7,79,300	3,31,56,361	2,93,70,030	...	37,86,331
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	87,882	72,860	39,76,695	26,90,691	...	12,86,004
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,06,758	82,527	37,02,816	36,21,200	...	81,616
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	89,309	1,13,218	35,53,063	37,44,117	1,91,354	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,94,563	2,15,000	82,65,107	68,55,376	...	14,09,731
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,80,393	1,06,090	86,91,432	55,08,732	...	31,82,700
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	53,943	55,374	27,74,075	27,18,888	...	55,187
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,15,607	4,46,716	2,76,68,036	2,28,63,357	...	48,04,679
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,16,287	1,05,523	62,92,416	55,22,980	...	7,69,436
	TOTAL ...	21,34,835	19,76,608	9,80,80,001	8,28,95,671	...	1,51,84,330
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,077	2,034	97,400	1,06,660	9,260	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,595	1,667	75,979	76,323	344	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,295	62,106	22,01,764	23,89,883	1,88,119	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	8,046	12,743	3,26,426	5,91,278	2,64,852	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)15,080	(b)47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,396	986	68,385	79,463	11,078	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	876	1,834	57,700	1,08,359	50,659	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,120	16,032	6,67,315	6,62,321	...	4,994
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	6,260	8,056	2,37,198	3,49,990	1,12,792	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	14,571	21,156	5,89,255	7,05,804	1,16,549	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,425	6,691	60,920	1,57,562	96,642	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	2,228	43,533	(c)12,984	7,53,680	7,40,696	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,738	22,130	(d)2,27,572	8,10,305	5,82,733	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,054	...	(e)80,114	80,114	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	15,761	...	(f)1,31,987	1,31,987	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	...	...	(g)64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,10,627	2,16,785	46,67,978	71,15,170	24,47,192	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,45,462	21,93,391	10,27,47,979	9,00,10,841	...	1,27,37,138
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,76,95,611	4,40,42,304	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS			5,50,52,368	4,59,68,537	...	90,83,831

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

No. XLV of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th Nov. 1877.	For week ending 9th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 10th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 9th Nov. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,06,431	7,20,788	3,38,62,792	3,00,90,818	...	37,71,974
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	59,397	85,807	40,36,092	27,76,498	...	12,59,594
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,947	69,847	37,75,762	36,91,047	...	84,716
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,223	97,938	36,25,286	38,42,355	2,17,069	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,78,844	2,28,000	84,43,951	70,83,376	...	13,60,575
23rd ditto ..	Madras ...	1,46,094	1,08,692	88,37,526	56,17,524	...	32,20,102
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	39,046	66,662	28,13,121	27,85,550	...	27,571
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	4,07,936	4,75,095	2,80,75,972	2,33,38,452	....	47,37,520
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,09,977	1,29,566	64,02,393	56,52,546	...	7,49,847
	TOTAL ...	17,92,895	19,82,395	9,98,72,896	8,48,78,066	...	1,49,94,830
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,092	2,025	99,492	1,08,685	9,193	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,296	1,649	77,275	77,972	697	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,507	57,007	22,48,271	24,46,890	2,03,619	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	6,853	14,925	3,33,279	6,06,203	2,72,924	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 45,080	(b) 47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	922	1,035	69,367	80,498	11,131	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,188	2,460	58,888	1,10,819	51,931	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,356	18,936	6,82,67	6,81,257	...	1,414
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	5,004	10,110	2,42,202	3,60,100	1,17,898	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,472	25,114	6,01,727	7,30,918	1,29,191	...
30th ditto ..	Neemuch ...	1,865	5,366	62,785	1,62,928	1,00,143	...
23rd ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	2,640	18,800	(c) 15,624	7,72,480	7,56,856	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,756	33,344	(d) 2,40,328	8,43,649	6,03,321	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,394	...	(e) 82,508	82,508	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	26,835	...	(f)1,58,822	1,58,822	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	...	...	(g) 64,085	64,085	...
	TOTAL ...	1,04,011	2,20,000	47,71,989	73,35,170	25,63,181	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,96,906	22,02,395	10,46,44,885	9,22,13,236	...	1,24,31,649
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,85,76,155	4,51,19,936	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,60,68,730	4,70,93,300	...	89,75,430

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

No. XLVI of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th Nov. 1877.	For week ending 16th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 17th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 16th Nov. 1878.	Total increase 1878.	Total decrease 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,98,673	6,76,646	3,46,61,465	3,07,67,464	...	38,94,001
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	56,022	93,888	40,92,114	28,70,386	...	12,21,728
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	74,579	59,457	38,50,342	37,50,504	...	99,838
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	82,715	1,04,496	37,08,001	39,46,851	2,38,850	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,84,447	2,45,300	86,28,398	73,28,676	...	12,99,722
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,68,947	1,21,769	90,06,473	57,39,193	...	32,67,280
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	52,606	67,641	28,65,727	28,53,191	...	12,536
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,83,600	5,59,982	2,86,59,572	2,38,98,434	...	47,61,138
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,75,587	1,31,759	65,77,980	57,84,305	...	7,93,675
	TOTAL ...	21,77,176	20,60,938	10,20,50,072	8,69,39,004	...	1,51,11,068
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,187	2,220	1,01,679	1,10,905	9,226	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,394	1,539	78,669	79,511	842	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,478	61,484	22,98,749	25,08,374	2,09,625	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar ...	7,292	15,783	3,40,571	6,21,986	2,81,415	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*) 45,080	(*b*) 47,356	2,276	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,237	1,376	70,604	81,874	11,270	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,723	2,594	60,611	1,13,413	52,802	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	27,405	24,596	7,10,076	7,05,853	5,777	...
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	6,991	11,982	2,49,193	3,72,082	1,22,889	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,194	17,010	6,13,921	7,47,958	1,34,037	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,963	7,679	64,748	1,70,607	1,05,859	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	1,973	16,500	(*c*) 17,597	7,88,980	7,71,383	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,546	21,422	(*d*) 2,57,874	8,65,071	6,07,197	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,323	...	(*e*) 83,831	83,831	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	(*h*) ...	...	(*f*) 1,58,822	1,58,822	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	(*i*) 573	...	(*g*) 64,658	64,658	...
	TOTAL ...	1,37,383	1,86,111	49,09,372	75,21,281	26,11,909	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,14,559	22,47,049	10,69,59,442	9,44,60,285	...	1,24,99,159
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,96,50,573	4,62,19,417	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,73,08,871	4,82,40,868	...	90,68,003

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

No. XLVII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th Nov. 1877.	For week ending 23rd Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 24th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Nov. 1878.	Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Dec. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,27,976	6,56,726	3,54,88,541	3,14,24,190	...	40,64,351
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	63,475	1,17,665	41,55,589	29,88,051	...	11,67,538
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	84,141	64,277	39,34,483	38,14,781	...	1,19,702
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	91,808	86,351	37,99,809	40,33,202	2,33,393	...
30th Nov. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,64,964	2,32,100	87,93,362	75,60,776	...	12,32,586
23rd ditto ...	Madras	1,83,257	1,06,041	91,89,730	58,45,234	...	33,44,496
Ditto	South Indian ...	62,425	52,091	29,28,152	29,05,282	...	22,870
7th Dec. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,38,423	6,83,760	2,91,97,995	2,45,82,194	...	46,15,801
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,74,628	1,40,321	67,52,608	59,24,626	...	8,27,982
	TOTAL ...	21,90,197	21,39,332	10,42,40,269	8,90,78,336	...	1,51,61,933
	State.						
7th Dec. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,233	2,157	1,03,912	1,13,062	9,150	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,662	1,547	80,331	81,058	727	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	50,032	56,341	23,18,781	25,64,715	2,15,934	...
30th Nov. 1878	Holkar	8,296	15,436	3,48,867	6,37,422	2,88,555	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	(*h*) 1,582	(*i*) 652	(*a*) 46,662	(*b*) 48,008	1,346	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti	1,457	1,208	72,061	83,082	11,021	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,184	2,838	62,795	1,16,251	53,456	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	20,837	14,839	7,30,913	7,20,692	...	10,221
7th Dec. 1878	Tirhut ...	7,241	11,499	2,56,434	3,83,581	1,27,147	...
23rd Nov. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	13,086	17,001	6,27,007	7,64,959	1,37,952	...
30th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,650	5,432	67,398	1,76,039	1,08,641	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	2,498	17,000	(*c*) 20,095	8,05,980	7,85,885	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,953	18,404	(*d*) 2,74,827	8,83,475	6,08,648	...
7th Dec. 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,195	...	(*e*) 85,326	85,326	...
9th Nov. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	(*j*) ...	...	(*f*) 1,58,822	1,58,822	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	..	5,112	...	(*g*) 69,770	69,770	...
	TOTAL ...	1,30,711	1,70,961	50,40,083	76,92,242	26,52,159	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,20,908	23,10,293	10,92,80,352	9,67,70,578	...	1,25,09,774
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,07,27,939	4,73,49,844	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,85,52,413	4,94,20,734	...	91,31,679

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Department for which obtained.	Pig Iron.		Iron Angle, T, flat, square, round, sheet, slate and hoop.		Permanent Way Materials, viz., rails, chairs, fish plate, cast or wrought iron sleepers, etc., etc.				Iron work for Bridges such as girders, plates, pontoons, &c., imported for Bridges.				Iron work for Buildings such as girders, roofing columns, joists, templates, &c., imported for Buildings.				Wire.				Iron work for Telegraph Lines exclusive of Wire.				Steel of all kinds, viz., cast, blister and flat, round, square, &c., &c.				Grand Total.	
					Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.		Cast.		Wrought.			
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Public Works Department (including Irrigation) ...	191	11	644	11	11	1	...	...	286	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,717	8
State Railways ...	...	...	284	7	650	3	42,352	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,606	10
Guaranteed Railways ...	3	...	1,274	10	5,607	18	9,456	8	1,619	13	4,795	19	121	17	4,705	13	2	18	4	4	132	19	490	11	1	...	976	19	23,346	9
Government Telegraph Department ...	241	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	...	...	2,165	1
P. W. Workshops ...	...	...	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
Madras Harbour Works ...	...	...	113	1	8	16	375	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	501	5
Commissariat Department ...	...	...	25	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14
Ordnance Department ...	1,264	...	813	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	1	17	14	2,148	15
Marine Store-keeper's Department ...	...	...	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4
TOTAL ...	1,699	11	3,214	11	6,278	3	52,183	19	1,905	18	4,795	19	121	17	4,705	13	1,377	2	4	4	132	19	490	11	99	4	1,000	19	79,560	18

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Morhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	1st Half of November 1878.																															
Eastern.	Dholpur	12 15	12 9	11 4	19 12	18 0	12 11	7 14	6 12	6 12	10 2	7 14	7 14	20 6	15 3	12 6	22 5	21 4	11 1	... ...	... ...	15 12	15 13	12 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 3	9 12	17 6	
	2nd Half of November 1878.																															
II A. Districts.	Secunderabad ...	7 5	... 8 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 5	6 3	4 7	7 7	9 7	7 6	11 13	8 13	2 9	9 14	4 ...	11 3	15 9	11 8	10 5	7 5	7 7	9 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 9	8 9	10 5	
	Bolarum	7 0	6 7	9 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 1	6 1	5 7	7 2	6 5	6 1	12 8	10 3	9 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 3	7 0	9 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 0	10 7	
	Chadarghat... ...	6 2	6 2	7 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 0	6 0	4 5	8 0	7 5	5 7	11 5	11 5	8 5	11 5	13 5	11 2	... ...	... ...	7 2	7 5	8 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 2	8 2	10 2	
Eastern.	Dholpur	13 1	12 15	11 4	22 4	19 12	12 6	7 14	7 14	6 12	10 2	10 2	9 0	22 0	20 6	12 6	22 1	22 5	11 4	... ...	... ...	16 14	15 12	12 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 2	9 3	16 [illegible]	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

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

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

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

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	...	81	4 35	14	10	24	45	14	59
Hindus { Agriculturists	...	97	36 133	138	69	207	235	105	340
Hindus { Artisans	...	16	2 18	11	13	27	30	15	45
Hindus { Low castes	...	99	29 128	135	105	240	234	134	368
Musulmans	...	57	11 68	23	36	59	80	47	127
Christians	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	300	82 382	324	233	557	624	315	939

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

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MONTH. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN, CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	3·91	2890·	528·41	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	14,658	5·15	1·95	Cotton ...	29,328	The result of the irrigation during the kharif of the present year, of which this is the last return, shows an increase of 27,513 acres on the Bari Doab Canal, as compared with the corresponding crop of last year. The supply entering the Canal was 2182·09 c. ft. per second, and of these 51·36 c. ft. per second passed down the various escapes.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·10		897·46	...	...	Amritsar ...	36,986	3·30	1·00	Rice ...	23,741	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·24		704·86	...	...	Lahore ...	55,209	3·50	0·30	Sugarcane ...	7,128	
											Others ...	46,656	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	2890·	2130·73	...	...	.....	106,853	...	...	.....	1,06,853	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	2047·07	...	...	.....	79,340	...	...	.....	79,340	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	1·38	2558·	...	211,816 Kurries bullies, &c., and 7,629 mds. of firewood.		Umballa ...	2,195	4·9	3·59	Cotton ...	71,926	The decrease of 11,975 acres on the Western Jumna Canal is due to falling off in fodder crops which are ordinarily not watered except in years of drought, 720 c. ft. per second of water entered the Canal, of which 64 c. ft. per second passed down the Budha Khera Escape.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	1·45		45·00	...		Karnál ...	40,680	4·3	1·60	Rice ...	42,858	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	6·33		464·00	...		Delhi ...	41,808	8·4	0·50	Sugarcane ...	43,052	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	3·13		147·00	...		Rohtak ...	43,596	4·6	0·70	Others ...	26,552	
							Hissár ...	33,318	2·3	...			
							Jínd ...	21,569	...	...			
							Bíkaner ...	204	...	...			
							Kulsia State ...	1,018	...	...			
Total Western Jumna Canals ...	...	...	2558·	656·00	...	211,816	.....	184,388	...	...	.....	184,388	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·	2943·80	...	274.212	.....	196,363	...	...	.....	196,363	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	16,350	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	58,650	...	...	Rice ...	...	
Indus Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	234,230	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
							Derá Ghazi Khan ...	160,000	...	...	Others ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	469,230	...	...	.....	469,230	The increase on the Inundation Canals as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year amounts to 136,530 acres.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	332,700	...	...	.....	332,700	
Najafgurh Jhil Drainage Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	157	...	...	Cotton ...	11	
							Gurgáon ...	64	...	...	Rice ...	39	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	171	
Total Najafgurh Jhil Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	221	...	...	.....	221	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	Total increase of Perennial Canals amounts to 15,538 acres.
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	291,241	...	...	.....	291,241	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	275,703	...	...	.....	275,703	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL, DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1878. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, Cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN, CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·43	2890	643·18	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	516	0·44	...	Wheat ...	3,218	The supply entering the Bari Doab Canal was 2602·2 cubic feet per second, of which 1065 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes. There is a decrease of 7,028 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·79		1173·63	...	...	Amritsar ...	7,078	0·55	...	Barley ...	132	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·60	3·40		783·01	...	...	Lahore ...	6,732	0·60	...	Mixed grains ...	6	
											Miscellaneous ...	10,970	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	2890	2599·82	...	...	.....	14,326	...	...	.....	14,326	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	2370·67	...	...	.....	21,354	...	...	.....	21,354	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·40	2558	435·00	...	12,426 Kurries, bullies, &c., and 10,103 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	73	0·62	0·10	Wheat ...	2,926	The supply entering the Western Jumna Canals was 2,611 cubic feet per second, of which 58 cubic feet per second passed down the Budhakhera escape. It is explained that the small area shown as irrigated is due entirely to the establishments being prostrated with fever, and therefore unable to write up the irrigation. The Superintending Engineer reports that the crop promises well.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·58		814·00	...		Karnál ...	2,275	0·39	...	Barley ...	3	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	8·24		1037·00	...		Delhi ...	964	0·50	...	Mixed grains ...	509	
Do Bulla Head ...	8·80	8·33		269·00	...		Rohtak ...	683	0·35	...	Miscellaneous ...	797	
							Hissár ...	...	0·19	...			
							Jínd ...	250	...	...			
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	90	...	...			
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANALS ...	...	...	2558	2555·00	...	12,426	.....	4,235	...	...	.....	4,235	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546	2256·65	...	3,640	.....	12,305	...	...	.....	12,305	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not available for want of Establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 84,500 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	166,000	0·281	0·4		...	
							Dera Gházi Khan	14,000	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	232,000	...	...	.....	232,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	147,500	...	...	.....	147,500	
Najafgurh Jheel Drainage Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	330	...	...	Wheat ...	94	
							Gurgáon ...	5	1·4	...	Barley ...	68	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed grains ...	173	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGURH JHEEL DRAINAGE WORKS. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	335	...	...	.....	335	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	18,561	...	...	.....	18,561	
Do. Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	33,659	...	...	.....	33,659	

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 4, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* paddy is very nearly completed with a very good outturn throughout the district; in some of the thanas of Mohesrakha sub-division the people say it is a 16-anna crop.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; wind from the north; the harvesting of *amun* paddy is in progress; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally good; fever is prevailing everywhere.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; fever is still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and clear; the cold-weather crops promise well; the *haimanta* rice is harvested; fever is decreasing in the east.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent; the harvest will again be a full one.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, and cold; the harvesting of rice is in full swing; the outturn is excellent; the *rabi* is progressing favourably.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with west wind; excellent *aghani* rice is being cut.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever still prevails.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool, with a strong west wind; the state of the crops is reported to be fair; the gathering of *kalai* and *haimanta* paddy still continues.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of the paddy crop is nearly completed; the *rabi* crops promise well, but rain is wanted.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and clear; the harvesting of the rice crop has been completed, and the average outturn for the district is quite 12 annas; the *rabi* crops are strong and healthy, but their growth would be much promoted by an early fall of rain.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; west wind prevailing; the cold-weather crops are thriving well, but rain is urgently required; poppy is everywhere backward; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan reports that some 4,000 beeghas out of 44,000 have entirely failed; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report; rain is required for the *rabi* crops; the *dhan* has been harvested, and has yielded on the average a 10-anna crop.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of the *dhan* crop is nearly completed; the *rabi* crops are still promising, but rain is urgently required.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool; the thermometer in the shade was 73·6°; the condition of the *rabi* crops is good; the paddy is nearly all cut; with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, the public health is generally good; the health of the plough-cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; the paddy harvest is almost over; the outturn is a 12-anna crop on an average; the *rabi* crops are doing well; a flight of locusts was observed from Arrah on the 27th between 3 and 4 P.M. moving from westto east; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; frosty at night; the rice crop is nearly all cut, and the prospects of the winter and spring crops are at present satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; the *rabi* is doing well, but some damage was done in the *rahar* crop by frost.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; from personal enquiry on the spot made by the Deputy Commissioner on tour, it appears that the harvest has been very good in some pergunnahs, fair in most pergunnahs, and indifferent in a few pergunnahs to the west; the cold-weather crops, which are not extensively grown in this district, are doing well.
Singhbhoom ...	0·26	Weather bright and cold; the harvesting of the *dhan* crop is over; the *rabi* crops are everywhere most promising; prices are still very high, especially in the parts where exportation is going on.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; the state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the reaping of the *sarad* rice is going on; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; cholera is still prevalent.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; the *sarad* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is being sown; the winter crops are progressing tolerably well; common rice is selling at 15½ to 21 seers for the rupee; a native coasting vessel is being loaded with rice for shipment; public health is good, except that two cases of cholera were reported from Mendhasal, in Khoorda.
		General Remarks—There has been rain in some districts during the week, but it is still much wanted in most of the districts of the Patna division; the harvesting of the winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the outturn is generally spoken of as fair, except in Sarun and Chumparun; in those two districts the poppy also is backward; the winter cereals and other crops on the ground are generally doing well.

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 1st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, at present overcast and threatening rain; reaping of the *sali* crops nearly over.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting not finished; sowing of *bura* commenced; prices falling.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 2nd)	·26 in Bangalore; ·17 in Túmkúr; and ·23 in Coorg.	Prices stationary; standing crops are in good condition; for week ending 21st December gratuitously relieved in hospitals 841.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 1st)	...	Weather clear and cool; prospects favourab
Central India— (Jan. 1st)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	No change since last report.
Morar ...		
Sutna ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Agar ...		
Sirdarpore ...		
Nowgong ...		
Bhopal ...		
Mánpur ...		
Rajputana—		
Jhallawar (Dec. 26th)	...	Fever disappeared.
Ulwur („ 31st)	...	Wells filling; health improving.
Harowtee („ 28th)	...	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Ajmere (Jan. 1st)	...	Irrigation going on; prospects continue favourable.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

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

PRESENT:

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

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Morgan and the Mover.

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STAMP BILL.

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

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

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

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

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

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 31st December, 1878.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum, Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum, Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum, Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Ganjam ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam ...				
Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	5 6	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	11 9	13 9	16 8	12 6	15 1	16 2	12 1	16 4	17 5	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	9 4	10 5	14 0	Vizagapatam ...			
Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	7 2	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	9 0	8 5	8 5	15 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 6	16 8	16 8	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	13 5	13 5	17 7	Godavery ...			
Kistna ...	4 9	4 9	3 9	...	...	...	8 6	7 6	7 6	9 8	8 1	8 1	15 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	12 2	12 7	15 4	12 5	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 5	Kistna ...			
Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	5 4	...	...	7 2	14 9	12 5	8 6	13 9	12 0	8 0	...	14 1	13 2	9 1	13 6	13 9	6 8	95 0	95 0	97 2	12 7	12 7	17 0	Nellore ...			
Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	11 4	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	5 4	10 8	9 5	10 0	13 4	13 0	9 5	17 4	17 0	12 2	...	18 0	17 2	10 5	13 8	12 5	6 6	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	13 9	18 0	Cuddapah ...			
Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	7 7	5 9	8 6	8 4	6 5	15 4	16 5	8 2	15 0	15 0	12 2	...	16 5	17 5	12 6	12 3	11 8	...	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	14 9	Bellary ...			
Kurnool ...	5 1	4 4	5 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	7 5	7 1	5 0	12 8	13 8	9 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	14 2	11 2	12 0	9 0	182 2	158 6	127 8	12 5	11 7	13 9	Kurnool ...			
Madras ...	7 0	6 8	7 7	...	...	...	7 6	7 9	7 2	8 1	8 7	8 2	10 1	...	11 2	15 2	15 8	10 0	...	14 7	15 6	10 6	12 7	12 3	10 1	87 5	87 5	57 7	14 2	14 2	17 5	Madras ...			
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	8 2	...	9 8	9 8	9 1	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	5 ...	...	15 1	15 4	11 0	12 5	12 0	9 0	107 9	107 9	97 2	13 2	13 2	17 8	Chingleput ...			
North Arcot ...	6 6	6 6	7 6	...	...	...	9 3	10 3	6 9	9 8	11 3	8 5	...	...	9 1	17 3	17 3	3 9	1 ...	16 2	17 9	9 7	12 6	14 2	8 9	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 8	12 3	15 4	North Arcot ...			
South Arcot ...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 3	7 8	8 7	10 1	8 3	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	11 2	...	16 3	16 3	10 7	15 5	15 1	10 1	233 3	233 3	226 0	15 4	15 4	19 8	South Arcot ...			
Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 2	9 6	9 6	8 8	15 5	15 1	12 3	14 5	13 8	11 4	...	15 1	14 3	12 1	14 0	13 1	9 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	13 3	12 9	14 7	Tanjore ...			
Trichinopoly ...	6 3	6 3	5 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 8	9 4	8 0	6 2	14 0	11 2	...	15 2	15 2	12 4	...	15 1	16 3	10 7	15 5	15 1	10 1	145 8	145 8	145 8	13 0	12 1	14 6	Trichinopoly ...			
Madura ...	6 7	7 0	4 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	7 8	8 9	8 9	8 4	14 6	13 0	10 5	16 2	15 4	12 8	...	15 7	15 7	11 8	15 4	14 2	9 6	108 9	111 8	109 5	13 5	13 1	13 1	Madura ...			
Tinnevelly ...	5 6	5 6	4 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 6	8 7	8 7	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 5	13 1	12 2	14 2	9 3	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly ...			
Coimbatore ...	5 3	5 3	5 3	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 6	8 6	9 0	15 7	15 7	12 2	22 3	22 3	13 9	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	9 4	131 2	131 2	121 5	12 2	12 2	12 7	Coimbatore ...			
Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 0	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 2	12 3	12 3	9 2	...	...	...	...	19 7	18 9	14 8	16 6	16 1	...	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	9 2	Nilgiris ...			
Salem ...	3 7	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	7 9	7 4	7 1	10 0	9 6	7 5	15 9	15 9	9 5	17 4	17 4	4 8	...	18 0	18 0	8 6	11 6	11 6	6 6	121 5	121 5	151 6	12 8	12 4	14 6	Salem ...			
South Canara ...	6 4	6 0	8 6	...	...	...	7 3	8 6	8 0	9 8	9 1	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 5	9 0	14 6	13 8	6 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 8	12 4	14 6	South Canara ...			
Malabar ...	7 9	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 1	9 7	9 5	9 1	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 7	13 2	12 6	14 1	9 3	102 1	104 5	78 7	11 2	11 2	16 1	South Canara ...			
Bombay ...	6 7	6 7	6 12	15 3	15 3	14 14	5 7	5 7	5 10	7 9	7 15	8 12	10 10	10 5	9 7	10 6	10 1	9 12	7 10	13 1	13 1	13 1	15 1	15 1	8 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 9	9 9	14 4	Malabar ...			
Ahmedabad ...	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 8	12 4	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 6	6 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	7 10	7 13	10 2	9 14	9 11	12 10	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay ...			
Kaira ...	6 13	7 4	7 2	11 7	11 7	5 0	6 0	5 15	5 0	8 7	8 0	8 11	8 14	8 14	10 0	8 10	8 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 11	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad ...			
Surat ...	5 14	5 14	8 11	3 10	3 10	6 11	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 3	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	11 6	9 14	8 11	9 ...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	16 13	Kaira ...			
Broach ...	6 15½	6 15½	8 6¾	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 10½	7 10	10 0	10 0	...	9 6½	9 2½	8 14	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 11	113 0	113 0	93 7	11 6	11 6	14 13	Surat ...			
Tanna (Salsette) ...	6 9	6 9	7 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 15	7 8	7 8	8 3	8 15	8 15	7 11	8 12	8 12	8 ...	...	...	...	...	5 11½	5 11½	8 14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	Broach ...			
Colába (Alibág) ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	8 5	8 5	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Tanna (Salsette) ...			
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	8 3	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7	8 12	8 12	7 11	15 7	16 12	13 15	11 8	12 10	11 7	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	Colába (Alibág) ...			
Násik ...	8 5	8 8	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 10	7 7	7 7	11 4	11 1	11 12	12 8	12 0	11 ...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 13	10 5	16 12	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...			
Ahmednagar ...	7 4	7 4	7 2½	...	...	...	7 4	6 12	6 7	7 12	7 7	7 7	11 4	11 1	11 12	12 8	12 0	11 ...	...	14 12	14 12	12 15	8 8	8 8	11 14	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	14 14	Násik ...			
Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	6 12	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 5	10 14	10 6	9 12	9 ...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 2	9 10	78 0	79 0	75 0	11 6	10 6	13 12	Ahmednagar ...			
Sholápur ...	6 5	6 5	8 10	...	...	...	7 10	7 6	7 2	8 0	7 12	8 0	9 4	8 10	8 10	12 3	11 8	12 ...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 10	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	12 4	Poona ...			
Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	6 4½	5 15	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 13	...	8 12	8 7	9 8	19 4	18 12	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 5	10 15	95 0	91 8	71 2	9 12	9 12	13 8	Sholápur ...			
Satara ...	6 0	6 0	7 6	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 2	7 9	7 9	9 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	11 8	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 4	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...			
Belgaum ...	5 15	6 11	7 11	11 4	...	...	9 8	8 12	9 2	10 0	9 6	9 10	13 4	12 10	12 9	13 13	13 4	14 ...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 2	93 1	93 1	129 7	10 8	10 3	13 2	Satara ...			
Dharwar (Hubli) ...	6 0	5 9	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	9 0	...	19 0	14 0	...	17 0	13 0	...	...	17 2	16 13	17 9	6 15	8 2	10 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 8	12 10	18 12	Belgaum ...			
Ratnágiri ...	5 4	5 4	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	8 9	7 3	8 7	10 9	10 1	...	...	10 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 0	12 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli) ...			
Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 4	15 9	7 11	7 11	10 15	120 0	120 0	8 0*	14 4	14 4	18 4	Ratnágiri ...			
Pánch Mahás (Godhra) ...	6 10	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 14	7 9	7 9	7 ...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...			
Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	13 8	15 8	8 ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	Pánch Mahás (Godhra) ...			
Asirgarh ...	...	7 12	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	13 8	15 8	8 ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...			
Baroda ...	6 5	6 5	8 6	9 10	9 7	7 7	6 0	5 11	5 7	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	10 4	10 3	10 4½	9 1½	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 0	13 0	16 0	Asirgarh ...			
Disa ...	7 4	7 8	7 13	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 12	9 0	9 8	10 3	8 14	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	96 0	91 7	12 10	12 9	16 0	Baroda ...			
Nimach ...	11 8	11 8	11 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	5 0	4 8	...	6 0	5 0	5 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	11 ...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 9	8 9	96 0	96 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	17 5	Nimach ...			
Nasirabad ...	...	11 7½	12 15½	...	16 9	15 7½	...	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	16 0	10 0	...	14 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 8	9 12	137 8	137 8	150 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	Nasirabad ...			
Rájkot ...	6 8	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 4	11 0	7 10	7 4	8 ...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 5	180 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	17 5	Rájkot ...			
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 8	7 4	13 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4½	16 10½	...	60 0	100 0	...	15 4½	45 0	Nasirabad ...			
Karachi ...	8 8	8 8	11 2	15 0	15 0	14 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	9 8	9 0	10 ...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	62 0	47 8	Rájkot ...			
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	10 12	10 12	22 ...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 8	106 0	106 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	25 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...			
Shikarpur ...	6 10	6 8½	12 12	11 14	11 12	15 12	5 5	5 5	8 0	7 10	6 15½	11 8	...	...	13 8	...	...	17 ...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	108 0	148 0	112 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	Karachi ...			
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	6 13	6 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	6 0	6 8	6 7	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...			
Western Districts.																																Shikarpur ...			
Burdwan ...	11 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	13 8	13 6	21 0	14 4	12 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	9 6	8 7	13 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)			
Bancoorah ...	11 4½	11 4	13 8	14 0	16 0	24 0	15 0	11 8	15 0	17 0	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	19 6	*Western Districts.*			
Beerbhoom ...	11 0c	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 8	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	10 8	9 3	Burdwan ...			
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 12	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...			
Hooghly ...	12 0d	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 0 to 13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	18 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom ...			
Howrah ...	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...			
Central Districts.																								9 8	13 0										
Calcutta ...	11 4	11 4	12 4	16 0	21 0	18 0	6 3	6 2	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 to 10 0	to 14 0	to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...			
24-Pergunnahs ...	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	7 4	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Howrah ...			
Nuddea ...	12 5f	11 14	14 8	...	16 0	30 8	9 7	8 7	9 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							*Central Districts.*			
Jessore ...	11 8g	11 0	11 0	...	...	35 0 to 40 0	7 8	7 8	10 0 to 14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 4	17 8	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...			
Moorshedabad ...	12 8h	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 3	20 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...			
																							10 4	10 4	20 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea ...			
																							10 14	10 3	17 4	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...			
																							10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...			
																							10 4	10 0	20 0 to 22 13	120 0	120 0	120 0							

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

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-1 to 14 seers, barley 13-5 to 20-10 seers, best rice 7 to 9-3 seers, common rice 11-6 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat, 11-8 to 12 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

5 Bombay Salt.
7 Goa Salt.

* Bundles.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Central Districts contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore	10 13	10 13	12 14	16 0	10 8	11 8	1 6 10 13	20 0	14 6	14 6	22 0																Dinagepore		
Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 15 8	13 8	22 0	48 12	9 12 9 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 9 12	12 0 to 13 12	12 0 to 13 8	16 11 to 17 13																Rajshahye		
Rungpore	11 0	11 0	15 0				8 0	9 0	12 6	11 4	10 0	22 8															Rungpore		
Bogra	10 14	12 0	12 0				9 0	11 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	21 0															Bogra		
Pubna	13 8	12 12	15 0				6 4	6 0	8 0	13 8	12 12	16 8															Pubna		
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	12 0															Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	8 0	8 0	10 6				8 0	8 0	11 7	10 6	10 0	13 8															Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	11 4	11 4	2 4			32 0	8 12 to 9 12	8 14 14 4		11 7 to 13 0	11 7 17 10																Dacca		
Furreedpore	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	4 0		6 8	6 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	16 0															Furreedpore		
Backergunge							9 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0															Backergunge		
Mymensingh	9 8	9 4	10 0				10 8	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0															Mymensingh		
Tipperah	10 8	10 0	11 0				8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	21 0															Tipperah		
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	9 0				11 0	11 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 0															Chittagong		
Noakholly							9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	19 0															Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts							10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 8	11 6															Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	7 5	8 0	8 0				10 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	23 0															Hill Tipperah		
Behar.																											*Behar.*		
Patna	14 12	15 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	19 8	16 8	16 8															Patna		
Gya	12 0	12 8	18 0	11 8	11 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	15 8															Gya		
Shahabad	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 8	14 8 to 15 8	17 0	16 0	19 0	12 0 to 12 8	11 8 to 12 0	11 0 to 11 8	15 0 to 16 8	14 0 to 15 0	12 8 to 13 0	27 8 to 28 8	27 0 to 28 0		19 0											Shahabad		
Durbhunga	13 12	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	23 0	13 8	11 0	10 0	19 0	14 8	13 0															Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0		9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0															Mozufferpore		
Sarun	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	20 8	7 12	7 8	7 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	30 4	32 0	18 8												Sarun		
Chumparun	11 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	12 8															Chumparun		
Monghyr	No return received																										Monghyr		
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 5	13 14	15 2	15 2	23 0	13 14	10 1	14 8	15 2	12 10	15 2															Bhágalpur		
Purneah	15 0	15 0	14 0 to 20 0				16 0	16 0	14 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 20 0	22 0															Purneah		
Maldah	12 8	13 0	16 0			35 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0															Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0	10 0					10 8	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0															Sonthal Pergunnahs		
Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
Cuttack	13 2	11 13	14 7				9 3	9 3	9 8	13 2	14 1	14 7															Cuttack		
Pooree	10 8	10 8	14 7				8 9	7 14	7 14	17 1	11 13	11 13															Pooree		
Balasore	9 0	9 0	11 0				9 0	10 8	11 0	12 12	12 0	16 0															Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	10 8	10 8	16 0				10 0	9 8	11 0	17 4	18 0	16 0															Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	10 0	10 0	14 0			17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 0															Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	30 0															Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	8 8	10 0	14 0			32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	23 0															Manbhoom		
Sylhet	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0															Sylhet		
Cachar	8 10	8 10	11 13	13 5	16 0	10 0	8 14	7 4	14 8	9 11	8 14	16 0															Cachar		
Goálpárá	9 0	9 0	14 0				9 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	19 0															Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills							6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0															Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp	11 0	10 0	13 0				8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0															Kámrúp		
Darrang	5 8	5 8	5 8				6 8	6 8	6 8	10 10	10 10	11 0															Darrang		
Nowgong							8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0															Nowgong		
Sibságar							6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0															Sibságar		
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0				5 0	5 0	6 8	9 0	7 0	11 6															Lakhimpur		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills							6 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	10 0															Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills									4 0			8 0															Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	12 8	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0									Dehra Dún		
Saháranpur	13 13	14 6	13 7	20 4	21 8	16 2	6 6	5 5	8 0	10 2	9 9	18 2	18 0	12 14	17 0	18 10	12 14										Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar	14 5	14 5	14 10	21 0	21 0	15 6	6 9	6 9	8 13	11 0	11 0	9 14	17 10	16 8	15 6	15 14	15 6	13 2									Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	13 4	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	5 0	5 4	6 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	16 12	16 0	11 8									Meerut		
Bulandshahr	13 4	13 0	13 8	19 0	17 12	16 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	10 4	8 0	18 0	16 8	14 0	17 0	16 4	11 0									Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	14 8	16 0		19 8	21 8		6 0	6 0		12 0	12 0		19 8	20 8		18 8	18 0									Aligarh		
Kumaun	10 4	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 0															Kumaun		

Patna																			14 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
Gya																			11 0	23 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
Shahabad																			10 8 to 11 8	10 0 to 11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	28 8	27 8	25 12																12 0	17 8	154 0	143 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore																			12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	26 6	28 8	20 8																11 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
Chumparun																			9 8	17 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
Monghyr																					No return received						Monghyr		
Bhágalpur																			12 0	21 7	126 4	139 0	165 3	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
Purneah																			10 0 to 11 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
Maldah																			8 0	16 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs																			10 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
Cuttack	13 2	10 8	17 0																13 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack		
Pooree																			11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree		
Balasore																			6 8	10 8	80 0	120 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	28 0	27 8																	8 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	32 0	32 0	36 0																10 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom																			10 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	64 0	64 0	64 0																9 8	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom		
Sylhet																			9 4	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sylhet		
Cachar																			8 0	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Cachar		
Goálpárá																			10 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills																			8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp																			8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
Darrang																			5 11	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
Nowgong																			8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	8 0	7 0	Nowgong		
Sibságar																			7 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
Lakhimpur																			7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills																					120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	6 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills																				4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún																			12 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún		
Saháranpur																			13 13	16 2	107 8	129 0	150 0	9 0	9 14	8 13	Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar																			15 0	16 8	154 0	154 0	176 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut																			14 8	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 4	9 8	Meerut		
Bulandshahr																			16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Bulandshahr		
Aligarh																			17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 8	...	Aligarh		
Kumaun																			10 8	10 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

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

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

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 4-12 to 21 seers, best rice 5-10 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 15-8 seers, and gram 6-6 to 8 seers.

§ At Phanseedewah the prices are—Wheat 6 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10 seers.

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

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13-3 seers, common rice 11 to 13-5 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

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

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

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

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

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

¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 18 seers and common rice 11 to 21 seers.

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

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

‡‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 to 50 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

§§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 22-12 seers, lesser millets 33 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 45 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

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

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

**** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-12 seers, barley 12 to 25 seers, best rice 12-8 to 23 seers, common rice 19 to 25-4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 seers, and gram 10 to 12-8 seers.

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

‡‡‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, barley (at Chuttra) 10 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 26 seers, and gram 11 seers.

§§§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-12 to 13 seers, barley (at Daltonguinge) 8-44 seers, best rice 14-75 to 23 seers, common rice 16-38 to 28 seers, lesser millets (at Daltonguinge) 14-8 seers, lesser millets 28-70 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 7-30 to 13 seers.

‖‖‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 9 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Burrabazar) 40 seers, and gram [illegible] seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kayaru, Veragá, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kayaru, Veragá, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kayaru, Veragá, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	11 4	9 0	9 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	7 9	7 13	6 4	Garhwál ...		
Bijnor ...	12 8	12 6	12 4	15 12	16 5	18 0	6 12	7 5	7 14	10 11	12 6	9 0	15 3	16 14	13 8	15 3	16 0	7 14	12 15	12 6	14 10	130 0	130 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	15 0	15 0	11 14	19 6	19 6	15 10	7 8	7 8	6 14	11 4	11 4	7 8	20 0	18 2	13 12	17 13	17 8	8 12	16 4	16 4	14 1	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 5	10 5	...	Moradabad ...		
Budaun ...	15 9½	17 1½	11 8	23 6	26 6	13 3	6 0	6 0	7 8	13 3	14 6	8 6	20 6	22 3	12 9½	18 9½	20 11	12 9½	17 6	18 9	13 3	160 0	144 0	192 0	9 0	9 14	8 13½	Budaun ...		
Bareilly ...	14 1	15 0	11 4	21 4	25 0	14 6	5 0	5 0	6 4	11 4	11 14	7 13	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 2	18 12	12 8	15 10	15 15	13 12	160 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	16 4	16 8	11 10	23 8	23 2	13 12	6 2	6 0	6 2	13 0	13 4	9 0	22 4	21 14	...	20 2	19 12	...	17 4	17 8	13 8	160 0	157 0	180 0	9 12	10 0	9 9	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	14 8	6 0	5 12	7 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	140 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	13 12	14 8	12 4	22 0	23 8	14 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	21 8	22 8	13 8	19 0	18 8	12 0	16 7	16 10	14 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	16 0	15 11	11 0	23 2	24 1	12 1	5 5	5 5	5 12	12 1	13 0	7 2	21 3	22 13	12 6	19 13	20 5	13 10	16 12	17 0	13 12	160 0	165 0	180 0	10 6½	10 12	8 14	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	16 8	16 0	11 4	25 8	25 8	12 8	4 0	4 0	6 0	14 8	13 0	8 12	23 8	25 8	13 8	20 12	21 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 12	8 6	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	13 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
Etah ...	16 0	16 4	12 12	24 0	30 0	13 4	5 0	7 0	5 12	14 0	16 0	8 12	22 0	23 8	13 8	20 0	21 0	...	17 8	18 8	12 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	Etah ...		
Jalaun ...	18 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jhánsi ...	16 8	16 8	13 6	24 0	23 14	14 7	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	23 12	24 12	15 8	22 0	23 14	14 8	17 0	18 0	15 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi ...		
Lalitpur ...	15 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	16 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	12 0	9 8	8 0	27 0	26 8	18 0	17 0	20 8	16 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
Cawnpore ...	15 0	16 0	12 4	22 8	24 0	15 8	5 8	7 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	9 8	23 8	24 0	15 8	17 0	19 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	15 8	130 0	160 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
Fatehpur ...	12 8	12 0	11 12	20 4	18 12	13 10	8 8	8 8	7 8	14 0	13 10	9 0	21 12	21 4	16 8	16 8	17 0	14 12	12 8	11 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
Bánda ...	14 12	15 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	11 0	6 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	15 8	15 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
Allahabad ...	12 2	12 4	11 8	18 0	18 12	16 4	7 6	7 10	8 0	12 0	11 12	9 0	21 2	19 12	17 12	17 6	16 8	15 0	13 8	13 4	16 10	160 0	150 0	140 0	8 10	8 2	8 0	Allahabad ...		
Hamírpur ...	15 8	15 8	14 9	21 15	21 14	15 3	6 0	6 0	7 14	11 13	11 6	8 2	26 10	26 7	18 0	19 6	20 8	15 12	16 5	15 6	16 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	13 1	14 2	12 0	20 7	20 7	14 13	7 1	7 1	7 1	12 11	12 11	9 14	23 4	21 12	...	16 15	15 8	12 11	14 13	14 13	15 8	197 12	197 12	197 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jaunpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	12 9½	12 9½	10 15	20 11½	19 12½	12 4	7 10½	8 1½	8 5	15 4½	13 15½	10 8	28 12½	27 14½	13 9	21 9½	21 9½	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
Basti ...	13 1	12 8	11 9	19 0	19 0	11 7	10 0	10 0	9 1	16 8	16 4	9 6	27 0	26 0	13 2	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Basti ...		
Azamgarh ...	13 6	13 7½	10 12	17 5	16 1	14 6	7 8	6 10	7 6	14 14	14 6	10 5	23 10	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh ...		
Mirzapur ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	15 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
Benares ...	14 2	13 9	13 14	19 2	19 9	15 12	8 11	7 10	8 11	11 15½	11 15½	11 6½	22 13½	22 13½	16 5	17 6½	17 6½	15 12	11 5½	11 15½	16 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12½	8 10	...	Benares ...		
Gházipur ...	13 8½	13 8½	12 4	17 6	17 6	15 7	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	12 14	11 9½	9 10½	24 8	23 8	16 1½	20 0	19 5	13 8	12 14	12 14	17 6	206 0	231 12	180 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	Gházipur ...		
Delhi ...	13 8	14 0	13 4	21 0	22 8	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	Delhi ...		
Gurgáon ...	14 12	14 12	12 0	22 0	22 8	14 12	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	7 8	19 8	19 0	14 0	22 0	19 8	13 0	16 8	16 8	14 4	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 9	9 0	7 8	Gurgáon ...		
Karnál ...	15 8	16 8	12 0	28 8	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	18 12	18 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6	9 0	8 0	Karnál ...		
Hissar ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	23 8	24 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar ...		
Rohtak ...	14 4	15 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	14 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Rohtak ...		
Sirsa ...	15 0	16 6	14 0	40 0	45 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	6 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	28 4	27 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	20 8	80 0	80 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	28 0	Sirsa ...		
Umballa ...	17 0	17 8	14 8	25 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	17 8	18 0	13 0	17 0	17 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 6	Umballa ...		
Ludhiána ...	16 8	16 0	15 4	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 6	17 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ludhiána [a] ...		
Simla ...	11 0	11 8	12 12	20 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Simla ...		
Jullundur ...	14 8	14 8	27 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	36 0	18 0	12 0	28 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	40 0	90 0	80 0	8 0	9 8	9 12	Jullundur ...		
Hoshiárpur ...	15 8	15 8	16 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	120 0	115 0	120 0	9 4	9 12	9 12	Hoshiárpur ...		
Kángra ...	13 8	14 12	12 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	14 4	14 4	15 0	20 8	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	9 12	16 12	17 4	19 8	13 12	13 12	14 0	15 12	15 4	19 8	80 0	90 0	110 0	9 11	10 3	10 3½	Amritsar [b] ...		
Siálkot ...	12 8	13 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspur ...	14 8	17 0	14 8	20 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspur ...		
Lahore ...	13 8	13 8	15 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	75 0	80 0	105 0	9 8	10 4	10 0	Lahore ...		
Ferozepore ...	15 0	15 8	16 8	28 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	33 8	15 0	14 8	20 0	90 0	75 0	110 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	Ferozepore ...		
Gujránwála ...	13 8	14 12	16 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 6	10 8	Gujránwála ...		
Ráwalpindi ...	16 4	17 0	18 12	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	11 0	9 12	16 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Ráwalpindi ...		
Jhelum ...	16 0	16 8	18 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Jhelum ...		
Gujrát ...	15 0	16 4	15 8	24 0	26 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	13 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	10 10	Gujrát ...		
Shahpúr ...	13 12	13 12	20 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 8	15 8	16 0	22 0	15 8	16 0	21 0	13 8	14 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
Mooltan ...	9 12	10 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	70 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...	11 4	11 4	17 0	17 0	17 8	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	13 8	12 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 12	10 8	Jhang ...		
Montgomery ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	10 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...	15 2	15 2	20 0	21 12	22 8	26 4	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	6 9	21 4	22 8	25 0	16 4	17 8	20 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
Dera Ghází Khán ...	10 0	9 15	15 15	12 8	12 14	18 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 9	...	10 10	10 15	17 8	16 10	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dera Ghází Khán ...		
Bannu ...	17 8	18 7	25 0	23 2	24 6	30 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	25 0	27 8	30 0	20 0	22 8	20 0	16 4	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Bannu ...		
Pesháwar ...	12 0	13 7	18 0	18 6	21 0	37 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 3	12 0	17 11	19 6	28 0	15 12	16 6	19 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 12	10 8	Pesháwar ...		
Kohát ...	15 5	14 6	22 15	25 8	25 8	35 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 9	20 6	20 6	26 12	19 2	19 2	28 0	16 4	16 4	16 9	102 0	92 14	102 0	76 8	76 8	102 0	Kohát ...		
Hazára ...	15 0	15 0	33 0	20 0	22 0	56 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára ...		
Lucknow ...	14 4	14 7½	10 15	21 4	21 10	13 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	11 12	11 1½	8 4	25 0	23 14	14 4	18 14	19 2½	12 8	13 8	14 6	14 1½	120 0	125 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow ...		
Unáo ...	14 8	14 8	23 8	22 0	22 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	19 8	19 0	32 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	14 4	14 12	11 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	8 0	25 8	26 0	14 12	19 0	20 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
Sitapur ...	15 14	16 10	11 12	23 8	23 0	13 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 3	9 0	28 2	23 12	15 4	22 14	22 0	13 12	19 10	17 6	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sitapur ...		
Hardui ...	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Hardui ...		
Kheri ...	16 9	18 8	12 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 8	15 12	9 0	31 4	31 8	22 8	25 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri ...		
Fyzabad ...	13 2	13 2	11 14	20 4	18 8	13 14½	7 4	7 4	7 4	12 8	12 6	9 1½	25 0	25 4	14 13	16 12	17 12	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
Bharaich ...	12 8	13 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bharaich ...		
Gonda ...	13 11	13 10	12 12	17 0	17 2	14 12	10 5	9 11	9 4	13 12	13 8	9 12	29 13	30 11	16 8	20 0	23 0	18 4	15 14	15 14	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
Rai Bareli ...	14 13	15 1½	11 2	21 13	21 13	12 12	13 9	13 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	8 4	28 8	29 8	15 0	21 12	23 4½	13 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rai Bareli ...		
Sultánpur ...	14 0	14 4	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	24 0	25 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	13 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Sultánpur ...		
Partábgarh ...	12 10	12 11	12 10	19 2	19 3	15 8	11 13	12 3	7 8	14 10	14 11	9 0	22 8	23 3	15 8	19 5	18 5	14 4	13 12	13 4	15 2	193 5	193 5	170 0	8 2	8 8	8 0	Partábgarh ...		

Punjab.

[a] Rates [illegible]

Oudh.

Descriptions:
* Jaun, large.
† Sawee and [illegible]
‡ Kodo.
§ Kodo, [illegible]
|| Kakun.
¶ Rice.
** Kakun.
†† Tallooma.
‡‡ Rice.
§§ Rice.
||| Rice.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

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

* Not received.

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

Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára ...		
Chánda ...		
Wardha ...		
Bálaghát ...		
Jubbulpore ...		
Sangor ...		
Damoh ...		
Seoni ...		
Mandla ...		
Betúl ...		
Chhindwára ...		
Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...		
Nimár ...		
Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...		
Bilaspur ...		
Upper Godávari ...		
Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...		
Amráoti ...		
Akola ...		
Ellichpur ...		
Buldána ...		
Wún ...		
Básim ...		
Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
Kolar ...		
Túmkúr ...		
Mysore ...		
Hassan ...		
Shimoga ...		
Kadur ...		
Chitaldroog ...		
Coorg ...		
Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...		
Ulwur ...		
Bhurtpore (City) ...		
Kerowlee (City) ...		
Ajmere ...		
Deoli Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...		
Sirohee ...		
Abu ...		
Anadra ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		a Per man'sload
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Partábgarh („)		
Marwar ...		
Bickaneer ...		
Boondee ...		
Kotah ...		
Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...		
Dholpur ...		
Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.

Presidencies and Provinces.	1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Sea Customs Revenue.														
Bengal ... Gross ...	67,82,193	11,54,438	79,36,631	67,10,548	11,90,679	79,01,227	59,36,688	11,13,928	70,50,616	70,34,150	13,99,698	84,33,848	59,59,869	12,39,155	71,99,064
Bengal ... Nett ...	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	59,13,628	10,93,566	70,07,194	70,15,035	13,03,582	83,18,617	59,40,713	11,66,594	71,07,307
Bombay ... Gross ...	42,49,429	3,05,369	45,54,798	38,22,504	3,57,097	41,79,601	39,71,569	69,607	40,41,176	44,62,195	74,158	45,36,353	42,15,376	1,42,239	43,57,615
Bombay ... Nett ...	...	...	42,64,735	35,31,485	3,50,221	38,81,706	37,22,594	69,033	37,91,627	42,10,732	73,744	42,84,476	39,44,899	1,40,427	40,85,326
Sind ... Gross ...	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,62,049	1,82,638	1,05,046	2,87,684	1,74,835	20,370	1,95,205	2,20,070	31,981	2,52,051	1,86,459	19,184	2,05,643
Sind ... Nett ...	...	...	2,59,423	1,76,221	1,01,365	2,77,586	1,74,228	20,370	1,94,598	2,19,462	31,970	2,51,432	1,86,238	19,184	2,05,422
Madras ... Gross ...	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,17,888	7,05,034	20,22,922	12,87,150	4,59,174	17,46,324	10,83,727	1,35,162	12,18,889	10,59,015	2,98,023	13,57,038
Madras ... Nett ...	...	...	20,76,251	13,01,313	6,97,859	19,99,172	12,66,218	4,58,493	17,24,711	10,16,934	1,34,792	11,51,726	10,34,607	2,95,493	13,30,100
B. Burma Gross ...	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,60,035	20,09,889	26,69,924	6,97,180	13,86,588	20,83,768	8,23,336	10,46,989	18,70,325	10,02,589	15,65,310	25,67,899
B. Burma Nett ...	...	...	19,23,590	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	6,94,061	13,58,605	20,52,666	8,21,943	10,17,390	18,39,333	9,99,222	15,32,123	25,31,345
TOTAL ... Gross ...	1,32,72,192	36,12,204	1,68,84,396	1,26,93,613	43,67,745	1,70,61,358	1,20,67,122	30,19,667	1,51,17,089	1,36,23,478	26,87,988	1,63,11,466	1,24,23,218	32,63,911	1,56,87,150
TOTAL ... Nett ...	...	...	1,63,91,261	1,23,44,618	42,50,229	1,65,94,847	1,17,70,729	30,00,067	1,47,70,796	1,32,84,106	25,61,478	1,58,45,584	1,21,05,679	31,55,821	1,52,50,500
	Land Customs Revenue.[3]														
Bombay ... Gross ...													7,729	10,531	18,260
Bombay ... Nett ...													7,708	10,531	18,239
Madras ... Gross ...	*No information available.*												48,883	43,423	92,306
Madras ... Nett ...													48,880	43,423	92,303
TOTAL ... Gross ...													56,612	53,954	1,10,566
TOTAL ... Nett ...													56,588	53,954	1,10,542
GRAND TOTAL ... Gross ...													1,24,79,860	33,17,865	1,57,97,725
GRAND TOTAL ... Nett ...													1,21,62,267	32,07,775	1,53,70,042

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

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

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1878.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,163	7,865 2	84	321 0	68	301 10	3,173	15,631 8	7	14 3	557	1,722 12	94	350 2	302	622 13	5,468	26,829 2
Received ...	744	4,201 15	57	228 0	71	515 1	3,017	10,758 12	...	...	509	1,570 12	103	320 5	254	479 15	4,755	18,074 12
TOTAL ...	1,907	12,067 1	141	549 0	159	816 11	6,190	26,389 [illegible]	7	14 3	1,066	3,293 8	197	670 7	556	1,102 12	10,223	44,903 14
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Via Madras ...	9	38 4	...	...	5	22 7	2,499	12,566 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,513	12,626 12
Received { Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received { Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31 5
From West to East—																		
Sent { Via Madras...	247	854 15	...	...	...	...	2,313	10,933 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,560	11,788 14
Sent { Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent { Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	...	...	1	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	2	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 9
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	258	899 12	...	...	6	24 1	4,815	23,531 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,079	24,455 2
																GRAND TOTAL ...	15,302	69,359 0

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sorts).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Navanee, *Panicum, Milliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.				
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ganjam ...	9 5	7 8	10 3	...	...	...	7 6	8 9	8 0	10 0	9 6	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	19 0	14 6	14 2	13 5	16 6	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	12 4	4 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
Vizagapatam ...	7 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	5 6	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	15 1	12 9	13 9	12 1	15 1	14 6	15 2	14 5	16 2	88 4	88 4	136 1	9 4	9 4	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	7 2	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	9 0	9 0	8 5	15 1	15 1	14 4	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	14 6	16 2	14 5	16 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	13 5	13 5	17 7	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
Kistna ...	4 9	4 9	4 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 6	9 2	9 8	8 1	...	15 6	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 7	14 7	17 1	15 4	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 12 0	
Nellore ...	6 3	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	8 4	7 9	5 4	9 0	...	8 0	14 1	14 9	9 9	6 13	0 13	9 9	6 14	6 14	6 14	7 3	7 3	...	95 0	95 0	97 2	12 7	12 7	17 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	9 5	...	...	...	8 7	8 2	5 4	10 1	10 8	10 0	11 2	13 1	11 2	16 7	17 1	14 5	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	18 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Bellary ...	8 6	7 7	9 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 3	8 6	8 6	6 5	16 5	15 1	8 2	15 0	15 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	14 9	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 7 0	
Kurnool ...	5 7	5 1	5 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	7 1	7 5	5 0	12 0	12 3	10 3	12 8	11 6	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	182 2	175 5	12 5	12 5	13 9	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
Madras ...	7 1	7 0	7 7	...	...	...	8 0	7 6	7 3	8 3	8 1	8 3	10 1	10 1	11 2	15 8	15 8	15 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	87 5	87 5	85 0	13 9	14 2	11 7	6 0 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	9 8	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	15 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
North Arcot ...	7 6	7 1	7 6	...	...	...	9 7	9 3	6 5	10 3	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 1	8 17	11 7	3 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	233 3	233 3	226 0	14 4	15 4	16 6	5 10 0	5 0 0	12 3 0	
South Arcot ...	...	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 8	8 3	9 6	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	19 2	18 5	12 3	14 3	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	13 8	13 3	14 7	4 8 0	6 0 0	14 3 4	
Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 6	9 6	9 6	10 0	13 1	15 5	12 7	14 5	14 5	13 0	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	145 8	145 8	145 8	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly ...	6 3	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 1	8 7	9 1	8 7	12 6	14 0	...	15 2	15 2	14 0	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	111 8	106 9	116 6	13 5	13 5	11 2	4 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	
Madura ...	7 0	6 7	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 6	7 6	9 7	8 9	8 9	11 6	11 6	11 3	18 4	16 2	15 4	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
Tinnevelly ...	5 6	5 6	4 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 6	8 3	8 7	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 7	15 6	16 6	16 6	...	131 2	131 2	121 5	12 2	12 2	12 7	...	...	...	
Coimbatore ...	5 3	5 3	5 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 2	7 2	8 6	9 0	16 5	15 7	15 7	...	22 3	22 3	22 3	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	9 2	...	...	...	
Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	6 4	7 2	6 0	7 2	8 0	6 8	13 9	12 3	8 8	15 4	9 ...	7 0	15 1	15 1	15 1	15 1	15 1	15 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 8	13 7	2 8 0	5 0 0	14 8 6	
Salem ...	4 4	3 7	5 2	...	...	...	8 2	7 9	7 4	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 3	15 9	9 5	15 9	17 4	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 1	15 1	15 1	10 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 9	9 9	14 4	7 8 0	9 6 0	18 12 0	
Malabar ...	7 9	7 9	8 6	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 1	9 5	9 5	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 10	10 2	9 14	9 14	12 12	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
Bombay ...	6 7	6 7	6 13	14 10	15 3	15 7	5 1	5 7	5 5	7 9	7 9	7 15	10 10	10 10	9 13	10 6	10 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad ...	6 4	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	
Kaira ...	6 13	6 13	6 15	11 7	11 7	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 7	8 7	5 11	10 0	8 14	10 0	8 10	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	16 13	4 11 0	9 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	
Surat ...	5 14	5 11	8 0	3 10	3 10	6 11	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 3	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	11 0	8 11	9 14	9 4	6 11	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 6	7 6	113 0	113 0	93 7	11 6	11 6	14 13	7 to 10	7 to 10	15 to 20	
Broach ...	6 10½	6 15½	8 6½	...	...	...	7 4½	6 10½	6 6½	8 11½	8 11½	7 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 2½	9 6½	8 14½	5 11½	5 11½	5 11½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	12 5	...	...	...	
Tanna (Salsette) ...	6 1	6 9	7 4	...	...	8 4	6 6	6 6	6 15	7 8	7 8	8 9	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 12	8 12	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20 to 30	
Colába (Alibág) ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	150 0	10 8	9 8	15 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	7 8	8 3	9 10	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 11	8 10	8 12	7 0	13 12	15 7	14 14	12 0	11 8	11 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 2	11 2	13 1	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 to 22	
Násik ...	8 0	8 5	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 10	7 10	7 7	...	12 0	15 6	11 4	11 4	10 9	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	79 0	78 0	75 5	11 15	11 6	13 12	5 4 0	9 0 0	15 to 20	
Ahmednagar ...	7 4	7 4	7 2½	...	...	...	6 11	7 4	6 7	7 7	7 12	7 7	10 8	11 4	11 12	12 0	12 8	12 2	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	13 6	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 to 15							
Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 3	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	10 6	9 3	91 8	95 0	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	14 to 20						
Sholápur ...	6 2	6 6	8 10	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 2	8 0	8 0	7 9	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 15	11 12	12 3	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	5 10 0	7 8 0	9-6 to 11-4	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	5 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	8 12	8 12	...	17 12	19 4	...	16 12	18 0	...	18 3	17 2	17 4	7 5	6 15	10 0	93 1	93 1	115 10	10 13	10 8	13 2	6 0 0	10 0 0	8 to 14	
Satara ...	6 0	6 0	8 1	...	...	...	6 8	6 2	8 3	7 8	7 6	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	9 1	8 11	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	17 11	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
Belgaum ...	5 13	5 15	8 0	11 13	11 4	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 2	13 4	15 11	14 4	13 12	15 2	22 0	22 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	17 11	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	
Dharwar (Hubli) ...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	14 14	14 1	15 9	7 11	7 11	10 15	120 0	120 0	8 Bulls.	14 4	14 4	13 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
Ratnágiri ...	5 4	5 4	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 3	9 5	8 7	10 1	9 1	...	12 8	7 11	7 6	9 1	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	18 12 0	
Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	7 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
Pánch Mahals (Godhra) ...	6 10	6 10	7 1	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	9 10	7 9	7 9	7 4	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	30 to 37	
Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 11	8 11	8 12	7 10	8 10	8 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0							
Asirgarh ...	8 0	7 12	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 8	15 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	91 7	12 10	12 10	15 7	6 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0							
Baroda ...	6 12	6 5	8 9	8 12	9 10	7 7	6 0	6 0	5 9	7 8	7 8	6 13½	10 3	10 4	10 9	8 12	9 15	8 4½	137 8	137 8	150 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0							
Disa ...	7 4	7 4	8 0	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 9	8 11	130 0	130 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...							
Nimach ...	11 4	11 8	13 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	...	5 0	...	5 5	6 0	6 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	10 4	10 8	11 0	15 15½	14 13½	16 3½	84 6	60 0	100 0	18 1	21 4½	45 0	5 10 0	6 to 9	10 to 15			
Nasirabad ...	11 10½	11 2½	13 4½	15 11	14 12½	15 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	7 8	7 8	8 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 25				
Rájkot ...	6 8	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	4 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	4 8	7 10	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received																		6 0	6 8	5 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	112 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	10 to 12	8 to 12	20 to 25	
Karachi ...	8 11	8 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	6 8	7 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	...	...	...	
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 15	7 11	9 11	9 22	10 12	10 12	12 21	0	27 0	9 5	9 6	13 0	13 0	...	130 0	140 0	220 0	10 6	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	
Shikarpur ...	8 3	6 10	12 0	12 12	11 14	16 0	6 0	5 5	7 12	8 0	7 10	10 12	...	...	13 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	21 5	...	...	...	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	7 13	6 13	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	...	...	...	7 13	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8 0	6 0 0	10 to 15	
Western Districts.																																		
Burdwan ...	12 0a	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	13 10	13 8	15 8	14 8	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 to 7	4-8 to 5-8	7-8 to 9-8	
Bancoorah ...	10 12b	11 4	13 8	14 0	14 0	24 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0	14 8 to 17 8	17 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 to 7	4-8 to 5-8	7-8 to 9-8	
Beerbhoom ...	11 0c	11 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	16 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 to 9				
Hooghly ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 to 7	5 to 6	7-8 to 12-0			
Howrah ...	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	15 4	105 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	10 0 0	6 8 0	13 0 0				
Central Districts.																																		
Calcutta ...	10 8	11 4	12 4	14 0	16 0	20 0	6 3	6 3	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	18 0	66 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 10	7 0 0	12 0 0				
24-Pergunnahs ...	... d	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	7 4	9 0	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0				
Nuddea ...	12 5	12 5	13 15	16 0	...	32 0	10 0	9 7	12 5	10 10	10 5½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 11	9 2½	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-8 to 15-0			
Jessore ...	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 12	12 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 14	17 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 6	9 11	9 2½	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-8 to 15-0			
			14 0			35 0			10 0			14 0							10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	15 0				
Moorshedabad ...	12 0e	12 8	to 15 0	...	...	to 37 8	10 0	12 0	to 14 0	12 0	13 0	to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 15				

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, maize of Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 15-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 8-8 to 11-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 13-4 to 16 seers, best rice 5-12 to 7-12 seers, common rice 7-12 to 13 seers, and gram 10-8 to 16 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 11-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 12 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average Wages per Month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average Wages per Month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Districts—contd.																														
Dinagepore ...	10 13*g*	10 13	12 2	16 0	16 0	11 6	2 0 to 11 4	11 6 to 10 0	18 3	14 6 to 14 4	14 6 to 13 12	22 12 to 17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajshahye ...	12 0*h*	12 0	16 12	10 8	13 8	26 12	9 0 to 11 4	9 12 to 10 0	9 4	13 2 to 14 4	12 0 to 13 12	16 0 to 17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rungpore ...	8 0*i*	11 0	15 13	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 5½	14 12	11 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
Bogra ...	12 0	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	13 8	15 0	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pubna ...	15 0*j*	13 8	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jalpáiguri ...	8 8*l*	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 3	10 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Districts.																														
Dacca ...	9 11*m*	11 4	11 7	...	...	32 0	8 12 to 10 0	8 12 to 9 12	11 7 to 15 4	11 7 to 13 0	11 7 to 13 0	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Furreedpore ...	13 0*n*	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mymensingh ...	10 0*p*	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tipperah ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nonkholly ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 0	10 6	13 5	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	12 5	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar.																														
Patna ...	13 0	14 12	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 8	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gya ...	12 8	12 0	17 8	13 8	11 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	16 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahabad ...	14 0*r* to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0	17 0 to 18 0	17 0	20 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 12 0	11 0	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	12 8	26 8 to 28 0	27 0 to 28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Durbhunga ...	12 8	13 12	16 8	16 8	16 8	25 4	12 0	13 8	10 4	14 12	19 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mozufferpore ...	12 0*s*	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sarun ...	12 4	12 6	13 0	20 6	19 8	19 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	29 4	30 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chumparun ...	11 0*t*	11 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moughyr ...	13 6*u*	15 7	15 7	14 7	13 6	21 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	13 6	14 7	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhágalpur ...	12 0*v*	12 10	13 14 to 16 0	12 10	15 2	20 3	12 10	13 14	12 10	15 2 to 17 0	15 2 to 18 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Purneah ...	13 0*w*	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0 to 18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maldah ...	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	35 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10 0*x*	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa.																														
Cuttack ...	12 7	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	9 3	14 7†	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 14	15 0	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Balasore ...	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																														
Hazáribágh ...	11 0*y*	10 8	15 8	...	...	22 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lohardugga ...	9 0*z*	10 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Singbhoom ...	8 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbhoom ...	9 12*a*1	8 8	13 0	...	...	32 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	12 4	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cachar ...	9 6	8 10	11 2	...	12 5	16 0	12 4	8 14	16 0	13 15	9 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goálpárá ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kámrúp ...	10 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 10	10 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 0	9 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khasi & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	6 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dehra Dún ...	12 8	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	15 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saharanpur ...	13 12	13 13	13 6	20 3	20 4	16 0	6 6	6 8	8 0	9 9	10 2	9 9	18 2	18 2	12 14	17 0	17 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffarnagar ...	14 5	14 5	14 4	21 0	21 0	15 6	6 9	6 9	8 13	11 0	11 0	9 14	17 10	17 10	15 6	16 0	15 14	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meerut ...	13 0	13 4	13 12	20 0	20 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	16 12	16 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bulandshahr ...	13 4	13 4	13 8	19 0	19 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	8 12	17 8	18 0	14 8	16 12	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aligarh ...	14 8	14 8	13 4	19 8	19 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	17 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kumaun ...	9 12	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Return of wages of labour not received.

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

‡ 1½ to 2 annas a day for each ticca coolly.

§ 24 to 5 annas a day for each ticca one.

g In Rangpunge the paices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.

h In Kaligunge the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 9-6 seers.

i In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 14-12 to 21 seers, best rice 10-14 to 12 seers, common rice 12-13 to 14-1 seers, and gram 6-6 to 8 seers.

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

k In Seraigunge the prices are—Best rice 5 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6 to 14-5 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram 6-2 to 8 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 13 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11-7 to 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

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

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 18 seers and common rice 11 to 21 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 15 to 15-8 seers, bulrush millet 19 to 20 seers, great millet 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 22 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 24 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21-8 seers, barley 16 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, lesser millets 25 to 56 seers, or Indian-corn 27 to 60 seers, and gram 10 to 23 seers.

† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 13-12 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 12-8 seers, common rice 17 to 23-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 46 seers, and gram 8-12 to 12 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15·7 seers, barley 13·6 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 17·8 seers, common rice 17·8 to 18·90 seers, jowar 16·8 to 29·4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27·8 to 31·8 seers, and gram 13 to 13·6 seers.

§ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 17 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, or Indian-corn 26 to 28 seers, and gram 10 to 11·8 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11 28 seers, barley (at Daltonguge) 13·50 seers, best rice 14·8 to 22 seers, common rice 16·88 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

*a*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

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

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaro, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Ba
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	11 4	18 8	18 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	13 12	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 2	7 9	6 14	...	...	...	
Bijnor ...	11 6	12 8	11 15	16 14	15 12	16 14	6 12	6 12	7 14	10 11	10 11	9 0	15 3	15 3	14 1	14 10	15 3	7 14	13 8	12 15	14 3	135 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moradabad ...	15 0	15 0	11 14	20 10	19 6	16 4	7 8	7 8	7 3	11 4	11 4	8 2	18 12	20 0	13 12	17 8	17 13	12 13	16 4	16 12½	17 6	12 12	144 0	168 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
Budaun ...	15 0	15 9½	11 6	22 12½	23 6	14 6	4 12½	6 0	8 6	9 0	13 3	9 0	19 3	20 6	12 9½	17 15	18 9½	13 3	15 5	15 10	12 13	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	...	...	...	
Bareilly ...	13 7	14 1	11 4	20 0	21 4	13 2	5 0	5 0	6 14	10 0	11 4	7 13	18 12	20 0	12 8	17 3	18 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 8	100 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	15 0	15 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	13 12	8 12	8 12	7 8	11 14	11 0	8 2	20 0	17 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	12 8	16 4	16 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	
Muttra ...	14 0	14 0	12 8	20 8	20 8	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	21 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	12 0	15 4	16 8	13 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	
Agra ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	20 8	22 0	14 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	21 8	13 8	18 0	19 0	11 8	15 7	16 7	13 5	160 0	140 0	180 0	9 4	10 6½	8 10	...	...	...	
Farukhabad ...	14 7	16 0	11 4	21 9	23 2	11 3	5 2	5 5	5 12	10 8	12 1	7 0	19 13	21 3	12 12	18 4	19 13	12 6	15 12	16 12	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	
Mainpuri ...	15 12	16 8	11 4	23 8	25 8	12 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 8	14 8	7 0	21 8	23 8	13 0	18 12	20 12	12 0	15 8	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
Etáwah ...	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 8	23 8	13 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	9 0	20 8	24 0	14 0	17 0	19 8	14 0	17 8	18 8	12 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	
Etah ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	13 4	6 0	5 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	21 8	22 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jalaun ...	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	17 4	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	...	...	...	
Jhánsi ...	16 2	16 8	13 10	25 6	24 0	13 6	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	23 10	23 12	15 8	21 13	22 0	13 6	15 8	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	...	...	...	
Lalitpur ...	14 8	15 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	120 0	130 0	150 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	
Cawnpore ...	13 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	14 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	22 8	23 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
Fatehpur ...	12 0	12 8	11 8	19 12	20 4	12 8	7 12	8 8	7 8	13 8	14 0	8 8	21 4	21 12	13 2	15 8	16 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bánda ...	14 0	14 12	15 4	16 8	17 8	16 12	10 0	11 0	7 8	13 0	12 8	9 0	23 0	27 0	17 12	18 8	20 0	16 8	12 12	13 4	15 12	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 10	8 8	...	...	...	
Allahabad ...	11 6	12 2	11 12	17 12	18 0	15 4	7 0	7 6	8 4	13 0	12 0	10 10	20 12	21 2	15 8	16 2	17 8	14 10	14 13	16 5	16 3	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hamírpur ...	14 10	15 3	14 15	20 4	21 15	16 5	7 0	6 0	8 4	11 11	11 13	8 7	22 12	26 10	15 15	18 0	19 6	15 8	15 8	15 8	14 13	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 15	8 15	8 6	...	...	...	
Jaunpur ...	13 6	13 1	12 0	21 1	20 7	14 13	7 1	7 1	7 1	12 11	12 11	9 14	22 9	23 4	13 6	18 5	16 15	11 4	14 6½	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur ...	12 9½	12 9½	10 15	21 9½	20 11½	12 4	11 11½	7 10½	9 3	16 8½	15 4½	10 15	30 9½	38 12½	14 0	21 9½	21 9½	...	14 4	13 12	14 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	
Basti ...	13 2	13 1	11 9	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 1	17 4	16 4	10 0	27 0	27 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 3	12 6	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	...	...	...	
Azamgarh ...	13 5	13 6	11 9	17 8	17 5	14 6	7 6	7 8	7 6	15 5	14 14	11 7	24 14	23 10	14 6	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
Mirzapur ...	13 0	13 0	11 9	18 8	18 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	12 12½	11 15½	10 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 5	7 12½	...	...	...	...	
Benares ...	13 9	14 2	12 8	19 0½	19 2	14 2	7 10	8 11	8 11	12 8	11 15½	11 15½	21 12	22 13½	14 2	16 12½	17 6½	13 2	12 4	12 14	12 14	17 6	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11½	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	
Gházipur ...	14 13	13 8½	12 4	20 0	17 6	15 7	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	14 2½	12 14	9 10½	23 8	24 8	15 7	18 10½	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delhi ...	12 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	15 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	8 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
Gurgáon ...	13 4	14 12	13 0	19 0	22 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	18 0	19 8	14 0	17 0	22 0	12 8	15 0	16 8	15 8	120 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	7 8	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0		
Karnál [a] ...	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 8	19 8	15 0	17 8	18 8	14 0	18 4	18 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	4 11 0	4 8 0	16 8 0		
Hissar ...	13 0	13 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	23 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	5 0 0	9 0 0		
Rohtak ...	13 0	14 4	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	28 8	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	5 0 0	10 0 0		
Sirsa [b] ...	14 0	15 0	15 0	45 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	26 4	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	5 0 0	10 0 0		
Umballa ...	17 0	17 0	15 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	17 8	17 8	13 8	16 8	17 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 4	9 12	5 0 0	10 0 0		
Ludhiána ...	15 8	16 8	15 0	26 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	12 4	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	6 0 0	10 0 0		
Simla ...	12 8	11 0	13 8	17 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 8	15 4	18 0	100 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0		
Jullundur [c] ...	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 6	9 4	9 4	5 0 0	10 0 0		
Hoshiárpur ...	14 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	15 0 0		
Kángra ...	11 0	13 8	12 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	9 11	9 10	6 0 0	13 0 0		
Amritsar ...	13 4	14 4	15 0	19 8	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	9 12	16 0	16 12	19 8	14 8	18 12	14 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	5 8 0	11 0 0		
Siálkot [c] ...	12 4	12 8	13 8	18 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	4 0 0	10 0 0		
Gurdáspur ...	13 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	80 0	75 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	5 0 0	14 0 0		
Lahore ...	13 0	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	5 8 0	11 8 0		
Ferozepore ...	14 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	13 4	14 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	3 8 0	7 8 0		
Gujránwála ...	12 8	13 8	14 12	22 0	26 0	16 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	15 8	60 0	60 0	100 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	11 0 0		
Ráwalpindi [b] ...	14 8	16 4	17 0	20 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	18 8	19 0	12 8	12 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	3 0 0	11 0 0		
Jhelum ...	15 8	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0		
Gujrát ...	14 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	...	9 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	4 8 0	13 8 0		
Shahpúr ...	13 12	13 12	20 0	23 8	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	22 0	15 8	15 8	8 21	13 0	12 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 12	5 6 0	16 0 0		
Mooltan ...	10 0	9 12	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	6 0 0	12 0 0		
Jhang ...	11 8	11 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	11 4 0		
Montgomery ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	5 0 0	12 0 0		
Muzaffargarh ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	13 15	13 2	21 14	75 0	75 0	135 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 12 0	12 0 0		
Dera Ismail Khán [d] ...	14 7	15 2	18 12	16 10	21 12	27 8	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 9	20 11	21 4	22 8	15 2	16 4	20 0	10 5	10 10	15 4	126 0	126 0	180 0	28 3	28 4	28 12	4 0 0	15 0 0		
Dera Ghází Khán ...	9 13	10 0	15 10	12 3	12 8	18 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	20 5	10 15	10 10	17 0	15 0	16 4	17 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	5 10 0	14 0 0		
Bannu ...	16 3	17 8	25 8	21 4	23 2	25 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	22 8	25 0	30 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 3	7 14	15 0	76 0	85 0	68 0	38 0	43 14	45 0	5 0 0	17 8 0		
Pesháwar [e] ...	9 8	12 0	19 0	14 9	18 6	40 0	...	...	...	6 15	8 3	12 8	12 10	17 11	28 14	12 10	15 12	17 0	10 3	10 3	10 3	102 0	102 0	127 8	76 8	76 8	102 0	7 0 0	17 8 0		
Kohát ...	14 5	15 5	20 6	25 6	25 8	29 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 9	20 6	20 2	30 2	19 2	19 2	20 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	15 0 0		
Hazára ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	..	20 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow ...	14 6	14 4	11 8	21 10	21 4	13 4	4 12	4 12	5 0	12 0	11 12	8 4	24 8	25 0	14 0	18 10	18 12	13 0	24 4	24 4	24 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
Unáo ...	14 6	14 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	12 8	13 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	
Bára Banki ...	14 4	14 4	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	8 0	25 0	25 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	24 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	16 2	15 14	12 12	24 0	23 8	15 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 12	13 0	9 0	25 4	28 0	16 13	22 12	22 12	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	
Hardui ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	16 0	16 9	13 8	22 0	24 0	16 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	31 0	31 4	18 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	13 0	13 2	11 10½	21 0	20 4	14 0	7 0	7 4	7 8	13 0	12 8	8 9½	25 0	25 0	14 1½	17 0	16 12	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	13 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 12	30 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	13 8	13 11	12 12	18 0	17 0	14 12	9 14	10 5	9 4	14 1	13 12	9 12	30 8	29 13	16 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 9	14 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
Rái Bareli ...	14 15½	14 13	11 8	22 0	21 13	13 0	13 8	13 9	7 0	14 0	14 8	7 8	27 10	28 8	13 0	22 8	21 12	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	
Sultánpur ...	13 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	28 0	24 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
Partábgarh ...	12 15	12 10	12 11	20 2	19 2	14 15	12 5	11 13	8 4	15 0	14 10	10 0	23 8	22 8	14 10	18 11	19 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 2	193 5	193 5	185 0	8 0	8 2	7 7	...	...	...	

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...lpur ...	11 6	9 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	9 8	12 4	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	17 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	...	...	...	
...ndára ...	11 4	11 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	15 0	13 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	...	...	...	
...da ...	10 5	11 2	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 8	22 1	23 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	18 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	
...rdha ...	10 6	10 12	16 13	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 5	9 8	9 8	8 4	17 1	19 4	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 14	121 0	121 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 7	...	...	...	
...ghát ...	9 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...bulpore ...	10 12	11 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
...gor ...	11 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	240 0	9 4	9 2	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 to 12	
...oh ...	13 8	13 12	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	24 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
...ndla ...	11 0	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...di ...	9 0	9 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...hiudwára ...	9 0	8 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...hangabad ...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 12	5 1	7 14	7 14	5 10	14 0	15 0	18 4	13 8	13 8	14 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 2	10 2	19 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	
...singhpur ...	9 8	9 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	18 6	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	23 0	34 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
...dir ...	10 8	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 10	12 0	12 7	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...pur ...	17 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...balpur ...	14 8	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	14 0	15 0	15 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 10	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
...pur ...	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	320 0	6 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	
...Godávari ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	320 0	6 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	
...derabad ...	...	7 3	8 3	...	..	...	7 2	...	4 1	8 7	8 7	5 9	11 7	13 8	9 0	11 7	14 1	9 0	18 5	16 8	9 0	7 3	8 4	13 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
...herghat ...	7 3	8 4	9 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	4 12	8 6	8 6	5 14	12 9	12 14	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 7	7 5	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 9	8 9	9 3	5 to 7	5 to 7	12 to 15	
...ti ...	6 2	6 2	7 2	...	...	...	5 2	5 0	4 0	9 5	9 5	6 2	11 2	11 5	8 7	13 5	2 5	10 5	7 9	7 14	9 5	11 2	11 4	14	130 0	130 0	112 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	None	5 to 7	12 to 15	
...ti ...	9 0	8 5	12 0	8 0	8 2	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	6 7	7 5	8 0	8 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	112 14	9 0	9 5	10 12	Not received	5 to 7	12 to 15	
...ola ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 5	14 0	38 0	40 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0				
...chpur ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	64 0	64 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	10 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0				
...dána ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0				
...a ...	9 0	9 0	13 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	8 5	8 5	9 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
...im ...	7 2	7 2	13 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	6 6	8 7	8 7	8 5	14 5	14 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
...ngalore ...	...	...	10 0	7 5	7 7	11 5	8 0	8 0	6 5	9 2	9 0	7 5	...	16 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 9	7 0	7 0	12 8	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	11 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
...ar ...	8 1	8 1	8 9	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	8 3	13 0	12 4	8 4	21 2	21 2	9 5	24 0	23 1	12 0	19 5	18 7	9 5	12 7	13 2	18 4	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	...	...	
...kúr ...	7 0	7 5	10 0	4 7	5 2	5 5	10 0	9 5	6 5	11 0	10 5	7 0	16 0	16 5	9 0	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	9 2	17 1	17 1	17 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	14 2	...	...	...	
...ore ...	7 1	5 0	5 2	...	...	...	10 4	7 6	4 3	11 0	9 0	5 2	20 0	21 0	8 5	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 2	7 7	13 0	10 5	8 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	
...man ...	7 0	5 5	6 2	7 5	6 5	6 7	10 5	9 0	6 2	11 0	11 0	6 7	...	...	7 7	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	8 0	15 0	8 5	7 8	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 2	8 0	8 3	...	...	...	
...ioga ...	5 2	5 2	8 5	6 2	6 2	4 5	8 5	7 5	...	12 2	9 5	6 5	21 0	21 0	12 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	7 7	17 0	11 0	10 0	126 0	126 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	...	...	...	
...droog ...	6 0	5 5	6 0	6 5	6 0	...	8 7	7 0	5 5	11 0	8 0	6 0	21 7	19 0	18 0	19 2	20 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	11 7	14 2	6 2	14 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	
...	6 0	5 9	6 2	5 2	5 9	5 3	7 6	7 6	5 9	11 4	10 9	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 5	16 0	12 0	10 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	
...e ...	11 0	11 0	11 7	14 0	15 8	13 10	5 0	4 9	5 14	7 0	7 0	6 13	15 8	15 8	12 10	15 0	17 0	12 3	22 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	
...garh ...	11 0	*	13 8	16 0	*	17 0	5 8	*	7 8	6 0	*	8 8	16 0	*	15 8	14 0	*	11 8	20 0	19 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 7	7 5	8 6	...	...	...	
...pore (City) ...	12 7	12 14	11 12	17 11	18 12	13 8	7 12	8 13	7 8	9 12	10 4	10 0	18 5	19 4	13 12	17 6	17 14	11 0	13 8	13 13	12 10	12 0	12 10	19 0	} 4 0 0		5 to 6		8 to 10					
...lee (City) ...	12 4	...	11 14	18 0	...	13 6	6 11	...	8 0	7 8	...	8 7	18 0	...	13 0	17 4	...	11 4	14 0	...	...	14 0	*	18 0	...	...	...	10 14	*	41 0				
...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	28 0	} 3 0 0	3 to 4	8 0 0	
...	10 0	9 12	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	15 8	12 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	17 8	...	13 8	16 0	...	13 12	200 0	...	240 0	20 8	...	28 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3-8 to 10	
...Cantonment ...	12 7	12 14	13 9	17 2	17 2	15 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 5	18 4	16 12	14 14	16 12	15 12	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...ura ...	8 0	8 4	11 12	12 4	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	15 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	
...	8 0	7 12	11 4	12 12	12 12	17 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 2	16 1	...	...	...	15 4	15 3	33 0	...	...	...	
...	} No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 8	20 0	40 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...																						12 0	12 0	18 0	200 0	240 0	160 0	20 0	23 0	40 0	5 10 to 9 6	5 to 8	12 to 25	
...Tracts of Meywar...	8 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...war (Oodeypore) ...	8 15½	9 6	10 8½	10 15	12 8	13 10½	4 5	4 5	5 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...wára (Meywar Agency) ...	9 1	9 1	11 14	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	4 6	10 0	10 0	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 0	6 pieces	8 pieces	10 pieces	8 0	6 12	10 0	...	...	...	
...lhgarh (,,) ...	11 6½	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 10	6 4	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 10½	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	16 6½	5 8 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	
...ar ...	7 14	7 8	12 5	11 14	11 4	17 2	3 2	3 2	6 4	5 10	5 10	6 6	12 8	11 4	17 4	11 8	11 4	15 0	14 8	14 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 to 15	
...ser ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	17 8	6 0 0	4 13 0	12 to 16	
...ree ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	6 4	5 8	6 12	9 4	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	27 8	25 0	50 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...h ...	14 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 10	8 10	7 12	7 12	9 7	24 0	23 4	16 4	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 0	...	37 8	5 10 0	6 9 0	7-8 to 15	
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	19 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 4	9 4	17 8	...	...	...	
...llawar ...	14 15½	14 4	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	21 9½	20 12	...	14 16½	13 15	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	17 8	6 0 0	4 13 0	12 to 16	
...lpoora ...	11 4	11 8	12 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	19 8	19 8	13 0	12 12	13 0	10 0	19 0	18 12	...	18 8	18 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
...pur ...	12 7	12 12	11 5	18 9	12 10	6 12	6 12	7 14	6 12	9 14	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	19 6	20 0	11 0	19 0½	18 12	...	16 10	16 7	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	16 14	...	...	...	
...dore ...	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 4	8 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	16 0	19 3	12 5	11 8	13 5	11 6	10 0	11 5	11 6	12 4	16 0	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...alior ...	13 10	14 2	10 5	16 3	17 5	7 13	5 3	4 15	6 6	6 2	6 6	7 5	18 4	18 0	11 8	16 15	17 1	8 4	13 12	13 8	8 8	13 12	13 8	11 7	91 4	91 4	91 4	7 13	8 8	10 15	...	...	...	
...ema ...	16 12	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	35 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 8	15 0	...	...	...	
...lum ...	10 0	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 8	8 12	8 8	7 0	15 12	15 12	16 8	11 12	13 0	12 0	15 6	14 4	14 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	10 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...ghelkhand (Sutna) ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	9 0	9 2	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

* Not received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

Year.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	6,265,332	2,01,48,281	3,231,912	94,11,207	4,451,539	81,04,227	2,416,112	48,55,907	103,537	55,472	509,653	98,292	16,978,085	4,26,73,386
1875-76	6,069,387	1,96,68,366	3,225,068	94,65,970	4,651,348	84,96,780	2,631,788	51,74,523	142,375	71,798	785,989	1,26,201	17,506,150	4,29,03,638
1876-77	6,272,727	2,02,61,427	3,447,910	1,00,92,773	4,581,153	83,74,403	2,945,841	57,65,943	131,039	66,153	632,762	1,10,587	18,011,492	4,46,71,286
1877-78	6,360,559	2,06,35,092	3,181,585	92,78,386	4,934,894	89,88,610	3,079,599	59,69,954	195,916	98,690	494,505	91,501	18,247,058	4,49,12,233
1878-79	6,435,522	1,99,93,106	3,728,648	95,82,277	4,323,830	1,08,08,287	3,251,914	79,56,333	64,394	88,729	523,658	85,804	18,327,966	4,76,14,536
Average ...	6,280,705	1,99,11,255	3,363,037	95,66,123	4,588,592	89,54,461	2,865,051	59,44,532	127,452	76,168	589,313	1,02,477	17,814,150	4,45,55,016

FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 22nd).		
Kistna (Jan. 18th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·13, *cholum* 15·65, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 15·0; ague general; cholera in 6 and small-pox in 3 taluks; 2·4 feet water over anicut; later dry crops generally good; *varige* being reaped in Vinukonda taluk, outturn ¾; wet paddy also being harvested.
Kurnool („ „)	...	Rice 9·86, *cholum* 16·59, *raggi* 20·13, *cumboo* 18·51; fever prevalent; season favourable; second crop paddy being sown; white *cholum*, cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition.
Tanjore („ „)	·15 at Sheally on 12th; *nil* in others.	Rice 7·96, *cholum* 12·95, *raggi* 14·87, *cumboo* 13·42; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, in parts of the district they suffer much; harvest of *sandikar*, *kuruvai*, *vadensamba*, *raggi*, *varagu*, &c., outturn ⅛ to ¼.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·46, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 18·87, *cumboo* 18·17.
Malabar („ „)	1·08 in Cochin, *nil* in others.	Rice 9·64, *raggi* 15·35; prices of rice stationary in Kotayam, Ernád, and Walluvanad, fallen elsewhere; cholera slight in Cochin; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Ernád; harvesting of second crop in progress.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged; strong wind with some rain at Madras.
Bombay—(Jan. 22nd)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River continues very low; two cases of small-pox in town.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cold; rain wanted; *rabi* crops healthy; prospects fair; small-pox in Jacobabad taluka, 2 cases fatal; famine rates prevail.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Damage by locusts to the extent of 2 annas in Dholka; slight damage from them in Dhandhuka and Gogo.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	*Rabi* good; rain would be beneficial; large exports from Sinnar.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever throughout district.
Colába (Jan. 20th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen taluka, where fever continues; *rabi* sowing completed.
Ratnágiri („ 14th)	...	*Rabi* crops pretty good, sowing of *waingani* rice progressing.

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

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

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

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

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

PRESENT:

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

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PLEADERS BILL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALCUTTA;
The 29th January, 1879.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 8·90, *cholum* 12·89, *raggi* 16·07, *cumboo* 15·88; private charity about 140; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain and in parts they suffer much; harvest of *samba, kattalai, sirumaniyan, dholl, raggi, varagu,* &c., outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·79, *cholum* 16·33, *raggi* 17·38, *cumboo* 17·16.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·04, *raggi* 16·0; prices of rice fallen in Cherakal, Kurumbranad, and Wallavanad, risen in Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; slight cholera in Kurumbranad, Ponani, and Cochin; small-pox in 6 taluks; cattle disease slight in Ernad; harvesting of second crop nearly completed.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 5th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 3rd 2 feet 11 inches against 7 feet 8 inches on same date last year; locusts in Ghorabári and Sákro talukas, no damage; cattle disease in some talukas; small-pox in Máujhand taluka; fever general.
Hyderabad ...	...	Locusts have slightly damaged *rabi* crops in 2 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; fever continues; weather very sultry till 4th, since then cold north wind.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crops healthy but need rain; cattle disease decreasing; 3 cases of small-pox in Kashmor taluka.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Locusts entirely gone.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Grain thriving.
Kaira ...	...	} No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Rats damaging crops in Násik and Sinnar.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues.
Colába (Feb. 3rd)	...	Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; *rabi* crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha; locusts in Mángaon and Mahád.
Ratnágiri (Jan. 28th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; 8 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops injured by rats in some parts of 5 talukas; *rabi* harvest commenced in 3 talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* crops middling, injured by rats; cotton suffering from blight; fever continues in southern talukas.
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* reaping commenced; damage by rats continues.
Dharwar ...	...	No material change in state of crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop plants healthy; fever prevalent; dysentery in Honáwar and Coompta; cattle disease in Coompta.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever decreasing.
Wadhwán ...	...	} No change.
Baroda ...	...	
		General Remarks.—No change of importance; rats have done some harm in several Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 4th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no material change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	The weather has been colder for the last five days, colder than it has been at any time this winter; mornings are foggy; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair; paddy has been almost all harvested.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; very cold throughout the week; both the tobacco and mustard crops are doing well; the latter is being gathered in small quantities.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold in the first part of the week; latterly the temperature has become a little too high for the time; no important crop is now on the field; the prospects of chillies are good; sugar-cane is being cut.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; the prospects of the crops are good; prices are rising in Perozepore on account of the large exportation of rice; fever is prevalent in the Sudder sub-division.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are generally good; rain would do good.

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvaru, Varagu, Cumboo, Sawee, Chenna, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
MADRAS.	Coimbatore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	13	2	12	10	10	10	0	13	0	11	2	11
	Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	11
	South Canara	6	0	6	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	12	10	10	10	0	13	0	12	2	11
BOMBAY.	Upper Sind Frontier...	9	4	8	13	4	11	0	10	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL.	Sonthal Purgunahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Districts.	Able-bodied agricultural laborers.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Coimbatore...	5 0	5 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
Nilgiris ...	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	27 8	27 8	...
South Canara	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	22 8	22 8	...
Upper Sind Frontier...	3 12‡	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 8	...	...
Sonthal Purgunahs ...	4-0 to 8-0§	4-0 to 8-0§	...	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	...	13-2 to 22-8	13-2 to 22-8	...
Bangalore ...	7 0	7 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
Kolar	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	...
Tumkúr	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	...	6 0	6 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
Mysore	5 0	5 0	...	5 8	5 8	...	18 12	18 12	...
Hassan	4 0	4 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	22 8	22 8	...
Shimoga	7-0 to 8-0	7 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	...
Kadur	4 0	4 0	...	6-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 6-0	...	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	...
Chitaldroog	7-0 to 8-0	5 0 to 8-0	...	5 0	5 0	...	22 8	22 8	...
Coorg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

* Corn. † Wheat. ‡ With one meal a day. Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 3-12 with two meals a day. Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4. § For an agricultural laborer who has to find his own food. Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam ...	9 5	9 5	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	7 6	8 8	9 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	7 0	7 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	14 0	...	15 1	13 9	12 9	14 8
Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	7 2	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 4	15 4	15 3	...	...	...
Kistna ...	4 9	4 9	4 4	...	...	...	9 2	8 6	7 6	9 8	9 2	8 1	...	...	13 5	...	...	...
Nellore ...	7 2	6 3	8 1	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	5 9	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 4	14 4	...	13 9	13 0	...
Cuddapah ...	7 3	7 7	8 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	5 4	10 4	10 4	9 1	15 8	14 2	13 4	17 0	16 7	14 5
Bellary ...	7 7	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	4 8	9 7	8 6	5 9	16 5	16 5	8 2	13 6	15 0	10 3
Kurnool ...	5 7	5 7	4 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	7 1	7 1	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	10 9	10 9
Madras ...	7 1	7 1	6 7	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	6 7	8 5	8 3	7 8	10 8	10 1	11 2	15 2	15 8	10 2
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 9	...	10 6	9 8	7 9	...	...	...	17 2	16 2	...
North Arcot ...	7 6	7 6	8 5	...	...	...	10 6	9 7	5 9	11 3	10 3	7 5	...	...	10 9	17 3	18 1	11 5
South Arcot ...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 3	11 4	9 6	9 2	13 4	...	...	19 2	19 2	12 3
Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	8 3	8 1	7 9	10 0	9 6	11 7	13 5	13 1	14 3	14 5	14 5	17 4
Trichinopoly ...	5 6	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	9 4	9 1	8 7	9 8	12 6	12 6	...	16 5	15 2	20 3
Madura ...	6 6	7 0	3 9	...	...	...	9 2	8 4	9 2	10 8	9 7	10 1	14 6	14 6	12 1	17 6	18 4	20 6
Tinnevelly ...	5 6	5 6	4 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 0	8 7	8 3	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	4 9	5 3	5 3	...	...	...	8 1	7 6	8 1	9 0	8 6	9 0	16 5	16 5	13 9	19 1	...	22 3
Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	6 0	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	6 4	8 0	7 2	7 2	13 9	13 7	9 2	15 4	14 0	9 8
Salem ...	4 1	4 4	5 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 2	7 1	10 0	10 0	7 5	15 9	14 3	8 7	14 5	15 9	8 7
South Canara ...	6 4	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 3	9 8	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	7 9	7 9	10 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 5	10 1	9 7	9 5	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	6 7	6 7	6 13	15 3	14 10	15 7	5 2	5 1	5 2	8 4	7 9	7 9	10 10	10 10	9 11	10 1	10 6	9 7
Ahmedabad ...	6 8	6 4	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Kaira ...	6 11	6 13	6 15	11 7	11 7	13 5	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 13	8 7	5 11	10 11	10 0	10 0	8 10	8 10	8 7
Surat ...	5 14	5 14	8 3	3 10	3 10	6 11	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 3	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	11 0	8 11	8 11	9 4
Broach ...	6 15½	6 10½	8 6¾	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	6 6½	8 14½	8 14½	7 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 14½
Tanna (Salsette) ...	5 14	6 1	7 4	...	...	8 4	4 8	4 6	6 6	6 7	6 14	7 8	8 3	8 8	8 15	8 8	8 5	8 12	8 5
Colába (Alibág) ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh (Dhulia) ...	7 8	7 8	9 10½	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 14	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 12	13 12	14 9½	12 0	12 0	12 0½
Násik ...	8 0	8 0	7 14	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 10	7 10	7 7	...	...	14 0	11 4	11 4	9 14
Ahmednagar ...	7 2	7 4	8 14	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 7	7 7	8 3½	9 5	10 8	12 10	11 12	12 0	12 8
Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	10 6	9 3
Sholápur ...	5 8	6 2	8 3	...	...	...	6 12	7 10	7 1	7 8	8 0	7 10	8 4	9 0	8 10	11 9	11 12	10 12
Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	8 8	8 12	...	15 12	17 12	...	14 12	16 12	...
Satara ...	6 0	6 0	8 1	...	...	...	6 13	6 8	6 13	7 14	7 8	8 9	8 0	8 0	13 5	9 1	9 1	14 4
Belgaum ...	6 0	5 13	8 0	12 3	11 13	...	10 0	9 8	8 8	10 3	10 0	9 0	14 12	16 2	15 15	13 8	14 4	14 6
Dharwar (Hubli) ...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	16 0	19 0	...	15 0	17 0	...
Ratnágiri ...	5 5	5 4	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	5 12	10 1	9 5	8 10	...	9 1	10 0	8 8	7 14	9 1
Kanara (Karwar) ...	6 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	14 8	...	...	11 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 9	7 9	7 4
Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	12 7	10 3	10 3	9 5
Asirgarh ...	...	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	12 0	12 8
Baroda ...	7 3	6 12	8 11	8 12	8 12	8 9	6 0	6 0	5 5	7 10	7 8	6 15½	10 1	10 3	10 1	8 9	8 12	8 4
Disa ...	7 4	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 12	9 8	9 12	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 4
Nimach ...	10 14½	11 4	13 6	16 5	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	5 9½	5 5	5 0	14 7½	16 8	17 0	10 3	10 4	10 2
Nasirabad ...	11 4½	11 10½	12 15½	15 0½	15 11	14 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 10½	14 1	14 8	11 0
Rájkot ...	6 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 0	7 8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	9 2	9 4	12 4	12 0	11 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	9 8
Karachi ...	9 5	8 11	10 2	14 8	15 0	15 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	10 0	9 0	13 0
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	10 12	21 0
Shikarpur ...	8 0	8 3	10 0	12 12	12 12	14 0	5 12	6 0½	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	9 10	...	...
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	7 14	7 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 13	9 8
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan ...	12 4a	12 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	25 0	13 8	13 10	14 8	14 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	10 4b	10 12	13 12	14 0	14 0	24 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0	17 8	14 8 to 17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	11 0c	11 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	10 0d	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	10 8 to 11 0	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	10 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 0	18 0	5 11	6 3	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	18 0	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 4	10 8	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	11 14f	12 5	13 5	...	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 5	10 10	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	11 0g	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	12 0h	12 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	27 0	11 4	10 0	10 0 to 14 0	12 8	12 0	15 0 to 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Provinces.	Districts.	Remarks.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	
	Vizagapatam ...	
	Godavery ...	
	Kistna ...	
	Nellore ...	
	Cuddapah ...	
	Bellary ...	
	Kurnool ...	
	Madras ...	
	Chingleput ...	
	North Arcot ...	
	South Arcot ...	* Bombay. † Goa.
	Tanjore ...	
	Trichinopoly ...	
	Madura ...	
	Tinnevelly ...	
	Coimbatore ...	
	Nilgiris ...	
	Salem ...	
	South Canara ...	
	Malabar ...	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	
	Ahmedabad ...	
	Kaira ...	
	Surat ...	
	Broach ...	
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	
	Colába (Alibag) ...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	
	Násik ...	
	Ahmednagar ...	
	Poona ...	
	Sholápur ...	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	
	Satara ...	
	Belgaum ...	
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	
	Ratnágiri ...	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	
	Aden ...	
	Asirgarh ...	
	Baroda ...	
	Disa ...	
	Nimach ...	
	Nasirabad ...	
	Rájkot ...	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	
	Karachi ...	
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	
	Shikarpur ...	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*	
	Burdwan ...	
	Bancoorah ...	
	Beerbhoom ...	
	Midnapore ...	
	Hooghly ...	
	Howrah ...	
	Central Districts.	
	Calcutta ...	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	
	Nuddea ...	
	Jessore ...	
	Moorshedabad ...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 12-14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 11 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12-4 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 10-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 1-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-8 to 10-8 seers, barley 13-4 to 14-12 seers, best rice 6 to 6-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-10 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20-10 seers, best rice 7 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-5½ seers, and gram 10 to 13-12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

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

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

t In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 14-8 seers, and gram 10 seers.

u In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 16-8 seers, best rice 8-6 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 8-6 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 4 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14·1 seers, and gram 6-6 to 8 seers.

w At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6-12 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 8 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

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

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

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10-13 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.

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

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

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

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

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

x At Begusarai the prices are—Wheat 13-6 seers, barley 13-6 seers, best rice 9-9 seers, common rice 14-2 seers, jowar 19-5 seers, lesser millets 26-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 12-6 seers.

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

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 15-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-12 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 17-8 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-8 to 38-12 seers, and gram 11-4 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 36 to 37 seers, and gram 10 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11 81 seers, best rice 15·18 to 21 seers, common rice 16·88 to 23 seers, mohwa (at Daltonguuge) 15·18 seers, maize to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	11 4	18 8	18 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	13 12	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor ...	11 13	11 6	11 12	16 5	16 14	17 7	6 12	6 12	7 14	10 6	10 11	8 7	15 12	15 3	13 8	14 10	14 10	6 12	...	...	...	130 0	135 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	14 6	15 0	11 9	20 10	20 10	15 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	11 4	11 4	8 2	20 5	18 12	13 12	16 14	17 8	8 12	16 4	16 4	13 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	10 5	Moradabad ...		
Budaun ...	15 2½	15 0	10 12½	22 8	22 12½	13 0	5 1½	4 12½	7 8	11 6½	9 0	8 6	19 3	19 3	12 4½	18 2	17 15	12 0	16 8	16 12½	12 7	168 0	144 0	192 0	9 4½	9 0	9 4½	Budaun ...		
Bareilly ...	13 7	13 7	11 4	20 10	20 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 14	10 5	10 0	7 13	18 12	18 12	13 12	17 3	17 3	13 2	14 11	15 5	12 13	137 8	125 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	9 3½	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	15 6	15 6	11 6	22 8	22 4	14 12	6 2	6 2	6 2	11 12	12 4	9 0	20 12	20 8	12 8	18 0	18 4	13 0	16 12	16 10	12 12	160 0	150 0	180 0	9 14	9 14	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	15 0	15 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	11 14	11 14	8 2	20 0	20 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	13 2	13 12	13 12	12 8	100 0	100 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	13 12	14 0	11 12	20 0	20 8	13 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	12 0	16 4	16 4	13 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	13 4	13 12	11 0	21 0	20 8	13 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	19 8	20 0	12 8	17 8	18 0	11 0	15 4	15 4	12 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	14 13	14 7	11 5	21 14	21 9	12 4	5 2	5 2	5 12	10 14	10 8	7 8	19 8½	19 13	21 1	18 6	18 4	11 14	16 1	15 7	12 8	165 0	160 0	190 0	9 13	9 4	9 0	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	14 12	15 12	10 8	23 8	23 8	12 0	4 0	4 0	6 8	12 0	12 8	8 0	21 4	21 8	13 0	18 12	18 12	11 8	15 4	15 12	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	14 0	14 0	10 0	21 8	22 8	13 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	8 0	20 0	20 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	15 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah ...		
Etah ...	15 4	16 0	12 6	23 0	24 0	13 12	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	20 8	21 8	12 8	18 9	20 0	11 0	17 0	17 8	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0	9 12	Etah ...		
Jalaun ...	16 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jhánsi ...	15 3	16 2	13 15	24 5	25 6	13 9	7 8	7 8	6 8	11 8	10 8	9 8	22 9	23 10	15 8	20 0	21 13	13 0	15 9	17 4	15 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi ...		
Lalitpur ...	13 4	14 8	15 14	15 8	16 0	18 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	9 8	10 0	8 4	24 0	26 0	18 4	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 4	15 8	17 14	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
Cawnpore ...	13 8	13 0	11 12	20 8	22 0	13 4	6 0	5 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	21 8	22 8	13 4	16 8	17 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	13 4	140 6	120 0	150 0	10 0	9 8	8 12	Cawnpore ...		
Fatehpur ...	11 8	12 0	11 4	17 12	19 12	12 4	7 0	7 12	6 10	13 2	13 8	7 8	19 12	21 4	13 4	15 8	15 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	Fatehpur ...		
Bánda ...	13 12	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	6 4	10 0	7 4	12 8	13 0	8 8	22 8	23 0	14 4	17 12	18 8	13 8	15 4	15 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
Allahabad ...	10 7	11 6	10 12	18 0	17 12	13 12	7 4	7 0	7 0	12 12	13 0	9 14	20 4	20 12	13 8	16 0	16 2	12 8	12 14	12 12	13 8	145 0	130 0	150 0	8 10	8 12	8 0	Allahabad ...		
Hamírpur ...	14 1	14 10	12 13	21 8	20 4	14 4	6 0	7 0	7 14	11 15	11 0	9 0	22 10	22 12	13 8	17 2	18 0	14 1	14 8	14 13	14 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	13 6	13 6	11 4	20 2	21 1	13 6	7 1	7 1	7 1	13 6	12 11	9 2	22 6	22 9	13 6	18 5	18 5	9 14	14 13	15 8	13 6	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 15	8 15	8 6	Jaunpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	13 1	12 9½	12 4	21 9	21 9½	12 4	11 11¼	11 11½	8 12	15 4½	16 3½	10 8	28 12½	30 9¼	14 0	21 9½	21 9½	...	13 15½	14 6½	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
Basti ...	13 2	13 2	10 10	19 0	19 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 1	17 4	17 4	9 11	27 8	27 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	13 1	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Basti ...		
Azamgarh ...	13 5	13 5	11 7	17 8	17 8	14 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	15 5	15 5	11 9	24 14	24 14	14 6	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 12	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 6	Azamgarh ...		
Mirzapur ...	12 8	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
Benares ...	12 14	13 9	11 15½	18 8	19 0½	14 2	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 1	12 8	11 6½	22 13½	21 12	14 2	17 6½	16 13½	11 15½	11 8½	12 14	17 6	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11¼	7 6	7 6	Benares ...		
Gházipur ...	14 13	14 13	12 4	19 5	20 0	15 7	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	13 8½	14 2½	9 10½	24 7	23 8	15 7	18 10½	18 10½	13 8	13 8½	12 14	17 6	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11¼	7 6	7 6	Gházipur ...		
Delhi ...	13 4	12 0	12 12	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 8	19 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Delhi ...	Punjab.	[a] Firewood falling and rising. [b] Wheat and salt rising. [c] Firewood rising. [d] Wheat, Barley, Rice, Jowár rising.
Gurgáon ...	12 8	13 4	12 8	19 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	17 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Gurgáon ...		
Karnál ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Karnál ...		
Hissar ...	12 8	13 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	9 8	8 0	9 8	Hissar ...		
Rohtak ...	12 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	15 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 4	8 12	8 8	Rohtak ...		
Sirsa ...	14 0	14 0	15 12	15 0	15 0	23 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	35 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	Sirsa ...		
Umballa ...	16 8	17 0	14 8	23 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	19 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	12 0	16 8	17 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 2	Umballa ...		
Ludhiána ...	15 4	15 8	15 4	24 8	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	17 0	13 8	18 0	16 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	Ludhiána ...		
Simla ...	12 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	14 0	11 12	12 4	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Simla ...		
Jullundur ...	14 8	14 8	15 4	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	15 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 0	9 10	Jullundur ...		
Hoshiárpur ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 10	9 6	9 0	Hoshiárpur ...		
Kángra ...	11 8	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	13 12	13 4	14 0	19 8	19 8	17 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	16 0	16 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	15 4	15 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 12	10 5	10 6	Amritsar ...		
Siálkot ...	11 8	12 4	13 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	8 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspur ...	13 4	13 8	14 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	12 8	14 12	14 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 4	Gurdáspur ...		
Lahore ...	12 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	90 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Lahore [a]		
Ferozepore ...	12 12	14 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	8 ...	18 0	18 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Ferozepore ...		
Gujránwála ...	12 12	12 8	13 8	21 0	22 0	16 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	13 12	13 4	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála ...		
Ráwalpindi ...	12 4	14 8	15 0	16 8	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	17 0	11 8	10 8	13 4	60 0	60 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	9 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
Jhelum ...	13 8	15 8	13 8	24 8	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 12	17 0	16 0	12 4	12 8	14 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
Gujrát ...	13 6	14 0	13 12	21 8	24 0	16 10	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	13 0	13 0	17 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gujrát ...		
Shahpúr ...	12 12	13 12	17 0	22 0	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
Mooltan ...	9 12	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	13 8	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...	11 12	11 8	16 8	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	14 8	13 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang ...		
Montgomery ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...	12 11	14 7	17 14	18 0	16 10	23 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 2	6 7	18 12	20 11	21 4	14 9	15 2	20 0	13 2	12 15	17 8	75 0	75 0	112 8	35 0	48 12	62 8	Dera Ismail Khán[b] ...		
Dera Ghási Khán ...	9 11	9 11	13 14	14 6	12 3	17 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	16 11	10 5	10 15	15 5	10 4	10 5	14 6	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	23 2	33 12	Dera Ghási Khán ...		
Bannu ...	15 10	16 9	21 14	22 13	21 4	26 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	22 8	22 8	25 0	18 12	17 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu ...		
Pesháwar ...	9 8	9 8	16 0	14 3	14 9	34 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 15	11 5	10 10	12 10	27 12	12 9	12 10	19 4	8 8	8 8	14 8	66 0	76 0	91 8	37 6	38 8	47 4	Pesháwar [c] ...		
Kohát ...	11 8	14 5	20 6	20 0	25 8	30 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 9	14 0	20 6	28 0	14 0	19 2	28 0	10 3	10 3	16 9	102 0	102 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	86 11	Kohát [d] ...		
Hazára ...	12 8	15 0	13 0	17 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 8	20 0	15 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Hazára ...		
Lucknow ...	13 12	14 6	10 2	20 8½	21 10	12 8	5 0	4 12	5 0	11 1	12 0	8 4	22 9½	24 8	12 8	17 5	18 10	11 0	33 11½	24 4	14 0	14 0	14 5	11 12	110 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.* * Juar (large). † Choti juar. ‡ Kodo. § Makai, kodo. ‖ Marua. ¶ Kodo, marua. ** Kodo and peas. †† Arhar, urd, peas and kodo.
Unáo ...	13 12	14 6	11 8	21 8	22 0	13 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 8	8 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	12 8	21 8†	22 0	14 0	14 4	15 0	12 12	180 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	13 12	14 4	10 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	11 0	32 0‡	34 8	18 0	15 8	16 0	12 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
Sitapur ...	15 8	16 2	12 4	23 8	24 8	14 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	12 14	9 0	22 12	25 4	16 12	20 8	22 12	13 14	25 12§	25 4	15 14	18 0	17 13	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 3	Sitapur ...		
Hardui ...	No return received.			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			No return received.			Hardui ...		
Kheri ...	14 9	16 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	16 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	13 8	13 0	9 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	36 0¶	36 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	12 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri ...		
Fyzabad ...	3 0	13 0	11 5½	21 8	21 0	13 5	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	13 0	8 7½	24 8	25 0	13 6	16 0	17 0	11 13	21 0‖	23 6	...	13 0	13 8	9 3½	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
Bharaich ...	12 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	13 8	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich ...		
Gonda ...	13 12	13 8	12 7	19 4	18 0	15 4	10 4	9 14	9 14	13 12	14 1	10 4	30 0	30 8	14 11	18 0	18 0	12 1	38 0¶	34 10	14 15	15 6	15 10	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 6	8 0	Gonda ...		
Rai Bareli ...	14 8	14 15½	11 2	22 4½	22 0	12 8	13 4	13 8	7 0	13 12	14 0	7 8	25 12½	27 10	12 0	20 0	22 2	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 9	12 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli ...		
Sultánpur ...	13 0	13 8	10 6	19 0	20 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	24 0	23 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	12 2	40 0**	40 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur ...		
Partábgarh ...	12 13	12 15	11 3	21 7	20 2	13 4	11 8	12 5	7 8	14 10	15 0	9 3	23 6	23 8	13 0	18 8	19 11	12 6	19 2††	20 2	13 5	12 10	13 8	13 3	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 2	8 0	8 0	Partábgarh ...		

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Sorghum Vulgare*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nágpur ...	11 0	11 6	18 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	9 0	12 0	12 4	11 0	13 12	11 0	21 0	...	...	...
Bhandára ...	11 8	11 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 12	15 0	22 8	...	...	...
Chánda ...	10 5	10 5	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 8	8 5	19 6	22 1	19 6	...	...	...
Wardha ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bálaghát ...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	10 8	10 12	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	11 0
Saugor ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0
Damoh ...	12 12	13 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	20 0
Seoni ...	11 0	11 4	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	14 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	12 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
Chhindwára ...	9 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	9 0	9 0	14 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 5	6 12	7 14	7 14	7 5	14 0	14 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	14 10
Narsinghpur ...	9 8	9 8	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
Nimár ...	10 6	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	9 0	15 3	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Raipur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	13 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	14 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...																		
Bolarum ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chudderghat ...																		
Amráoti ...	8 5	9 0	12 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	10 5	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
Wún ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 5	8 5	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 5	...	...	...
Básim ...	7 5	7 0	10 5	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	5 5	7 5	8 5	7 5	13 5	14 5	18 0	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	...	...	9 7	7 7	7 5	11 0	8 0	8 0	6 2	10 2	9 2	7 2	16 7	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar ...	8 1	8 1	9 1	...	...	...	10 7	11 2	8 0	15 3	13 0	8 1	22 3	21 2	9 5	24 0	24 0	12 0
Túmkúr ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	4 7	5 5	11 0	10 0	6 0	12 5	11 0	6 5	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...
Mysore ...	7 1	7 1	5 6	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	6 3	11 0	11 0	8 5	20 0	20 0	9 4	20 0	20 0	...
Hassan ...	6 2	7 0	6 0	7 7	7 5	6 7	11 5	10 5	6 5	12 5	11 0	6 7	...	...	6 7	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	5 2	5 2	3 7	6 2	6 2	4 7	8 5	8 5	5 2	13 2	12 2	8 5	21 0	21 0	13 7	...	...	...
Kadur ...	11 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog ...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	...	8 7	8 7	5 5	10 2	11 0	6 0	22 0	21 7	13 0	26 7	19 2	13 0
Coorg ...	6 1	6 0	6 1	5 3	5 2	5 3	8 2	7 6	7 2	12 5	11 4	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	14 8	15 8	12 10	14 0	15 0	12 0
Kishengurh ...	10 4	11 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	5 8	7 0	8 8	6 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	17 8
Ulwur ...	11 5	12 7	10 12	17 8	17 11	13 0	7 9	7 12	7 4	9 3	9 12	9 0	17 8	18 8	15 13	4 10	9 17	6 0
Bhurtpore (City) ...	12 0	...	11 0	18 0	...	13 10	6 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	7 14	17 0	...	12 6	16 0	...	11 0
Kerowlee (City) ...	12 6	12 6	9 6	20 10	21 0	10 14	8 6	8 6	7 3	11 14	11 12	7 8	19 14	19 12	12 10	17 14	19 2	9 6
Ajmere ...	9 12	10 0	11 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 12	16 0	11 0	14 4	14 8	11 0
Deoli Cantonment ...	12 10	12 7	14 0	17 13	17 3	15 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 5	18 8	18 4	14 10	17 0	16 12	10 0
Erinpura ...	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 8	11 8	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 0
Sirohee ...	7 8	8 0	10 12	12 8	12 12	16 8	5 4	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 0	5 12	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 8	12 0
Abu ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anadra ...																		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 9½	8 15½	9 6	10 15	10 15	12 2	4 5	4 5	5 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 11	9 1	12 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 1	5 0	8 12	10 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar ...	7 8	7 14	11 9	11 4	11 14	17 2	5 0	3 2	6 4	7 8	5 10	7 2	11 4	12 8	15 0	11 1	11 8	17 4
Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loondee ...	...	16 0	16 8	...	22 0	19 0	...	6 4	8 0	...	9 4	9 0	...	21 0	17 8	...	...	...
Kotah ...	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 5	7 12	7 12	9 7	23 4	24 0	19 4	13 0	14 0	9 0
Tonk ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	6 0	4 4	6 0	6 12	7 0	6 15	18 0	16 0	13 4	18 0	16 0	...
Jhallawar ...	13 15½	14 15½	15 8½	12 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	6 15	8 14	6 2	19 8	21 9½	19 4	14 15½	14 15½	...
Shahpoora ...	10 4	11 4	12 12	17 2	17 4	14 4	8 0	6 12	6 8	9 8	8 8	7 8	19 4	19 4	8 13	4 13	8 12	12 8
Dholpur ...	12 1	12 7	10 13	18 11	18 9	11 4	6 12	6 12	6 12	11 4	9 14	8 9	18 9	20 0	12 6	18 1	19 6	10 9
Indore ...	9 3	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 6	8 0	8 0	7 1	13 10	14 1	16 8	12 5	12 5	12 10
Gwalior ...	12 13	13 10	10 9	17 5	16 3	9 2	5 1	5 3	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 14	16 11	18 4	12 0	15 11	16 15	9 13
Goona ...	16 0	16 12	17 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	24 11	15 0	16 0	14 0
Rutlam ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	5 8	8 12	8 12	6 4	...	15 12	16 8	11 6	11 12	12 4
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	11 8	13 0	15 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	19 8	22 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nágpur ...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 0	Bhandára ...		
Chánda ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 5	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Chánda ...		
Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Wardha ...		
Bálaghát ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
Jubbulpore ...	23 0	24 0	21 0	10 12	11 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	210 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	Saugor ...		
Damoh ...	26 0	30 0	25 0	12 8	13 8	19 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	8 4	Damoh ...		
Seoni ...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
Mandla ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	27 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla ...		
Betúl ...	13 8	12 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Betúl ...		
Chhindwára ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chhindwára ...		
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...	23 0	22 0	30 8	10 0	10 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
Nimár ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 6	11 0	10 3	Nimár ...		
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	130 0	140 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
Bilaspur ...	90 0	90 0	92 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bilaspur ...		
Upper Godávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Secunderabad ...													Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...													Chudderghat ...		
Amráoti ...	...	...	...	8 5	9 0	9 0	40 0	38 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	0 0	Amráoti ...		
Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Ellichpur ...		
Buldána ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
Wún ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	7 7	Wún ...		
Básim ...	6 7	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 5	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	7 5	Básim ...		
Bangalore ...	20 2	19 5	9 7	15 2	12 7	9 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
Kolar ...	24 8	22 6	9 2	18 3	17 1	9 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 0	12 1	11 0	Kolar ...		
Túmkúr ...	20 2	19 0	9 5	19 0	13 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	9 5	9 0	Túmkúr ...		
Mysore ...	18 0	19 0	9 6	20 0	20 0	11 0	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 0	8 2	8 5	Mysore ...		
Hassan ...	19 7	19 0	8 0	19 7	17 0	10 0	128 0	126 0	129 0	7 7	8 0	8 5	Hassan ...		
Shimoga ...	21 0	21 0	13 5	15 2	11 7	11 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	7 7	8 5	Shimoga ...		
Kadur ...	20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 5	9 0	10 0	Kadur ...		
Chitaldroog ...	27 0	22 7	15 0	14 7	12 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
Coorg ...	19 7	19 8	10 7	16 2	14 3	11 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 7	8 4	Coorg ...		
Jeypore ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 14	31 8	Kishengurh ...		
Ulwur ...	...	...	...	14 6	15 3	13 4	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	28 0	Ulwur ...		
Bhurtpore (City) ...	16 8	...	13 0	15 4	...	13 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	...	26 0	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
Kerowlee (City) ...	21 4	21 0	11 4	20 10	17 12	10 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 6	27 8	Kerowlee (City) ...		
Ajmere ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	20 0	35 0	Ajmere ...		
Deoli Cantonment ...	...	...	...	14 6	14 3	15 3	...	...	...	13 6	15 4	33 14	Deoli Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 8	13 8	40 0	Erinpura ...		
Sirohee ...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	16 0	20 0	40 0	Sirohee ...		
Abu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Abu ...		
Anadra ...													Anadra ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	8 pics*	6 pics*	8 pics*	8 0	8 0	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		* Per man's load
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	...	...	...	10 15	11 5	12 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	10 15	18 12	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
Marwar ...	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	17 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	20 0	27 8	15 0	Marwar ...		
Bickaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
Loondee ...	...	...	...	...	16 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	22 0	26 0	Loondee ...		
Kotah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 4	9 4	18 8	Kotah ...		
Tonk ...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	21 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 4	9 4	18 8	Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	28 15	Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	17 12	19 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 13	8 12	15 12	Shahpoora ...		
Dholpur ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	16 8	20 5	Dholpur ...		
Indore ...	...	...	...	15 8	16 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 15	10 0	17 7	Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	16 0	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 5	Gwalior ...		
Goona ...	...	...	...	12 13	13 12	11 7	91 4	91 4	91 4	7 5	7 13	10 15	Goona ...		
Rutlam ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	12 8	15 6	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	10 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		
	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 4	9 12			

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st October 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.			Five-year leases. Khurreef.		Three-year leases. Khurreef.		Three-year leases. Rubbee.		Annual leases. Khurreef.		Annual leases. Rubbee.		Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased during October.	Leased up to end of October.	Leased during October.	Leased up to end of October.	Leased during October.	Leased up to end of October.	Leased during October.	Leased up to end of October.	Leased during October.	Leased up to end of October.	Leased during October.	Leased up to end of October.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa..	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,289	635·58	...	1,582	28,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	33	28,778	421	33	29,232	22,448	4·51	40·16	49·14	
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	682	8,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	8,812	467	...	9,279	514				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	289·53	...	377	12,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	12,555	5	9	12,569	10,107				
		Toldundah ...	1,300	286·69	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	6,570				
		Machgong ..	650	455·96	...	270	22,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	22,362	383	119	22,864	12,475				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	2,911	81,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	286	81,792	1,741	286	83,819	52,114	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,943	51,375	...	626	2	113	51,375	626	113	52,114	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	8 5	...	169	48,262	...	...	...	...	...	691	...	...	...	...	48,953	...	...	48,953	8,367	2·32	48·09	9 years 51·18	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	157	...	42	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,089	...	...	6,089	2,663	1·55	38·61	8 years 52·65	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	211	54,218	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	...	...	...	55,042	...	...	55,042	11,030	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,479	11,030	...	...	...	...	11,030	...	...	11,030	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	1544	1544	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	3,108	13,518	557	559	387	1,706	14,587	559	1,706	16,852	16,695	0·05	23·15	38·93	
		Arrah ...	1,660	1398	1398	...	...	...	774	...	...	4,570	50,935	...	...	...	124	51,709	...	124	51,833	70,314	...	31·04	37·31	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	1,466	529	200	...	...	—31	379	...	160	2,628	4,639	1,383	1,383	14	14	5,018	1,543	14	6,575	...	...	33·25	36·70	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	—31	2,222	...	160	10,306	69,092	1,940	1,942	401	1,844	71,314	2,102	1,844	75,260	86,909	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,109	83,875	...	...	286	3,034	83,875	...	3,034	86,909	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	3,122	136,010	—31	2,222	...	160	10,306	69,916	1,940	3,683	401	2,130	208,148	3,843	2,130	214,121	150,053	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,531	146,280	...	626	288	3,147	146,280	...	3,147	150,053	...	...	...	...	

The 31st December 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1878. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, Cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	4·27	2890·0	603·63	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	4.354	0·19	...	Wheat ...	72,343	The volume entering the Bari Doáb Canal was 2503·13 cubic feet per second, of which 60·49 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·57		758·65	...	...	Amritsar ...	43,659	0·20	...	Barley ...	1,576	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	3·46		1080·36	...	...	Lahore ...	58,664	0·35	...	Mixed grains ...	2,083	
											Miscellaneous ...	30,675	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	2890·0	2442·64	...	...	.....	106,677	...	...	.....	106,677	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1856·01	...	...	.....	110,991	...	...	.....	110,991	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·38	2558·	284·00	...	51,529 Kurries, bullies, sleepers, &c., and 12,819 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	643	0·050	...	Wheat ...	35,129	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,596 cubic feet per second; of this 30 cubic feet per second passed down the Bhudakhera escape, and 2·83 cubic feet per second passed out at the Delhi Canal tail.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	6·11		974·17	...		Karnál ...	14,735	0·042	...	Barley ...	1,209	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	8·23		1033·00	...		Delhi ...	10,177	...	...	Mixed grains ...	6,946	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	8·39		272·00	...		Rohtak ...	10,027	...	...	Miscellaneous ...	5,858	
							Hissár ...	3,467	...	...			
							Jínd ...	9,791	...	...			
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	302	0·050	...			
Total Western Jumna Canals ...	...	...	2558·	2563·17	...	51,529	.....	49,142	...	...	.....	49,142	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2558·	2158·34	...	14,601	.....	76,801	...	...	.....	76,801	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	.....	...	There is an increase of 50,100 acres on the Inundation Canals as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	0·19	...	.....	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	166,000	...	...	.....	...	
							Dera Gházi Khan	36,000	...	...	.....	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	203,900	...	...	.....	203,900	
Najafgurh Jheel Drainage Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	883	...	...	Wheat ...	471	
							Gurgáon ...	38	...	...	Barley ...	72	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed grains ...	378	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgurh Jheel Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	155,819	...	...	.....	155,819	
Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	187,792	...	...	.....	187,792	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R. E.,*
Secretary to the P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		1st Dec. 1877.	30th Nov. 1878.	to 1st Dec. 1877.	to 30th Nov. 1878.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 11 days of Jan.1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,52,365	7,56,829	3,63,40,906	3,23,30,334	...	40,10,572
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,09,442	1,17,860	42,65,031	30,95,908	...	11,69,123
28th Dec. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	86,610	66,588	40,11,093	38,85,644	...	1,25,449
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ..	Oudh and Rohilkhand	88,323	1,12,441	38,88,132	41,55,531	2,67,397	...
28th Dec. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,37,767	2,64,600	89,31,129	78,45,866	...	10,85,263
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,77,466	1,17,544	93,67,196	59,59,128	...	34,08,068
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,597	58,455	29,94,749	29,72,032	...	22,717
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ..	Great Indian Peninsula	5,93,753	6,77,702	2,97,91,748	2,52,56,023	...	45,35,725
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,70,053	1,56,906	69,22,661	60,81,534	...	8,41,127
	Total ...	22,72,376	23,28,925	10,65,12,645	9,15,82,000	...	1,49,30,645
	State.						
11th Jan. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,422	2,169	1,08,334	1,15,233	6,899	...
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	Nalhati ...	1,739	1,478	82,070	82,608	538	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rajputana ...	52,072	60,433	24,00,853	26,26,395	2,25,542	...
28th Dec. 1878	Holkar ...	7,391	14,009	3,56,258	6,49,792	2,93,534	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Khamgaon ...	791	628	(a) 47,453	(b) 49,723	2,270	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,338	1,358	73,399	84,244	10,845	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	3,197	2,762	65,992	1,18,978	52,986	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	19,401	12,470	7,50,314	7,29,233	...	21,081
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Tirhut ...	6,553	11,305	2,62,987	3,95,056	1,32,069	...
28th Dec. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	10,876	18,497	6,37,883	8,35,730	1,97,847	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,953	5,035	69,351	1,80,259	1,10,908	...
21st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	6,476	14,501	(c) 26,571	8,11,790	7,85,219	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,775	16,196	(d) 2,88,602	8,99,475	6,10,873	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,362	...	(e) 86,759	86,759	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	(g) ...	...	(h) 1,96,440	1,96,440	...
28th Dec. 1878	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	5,435	...	(f) 75,443	75,443	...
	Total ...	1,29,984	1,67,638	51,70,067	79,37,158	27,67,091	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,02,360	24,96,563	11,16,82,712	9,95,19,158	...	1,21,63,554
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,18,43,015	4,86,94,724	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,98,39,697	5,08,24,434	...	90,15,263

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

No. XLIX of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
		8th Dec. 1877.	7th Dec. 1878.	to 8th Dec. 1877.	to 7th Dec. 1878.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,53,564	7,18,218	3,70,94,470	3,30,48,552	...	40,45,918
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	83,347	94,397	43,48,378	31,90,305	...	11,58,073
28th Dec. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	86,666	77,724	40,97,759	39,63,368	...	1,34,391
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	83,804	92,611	39,71,936	42,48,142	2,76,206	...
28th Dec. 1878	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,56,656	1,99,100	90,87,785	80,44,966	...	10,42,819
Ditto ...	Madras	1,33,461	1,31,197	95,00,657	60,90,325	...	34,10,332
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	48,739	61,156	30,43,488	30,33,188	...	10,300
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,25,416	6,11,165	3,04,17,164	2,58,67,188	...	45,49,976
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,58,815	1,71,488	70,81,476	62,53,022	...	8,28,454
	Total ...	21,30,488	21,57,056	10,86,43,113	9,37,39,056	...	1,49,04,057
	State.						
11th Jan. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,092	2,291	1,10,426	1,17,524	7,098	...
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	Nalhati ...	1,522	1,627	83,592	84,235	643	
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Rajputana ...	48,904	63,371	24,49,757	26,89,766	2,40,009	...
28th Dec. 1878	Holkar	6,584	16,218	3,62,842	6,66,010	3,03,168	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 ...	Khamgaon ...	681	733	(a) 48,184	(b) 50,456	2,322	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti	1,870	1,304	75,269	85,548	10,279	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	3,058	2,550	69,050	1,21,528	52,478	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,098	12,086	7,67,412	7,41,319	...	26,093
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Tirhut ...	7,625	10,630	2,70,612	4,05,686	1,35,074	...
28th Dec. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	13,615	19,868	6,51,498	8,55,598	2,04,100	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,921	5,814	71,272	1,86,073	1,14,801	...
21st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	7,948	19,200	(c) 34,519	8,30,990	7,96,471	...
First 4 days of Jan 1879 ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,747	15,774	(d)3,00,349	9,15,249	6,14,900	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,341	...	(e) 88,100	88,100	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	(g) ...	...	(h)1,96,440	1,96,440	...
28th Dec. 1878	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	5,750	...	(f)81,193	81,193	...
	Total ...	1,24,665	1,78,557	52,94,732	81,15,715	28,20,983	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,55,133	23,35,613	11,39,37,845	10,18,54,771	...	1,20,83,074
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,28,89,948	4,98,37,539	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			6,10,47,897	5,20,17,232	...	90,30,665

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

No. L OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		15th Dec. 1877.	14th Dec. 1878.	to 15th Dec. 1877.	to 14th Dec. 1878.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 11 days of Jan. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,02,383	8,31,991	3,77,96,853	3,38,80,543	...	39,16,310
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	64,060	1,02,925	44,12,438	32,93,230	...	11,19,208
28th Dec. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	71,640	70,496	41,69,399	40,33,864	...	1,35,535
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,781	1,01,712	40,43,717	43,49,854	3,06,137	...
28th Dec. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,57,095	2,48,800	92,44,880	82,93,766	...	9,51,114
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,35,527	1,28,103	96,36,184	62,18,428	...	34,17,756
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	43,336	55,470	30,86,824	30,88,658	1,834	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,48,192	5,64,231	3,09,65,356	2,64,31,419	...	45,33,937
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,69,149	1,77,958	72,50,625	64,30,980	...	8,19,645
	TOTAL ...	19,63,163	22,81,686	11,06,06,276	9,60,20,742	...	1,45,85,534
	State.						
11th Jan. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,894	2,456	1,12,320	1,19,980	7,660	...
First 11 days of Jan. 1879 ...	Nalhati ...	1,689	1,701	85,281	85,936	655	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879..	Rajputana ...	55,108	68,597	25,04,865	27,58,363	2,53,498	...
28th Dec. 1878	Holkar ...	7,582	14,423	3,70,424	6,80,433	3,10,009	...
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Khamgaon ...	830	620	(a) 48,964	(b) 51,076	2,112	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,453	1,064	76,722	86,612	9,890	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,117	2,480	71,167	1,24,008	52,841	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,632	15,141	7,84,044	7,56,460	...	27,584
First 4 days of Jan, 1879...	Tirhut ...	7,934	16,216	2,78,546	4,21,902	1,43,356	...
28th Dec. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	12,976	20,420	6,64,474	8,76,018	2,11,544	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,023	6,968	73,295	1,93,041	1,19,746	...
21st Dec. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	1,915	20,000	(c) 36,434	8,50,990	8,14,556	...
First 4 days of Jan. 1879...	Rangoon and Irrawadi Valley ...	12,182	16,016	(d) 3,12,531	9,31,265	6,18,734	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,604	...	(e) 89,704	89,704	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	...g	...	(h)1,96,440	1,96,440	...
28th Dec. 1878	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	4,412	...	(f) 85,605	85,605	...
	TOTAL ...	1,24,335	1,92,118	54,19,067	83,07,893	28,88,766	1,16,96,768
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,87,498	24,73,804	11,60,25,343	10,43,28,575	...	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,38,58,964	5,10,47,972	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			6,21,66,379	5,32,80,603	...	88,85,776

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

No. LI OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

OPERATIONS OF MODEL AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

No. 1.

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

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

READ—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Read also—

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

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

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

OBSERVATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

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

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

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

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

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

No Emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Surinam, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have, &c.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 & 4 Will. IV, cap. 106.

7. The general revision of the Civil and Criminal Law thereupon became and continued to be an avowed object of the Indian Government. The East India Company and the Governor General in Council directed and superintended the operations of the Commission, and when the regulation of Indian affairs again came under the consideration of Parliament, the Act of 1853, while it remodelled the local legislature, also directed the appointment of a Commission in England to carry on the work of legal reform.

16 & 17 Vic., cap. 95.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Repealed by 37 & 38 Vic., c. 35.

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

We have, &c.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * * * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 53 (Legislative), dated 24th June, 1878.

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

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

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

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

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

A.—Statutory Law.

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

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

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

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

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

B.—Case-law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.—Native Law and Local Usages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have, &c.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have, &c.,

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.														
	1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Sea Customs Revenue.														
BENGAL ... Gross ...	75,45,203	15,49,029	90,94,232	73,35,721	16,16,881	89,52,602	65,96,258	15,41,645	81,37,903	80,88,728	18,05,366	98,94,094	66,32,343	17,31,148	83,63,491
BENGAL ... Nett ...	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	65,72,044	15,16,589	80,88,633	80,68,105	16,88,540	97,56,645	66,11,602	16,51,939	82,63,541
BOMBAY ... Gross ...	48,83,709	3,73,869	52,57,578	45,42,215	3,76,349	49,18,564	44,67,930	79,893	45,47,823	51,27,533	93,354	52,20,887	48,56,671	1,75,664	50,32,335
BOMBAY ... Nett ...	...	...	49,37,825	42,17,640	3,69,473	45,87,113	41,85,754	78,974	42,64,728	48,49,273	92,823	49,42,096	45,55,058	1,73,809	47,28,867
SIND ... Gross ...	1,75,963	1,25,701	3,01,664	2,11,536	1,11,819	3,23,355	1,88,665	24,763	2,13,428	2,41,286	39,757	2,81,043	2,12,173	23,481	2,35,654
SIND ... Nett ...	...	...	2,96,195	2,02,665	1,08,138	3,10,803	1,87,738	24,763	2,12,501	2,40,668	39,746	2,80,414	2,11,952	23,481	2,35,433
MADRAS ... Gross ...	14,35,773	9,53,864	23,89,637	14,82,713	7,70,132	22,52,845	14,27,507	4,80,261	19,07,768	12,73,876	1,66,665	14,40,541	12,31,867	3,37,195	15,69,062
MADRAS ... Nett ...	...	...	23,46,166	14,63,820	7,62,925	22,26,745	14,04,016	4,78,556	18,82,572	12,05,426	1,65,157	13,70,583	12,06,420	3,34,628	15,41,048
B. BURMA Gross ...	8,96,816	12,52,264	21,49,080	7,40,000	20,81,947	28,21,947	7,94,291	15,54,131	23,48,422	9,36,001	12,31,246	21,67,247	11,31,946	16,42,252	27,74,198
B. BURMA Nett ...	...	...	20,53,406	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	7,89,701	15,25,419	23,15,120	9,32,089	12,00,811	21,32,900	11,28,480	16,09,012	27,37,492
TOTAL ... GROSS...	1,49,37,464	42,54,727	1,91,92,191	1,43,12,185	49,57,128	1,92,69,313	1,34,74,651	36,80,693	1,71,55,344	1,56,67,424	33,36,388	1,90,03,812	1,40,65,000	39,09,740	1,79,74,740
TOTAL ... NETT ...	...	...	1,86,49,876	1,39,22,090	48,36,691	1,87,58,781	1,31,39,253	36,24,301	1,67,63,554	1,52,95,561	31,87,077	1,84,82,638	1,37,13,512	37,92,869	1,75,06,381
	Land Customs Revenue.[3]														
BOMBAY ... Gross ...	*No information available.*												9,554	16,051	25,605
BOMBAY ... Nett ...													9,533	16,051	25,584
MADRAS ... Gross ...													53,689	45,092	98,781
MADRAS ... Nett ...													53,686	45,092	98,778
TOTAL ... Gross ...													63,243	61,143	1,24,386
TOTAL ... Nett ...													63,219	61,143	1,24,362
GRAND TOTAL ... Gross ...													1,41,28,243	39,70,883	1,80,99,126
GRAND TOTAL ... Nett ...													1,37,76,731	38,54,012	1,76,30,743

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

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, [illegible] 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawey, Cheena, Cotton, Muthwa, Nagles, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
			S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad		6 5	...	7 9	...	...	...	6 5	7 1	4 2	7 9	8 7	7 6	12 5	9 7	9 6	13 5	10 5	6 0	12 5	13 0	6	8 6	7 3	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 9	9 0	10 7
	Bolarum		7 3	7 2	9 2	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	4 7	2 8	3 5	3 5	5 12	0 9	2 8	5 10	5 11	5 8	8 12	8 12	7	7 0	5 3	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 0	8 5
	Chudarghat		6 2	6 2	6 5	...	...	...	5 7	7 5	2 4	9 0	6 5	5 5	11 5	2 5	6 5	13 0	11 5	6 5	13 0	13 0	5	7 0	3 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	9 0

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

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

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

READ AGAIN—

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

READ ALSO—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS—		
From causes beyond their own control	...	2
From their own misconduct or want of caution	5	13
SERVANTS—		
From causes beyond their own control	2	15
From their own misconduct or want of caution	35	54
Persons passing at level crossings	3	2
Trespassers (including suicides)	31	12
Other persons	8	6
	84	98

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

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

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage Open.	PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own control. Injured.	PASSENGERS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	PASSENGERS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Injured.	PASSENGERS. Total. Killed.	PASSENGERS. Total. Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR CONTRACTORS. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR CONTRACTORS. From Causes beyond their own control. Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR CONTRACTORS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR CONTRACTORS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR CONTRACTORS. Total. Killed.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR CONTRACTORS. Total. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Total. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Total. Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured.
GUARANTEED. East Indian	1,503¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	19	18	27	2	1	13	3	...	4	16	8	29	43
Eastern Bengal	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	3	7	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	8
Oudh and Rohilkhand	547¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	5	4	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	10	5
Sind Punjab and Delhi { Punjab Section / Sind Section	553⅓ / 109¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	7	3	13	13
Madras	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
South Indian	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Great Indian Peninsula	1,268¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	1	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	7
Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Nalhati	27½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	164½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Tirhoot	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Punjab Northern	108¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mutdra-Hathras	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rajputana	396¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sindia	a 354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Holkar & Neemuch	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khámgaon	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraóti	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE. Wardha Valley	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmád	b 50¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	7,452¼	...	2	5	7	5	9	2	2	35	54	37	69	3	2	31	12	8	6	42	20	84	98

(a) Opened on 16th January 1878.
(b) Opened on 15th March 1878.

TABLE No. 2.

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

| STATE. | GUARANTEED. | RAILWAY. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.

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

	FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE 4.)																													
	EAST INDIAN.							EASTERN BENGAL.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI—PUNJAB SECTION.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	248	...	...	...	3	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles					154,089,254							21,488,925							32,704,518							37,018,950		
Number of servants employed					21,401							4,838							4,088							10,550		
Train mileage of all descriptions					.....							161,623							353,024							681,207		

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

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

* Number employed on 30th September 1877.

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

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

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles	34,827,537							1,397,886							708,527							3,125,070						
Number of servants employed	4,304							266							117							417						
Train mileage of all descriptions	336,915							10,596							12,576							56,094						

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

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

	Tirhoot.							Punjab Northern.							Mutra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	27	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles	4,145,852							7,343,457							995,105							16,173,960						
Number of servants employed	840							792							135							4,936						
Train mileage of all descriptions	32,235							66,797							10,804							251,085						

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

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

	SINDIA.					HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH.					GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.					KHAMGAON.					AMRAOTI.				
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles				892,924					5,663,556			269,873				108,222					147,713						
Number of servants employed				66					794			61				30					26						
Train mileage of all descriptions				7,326					76,433			6,106				3,136					1,940						

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

	WARDHA VALLEY.					DHOND-MANMAD.					NIZAM'S.					RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.					TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.				
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	1	1	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	1	1	1	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	1	...
8. Trains running into the stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	733	...	...	3	4	3	4
Number of passenger-miles				371,611					146,153			3,774,926				49,903,531					529,222,236						
Number of servants employed				78					24			222				2,704					98,623						
Train mileage of all descriptions				14,175					2,188			79,275				94,837					...						

TABLE No. 4.

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

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, &c.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rail.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open. Number of Passengers carried.	Per mile open. Train mileage of all descriptions.	Per mile open. Passenger mileage.	Total Passengers. Per million of Passengers. Killed.	Total Passengers. Per million of Passengers. Injured.	Total Passengers. Per million of Passenger miles. Killed.	Total Passengers. Per million of Passenger miles. Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	2	7	6	1	1	77	17	2	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	2	93	248	...	...	...	3	...	3	1,503¼	1,934,853	...	154,089,254	1,287	...	102,504	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	559,771	161,623	21,488,925	3,521	1,016	135,150	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	547¾	562,396	353,024	32,704,518	1,027	644	59,707	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. Punjab Section	...	1	4	...	2	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	553¾	695,034	681,207	37,018,950	1,255	1,230	66,855	...	...	...	...
	S.P. and D. Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	33,230	70,576	2,217,215	303	643	20,202	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	16	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	663,594	594,322	35,361,219	773	693	41,214	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	1	...	...	2	26	1	...	33	4	4	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	1,176,023	386,999	40,223,690	1,937	637	66,266	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	55	1	...	86	...	...	1	1	1	1	1,268¾	1,135,182	2,068,907	76,123,062	895	1,631	60,010	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	444	1,160,772	336,915	34,827,537	2,614	759	78,440	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	145,835	10,596	1,397,886	5,208	378	49,924	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	36,435	12,576	708,527	1,337	461	26,001	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	164½	59,782	56,094	3,125,070	363	341	18,997	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	121,861	32,335	4,145,352	1,504	399	51,177	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	27	...	...	1	...	1	...	103½	195,079	66,797	7,343,457	1,885	645	70,951	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	53,418	10,804	995,105	1,842	373	34,314	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	396¼	296,245	251,085	16,173,960	748	634	40,818	...	...	...	...
	Sindia	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*35¼	27,998	7,326	892,924	794	208	25,331	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	165,830	76,433	5,663,556	1,348	621	46,045	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18,416	6,106	269,873	921	305	13,494	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13,304	3,136	108,282	1,663	392	13,528	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24,556	1,940	147,713	4,093	323	24,619	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	14,944	14,175	371,611	332	315	8,258	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†50½	3,615	2,188	146,153	72	43	2,894	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	62,774	79,275	3,774,926	519	655	31,198	...	...	...	...
	Pangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	12	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	227,930	94,837	49,903,531	1,398	582	306,157	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	3	16	15	1	12	130	24	3	150	15	9	4	24	...	1	Number of Passengers and others.	Killed.	3	Number of Passengers and others.	Injured.	116	Number of Servants.	Killed.	3	Number of Servants.	Injured.	733	Total all classes.	Killed.	...	Total all classes.	Injured.	...	3	4	3	4	7,452¾	9,388,877	...	529,222,236	1,260	...	71,015	...	...	...	...

* Opened on 10th January 1878.

† Opened on 15th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Darjeeling ...	0·15	Weather very cold; atmosphere cloudy; there is no important crop on the ground; land is being cultivated for other crops.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather much better than usual for the time of year, the thermometer registering 80° to 90°; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the malarious fever is abating.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; but somewhat warmer than it ought to be; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the winter crops are good; some of them are being cut; a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported in the sub-division of Serampore.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the standing crops are good.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; the prospects of the crops are fair; a little rain is wanted; fever is disappearing; some cases of small-pox are reported.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather has become much warmer; nothing to report about the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	A few drops of rain.	Weather dry, hot, and hazy till the morning of the 9th; the *rabi* crops want rain.
Bhágalpur ...	0·92	Weather getting warm; mustard is being gathered; other *rabi* crops are thriving well, but would improve by rain; prices are high for the season; general health is good; a few cases of small-pox are reported from the interior.
Monghyr ...	0·69	Weather growing warmer; dry west winds prevail; the crops are in excellent condition.
Purneah ...	0·13	Weather fine; the *rabi* crops are good, but rain is wanted.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the reaping of the paddy crop is nearly over; the wheat, barley and *rabi* plants are thriving well; the public health is improving with the blowing of the western breeze.
Durbhunga ...	0·86	Weather seasonable; rain is much wanted throughout the district; prices are stationary; health of the people is generally good.
Mozufferpore ...	0·60	Weather mild, with west wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops on good lands are fair, but the crops are very thin and poor elsewhere.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather less cold than last week; west wind (favourable to the *rabi* crops) is prevailing; the continued drought is doing much harm to the cold-weather crops; *rahur, masur* and peas have suffered considerable injury from the effect of the frost; poppy is in flower; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·29	High east and west winds; weather warmer; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the *rabi* crops are urgently in need of rain.
Patna ...	0·97	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was 86·4; the prospects of *rabi* continue the same, but a good fall of rain is wanted; a good many cases of small-pox have been reported; the health of the plough-cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	0·60	Weather cool in the morning; getting warm daily; the *rabi* crops are suffering for want of rain; small-pox is prevalent in the Sasseram sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and in the day time warm; the nights are still cool; the state of the *rabi* crops is generally fair, though in parts of the district damage has been done by frost.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warm during the day with occasional high winds; the *rahur* crop has partially suffered from frosts, but other *rabi* crops promise well; fever is still very prevalent in the Palamow sub-division.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm and most unseasonable; the crops continue good, but the large exportation is sending the price of rice up; 16 or 17 seers per rupee is the current price of common rice; general health continues good.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the time of the year; no change to report; rain is much required generally, and particularly for the mango which is now coming into blossom.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly getting warmer; very dry; the cold-weather crops are being got in.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm, with cold nights; the reaping of the *sarad* and *rabi* crops is going on; the spring crops are coming up; cholera is decreasing.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, sultry at Khorda; the harvesting of the *sarad* rice continues; the *dalua* rice is progressing fairly; common rice sells at 15½ to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in Northern Bengal, in Behar, and in parts of the Dacca Division; wherever it has fallen it must have done good to the standing cold-weather crops, particularly in the Patna Division, where they have long suffered from drought; rain is still wanted in many other places; the *amun* harvest is now entirely over, and some of the cold-weather crops are being gathered; prices continue high in all districts, and in some they are rising owing to large exportations of rice.

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

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— **(Feb. 26th.)**		
Kistna (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 11·52, *cholum* 15·81, *raggi* 17·63, *cumboo* 15·49; six inches water passing over anicut; maize and *raggi* under wells and Bengal gram are doing well; *varige*, castor, tobacco, and some pulse crops are being gathered.
Kurnool („ „)	·20 at Kurnool.	Rice 10·98, *cholum* 16·03, *raggi* 18·50, *cumboo* 18·06; fever prevalent; season favourable; white *cholum* being harvested, outturn from ¼ to ¾; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat, gram, and second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 9·15, *cholum* 13·51, *raggi* 16·07, *cumboo* 14·44; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, especially the latter; in some parts they suffer much, and in others they have withered; *samba*, paddy, *karumbalai*, *dholl*, *ulundu*, *varagu*, and groundnut being harvested, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·06 at Dindigul; *nil* in others.	Rice 10·32, *cholum* 15·66, *raggi* 17·36, *cumboo* 16·71.
Malabar („ „)	·85 (average of 2 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·25, *raggi* 18·29; price of rice fallen in Wynaad, stationary elsewhere; small-pox in 7 taluks.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 26th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 23rd 2⅓ feet; on same date last year 10 feet 1 inch; some cattle disease in Kurrachee taluka, also in districts.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change as regards locusts, small-pox, and cattle disease; river falling; sky cloudy.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	No change.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cold; crops generally ripened; harvest commenced in some places.
Pánch Mahâls ...	·5 (partly hail) on 18th and 19th.	No damage by rain.
Kaira ...	·15 in Anand and ·03 in Borsad.	Weather good; *rabi* reaping commenced; slight hail showers in 2 talukas.
Broach ...	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing in some talukas; public health good.
Surat ...	...	Some *rabi* crops slightly damaged by drizzling in Mandvi.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Slight showers in 11 talukas.	*Rabi* reaping progressing; crops uninjured.
Násik ...	...	Some damage to crops by hail in Násik taluka.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues.
Colába (Feb. 24th)	...	Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; *rabi* crops good in Alibag, Pen, and Koha; locusts in Hangaon and Mahad.
Ratnágiri („ 18th)	...	*Rabi* crops generally good; 6 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain in Nagar, Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Kopargaon, and Sawgamner.	Rats still destructive; *rabi* harvest continues in 6 talukas.
Satara ...	Slight rain in 3 talukas.	Crops generally good; reaping progressing; cotton-picking commenced; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	Weather cloudy; no other change.
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed; cotton crops indifferent; fever prevalent throughout district.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather cloudy and oppressive; harvest of late crop progressing; rats in two more talukas; no material change in public health.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop ripening on coast; fever continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	Slight rain in some places.	Weather cloudy; *rabi* harvest commenced.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	Passing showers on 18th and 19th.	*Rabi* crops healthy.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in several Guzerat and Deccan districts; *rabi* harvest commenced; damage by rats continues in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal— (Feb. 25th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the prospects of the spring harvest are good.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are favourable; a shower of rain would do good at this time; ploughing for the *aus* crop in some places has commenced.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the gathering of mustard is nearly over; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting *jooms*.

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Past fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Barley. Present fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	REMARKS.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	South Canara ...	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	4 10	4 13	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	12 8	108	106	108	11 2* 12 2†	11 2* 12 2†	5 5	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	7 8	8 8	8 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	10 0	9 0	0 16	0 12	4 10	0 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14	8 0	6 15	4 14	1 108	9 10	8 0	5 5	
	Cachar ...	8 6	8 14	11 2	11 6	16 0	13 5	11 6	12 4	14 8	12 4	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 15	11 2	9 0	9 0	11 0	120	8 0	8 0	5 5	
	Goalpara ...	9 8	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	0 6	0 9	0 8	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 12	10 5	6 12	10 5	12 6	160	160	160	5 5	
	Kamrup ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 10	5 10	5 12	5 160	6 120	160	160	160	5 5	
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	8 8	10 10	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 120	8 120	120	120	120	5 5	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 120	7 120	120	120	120	5 5	
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	0 7	0 13	0 14	0 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	8 160	7 120	120	120	120	5 5	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 0	...	160	120	160	120	120	5 5	
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	8 8	0 6	8 7	0 9	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	...	120	120	120	120	120	5 5	
	Nags Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	0 4	0 10	0 6	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 40	0 40	0 40	4 0	4 0	5 5	
RAJPUTANA.	Partabgarh ...	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	4 7	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1878. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	3·75	3073·60	483·38	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	6,360	1·03	0·28	Wheat ...	125,423	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal was 1945·68 cubic feet per second, of which 5·00 cubic feet per second passed down the Escapes. There is an increase of 14,144 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The available supply is barely sufficient, but the whole of the water in the river is being utilized.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·39		943·65	...	...	Amritsar ...	66,875	0·91	...	Barley ...	2,941	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·42		460·59	...	...	Lahore ...	98,948	0·63	...	Mixed grains ...	3,138	
											Miscellaneous ...	40,681	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	1887·62	...	...	.....	172,183	...	...	.....	172,183	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	399·99	...	...	.....	157,739	...	...	.....	157,739	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·83	2546	279·00	...	108,285 Kurries, bullies, &c., 1,080 mds. of fuel, and 17,133 mds. of timber.	Umballa ...	1,868	0·68	1·15	Wheat ...	88,113	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal head was 2,087 cubic feet per second, of this amount 50 cubic feet per second passed down the Budha Khera Escape, and 7 cubic feet out at the tail of the canal. The decrease of 43,312 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year is still stated to be only apparent and due to the non-entry of all the land irrigated owing to the prevailing sickness. The special attention of the Superintending Engineer has been called to the decrease.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·69		835·00	...		Karnál ...	34,917	0·50	0·87	Barley ...	1,358	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	6·85		678·00	...		Delhi ...	25,810	0·10	...	Mixed grains ...	16,636	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·19		238·00	...		Rohtak ...	24,583	0·25	...	Miscellaneous ...	19,611	
							Hissár ...	22,508	0·40	...			
							Jínd ...	15,136	...	...			
							Bikaner ...	89	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	807	...	...			
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2546	2030·00	...	108,285	.....	125,718	...	...	.....	125,718	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546	1809·04	...	44,579	.....	169,030	...	...	.....	169,030	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	There is an increase of 15,600 acres on the Inundation Canals as compared with corresponding period of last year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moolan ...	166,000	2·84	...		...	
							Derá Ghazi Khan ...	36,000	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	238,400	...	...	.....	238,400	
Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	38	...	...	Wheat ...	471	
							Gurgáon ...	883	...	...	Barley ...	72	
											Mixed grains ...	378	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL DRAINAGE WORKS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	297,901	...	...	.....	297,901	
Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	326,769	...	...	.....	326,769	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

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

PRESENT:

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

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

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

INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

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

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 26th February, 1879.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	30	21	51	25	11	36	55	32	87	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius.
From 2 to 10 years	92	49	141	23	19	42	115	68	183	
„ 10 to 20 „	108	63	166	53	25	78	156	88	244	
„ 20 to 30 „	351	291	642	179	98	277	530	389	919	
„ 30 to 40 „	21	6	27	15	4	19	36	10	46	
„ 40 to 50 „	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	599	432	1,031	295	157	452	894	589	1,483	

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

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

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Ganjam ...	8 9	7 4	11 5	...	...	...	9 2	8 9	8 1	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	20 5	14 6	20 1	13 3	18 6	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 7	7 9	7 9	7 9	14 0	...	13 0	14 8	14 8	13 9	14 1	15 1	12 6	16 4	17 5	15 2	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 7	10 5	10 6	8 8	18 2	18 2	11 8	...	...	...	16 4	17 3	12 7	21 0	21 0	12 6	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
Kistna ...	5 1	4 9	6 6	...	...	...	12 4	10 2	7 0	13 0	10 9	7 3	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	11 8	13 7	13 7	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 1	12 8	12 8	Kistna ...		
Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	5 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	5 9	...	9 5	7 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 7	16 8	10 5	12 6	12 6	14 2	85 0	85 0	109 8	12 7	12 7	13 9	Nellore ...		
Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 3	11 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 6	8 6	5 3	9 7	9 7	6 5	13 4	11 3	13 6	13 2	10 3	18 7	18 7	13 5	19 8	15 9	12 9	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
Bellary ...	7 2	7 7	10 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	5 4	10 8	10 4	8 3	14 6	15 8	11 8	17 4	16 3	11 6	14 5	14 5	10 7	14 5	14 5	13 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	13 1	Bellary ...		
Kurnool ...	5 7	5 7	4 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 3	9 7	9 7	6 5	13 4	14 4	11 3	13 6	13 2	10 3	...	...	14 2	15 7	15 0	12 7	...	...	194 4	12 9	12 5	11 3	Kurnool ...		
Madras ...	7 3	7 1	8 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 2	5 0	10 7	10 0	6 1	12 9	13 3	12 0	13 1	12 5	10 9	16 4	16 4	10 5	15 2	13 6	11 0	87 5	87 5	85 0	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...		
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	6 9	9 8	9 1	8 0	11 5	10 8	11 2	14 8	14 8	9 9	16 4	16 4	10 3	18 3	17 3	14 3	102 1	102 1	97 2	13 9	13 9	12 4	Chingleput ...		
North Arcot ...	7 1	7 1	9 3	...	...	...	10 5	9 7	...	11 7	10 9	9 1	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	18 3	17 9	9 4	20 7	16 1	12 2	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
South Arcot ...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	10 3	11 6	6 9	12 6	12 2	8 5	...	...	10 0	18 1	18 1	9 1	16 7	17 5	12 7	18 7	15 1	11 4	226 8	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot ...		
Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	5 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	9 1	11 4	11 4	10 5	16 8	14 3	15 1	18 5	19 2	13 1	14 3	15 1	15 1	15 7	17 5	12 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	12 0	Tanjore ...		
Trichinopoly ...	5 6	5 6	5 9	...	...	...	9 5	8 3	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	15 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	16 4	16 4	11 9	18 5	16 2	14 6	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	11 3	Trichinopoly ...		
Madura ...	6 2	6 2	4 3	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	10 1	10 5	10 1	10 5	12 6	12 6	...	16 5	16 5	17 8	16 3	17 0	12 6	16 9	17 8	12 5	97 2	97 2	102 1	14 5	14 5	14 0	Madura ...		
Tinnevelly ...	4 6	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	9 7	8 8	9 7	10 6	9 5	10 6	14 6	14 6	10 5	17 6	17 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
Coimbatore ...	4 9	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	7 5	7 1	7 5	8 7	8 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 0	13 1	19 9	17 1	17 1	181 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	6 4	...	...	...	9 9	8 5	8 1	10 5	9 5	9 0	15 7	16 5	13 9	19 1	19 1	19 1	13 0	13 0	8 6	13 3	13 3	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
Salem ...	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	8 8	8 4	7 2	13 9	15 4	9 2	14 0	14 0	7 7	15 7	15 7	12 0	18 9	17 7	12 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		• Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
South Canara ...	6 9	6 9	8 2	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	7 9	10 4	10 0	8 5	14 3	15 9	10 3	15 2	15 2	10 1	14 1	14 1	12 8	14 4	14 6	14 1	112 7	108 4	106 9	11 2* / 12 2†	11 2 / 12 2	11 5	South Canara ...		
Malabar ...	5 8	5 8	7 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 6	9 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 7	15 1	15 1	15 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
Bombay ...																															Bombay ...	Bombay.	
Ahmedabad ...																															Ahmedabad ...		
Kaira ...																															Kaira ...		
Surat ...																															Surat ...		
Broach ...																															Broach ...		
Tanna (Salsette) ...																															Tanna (Salsette) ...		
Colába (Alibág) ...																															Colába (Alibág) ...		
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...																															Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
Násik ...																															Násik ...		
Ahmednagar ...																															Ahmednagar ...		
Poona ...																															Poona ...		
Sholápur ...																															Sholápur ...		
Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	No return received																		No return received												Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
Satara ...																															Satara ...		
Belgaum ...																															Belgaum ...		
Dharwar (Hubli) ...																															Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
Ratnágiri ...																															Ratnágiri ...		
Kanara (Karwar) ...																															Kanara (Karwar) ...		
Pánch Mahál (Godhra) ...																															Pánch Mahál (Godhra) ...		
Aden ...																															Aden ...		
Asirgarh ...																															Asirgarh ...		
Baroda ...																															Baroda ...		
Disa ...																															Disa ...		
Nimach ...																															Nimach ...		
Nasirabad ...																															Nasirabad ...		
Rájkot ...																															Rájkot ...		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 3	8 12	9 8	12 13	12 0	10 12	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	10 3	8 3	12 0	160 0	106 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
Karachi ...	9 0	8 0	9 15	15 0	14 8	14 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	12 4	9 0	9 8	8 12	7 0	6 0	...	10 8	11 0	12 8	114 0	108 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	Karachi ...		
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
Shikarpur ...	8 0	8 4	9 14	14 0	13 4	11 0	6 5	5 13	6 12	8 13	9 0	9 0	...	9 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	25 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	280 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	11 0	16 0	Shikarpur ...		
Tharand Parkar (Umarkot) ...	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 0	6 11	...	...	8 5	7 10	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	106 12	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Burdwan ...	10 4a	12 0	11 12	19 0	18 8	25 0	13 12	13 8	13 14	14 12	14 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 10	10 4	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
Bancoorah ...	10 8b	10 4	13 4	14 0	14 0	22 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	16 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	13 4	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
Beerbhoom ...	10 0c	11 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
Hooghly ...	10 4d	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 8 to 15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
Howrah ...	10 8	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	15 0	100 0	105 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
Calcutta ...	10 10½	10 11	12 4	13 8	13 5	16 0	5 12	5 11	7 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 5	16 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
Nuddea ...	11 7f	11 7	12 5	...	...	30 8	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	11 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 11	8 14	Nuddea ...		
Jessore ...	11 4g	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
Moorshedabad ...	11 8h	12 0	14 8	...	...	25 0	11 12	11 4	10 0 to 13 0	13 8	12 8	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 30 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-4 to 12-8 seers, best rice 12-12 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-4 to 11 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 6-4 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 6-12 to 10-8 seers, common rice 11-3 to 11-13 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 11-3 to 14-8 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 9-12 to 10 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

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

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	7 0	7 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 12	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	13 0 to 18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna ...		
12 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	75 0	75 0	80 0	7 0	7 2	7 2	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	91 4	96 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	8 0	7 12	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	7 8	7 4	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	10 8	13 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
...	...	...	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
22 0	24 0	20 12	9 0	10 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	187 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
20 0	21 4	18 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	10 5	11 5	16 8	147 0	126 0	92 9	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	10 11	10 6	17 11	126 4	101 0	151 9	8 8	8 8	8 3	Bhágulpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	9 0 to 10 0	14 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	8 8	8 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
17 1	...	17 1	15 12	16 6	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	6 12	7 12	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 7	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
22 0	22 8	...	9 0	8 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
24 0	28 0	30 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
												Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					Kámrúp ...		
												Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Nága Hills ...		
			12 0	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	13 15	13 15	13 15	172 0	129 0	172 0	9 2	9 0	9 0	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 10	132 0	132 0	176 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	12 12	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	115 0	...	9	8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[m] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, barley (at Jehanabad) 17-8 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 6-8 to 10-4 seers.

[n] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, millet 22 to 28 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

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

[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 19 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 32 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

[q] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 28 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 36 to 38-8 seers, and gram 8-8 to 9 seers.

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

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

[t] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers and maize or Indian-corn 23 to 25 seers.

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

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, common rice 14-12 to 18-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 10 seers.

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

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	18 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	10 8	13 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Garhwál	...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	...	10 11	11 2	11 0	15 12	15 12	14 10	6 6	6 12	7 5	9 4	10 2	7 14	13 8	13 12	11 13	12 15	12 6	5 10	11 8	12 15	12 10	130 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	...		
Moradabad	...	12 8	13 2	11 4	19 6	18 7	15 0	7 13	7 8	7 3	10 5	11 4	8 2	16 14	18 2	13 12	15 10	15 10	...	14 6	15 10	12 13	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	10 5	Moradabad	...		
Budaun	...	12 9½	14 1½	10 5½	19 3	21 0	12 0	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	10 3	9 14	8 1½	15 9½	17 11	12 0	15 0	16 15	11 6	15 0	15 12	12 7½	168 0	144 0	192 0	9 4½	9 0	9 0	Budaun	...		
Bareilly	...	11 9	12 8	9 11	17 8	20 0	13 2	5 0	5 0	6 4	9 11	9 6	7 13	15 10	18 2	11 4	14 1	16 9	11 4	13 12	14 11	12 3	150 0	137 8	150 0	9 6	9 11	9 6	Bareilly	...		
Sháhjahánpur	...	14 6	14 2	10 8	21 4	21 12	13 8	6 0	6 2	6 0	12 2	11 6	9 4	18 0	19 12	11 2	17 4	18 2	10 14	15 12	14 11	13 12	100 0	100 0	200 0	9 1	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...		
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	11 14	13 12	9 6	15 0	20 0	12 8	7 8	8 2	6 4	10 0	10 10	7 8	13 12	17 4	12 8	13 2	16 4	11 9	13 8	14 8	11 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra	...		
Muttra	...	11 4	13 0	11 12	15 0	17 8	12 12	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	14 8	15 8	12 0	13 4	15 8	11 0	14 15	16 1	12 8	165 0	165 0	187 8	9 11½	9 11½	10 10	Farukhabad	...		
Agra	...	12 0	12 12	10 8	16 8	18 0	13 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 8	8 0	16 0	17 8	11 0	15 8	16 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mainpuri	...		
Farukhabad	...	14 9	14 14	9 8½	20 3	22 1½	10 11	5 1	5 1½	5 12	10 8	11 0	8 6	17 15	20 0	11 1	17 4	18 7	11 0	15 8	16 1	12 8	165 0	165 0	187 8	9 11½	9 11½	10 10	Etáwah	...		
Mainpuri	...	No return received																		15 8	15 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etah	...		
Etáwah	...	13 0	14 0	10 8	19 8	21 8	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	18 0	19 8	11 8	17 8	18 8	12 0	15 0	17 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Jalaun	...		
Etah	...	13 0	15 0	11 12	18 0	22 8	13 8	6 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	8 0	15 8	20 4	...	14 4	19 4	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi	...		
Jalaun	...	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	16 1	16 7½	12 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 12	Lalitpur	...		
Jhánsi	...	15 12	14 12	12 11	25 0	24 9	13 5	7 8	7 8	15 15	11 8	11 8	7 7	21 12½	22 8	13 4	20 3	20 0	12 0	17 0	14 4	13 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	Cawnpore	...		
Lalitpur	...	14 0	13 4	12 8	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 8	24 0	13 12	18 0	...	12 0		13 8	13 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	Fatehpur	...		
Cawnpore	...	13 8	14 0	10 8	19 8	21 8	12 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	10 8	11 0	9 4	19 8	21 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bánda	...		
Fatehpur	...	11 12	11 12	10 6	18 0	18 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 12	12 12	8 0	19 8	21 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	11 4	16 0	15 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Allahabad	...		
Bánda	...	15 0	14 4	10 8	16 0	15 8	12 8	6 8	6 4	7 4	13 3	13 4	9 4	24 0	23 8	12 12	18 8	18 0	12 4	12 8	14 6	14 0	160 0	145 0	185 0	8 0	8 10	8 0	Hamírpur	...		
Allahabad	...	11 8	10 14	12 6	18 8	18 0	15 0	7 6	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	9 10	20 6	21 12	14 12	17 8	16 12	14 0	15 7	15 1	11 10	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jaunpur	...		
Hamírpur	...	15 3	14 7	11 0	19 2	20 12	11 13	6 8	6 0	6 8	11 4	10 12	9 0	21 12	23 3	11 4	19 6	18 9	12 1	13 6	14 0	13 6	197 12	197 12	197 12	9 0	8 15	8 6	Gorakhpur	...		
Jaunpur	...	12 11	13 1	12 0	18 5	21 3	14 13	7 1	7 1	7 1	12 0	14 2	9 14	19 12	22 6	14 2	18 5	19 0	9 14	11 13	13 0	11 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Basti	...		
Gorakhpur	...	12 2½	12 2½	11 13	21 9½	23 6½	15 12	9 14½	10 12½	9 3	13 1	14 6½	10 8	23 6½	27 14½	13 2	18 14½	23 6½	12 4	13 0	13 4	14 4	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Azamgarh	...		
Basti	...	11 14	12 8	11 9	...	17 0	...	9 4	9 8	9 1	14 0	15 0	9 11	23 0	28 0	13 2	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Mirzapur	...		
Azamgarh	...	11 1	12 5	11 7	17 3	17 11	14 12	7 12	7 13	7 6	14 3	15 8	11 9	22 5	25 7	14 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Benares	...		
Mirzapur	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	16 8	18 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 2	12 8	13 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	8 5½	...	Gházipur	...		
Benares	...	12 8	13 1	11 11	16 5	19 1	14 2	8 2½	7 10	7 10	14 2	14 2	10 14	20 6	23 7	15 4	17 6½	17 6	11 15	13 8½	13 8½	14 13	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6				
Gházipur	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	19 5	19 5	14 13	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	14 13	14 13	9 10½	24 7½	26 7½	15 7	18 10½	18 10½	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	Delhi	...	Punjab.	[a] Firewood falling.
Delhi	...	11 0	12 0	12 8	15 8	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	Gurgáon [a]	...		[b] Barley rising.
Gurgáon	...	11 0	11 12	12 8	15 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	14 12	15 12	13 0	14 0	14 12	12 0	13 4	14 0	15 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	Karnál	...		[c] Wheat, barley, [illegible] and gram rising, wood falling.
Karnál	...	12 0	13 8	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	14 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	15 8	16 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Hissar [b]	...		[d] Wheat, barley, [illegible] and gram falling.
Hissar	...	12 0	12 8	13 8	22 8	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	160 0	100 0	160 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	Rohtak [c]	...		[e] Wheat, barley, and [illegible]
Rohtak	...	10 4	12 8	13 0	16 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 12	21 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	Sirsa [b]	...		[f] Wheat, rice, bajra [illegible] rising.
Sirsa	...	12 0	14 0	15 8	26 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	20 8	19 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Umballa	...		[g] Gurdáspur [f] rising.
Umballa	...	12 0	12 4	13 8	17 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 8	14 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	12 8	16 4	15 0	17 8	95 0	95 0	110 0	11 11	10 10	10 2	Ludhiána	...		[h] Barley and jowár [illegible]
Ludhiána	...	12 8	13 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	7 12	7 4	Simla	...		[i] Wheat, barley, [illegible] gram rising.
Simla	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	14 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	7 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0		13 4	14 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 0	9 4	Jullundur	...		[j] Wheat, barley, [illegible] rising.
Jullundur	...	11 8	12 12	13 8	15 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 8	15 8	16 0	14 8	13 8	13 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 10	9 4	Hoshiárpur [d]	...		[k] Bajra rising [illegible] falling.
Hoshiárpur	...	12 8	10 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	Kángra [e]	...		[l] Jowár rising [illegible] falling.
Kángra	...	8 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 8	95 0	95 0	110 0	11 11	10 10	10 2	Amritsar	...		[m] Wheat, barley, [illegible] and sale rising.
Amritsar	...	11 8	12 8	14 4	17 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 14	13 12	15 0	15 4	14 8	15 0	13 8	12 12	13 0	14 8	180 0	120 0	150 0	11 8	10 4	10 4	Siálkot [a]	...		[n] Wheat, barley, jowár rising.
Siálkot	...	10 4	10 12	12 8	15 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	10 8	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Gurdáspur [f]	...		
Gurdáspur	...	10 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	14 12	14 0	14 0	15 8	18 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Lahore [g]	...		
Lahore	...	10 12	12 8	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	22 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Ferozepore [b]	...		
Ferozepore	...	11 12	13 0	16 0	19 12	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 4	13 8	13 12	16 4	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála [h]	...		
Gujránwála	...	10 8	11 12	13 0	16 8	18 8	16 4	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	11 12	11 4	10 0	Ráwalpindi [i]	...		
Ráwalpindi	...	8 2	11 8	13 4	18 0	19 0	12 12	7 0	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	14 8	8 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 4	14 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Jhelum [j]	...		
Jhelum	...	11 8	13 8	14 0	19 0	21 0	13 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	12 14	13 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Gujrát	...		
Gujrát	...	11 2	12 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	14 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	15 0	14 8	12 0	12 8	16 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Shahpúr	...		
Shahpúr	...	10 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	11 8	12 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	70 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Mooltan [a]	...		
Mooltan	...	9 8	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	12 12	12 12	12 14	0	13 0	14 0	11 4	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 9	11 8	11 8	Jhang	...		
Jhang	...	10 8	11 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [k]	...		
Montgomery	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	0	12 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh	...		
Muzaffargarh	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 15	12 11	17 13	100 0	82 0	112 0	52 0	50 0	62 8	Dera Ismail Khán [l]	...		
Dera Ismail Khán	...	10 15	12 11	15 15	15 7	16 14	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	4 14	6 4	15 0	18 12	17 8	13 12	16 0	17 8	10 7	10 5	12 5	125 0	125 0	150 0	25 0	22 8	33 12	Dera Gházi Khán	...		
Dera Gházi Khán	...	9 14	9 14	11 14	17 8	16 4	14 11	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 14	11 11	11 4	11 4	12 8	13 12	17 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu	...		
Bannu	...	10 7	12 15	21 14	18 7	15 5	26 4	...	...	...	5 10	6 4	9 6	15 0	16 4	25 0	12 8	18 12	17 8	7 14	8 3	12 1	73 0	67 0	91 0	32 4	37 8	43 0	Peshawar [m]	...		
Peshawar	...	6 9	8 10	14 2	8 13	12 6	30 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 14	10 0	7 9	10 10	22 12	8 3	11 8	17 0	8 10	8 15	12 12	102 0	102 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	86 11	Kohát [n]	...		
Kohát	...	7 12	9 14	17 9	11 6	15 13	22 15	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	14 1	9 7	12 0	20 6	9 15	12 0	20 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	180 0	180 0	120 0	9 6	8 8	9 0	Hazára	...		
Hazára	...	11 8	12 0	9 8	15 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	11 0												
Lucknow	...	13 1½	13 14½	10 0	19 13½	20 7½	12 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 13½	11 0	9 4	19 2	22 18½	12 8	17 10½	17 15½	11 8	19 11	20 23	14 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow	...	Oudh.	*Description of Lessers.*
Unáo	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	20 0	21 8	11 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	23 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	18 0	21 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Unáo	...		
Bára Banki	...	13 4	13 12	9 8	19 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	24 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki	...		
Sitapur	...	15 3	15 8	9 0	22 8	22 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	13 0	7 4	20 7	24 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	21 0	22 0	16 14	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 5	Sitapur	...		† Choti juar.
Hardui	...	No return received																		16 14	18 0	10 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	No return received			Hardui	...		‡ Kodo.
Kheri	...	13 8	15 8	9 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	12 0	12 8	8 0	21 0	24 8	10 8	18 0	20 0	9 0	15 12	19 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri	...		Makai, kodo, [illegible]
Fyzabad	...	12 4	13 0	10 8	19 0	21 8	11 13½	6 8	7 0	7 8	11 12	12 4	8 11½	19 4	24 8	11 5	15 8	16 0	11 6	12 4	12 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad	...		Lahorra, kodo, and [illegible]
Bharaich	...	11 8	12 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	22 0	29 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	9 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich	...		Kodo and peas.
Gonda	...	12 1½	13 4	10 4	19 8	19 8	13 10	9 6	9 4	8 2	12 0	12 6	8 6	22 0	28 0	11 10	17 0	18 8	8 8	14 0	14 2	10 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda	...		** Mash and peas.
Rai Bareli	...	14 6	14 4	11 0	21 0	23 12½	12 0	13 0	13 12	7 0	14 0	14 4	7 6	24 0	27 10	12 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	...		
Sultánpur	...	12 12	13 0	11 12	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 8	16 0	9 12	22 8	24 8	13 4	22 0	20 8	12 4	14 0	14 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur	...		
Partábgarh	...	13 3	13 0	12 15	21 5	21 5	14 13	13 0	11 0	7 11	15 0	13 12	9 0	23 5	23 14	13 7	20 11	19 6	13 15	13 5	13 15	13 5	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 2	8 2	8 3	Partabgarh	...		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 8, 1879.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nágpur ...	11 4	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	12 4	12 4	10 4	13 12	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára ...	10 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 12	...	8 12	13 12	10 0	12 0	15 12	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	Bhandára ...		
Chánda ...	10 5	10 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 5	18 4	18 4	17 8	...	...	...	6 6	8 4	10 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda ...		
Wardha ...	10 4	10 4	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	16 10	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	128 0	128 0	94 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Wardha ...		
Bálaghát ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
Jubbulpore ...	11 4	10 12	14 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	12 8	9 0	...	22 0	18 0	11 4	10 8	14 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	6 8	Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...	12 8	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	6 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	13 0	12 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor ...		
Damoh ...	14 0	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	7 0	10 0	9 8	7 8	21 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	12 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	Damoh ...		
Seoni ...	11 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	15 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Seoni ...		
Mandla ...	10 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
Betúl ...	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Betúl ...		
Chhindwára ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
Hoshangabad ...	9 0	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 14	7 5	13 8	14 0	16 10	12 6	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	10 6	10 2	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	24 8	11 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
Nimár ...	10 8	10 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 5	14 8	14 8	14 9	13	12	11 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 2	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	Nimár ...		
Raipur ...	11 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	25 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	13 0	21 0	22 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	21 8	160 0	130 0	320 0	9 0	7 0	9 8	Sambalpur ...		
Biláspur ...	12 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	42 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	Biláspur ...		
Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Secunderabad ...																															Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...																															Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...																															Chudderghat ...		
Amráoti ...																															Amráoti ...		
Akola ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Akola ...		
Ellichpur ...																															Ellichpur ...		
Buldána ...																															Buldána ...		
Wún ...																															Wún ...		
Básim ...																															Básim ...		
Bangalore ...																															Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
Kolar ...																															Kolar ...		
Túmkúr ...																															Túmkúr ...		
Mysore ...																															Mysore ...		
Hassan ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Hassan ...		
Shimoga ...																															Shimoga ...		
Kadur ...																															Kadur ...		
Chitaldroog ...																															Chitaldroog ...		
Coorg ...																															Coorg ...		
Jeypore ...	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 11	14 8	11 8	6 0	4 10	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 5	11 0	13 8	10 8	10 3	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 6	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	19 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...	10 0	10 8	12 8	14 0	15 8	14 0	6 12	6 8	6 4	8 12	7 0	7 0	14 8	16 0	11 12	14 0	14 8	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	39 0	Kishengurh ...		
Ulwur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ulwur ...		
Bhurtpore (City) ...	11 6	12 4	10 12	14 8	17 3	12 10	6 11	6 11	6 15	8 12	8 12	7 4	13 10	16 8	11 14	13 2	15 14	10 14	14 8	17 0	12 10	13 12	15 2	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
Kerowlee (City) ...	10 10	11 4	8 12	20 0	20 0	10 14	10 0	10 10	7 3	11 4	12 8	7 8	18 2	18 2	10 4	15 0	17 8	8 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15	27 8	Kerowlee (City) ...		
Ajmere ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	13 12	11 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	Ajmere ...		
Deoli Cantonment ...	10 13	12 8	12 12	14 12	18 0	14 11	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	10 5	14 3	16 14	14 7	14 12	16 13	10 0	...	...	...	12 11	14 11	14 1	...	...	...	11 0	12 2	30 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...	7 12	7 8	9 12	11 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
Sirohee ...	7 8	7 4	9 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	5 8	5 4	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	Sirohee ...		
Abu ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Abu ...		
Anadra ...																															Anadra ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	6 8	7 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	6 pies*	8 pies*	6 pies*	9 0	8 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		* Per man's food.
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	7 5½	6 10½	9 3	9 6	9 6	10 14	5 7½	4 5	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15½	8 3½	10 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15½	8 9½	17 3	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 2	8 7	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	8 12	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 15	12 8	...	...	...	9 11	10 0	15 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
Marwar ...	7 4	7 8	10 15	10 10	11 4	14 6	5 0	5 10	5 7	6 4	6 4	6 4	10 10	11 4	16 2	10 4	11 4	14 8	11 4	11 4	16 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 8	20 0	42 0	Marwar ...			
Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
Boondee ...	14 12	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	17 4	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	18 8	21 4	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 8	25 0	Boondee ...		
Kotah ...	14 0	14 0	17 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 2	7 12	7 12	8 5	22 4	22 4	20 8	13 10	13 8	8 4	17 0	17 8	22 7	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	18 8	Kotah ...		
Tonk ...	10 12	12 12	11 0	...	14 8	14 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 4	6 12	6 0	13 8	18 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	13 4	15 4	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...	12 2½	12 9	15 4½	12 0	18 6½	...	...	...	...	6 14½	6 15	6 9	1	18 6½	16 10	12 8	13 5	...	16 12	17 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 13½	16 0	Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...	9 4	10 4	12 6	13 8	16 0	13 0	7 12	8 4	6 4	9 0	9 8	7 6	14 8	15 4	13 2	12 8	14 0	10 0	2 12	13 4	13 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	Shahpoora ...		
Dholpur ...	11 7	11 14	9 11	17 3	18 0	11 4	6 12	6 12	5 10	9 0	11 4	6 12	17 2	18 4	11 2	15 10	18 0	9 11	13 15	15 1	11 4	...	...	...	9 13	9 4	17 7	Dholpur ...		
Indore ...	8 11	9 3	12 0	...	...	...	6 10	7 1	5 7	8 0	8 0	6 11	12 0	12 10	15 8	11 6	11 6	12 0	10 10	10 14	13 11	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 9	8 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...	12 0	12 11	10 6	15 9	16 15	7 13	5 1	5 1	5 8	6 0	6 3	6 2	15 5	16 9	11 8	14 12	15 5	9 2	11 14	12 7	10 9	91 4	91 4	100 7	8 12	8 0	11 7	Gwalior ...		
Goona ...	13 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	6 12	17 8	22 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	15 4	17 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	Goona ...		
Rutlam ...	8 12	9 8	12 13	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	6 7	12 12	13 12	14 13	10 12	11 8	11 13	11 4	12 12	14 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	12 0	12 0	15 12	17 0	16 0	18 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	17 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuraon, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriwa, Nuelee, &c.) *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuraon, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriwa, Nuelee, &c.) *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuraon, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriwa, Nuelee, &c.) *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 12	9 2	11 4	12 0	8 5	8 2	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 12	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	
Amrzoti	9 0	8 5	13 0	8 5	8 2	8 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 12	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	
Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 12	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	
Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 12	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	
Baldana	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 12	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	
Wun	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 12	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	
Basim	7 7	5 10	5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 12	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALCUTTA, *The March 1879.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 16th November to 31st December 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 31st December 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 31st December 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 31st December 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 31st December 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 31st December 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 1st July to 31st December 1878.

No. I of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

(a)—Return not received.

No. II of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		12th Jan. 1878.	11th Jan. 1879.	to 12th Jan. 1878.	to 11th Jan. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,34,833	7,18,077	12,59,714	11,75,550	...	84,164
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	71,668	1,03,163	1,28,002	1,62,113	34,111	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	69,913	56,059	1,14,795	78,468	...	36,327
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	76,719	1,16,507	1,31,816	1,75,734	43,918	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,40,605	2,09,430	2,19,375	3,33,100	83,725	...
25th Jan. 1879	Madras ...	1,27,105	1,10,937	2,19,597	1,72,315	...	47,282
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,314	77,195	98,324	1,17,242	18,918	...
8th Feb. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,28,032	5,43,555	10,27,271	8,43,688	...	1,83,583
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,83,497	1,40,860	3,18,653	2,12,689	...	1,05,964
	Total ...	20,93,986	21,05,753	35,47,547	32,70,899	...	2,76,648
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,189	2,490	3,614	3,915	301	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,908	1,626	3,270	2,555	...	715
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	56,814	76,964	89,736	1,16,193	26,457	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	14,703	17,160	22,000	27,677	5,677	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,015	919	1,655	1,413	...	242
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,741	1,447	3,962	1,954	...	2,008
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,669	3,128	4,350	4,310	...	40
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Nizam's ...	15,257	(a)	26,258	...	...	26,258
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	6,196	10,615	9,439	13,109	3,670	...
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	12,451	23,195	23,478	40,661	17,183	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	2,314	6,638	3,655	10,337	6,682	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	3,578	17,000	5,051	26,750	21,699	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,515	13,883	20,880	20,952	72	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,500	...	2,277	2,277	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878...	Indus Valley ...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	6,340	...	6,717	6,717	...
	Total ...	1,34,350	1,83,115	2,17,348	2,78,820	61,472	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,28,336	22,88,868	37,64,895	35,49,719	...	2,15,176
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			17,07,756	17,36,877	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			20,57,139	18,12,842	...	2,44,297

(a)—Return not received.

No. III of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		To tal Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		19th Jan. 1878.	18th Jan. 1879.	to 19th Jan. 1878.	to 18th Jan. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,08,614	7,99,361	19,68,328	19,74,911	6,583	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	71,163	1,14,031	1,99,165	2,76,144	76,979	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,393	63,916	1,82,188	1,42,384	...	39,804
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	77,911	1,08,323	2,09,727	2,84,057	74,330	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,69,328	2,00,000	4,18,703	5,33,100	1,14,397	...
25th Jan. 1879	Madras ...	1,11,108	99,959	3,30,705	2,72,274	...	58,431
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	54,018	44,046	1,52,342	1,61,288	8,946	...
8th Feb. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,98,422	6,23,394	16,25,693	14,67,082	...	1,58,611
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,65,417	1,64,557	4,84,070	3,77,246	...	1,06,824
	Total ...	20,23,374	22,17,587	55,70,921	54,88,486	...	82,435
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,517	2,137	6,131	6,352	221	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,771	1,489	5,041	4,044	...	997
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	59,202	84,894	1,48,938	2,01,087	52,149	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,374	13,908	34,374	41,585	7,211	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,394	1,036	3,049	2,449	...	600
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,185	1,344	6,147	3,298	...	2,849
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,109	2,046	7,459	6,356	...	1,103
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878...	Nizam's ...	14,636	(a)	40,894	...	...	40,894
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	5,517	8,350	14,956	21,459	6,503	...
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	14,312	24,652	37,790	65,313	27,523	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	3,002	5,885	6,657	16,222	9,565	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	2,557	20,300	7,608	47,050	39,442	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,992	14,061	35,872	35,013	...	859
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,054	1,566	(b)1,054	3,843	2,789	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878...	Indus Valley ...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Manmad...	...	6,688	...	13,405	13,405	...
	Total ...	1,38,622	1,88,656	3,55,970	4,67,476	1,11,506	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,61,996	24,06,243	59,26,891	59,55,962	29,071	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			26,88,438	29,14,252	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			32,38,453	30,41,710	...	1,96,743

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

No. IV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th Jan. 1878.	For week ending 25th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 26th Jan. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 25th Jan. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Feb. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,27,637	8,33,120	27,95,965	28,08,031	12,066	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	74,376	1,32,853	2,73,541	4,08,997	1,35,456	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	94,725	64,239	2,76,913	2,06,623	...	70,290
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	91,433	1,22,192	3,01,160	4,06,249	1,05,089	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	3,41,463	1,93,700	7,60,166	7,26,800	...	33,366
25th Jan. 1879	Madras ...	1,19,502	1,12,322	4,50,207	3,84,596	...	65,611
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,205	49,297	2,07,547	2,10,585	3,038	...
8th Feb. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,14,189	5,43,829	22,40,182	20,10,911	...	2,29,271
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,98,446	1,65,308	6,82,516	5,42,554	...	1,39,962
	TOTAL ...	24,17,276	22,16,860	79,88,197	77,05,346	...	2,82,851
	State.						
15th Feb. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,970	3,150	9,101	9,502	401	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,957	1,933	6,998	5,977	...	1,021
8th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	70,478	1,02,546	2,19,416	3,03,633	84,217	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	18,734	19,586	53,108	61,171	8,063	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,235	1,216	4,284	3,665	...	619
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,062	1,359	8,209	4,657	...	3,552
25th Jan. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,674	2,734	11,133	9,090	...	2,043
Last 10 days of Dec. 1878	Nizam's ...	15,180	...(a)	56,074	...	...	56,074
8th Feb. 1879	Tirhut ...	8,162	9,423	23,118	30,882	7,764	...
25th Jan. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	13,772	21,535	51,562	86,848	35,286	...
1st Feb. 1879	Neemuch ...	2,148	6,560	8,805	22,782	13,977	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	4,973	21,000	12,581	68,050	55,469	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,379	14,770	51,251	49,783	...	1,468
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,202	2,183	(b)2,256	6,026	3,770	...
Last 3 days of Dec. 1878	Indus Valley ...	...	...(a)	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1879	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	7,833	...	21,288	21,238	...
	TOTAL ...	1,61,926	2,15,828	5,17,896	6,83,804	1,65,408	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,79,202	24,32,688	85,06,093	83,88,650	...	1,17,443
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			38,58,364	41,04,565	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			46,47,729	42,84,085	...	3,63,644

(a)—Return nor received. (b)—Total receipts from 10th to 26th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

No. 2.

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

[INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Read also the following communications from the Secretary of State, referring to the position occupied by India at the Exhibition and the prizes awarded to the Indian Government and private exhibitors from India:—

Telegram dated the 4th May 1878.
Despatch No. 99 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 23rd May 1878.
Despatch No. 204 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 5th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.

The Paris International Exhibition of 1878 having been brought to a close, and the prizes awarded, the Governor General in Council desires to place on record briefly the results of the arrangements adopted for the collection and transmission of the articles exhibited by this country, and to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers entrusted with the duty of carrying out those arrangements.

2. Early in 1877, when the French Government invited the co-operation of the India Office in the representation of India at the proposed Exhibition, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India remarked that it was undesirable for India to be represented at exhibitions like that to be held at Paris to the same extent and at so great a cost as on previous occasions. The Government of India concurred in the view expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury with the more readiness that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had agreed to lend his collection, which would sufficiently represent the higher class of Indian art manu-

facture, and because a collection of the raw products of India, similar to that supplied to the late Philadelphia Exhibition, was to be contributed by the India Museum in London. Under these circumstances, it was considered unnecessary to take any action in the direction of representing India at the Exhibition beyond communicating, as desired by the Secretary of State, with His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and other native chiefs, leaving it to them to contribute to the Exhibition if, of their own accord, they should desire to do so.

3. It was soon ascertained, however, that the surplus stores in the India Museum were inadequate to supply a suitable collection of products for the Exhibition, and that many important groups could not be exhibited unless fresh specimens were supplied. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, therefore, in his letter of the 26th April, asked for contributions from India, leaving it to the Government of India to determine what articles should be sent to supplement those already available at the India Museum, and observing only that if, without any material increase of cost, a larger quantity of articles than was actually needed for the Exhibition could be procured for meeting similar requirements of museums and institutions in England, it would be desirable to take the opportunity of replenishing the stores of the India Museum.

4. The Government of India asked for a specification of the articles required to supplement the collection at the India Museum; but as there was little time to spare, if a useful collection was to be made, a reply to this reference was not awaited, and steps were at once taken for the preparation in India of a list of products to be collected and for the prompt collection of good samples of them. The plan of operations was simple: the Government of India placed the whole matter in the hands of two selected officers—Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests, and Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary in this Department. To the former was assigned the duty of arranging for the collection of woods and other forest products, of which there were few or none in the India Museum; and to the latter was entrusted the duty of arranging for a similar collection of the raw products of the country. Both were empowered to correspond direct with local Governments and Administrations, and on their suggestion each Government nominated a special officer to carry on the local work, these corresponding direct with Dr. Brandis and Mr. O'Conor, respectively. The results of this arrangement, both in point of economy and as regards absolute excellence of the specimens collected, are, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, sufficient evidence of the efficiency of the system adopted. It seems clear from the experience acquired on this occasion that, whether it is desired to make only collections of primary material, or to make also collections representative of the art-manufactures of India, the appointment of one officer specially qualified by taste and knowledge for the conduct of such work will ensure much more satisfactory and expeditious results than the elaborate machinery hitherto resorted to of local and central committees and sub-committees, and that the work will be more cheaply done.

5. The collections which were made by the local officers with the help of the classified lists prepared by the two officers selected by the Government of India were sent to Calcutta in small lots from time to time, and there the specimens were sorted, prepared, classified, labelled, catalogued, packed, and despatched,—those of forest produce under the supervision of Dr. Brandis and Mr. J. S. Gamble, his Personal Assistant, now Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal; and those of raw produce by Mr. O'Conor. The contributions of raw produce from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies were, however, an exception to the rule: these were sent direct from Madras and Bombay, in order to save time and prevent delay which would have precluded their exhibition at Paris. The work of collection, classification, and transmission of the articles received was conducted under difficult conditions, arising mainly out of the shortness of the period during which it had to be accomplished, but the final results were quite satisfactory, the collection sent being fairly, and for many groups of raw products almost exhaustively, representative of the productions of British India and Burma. The number of wood specimens exhibited was 650, this number including 370 different species. This collection has now been presented to the French National Forest School at Nancy, where for ten years past a large proportion of the forest officers in India have received their professional education under the care of the Director and Professors of that excellent institution.

6. The awards numbered fifty-six altogether, comprising two *grands prix* (diplômes d'honneur), 10 gold medals, 15 silver medals, 20 bronze medals, and 9 honourable mentions distributed as shewn in the annexure to the letter from the Prince of Wales.

7. Mr. O'Conor was one of those whose exertions mainly contributed to the success of the Exhibition so far as the raw products of the country are concerned, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer one of the gold medals awarded to himself personally by the International Jury, and to present it to that gentleman as the officer of the Government of India whose services specially merit recognition. The gold medal for carpets was probably awarded on account of a contribution made by the Jubbulpore School of Industry, and if this is the case it will be sent through the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to Colonel Ward, the Superintendent, for deposit in the school. The diplomas and rest of the medals conferred on Government, excepting those awarded personally, which will be forwarded to the persons to whom they were awarded, should be deposited in the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

8. The collections made by Mr. Buck with the help of Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, and that by Mr. Colin Browning, Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, reflect much credit on those officers, and His Excellency in Council desires that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to them.

9. The Forest Department has already received its full meed of recognition. To Dr. Brandis, as representing the collective labours of the forest officers under the Government of India, the Jury awarded one gold medal, and to Colonel Beddome, similarly representing Madras, another. From the Bombay Presidency most contributions arrived too late for the Exhibition, but were utilised in the preparation of additional sets of wood specimens which were distributed among the offices of Conservators of Forests and other public institutions in Europe and America in accordance with the desire of the Secretary of State. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that the Governments of Madras and Bombay will fully acknowledge the credit due to such of their officers as were employed in getting up the collection. It remains for His Excellency in Council to express his acknowledgments to the forest officers employed in the provinces under the Government of India. From the Punjab, Mr. Baden-Powell, the Conservator, and the officers under his orders, sent a large, varied, carefully-named, and selected collection, which included among others a number of interesting specimens from the inner arid Himalaya, got together by the Reverend Mr. Heyde of the Moravian Mission, Lahoul. The collections from Bengal, prepared under the orders of the Conservator, Dr. Schlich, arrived mostly in good time, and furnished a large number of interesting specimens from parts of the country, the forest resources of which are not generally known. Mr. Greig, the Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, furnished specimens from the forests in Dehra Dún, Jaunsar, and Kumaun, but larger collections which had been made were not sent down to Calcutta, as the logs were unseasoned. From Oudh, a few well seasoned pieces were received, but the remainder did not arrive till after the specimens for the Exhibition had left Calcutta. The contributions of Mr. Gustav Mann from Assam, of Captain Doveton from the Central Provinces, of Mr. Drysdale from Berar, and of Major Seaton and Mr. Ribbentrop from Burma, included some fine and well-seasoned pieces of useful kinds of trees and specimens of minor forest produce. Good specimens of sandalwood from Mysore were received from Captain VanSomeren, the Conservator, but specimens of other timbers could not be forwarded in time for the Exhibition on account of the difficulty experienced in getting carriage owing to the famine. The important collection of Major-General Barwell, the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, served to shew the numerous handsome and useful timbers which are procurable in those islands. The logs and pieces thus contributed by the various provinces were received in the rough at the workshop which had been established in Calcutta, and there, under the supervision of Messrs. Gamble and Smythies, they were prepared and finished into specimens. To these gentlemen likewise the thanks of Government are due for the great skill and indefatigable energy with which they have accomplished their portion of the work under singularly difficult circumstances.

10. The collections of specimens representing art manufactures sent from India were made in a semi-official way by various local authorities in direct communication with Lord Northbrook, the Chairman of the Indian Section of the British Commission. The Governor General in Council is gratified to find from the 5th paragraph of the letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that their exertions have been appreciated. He also desires here to record his acknowledgments of the services rendered in connection with the Indian collections by Sir Cunliffe Owen, Colonel Pearson, and Messrs. Purdon Clarke, Birdwood, and Waterfield, whose exertions have already secured the approbation of His Royal Highness.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution and the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 204, dated the 5th December 1878, with the enclosed letters and the list of awards made by the International Jury, be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of these papers be communicated to the several local Governments and Administrations quoted in the margin.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Mysore and Coorg.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.
	Ajmere.

Ordered, that a copy of these papers be sent to Dr. Brandis and Mr. O'Conor.

Ordered, that copies of the papers published be forwarded to the Foreign and Home Departments for communication, respectively, to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and to the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans.

No. 204, dated India Office, London, 5th December 1878.

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

To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for Your Excellency's information and for such measures as you may think fit to take, a copy of a letter* from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated the 31st October, and of the reply thereto,† relative to the awards which have been made to India in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

* And enclosure.

† Dated 30th November 1878.

Dated Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, 31st October 1878.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

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

The International Jury of the Paris Universal Exhibition having completed their labours, I have the satisfaction to submit, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the accompanying list of awards made to India.

2. The following are the principal, *viz.*,—

Two diplomas of honour (*Grand Prix*), both awarded to Lord Lytton: one on account of the great progress made in India in the cultivation of tea; the other in acknowledgment of the personal interest taken by His Excellency in the production of raw silk for the European market, and especially for the improvement in the culture and preparation of the tasar and other wild silks of India.

Ten gold medals: two to Lord Lytton for wheat and other cereals and vegetable products; one to the Government of India for carpets; one to Mr. H. Lock, of the Calcutta Museum, for a collection of native teas; one each to Dr. Brandis and Colonel Beddome for the collections of forest produce; one to Dr. Bidie for a collection of alimentary products; one to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir; one to Hajee Mooktar Shah, Master Craftsman to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir; and one to the Murree Brewery Company for beers,—in all forty-five awards, two "Grand Prix," nine gold, fifteen silver, twenty bronze medals, and nine honourable mentions.

3. Thus, in the International competition of the present year,—the most severely contested of all that have preceded it,—the Indian Empire has taken two of the highest prizes for articles in which China has hitherto monopolised the markets of the world.

Eighteen awards (including the *Grand Prix* and gold medal) have been made for Indian teas, a distinction which it may be hoped will serve to stimulate the growing demand for them.

4. The remarkable interest taken in the Indian wild silks at the present Exhibition is principally due to the experiments made for the Government of India by Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leek. He has now shewn that they can be spun as fine as Chinese silk and dyed of any colour. It is, therefore, probable that they will become merchantable wherever silk is woven or worn.

To mark their sense of the far-reaching effects that are likely to result from these improvements, the International Jury have awarded a *Grand Prix* to Lord Lytton and a silver medal to Mr. A. O. Hume.

5. This is also the proper occasion for me to request Your Lordship to convey to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the respective Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces my best thanks for the cordial assistance given by them, at my request, in the preparation of the various collections of art manufactures in India by the Royal Commission. Of the officers who acted under their orders, I would name Dr. Brandis and Lieutenant-Colonel Michael, C.S.I., as deserving of special notice for their services.

6. To Colonel Pearson, who acted under the orders of the Secretary of State in Council, the efficiency of the arrangements of forest products is mainly due. I have also been particularly indebted to Mr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., for the selection he recommended of manufactures to supplement the exhibition of my own collection of Indian presents, as well as for his admirable hand-book on the art manufactures of India. I have also to express the great obligations the Royal Commission has been under to Mr. Henry Waterfield, your Secretary in the Statistical and Commercial Department, as the channel of their communications with the India Office, and for his cordial co-operation at all times with Mr. P. Cunliffe-Owen, C.B.

7. The duties of Mr. P. Cunliffe-Owen and of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke in connection with the Indian Court have been of so exceptionable a nature, that, though they are officers of the Royal Commission, I feel it my duty to submit their names also to Your Lordship. Mr. Clarke's design for the central pavilion secured the success of the Indian Exhibition. The excellent manner in which Mr. Cunliffe-Owen has disbursed the grant made by Your Lordship in Council for the purposes of the British Indian section, and his general direction of it as Executive Secretary of the Royal Commission, will not fail to meet with your commendation. India has been represented at Paris this year with a completeness and splendour never before reached, and the effect produced throughout Europe has been quite unprecedented.

It is too well recognised to need my impressing it on Your Lordship's attention how much this has been due to Mr. Cunliffe-Owen.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

List of Awards.

Name.	Address.	Award.	Awarded for
Class 20.			
School of Art, Bombay	Bombay	Bronze	Art pottery.
Class 21.			
Government of India	.....	Gold	Carpets.
Burnett, A. C.	.....	Bronze	Ditto.
Class 24.			
Watson and Company	Bombay	Bronze	Gold and Silversmiths work.
Class 25.			
Holm, George	Bradford	Bronze	Benares brass-work.
Class 34.			
Lord Lytton, Governor General of India	Calcutta	Grand Prix, diplôme d'honneur.	Silk culture.
Hume, A. O.	.....	Silver	Collaborateur.
Birdwood, G.	India Office, London	Bronze	Ditto.
His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir	.....	Special gold medal of honour.	For the encouragement of local industries.
Hadji Mooktar Shah, Head Manufacturer of His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir.	Sreenuggur, Kashmir	Gold	Shawls.
Sandoo Nakash	Kashmir	Silver	Ditto.
Ahnut But	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mookun Ram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mookte Malik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Moostapha Katsheer	Ditto	Bronze	Ditto.
Mohumad Yousoof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chumba Mull Devee Sahay	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto.
Gaffar Goo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dauvergne, H.	Kashmir	Silver	Collaborateur.
Class 38.			
Commission for India	.....	Bronze	Clothing.
Class 39.			
Watson and Company	Bombay	Ditto	Jewellery.
Class 43.			
Government of India	Calcutta	Ditto	Mineral collection.
Class 44.			
Beddome, Colonel	.....	Gold	Forest specimens.
Brandis, Dr., Inspector General of Forests	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Class 46.			
Government of India	Calcutta	Ditto	Vegetable substances.
Bidie, Dr. G.	Madras	Ditto	Ditto.
Kanny Lall Day	Calcutta	Silver	Drugs.
Class 69.			
Government of India	Ditto	Gold	Cereals.
Economic Museum	Madras	Silver	Ditto.
Class 74.			
Lord Lytton, Governor General of India	Calcutta	Grand Prix, diplôme d'honneur.	Tea culture.
H. H. Locke, Economic Museum	Ditto	Gold	Collection of teas.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Company	Hyelburgh	Silver	Teas.
Assam Tea Company	Assam and London	Ditto	Ditto.
Berners and Doyne	Amgytie estate	Ditto	Ditto.
Kousanie Tea Company	Kumaun	Ditto	Ditto.
Williamson, Magor, and Company	Darjeeling	Ditto	Ditto.
Burrell, A.	2 Jermyn Street, London.	Bronze	Ditto.
Gowhatty Tea Company	Assam	Ditto	Ditto.
Stapleton, R., and Company	Sibsagor	Ditto	Ditto.
Duncan Brothers	Cachar	Ditto	Ditto.
Robert and Charriol	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Colonial Tea Company	Durrung	Ditto	Ditto.
Lulcherri Company	Sylhet	Honourable mention	Ditto.
Lloyd and Company	Darjeeling	Ditto	Ditto.
Moran and Company	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Telwarri Tea Company	Gulwah	Ditto	Ditto.
Lalla Mook Company (C. Jackson)	Hylakandy, Cachar	Ditto	Ditto.
Minchin Brothers	Aska, Ganjam	Silver	Sugar.
Manokjee Pongiagi	Bombay	Honourable mention	Condiments.
Newson, Wm., and Company.	Calcutta	Bronze	Pickles.
Wyeed, S. F.	Kurrachee	Ditto	Ditto.
Newson, Wm., and Company.	Calcutta	Honourable mention	Preserves.
Wyeed, S. F.	Kurrachee	Ditto	Ditto.
Government of India	Calcutta	Ditto	Honey.
Class 75.			
Murree Brewery Company	Murree Hills	Gold	Beers.
Minchin Brothers	Aska, Ganjam	Silver	Spirits.

Dated India Office, London, 30th November 1878.

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

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Royal Highness' letter, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding a list of awards made to India by the International Jury of the Paris Exhibition, and expressing Your Royal Highness' thanks for services rendered to the Royal Commission by the Governor General of India and others.

I desire, in reply, to convey to Your Royal Highness the gratification felt by myself and the Council of India at the manner in which the Jury have signified their sense of the position occupied by India at the Exhibition; and I am confident that the Government of India, to whom a copy of Your Royal Highness' letter will be communicated, will fully [illegible] our feelings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

General Remarks.—General prospects in Madras have not changed during the week. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* is fair in Sind, Guzerat and Konkan; in Kaladgi heavy rain has proved injurious to the crops, and in several districts in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country damage is being done by rats. There has been no alteration in Mysore. Slight rain fell in a good many districts of the Central Provinces, but the weather is now clear; the harvesting of the *rabi* continues and promises fairly; prices remain stationary. The reports from Berar and Central India do not exhibit any material change. Rain has fallen in Rajputana, and the weather is cloudy; though blight is feared, prospects are fair and prices stationary. In Bengal some crops are being reaped with a fair outturn, and those on the ground are in a satisfactory condition; rain is, however, still required in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal; public health is good, but small-pox is reported from many and cholera from some districts. In part of Assam slight rain has fallen and benefited the crops, but more is wanted generally. The report from British Burma shews that the health of the Province is generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the harvest has commenced in some districts and the out-look is fair. Harvest prospects in the Punjab have on the whole somewhat improved, especially in the Frontier districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 11·41, *cholum* 15·57, *raggi* 17·78, *cumboo* 15·6; 4⅛ inches water passing over anicut; standing crops generally good; *varige*, pulse crops, castor, and tobacco being gathered in some localities.
Kurnool („ „)	·45 (average of 6 stations.)	Rice 10·96, *cholum* 16·53, *raggi* 19·90, *cumboo* 18·08; fever prevalent; season favourable; white cholum being harvested, outturn ½ to ⅔; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat, gram, and second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·11, *cholum* 13·51, *raggi* 15·81, *cumboo* 14·27; moderate freshes in some of the principal streams; dry crops require rain in parts of the Tanjore and Pattukottai taluks, and suffer much; wet crops generally in good condition, except in a few localities; *samba*, paddy, *raggi*, *dholl*, and horse-gram being harvested, outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	1·23 (average of 6 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·60, *cholum* 15·93, *raggi* 18·07, *cumboo* 18·79.
Malabar („ „)	·46 (average of 5 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·30, *raggi* 17·0; prices fallen at Cochin, stationary elsewhere.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged; slight rain fallen in Tinnevelly; rats still doing damage to crops in Bellary.
Bombay—(Mar. 5th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River still very low—only 2 feet 2 inches at Kotri on 2nd against 8 feet 5 inches on same date last year; 3 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in Naushahro; cattle disease in Badin; fever continues; *rabi* reaping commenced.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cool; high winds prevailing; *sarsu* ripening; prospects good; wheat below average; food grains at famine rates; forage scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cloudy and windy during greater portion of week; weather colder.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Weather cloudy and unseasonably cold.
Kaira ...	...	Public health and *rabi* crops good.
Surat ...	...	Weather generally cloudy and cold.
Broach ...	...	Distress amongst poor increasing in Ankleswar taluka.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing; cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Kolába (March 3rd)	...	Weather cold; fever in Pen; locusts in Mahad; *rabi* crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha.
Nilgiri (Feb. 25th)	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rats still destructive; *rabi* harvest continues throughout district.
Sholapore ...	Slight rain in all talukas except Párasi and Mádha.	
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	2·40 at Kaládgi; 1·52 at Indi; ·53 at Bágewári; ·32 at Bagalkot; 2·04 at Badami.	Rain not favourable.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Cattle disease in two talukas; no change in state of crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Sugarcane crop being reaped on the coast.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...		Weather fair; *rabi* harvest continues.
Wadhwán ...		Weather cloudy; crops same as before.
Baroda ...		Public health good; indications of increasing distress from high prices of food.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally cold; *rabi* fair in Sind, Guzerat, and Konkan; damage by rats in several Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts continues; heavy showers unfavourable to crops in Kaládgi.
Bengal—(March 4th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the prospects of the crops are favourable.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	The early mornings are foggy; weather daily getting warmer; rain is wanted: the preparation for the early rice crop has commenced.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cloudy on the 23rd February; the gathering of the mustard crop still continues; rain is very badly wanted for the crops on the ground; public health is good.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and warm; in the low lands *aus* paddy is being sown in some parts of the district, and *boro* paddy is being transplanted in other parts; the gathering of sugarcane still continues; public health is good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, with clouds at intervals; the prospects of the crops are fair; rain is very much needed throughout the district; prices continue unchanged, and there appears to be no prospect of a fall; some cases of small-pox are reported from Perozepore and Patoakhally.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; west winds setting in; the winter crops are generally doing well, but would have been better for rain, which still would do good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; still cool in the morning; the state and prospects of the crops are very good; prices have a slight tendency to fall.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; still cool in the mornings and evenings; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are doing well; a little rain is wanted; exportation of rice is going on from three thanas; prices continue high; a few cases of small-pox are reported from Danakandi.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good, but the prices of food grains are very high; public health in general is fair; small-pox continues at Barrackpore.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rather hot during the day; rain is wanted in the east and south of the district, but prospects are fair; public health is good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; the winter crops are nearly harvested; the outturn is fair; cholera is still prevalent.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming hot in the middle of the day; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are unchanged; small-pox has broken out in thana Pubna.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm in the day time, but cool at night; west winds have set in; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; *boro dhan* is still being transplanted in places; lands are being prepared for sowing *dhan*, jute, and *teel*, and in some places the sowings have commenced; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in Manda, Tanore, Lalpore, and Charghat.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm, with north-west wind blowing; the winter crops are reported to be doing well; the district is fairly healthy.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Nights still cool, but weather close in the daytime; west winds have begun; the reaping of the *rabi* crops is still going on.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warmer; the state and prospects of the crops continue unchanged, but rain is required for the winter crops in Gaibanda; small-pox is prevailing in some parts of the district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; very hot for this season of the year; occasionally windy; the prospects of tobacco are good; *bitri* cultivation is progressing; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather very much warmer than is usual at this time of the year; rain is much wanted both to soften the soil for ploughing for the *bhadoi dhan* crop, and for the wheat, barley, and potato crops not yet gathered; there has been a very good outturn of *haimanta dhan*.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; no crops of importance are now on the ground; the land is being cultivated for the *bhadoi* crop.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather growing daily hotter; the hot weather seems to have set in; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; there is not much of any crop on the ground.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the winter crops have been reaped; fever and cholera still prevail in many parts of the district; cases of small-pox in Utterparah.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and gradually becoming hotter; nothing new to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, with gusts of wind; the crops being harvested are giving 10 to 12 annas; those on the ground promise fairly.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	High winds and hot weather; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; hot west wind blowing; the *rabi* crops are reported to be good every where.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds prevail; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; getting hotter; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; dry westerly wind; the state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *rabi* crops are thriving; the prices of rice, &c., are again on the increase; public health is generally improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, with west winds; no change in the prospects of the crops since last week; rain is required for indigo; prices are stationary; health of the people is good, except a few cases of small-pox.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild, with strong west winds; the *rabi* crops have improved very much of late, and are generally in a satisfactory condition; indigo sowings have commenced in some parts of the district; the poppy crop is likely to be very short, except on irrigated lands.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, and getting warmer daily; high west wind and dust-storms during the day; no particular change to note since last week; the crops are generally doing well; mustard and peas are being reaped; the poppy crop is in flower; indigo seed is being put in the ground; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	High winds from the west; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; high west winds prevail; mustard and *mussoor* are being harvested; the other *rabi* crops are in excellent condition.
Gya ...	0·04	The mornings and evenings are cool; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 92°; the condition of the *rabi* crops is good and the late showers are expected to improve them; cases of small-pox continue to be reported; the health of the plough cattle is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm daily; strong westerly wind in the day time with dust; the harvesting of some of the *rabi* crops has commenced; the prospects of the crops remain good on the whole; small-pox is still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	0·06	Weather seasonable; hot sun; cold west winds; the late rain has enabled the ryots to commence ploughing to open up the ground; the *surgoo* (mustard) crop has been gathered and has been a full one; wheat and barley are ripening and will soon be cut; gram is looking well; the fall of hail reported last week was very partial.
Lohardugga ...	1·35	A storm with heavy rain on the 24th February; high winds prevailed towards the close of the week; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; prices are stationary.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; very little to report regarding the crops; the few crops on the ground are doing well; the prospects of *mohwa* are promising; the same may be said of mango; some cases of small-pox in the town of Purulia and the district have occurred.
Singhbhoom ...	0·24	Weather seasonable; no change to report; the rain will do good to the mango crop.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	The late showers have been beneficial, and the few crops on the ground are in good condition; the malarial fever which has raged since September last is disappearing.
Cuttack ...	0·47	Weather warm and fine; the reaping of the *surad* crop is nearly over; the *dalua* and mango crops promise well; public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the *sarad* rice crop is nigh completion; *dalua* rice is looking well; cotton, castor, and other miscellaneous crops are promising; common rice sells at 15¾ to 21 seers for the rupee; a few cases of cholera have been reported. *General Remarks.*—The crops on the ground are generally promising, but rain is still wanted in places in Central and Eastern Bengal; some of the crops are being reaped with fair outturn; ploughing for the early crops has commenced, and indigo is being sown in Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Sarun; in Mozufferpore the opium crop on the unirrigated tracts is likely to be very short; small-pox is reported from many districts and cholera from some, otherwise the public health is good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 5th).		
Benares (Mar. 4th)	...	Harvest begun; crops fair.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; weather very unsettled in appearance; high westerly winds.
Jhánsi („ 5th)	...	Irrigated crops good; dry crops poor; prices stationary.
Agra („ 4th)	*Nil*	Clouds dispersing; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 5th)	*Nil*	Prices lower; health good; *rabi* prospects improved; rain wanted.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Kumaun („ 1st)	Rain fell in parts on 21st ultimo.	Crops much benefited by late rain, but locusts have done damage in a few places.
Lucknow („ 5th)	...	No change; weather settled.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain in part of district.	Wheat and barley harvest commenced.
Sitapur („ 5th)	*Nil*	High west winds. *General Remarks.*—Harvest begun in places; prospects unchanged.
Punjab—(Mar. 4th).		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects unfavourable for want of rain; but prices have fallen during the week; health fair.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Barani* crops fast drying up; slight fall generally in prices of food grains; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; but more rain wanted.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Prices steady; crops no worse; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops doubtful; very slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health of district fair; rain much wanted.
Ráwalpindi ...	·7	Prospects improved; fever and cattle disease decreasing.
Mooltan ...	·1	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight shower on 2nd.	Health good; crops fair; but more rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	1·3	*Prospects much improved; prices of food grains falling.* *General Remarks.*—The harvest prospects have on the whole improved somewhat during the past fortnight and especially in the Frontier districts.
Central Provinces—(Mar 5th).		
Nimár ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* unchanged; cattle disease prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; prices slightly fallen.
Betul ...	·30	*Rabi* gathering; sugarcane cutting finished; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting progressing; health good.
Núgpur (Mar. 5th)	1·2	*Rabi* harvesting and threshing continue; prices unchanged.
Chanda ...	·51	Cloudy; *rabi* harvesting and threshing; health good; prices slightly risen.
Chhindwára ...	·4	Rain beneficial to wheat; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* crops satisfactory; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Bhandára (Mar. 4th)	·06	*Jowar* threshing continues; *rabi* good, except pulses; health good; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	·80	Clear; cold; prices slighly fallen.
Balaghát ...	·73	Cloudy; prospects favourable; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	·52	Prospects improved; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* harvesting; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·41	Rain beneficial to standing crops; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and unfavourable to *rabi*; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* promising; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices fallen.
Bilaspur (Mar. 1st)	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* good, except gram, which has been injured in places; small-pox and measles prevalent; few cases of cholera.
Sambalpur (Feb. 28th)	Slight rain on 25th.	Gram ready for harvesting; cholera continues; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy at commencement of week, clear now; slight rain has fallen in 10 districts; *rabi* harvesting; prospects continue fair; cholera prevalent in Chhattisgarh division; prices stationary.
British Burma—(March 5th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Eighteen fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health good; no cattle disease reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Thonkwa ...	...	Small-pox reported in Phyapoon township; cholera in Pantanaw town; reaping completed.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; 6 deaths in Yeagyee township from cholera from 10th to 24th February; 59 cattle deaths in same township during same period.
Henzada ...	...	Public health excellent; slight cattle disease in Okpho and Canoung townships.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health fair.
Prome ...	...	Public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Meaday, and Kama.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Tounghoo ...	...	Two cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair. *General Remarks.*—Health generally good; some small-pox and cholera; cattle disease continues in Bassein and slightly in Henzada.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Mar. 5th)	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably dry and hot; sowing of *asu dhan* commenced.
Sylhet („ „)	·43	The slight rain has done much good to the crops; more rain wanted; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 5th)	Slight showers in the Bangalore, Hassan, and Shimoga districts.	No change in crops and prices; for week ending 22nd February gratuitously relieved in hospitals 383.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 5th)	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing; weather getting warmer.
Central India—(Mar. 5th).		
Indore ...	...	Crops thriving; opium gathering commenced in Rutlam.
Morar ...	...	
Sutna ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Neemuch ...	...	
Agar ...	...	
Mánpur ...	...	
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Sirdarpore ...	·30	
Nowgong ...	·07	
Rajputana—(March 5th.)	During week ending 25th February—Abu—2·82, Harowtee—2·05 in Deoli, Ajmere—·97, Ulwur—·68 average throughout State.	Weather cloudy; fears of blight; prospects fair; prices stationary; health good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SILK OF THE TASAR WORM.

No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1879.

[FIBRES AND SILK.]

Read the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar worm, No. 5—156-165, dated the 23rd November 1875.

Read the following papers containing such further information as has been gathered in connection with the production of tasar cocoons, and the processes of reeling and dyeing the silk in compliance with the request made in the foregoing Resolution:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 662, dated the 13th February 1877, and enclosure.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, No. 113, dated the 11th January 1876, and enclosures, No. 1791, dated the 12th June 1877, and No. 1381, dated the 29th April 1878, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 712, dated the 8th March 1877.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 119, dated the 18th September 1878.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 1094, dated the 28th March 1876.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2746A., dated the 27th November 1877, and enclosure.

Letters from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1287, dated the 6th November 1876, and enclosures, No. 266S., dated the 25th July 1877, and enclosure, and No. 488, dated the 20th April 1878, and enclosures.

Letters from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1185—49, dated the 29th March 1876 and No. 2417—98, dated the 28th June 1876, and enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 320—14, dated the 28th October 1876.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9231—188G., dated the 23rd January 1878, and enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 256, dated the 9th February 1877.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 11, dated the 20th May 1876, and enclosures.

Read the following despatches from the Secretary of State, having reference to the experiments made under the instructions of Mr. T. Wardle of Leek, Staffordshire, with the tasar silk of India:—

No. 25 (Revenue), dated the 22nd March 1877, and enclosure.

No. 61 (Revenue), dated the 29th August 1878, and enclosures.

Read also two letters from M. Rondot, Delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury of Silk Industry, soliciting information connected with wild silks, including tasar, in India.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 23rd November 1875, the Government of India stated the facts regarding the production of tasar silk so far as they were known to it, as well as the steps taken or under consideration in reference to the utilisation of this article and the development of a regular industry. The general conclusion which seemed to be justified by the information before it was that the domestication of the tasar worm offered no prospect of remuneration even if the process were in itself possible; but that if certain difficulties arising from natural conditions connected with the collection of the worm in its wild or in a semi-domesticated state could be overcome, and that if the silk could be satisfactorily reeled and dyed,—for difficulties had been encountered in connection with both processes,—a regular and extensive export trade from India to Europe, either in the shape of cocoons or as raw silk, would spring up; for it seemed certain that European manufacturers would take the raw produce if laid down at reasonable prices.

2. The first step to be taken, however, was to procure further information. It was obviously premature to take any measures having in view the creation of a regular industry without first obtaining definite information on important points on which information was wanting either wholly or in part. Such points were: the exact cost at which the raw material could be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in the wild and semi-domesticated state; the cost of reeling the silk; the weight of silk in proportion to cocoon; the degree in which the filaments would bear *croissure*; and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market. As a first step towards the obtainment of such data, the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces were requested to collect a quantity of cocoons in order that careful experiments might be made with them in this country, as also under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. This was done, and the results of the experiments undertaken by Mr. Wardle under the direction of the Secretary of State with the cocoons thus supplied are now before the Government of India and are stated in his reports attached to this Resolution. No experiments were made in this country, the gentlemen to whom cocoons were supplied for the purpose having pronounced them to be old and unfit for reeling, especially in this country, where the special machinery and appliances required for this purpose are not available. This is of little consequence, however, considering the success of the experiments in Europe, and having regard to the fact that in all probability filatures in India for tasar silk will not be required, and that only a trade in cocoons will prove remunerative.

3. At the same time that these cocoons were collected in the Central Provinces, the other local Governments and Administrations were invited to make proposals and suggestions in the matter.

4. The result of the enquiries and experiments made in India has not, on the whole, advanced matters very far. In the Bombay Presidency the experiments undertaken by Major Coussmaker for the semi-domestication of the worm were interrupted by the drought and famine. They have since been renewed, but as yet with inconclusive results. These are stated in a letter from Major Coussmaker, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:—

* * * * * * * *

"2. My former experiments, as well as those conducted by Mr. Woodrow, had proved that it was a mistake to attempt to rear these worms on twigs, either those cut from road-side trees, or from those which had received some care and attention in a garden, and that the plan most likely to succeed was to feed them on shrubs in localities where they could be protected from their enemies, and, if need be, from unfavourable weather. With this view, I began to collect young plants.

"3. I had noticed in 1876 that the tasar worm throve well on *Lagerstræmia indica*, an ornamental shrub, fairly abundant in the cantonment of Poona; this is a plant which throws up a good many suckers during the monsoon, and I soon got a few plants together. I took a house which was well supplied with shade and water, and my gardener managed to collect 172 plants between December and July, many of them only a few inches high, but some were large enough to be of use. There were also in the ground six bushes, and my first care, when I came in from the districts, was to cut them all back to the hard wood, and apply to their roots a fair amount of manure. The consequence was that as soon as the rain commenced the plants shot most freely into leaf.

"4. Mr. Woodrow had not been able to save any seed cocoons, but I had found three female cocoons in the districts, and the Marathi woman, who had been my chief assistant in looking after these worms before, had collected twelve. I soon had several moths from these cocoons, and found, as I had noticed before, that there was no difficulty in getting an abundant supply of fertile eggs. Hardly any females were wasted; it was only necessary to put them out overnight on any bush, and it was almost a certainty to find them paired at daybreak. I found that it was not necessary to tether them; they rarely moved from the twig on which I placed them. As fast as the young worms hatched out, I put the trays containing them among the leaves of the plants and in a few hours they commenced feeding. The weather was everything I could desire, showery with a few breaks of fine weather; the bushes were full of young shoots, and the worms throve as I have never seen them thrive before. I tied bamboo screens together and covered over the plants as they stood in the open. The worms changed their skins at intervals of 4 to 5 days instead of 5 to 8, as had been the case when I reared them indoors on gathered food, and they spun their cocoons in 28 to 35 days instead of 40 to 50, as I had noted before. The moths came out of these cocoons in 27 to 30 days, and their eggs proved fertile, producing caterpillars which grew as fast and as large as the first. The only difference that I observed was that the 'cement' of the cocoons of the later crops was less uniformly white; this may have been due to the changes in the weather or the quality of the leaf, some shrubs having been eaten off three and four times this monsoon.

"5. The *Lagerstræmia* bush proved an excellent food; it flushed so quickly that a plant 2 feet high, after being fed off quite bare, cut back, and re-potted, was again in thick leaf in a fortnight, and the same batch of worms stripped it again. In changing the plants, and in daily examining the cages, a few accidents occurred; but 100 worms yielded 71 cocoons.

"6. I enclosed an old *Carissa carandas*, which had neither been pruned nor manured, with bamboo screens, and liberated 50 worms there. In the course of a month I gathered 31 cocoons, a little larger than those of the *Lagerstræmia*, but much harder and yellower. The caterpillars seemed to thrive a little better on this bush, and completely stripped it, but the tree did not recover quickly, and did not yield another supply of food the whole monsoon.

"7. I put six worms on to a young *Zizyphus jujuba* tree in my garden, but neither enclosed it, pruned it, nor manured it. It had a great deal of leaf and flower on it, and the worms ate both. They grew very large and healthy, being in every stage of their existence a little ahead of some of the same batch feeding on *Lagerstræmia*. Five cocoons were spun here, larger than any that I had gathered from off the other trees.

"8. I let the majority of the moths fly away, for as soon as the male has left her, the female is quite ready to go and look for suitable trees to deposit her eggs on. I had not enough food for more than 100 worms at a time in my own compound, and almost every attempt which I made at bringing them up elsewhere, unsheltered by the screens, failed. Crows, squirrels, and other enemies carried them off, and I hardly got a single cocoon; but in my own compound I continued to rear a few at a time, changing them from one tree to another as I found it expedient. The result of the experiments which I made showed me plainly that plants in the ground, with or without screens over them, gave the most suitable food; that it mattered not whether the young shoots were eaten down by the caterpillars or cut off by the pruning shears. The *Lagerstræmia* never sprouted again, and it was only the very limited supply of food which I had that prevented me rearing many more worms.

"9. From the single experiment I have mentioned, *Carissa* does not seem to recover quickly. *Zizyphus* seems to grow very fast, principally at the extremities of its long straggling branches; but as I only had one tree in my compound, I could not be sure about its usual habit of growth.

"10. I baked some of the cocoons gathered from each of these three trees and sent them home to Mr. Wardle, asking him to give me an opinion on the qualities of the respective fibres. I had all the burst and injured cocoons cleaned, and sent them, together with those which Mr. Woodrow had on hand, to the Alliance Mills in Bombay to be converted into yarn. I have kept some fifty seed cocoons for next year's experiments.

"11. I have got together a good many plants for next season's experiments—353 *Lagerstræmia indica*, 10 *Lagerstræmia parviflora*, 13 *Conocarpus latifolia*; plants and cuttings all rooted and in leaf: also 136 *Carissa carandas*, 135 *Zizyphus jujuba*, 105 *Pentaptera tomentosa*, seedlings. There are besides 3 *Zizyphus* bushes in the compound, and if my gardener will but take care of these during my eight months' absence from Poona, I hope to resume my experiments under better auspices.

"12. The past season has been very favourable for tasar worms. Mr. Lyle, who was cultivating them to a small extent at Dapuri in 1876, tells me that some of the men who were under him then came to him lately and asked him whether he wanted any more cocoons as they had seen several. He happened to be on the spot and sent a man to see how many he could collect within three hours. He came back with 300, and said that he had heard that some people had been taking them into Poona for sale, presumably to the native physicians. I myself have already found many more casually this year in the districts than I usually do."

* * * * * * * *

5. In Madras, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Burma, and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as also in Mysore, there would seem at present to be no prospect of establishing any traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm.

6. The late Chief Commissioner of Assam thought that any attempt to foster the trade in Sylhet would prove unsuccessful, and refrained from offering any suggestions beyond drawing attention to the existing and old-established silk industries of Assam, which in his opinion might have opened up a wide field for private enterprise were it not for the extraordinary delays that exist in communications between the province and the rest of India. Government have under consideration the question of improving the facilities for communicating with Upper Assam. It is hoped that when the contemplated improvement is effected, Colonel Keatinge's expectations will to some extent be realised; for there is at least as great a demand in the European markets for the cocoon of the eria and moonga worm as there is for that of the tasar.

7. In Bengal the tasar worm appears to abound in various localities generally in all the tree and scrub jungle lying south and west of a line marking the southern and western limit of the continuous cultivation of the Gangetic alluvial and of the Orissa littoral. Whether the insect is of one or of several species, is a matter of doubt, and the season and mode of breeding and collecting appear to vary with the locality where it is found. The price of cocoons, it is alleged, ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per kahan (1 kahan=16 pans of 80 cocoons each, *i.e.*, 1,280 cocoons); and in regard to its yield, one kahan makes in Bankurah two pairs of dhotis, in Soorce 15 chittacks of silk, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from 1½ to 2 seers. These and other more detailed particulars, furnished by the Government of Bengal, though admittedly incomplete and unauthenticated in some respects, are useful as far as they go, and the Government of India will be glad to be informed of the measures which are being taken to gather further particulars as well as of their results. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the proposal made by Mr. J. Deveria, to the effect that the State should undertake the rearing of tasar cocoons in the jungle mahals of Chota Nagpore for sale to reelers and exporters is also awaited.

8. From the Punjab, some samples of tasar silk, reeled from cocoons produced in the Hoshiarpur district by the Deputy Commissioner, were reported on by the authorities whom the Government of India consulted as fairly successful. Some specimens of cloth, which were also received from Hoshiarpur, were found to have been very creditably manufactured.

9. The Secretary of State, in acknowledging in his despatch No. 25, dated the 22nd March 1877, the receipt of the cocoons gathered in the Central Provinces, has forwarded a report by Mr. T. Wardle, from which it appears that although the cocoons, when made over to the filatures in France and Italy, were found to be very old and imperfect, the reelers spoke most hopefully of the

results that might be attained with fresher cocoons properly gathered and prepared. Mr. Wardle, too, said that he was prepared to dye tasar silk as reeled in Europe by his improved processes in almost any colour, even to very pale shades.

10. The first part of a further report from Mr. Wardle has meanwhile been received under cover of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878; as also some samples of tasar silk displayed at the Paris Exhibition, as prepared under Mr. Wardle's instructions. These specimens, which can be seen at the office of this Department by persons interested in the matter, are far superior to anything ever yet seen of the same kind, the organzine especially being remarkable for its excellence. The grège is softer, cleaner, and altogether better than the best raw tasar silk as yet reeled. It is clear from these samples that such difficulties as existed in the reeling of this silk have been completely overcome. Mr. Wardle's process produces silk so fine as to be capable of adaptation to any purpose for which mulberry silk is used. Excellent results have also been obtained in the spinning of tasar thread and the weaving of fabrics from spun silk. Mr. Wardle's experiments with the dyeing of the silk have also been quite successful. On the whole it is certain now that there is no inherent obstacle to the utilisation of this silk for manufacturing purposes.

11. The main question now to be answered is that of cost. Whether silk of this kind will be extensively consumed, depends upon the price at which it can be placed in the market. Mr. Wardle states that the cost of making organzine and tram from the cocoons is 20 francs the kilogramme, *viz.*, 10 francs for reeling and 10 francs for throwing. This is double the price at which ordinary tasars are now sold, and it is not easy to say whether purchasers will be found for the improved product, greatly superior as it is, though it seems that the price is susceptible of reduction. As yet the only indication of the prices likely to be given for tasar silk is an offer made by M. David, a silk manufacturer of St. Etienne, who expresses his readiness to take one or two thousand kilogrammes of cocoons delivered at Marseilles at the price of one franc the kilogramme. This price, it is clear, is much too low, for, according to the information before the Government, cocoons could not profitably be laid down in Europe at less than three or four times the sum mentioned. This, however, is a matter which admits of local verification, and it should form the subject of enquiry.

12. The results obtained by Mr. Wardle, as well as by others working independently, are so important and so full of promise as regards the manufacture of this silk and the utilisation of the manufacture for apparel and other purposes, that it is eminently desirable to thoroughly investigate the question of production. Information on this subject has been sought from various quarters, but the information in the possession of Government is not sufficient to enable it to furnish precise answers, yet it is necessary, if the attention of capitalists is to be attracted to the development of this industry, that full information should be forthcoming. M. Natalis Rondot, a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury in the Silk Section, has written to the Government of India, asking for information on the following points, not only as regards the tasar worm but also as regards other undomesticated worms:—

(1) an enumeration of the different kinds of wild worms;
(2) the districts from which each kind is obtained, and in what quantities;
(3) the species of worm from which each kind of silk is manufactured;
(4) the trees on which the worms feed;
(5) the uses to which the silk is put by the natives;
(6) the markets where they are to be purchased;
(7) the probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives;
(8) the probable quantities retained for local consumption and available for exportation to European silk mills;

(9) and the outturn in money value of the silks woven in India, which M. Rondot thinks must be considerable, especially if tasar and other similar silks commonly worn by the natives are taken into account.

13. M. David, of St. Etienne, also asks for information on the following points:—

(1) the nature of the chemical agent used by natives to soften the cocoon;
(2) whether the natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old;
(3) the length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and the emergence of the moth;
(4) whether the dark and light coloured cocoons which are found mixed in the bales sent from India are of different varieties, and whether they are found in the same localities;
(5) also, whether it would be possible to obtain bales containing only light coloured cocoons.

14. Some information, but of a vague and general kind, exists on a good many of the points enumerated by M. Rondot, and the Governor General in Council desires that an effort may be made to cause such specific information as is obtainable, with special reference to the quantity obtainable and the prices on the spot, to be furnished with as little delay as possible. It is also much to be desired that particulars of manufacture should be obtained as far as possible.

The particulars of the outturn of the filatures in Bengal are unknown; for, though the quantities exported and their values are ascertainable, Government is unable to say how much of the outturn of the filatures (there are a great many native filatures) is kept in the country, or what it is worth. Of the small local native reeling (small separately, but large in the aggregate), no more is known than of the handloom village weaving of cotton. In Assam and Burma, silk reeling and weaving are a domestic occupation of the women of the house; in other provinces it is a trade. In Bombay, there are two mills worked by steam in which silk is woven, but the extent of their operations is unknown. In short, no precise statistical account of the silk industry in India is extant, though there is a good deal of information of a more or less vague and general character. As regards silk production, Mr. Geoghegan's account of silk in India contains practically all the information that Government possesses, although for some years past much attention has been paid to the production of tasar silk. The same is to be said of the other kinds of wild silk. These are all separately distinguished and shewn in Mr. Geoghegan's book, in the section given to the wild silk producers, as well as in the appendix by Captain Hutton. Interesting information, though in most cases of a general character, has been furnished by the local Governments and Administrations, but more precise information is now desirable, and the Government of India will be glad if the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam will take measures to collect it, and furnish a report giving a categorical reply to the enquiries of both M. Rondot and M. David.

ORDER.—Ordered, that, for the purposes indicated above, a copy of the Resolution, of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878, and extracts from M. Rondot's letters, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam; and also that they be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for communication to Major Coussmaker.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878, be forwarded for information to the Governments and Administrations mentioned on the margin.

Madras.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered, that this Resolution and the papers read in the preamble thereof be published for general information.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated the 23rd November 1875.

FOR some years past the attention of Government and of private individuals has been given to the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, the most important of these being the tasar (*Antheræa Paphia* and other varieties).

2. The worm abounds in most forest tracts in India. Mr. Geoghegan (page 110 of his Account of Silk in India) says that it is found "in the Sub-Himalayan tracts almost throughout the extent of the range, through the hills from Assam to Chittagong, in the Sundarbans, everywhere in the great belt of hill and forest inhabited by the Santal, the Kol, the Khond, and the Gond, in the Western Ghâts, and in portions of the Madras Presidency." Captain Coussmaker says he has found it in the jungles between Tanna and Ankola (Bombay Presidency), a distance of 330 miles, and he has reared the worm successfully in the three districts of Satara, Kolhapur, and Dharwar. The worm also abounds in the tract between the Burrakur and the Soane (Bengal Presidency), a tract of country measuring 200 miles in length by 80 miles in width, and it is largely distributed in the districts of Gurdáspur and Siálkot and in the Jummoo territory.

3. Hitherto the worm has ordinarily been confined to the jungles, but Captain Coussmaker's and other experiments seem to prove that it is quite capable of domestication. Its habitat, however, is undoubtedly the jungle tracts, and owing to this and to the collection of the cocoons having hitherto been left entirely to certain classes of aboriginal tribes inhabiting the forests, there are no accurate data on which to found an estimate of the supply available. It seems clear, however, that even now the supply is more than equal to even a greatly increased demand, and that this supply is capable of indefinite extension.

4. At present there is practically no demand in the European market for this silk, except in the shape of fabrics prepared in this country, and for these the demand is limited. Whether it is possible to create a sufficiently large demand to remunerate outlay on the part of Government is a question which cannot yet be positively answered, but the probabilities are in favour of the creation of such a demand if certain difficulties hereafter to be described can be overcome.

5. In 1872 Captain Coussmaker, an Assistant Superintendent in the Bombay Revenue Survey, who had for some years given his attention to this matter, had some tasar silk reeled off and woven into fabrics, under his superintendence, in the Dharwar jail. Samples of these fabrics were sent by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, and were sent by them for report to Calcutta, where the samples, especially a twilled kind, were much approved. In connection with the report on these samples, it was stated to the Government of India that certain difficulties connected with the reeling and dyeing of the silk which had hitherto operated to prevent the creation of a regular and extensive trade in tasar silk had recently been overcome in Italy. Copies of the papers were sent to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal and the Central Provinces for information. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces having asked to be furnished with particulars of the processes of the reeling and dyeing said to have been discovered, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was requested in despatch No. 6, dated the 23rd June 1873, to cause enquiries to be made in England and the large centres of silk manufacture on the Continent, and to communicate the results. While this enquiry was being originated by the Government of India, Captain Coussmaker went on leave to England, proposing, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, to devote some time to enquiries into the subject.

6. A reply to the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now been received, and the result of Captain Coussmaker's enquiries has also been embodied in a letter to the Government of Bombay, of which a copy has been

communicated to the Government of India. The outcome of the researches made is as follows:—

From the papers received from the Secretary of State it appears—

(i)—That a person at Lyons, unnamed, holding the position of chief chemist to the firm of Guinon and Picard, manufacturers of chemical products at Lyons, has discovered how to reel and dye tasar silk. The reeling process, he states, is thoroughly inexpensive. He has submitted samples of the results of his process to Mr. Haden, British Vice-Consul at Lyons, and this gentleman pronounces them to be "really remarkable," adding that "he has reason to believe that if experiments carried on under inspection resulted in similar success, the Government of India would possess the information it desires." The dyeing process the inventor declares to be absolutely successful, "except as to one point which he thinks could be satisfactorily dealt with." The inventor has patented his processes in France, and would require similar protection in Italy, Great Britain, and India before doing anything for the Government of India. He declines to come to India, and he expects a fixed sum (not stated) for communicating and practically demonstrating all he knows about the matter.

(ii)—The Vice-Consul at Lyons has also been in communication with a person named Chalon, a worker in velvet at Beaurepaire in the Department of the Isére, who professes that he can reel off a thread a thousand métres (nearly 1,100 yards) in length from the unpierced cocoon. This person also requires a fixed sum before imparting the secret of his process. The Vice-Consul adds that this is probably the process to which the Government of India referred in its letter to the Secretary of State.

(iii)—The Consul at Genoa has been in communication with, amongst others, Mr. Mylins, a silk manufacturer at Buffalora, who has tried experiments in a small way, but without much success. He says, however, that no serious trials have yet been made with tasar, and expresses his willingness if the Government of India will send him a parcel of cocoons to make a series of experiments with them. The Consul says that Mr. Mylins' standing and reputation are unexceptionable and his works on a large scale.

(iv)—The Consul has also heard of an invention patented jointly by Mr. Gaddum of Latour and Mr. Bosshardt of Turin for carding the silk produced from difficult cocoons. It appears that tasar cocoons have been successfully treated by this process.

(v)—Mr. Thomas Wardle, a silk dyer of great experience, states that he has discovered a way of dyeing tasar silk in brilliant colours and of giving it the lustre of Chinese silk. Mr. Wardle is ready to continue his experiments and also to teach his process to natives of India. It is not stated whether this gentleman is ready to come to India and on what terms, but the Secretary of State has asked to be furnished with samples of dye-stuffs, and of tasar and other wild silks, so that Mr. Wardle may be in a position to continue his experiments. Local Governments have been asked to supply these samples.

7. Captain Coussmaker's enquiries in regard to reeling in England have been unsuccessful. Messrs. Mason and Company, silk spinners, have bought this and other wild silks as "waste" and have carded it, and Messrs. Lister and Company of Bradford are ready to take a large supply of pierced cocoons for the same purpose, converting them into spun silk, but no English manufacturers seem to have attempted or to be disposed to attempt the reeling of the unpierced cocoon. But Captain Coussmaker succeeded, by the good offices of Chevalier G. Jervis, Conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum at Turin, in inducing an Italian spinner to try experiments, with the result that the silk can, it is stated, be reeled at a cost of something over £2 per cwt. of cocoons. If this is actually the case, the rate is extremely low, but there is probably some mistake in the figures. The firm, which is not named, say that the reeling can be done much cheaper eventually after perfection of the process and adaptation of the machinery to this particular kind of silk. The specimens thus reeled were valued in London at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb. more than the

samples reeled at Dharwar by Captain Coussmaker, and these were in Calcutta thought very good, and in London were considered equal to anything of the kind sent from India and China.

8. In addition to the results thus obtained, reference has been made direct to the Government of India by Mr. Jules Deveria of Rampore Baulea, who states that he has discovered a process of reeling tasar in an ordinary filature. The sample of the skein of the silk which he reeled under this process was not entirely successful, and a report obtained on it by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was unfavourable.

9. With the preliminary information thus obtained, the Government of India is in a position to consider what should be the next steps to be taken in view to the development of a new industry, which may perhaps take to some extent the place of the trade in the manufacture of silk from domesticated worms. This latter industry, of which Bengal is the principal seat, is in a languishing condition and seems indeed doomed to gradual but inevitable decay. Even, however, if the Bengal silk trade were to revive and again assume the flourishing position it once held, it is quite clear that in an almost purely agricultural country like India the introduction of new manufacturing industries is desirable, and that it is of great importance to find external and internal markets for produce of which India possesses a monopoly, but which is not now utilised.

10. In stimulating the production of tasar silk, the State may aim at supplying either the local or the European markets with manufactured silk or at creating an export trade in the raw material with Europe. But before any great step in this direction can be taken, it is necessary to make further cautious and preliminary detailed enquiries, for besides the two difficulties already mentioned, both of which will probably soon be overcome, there are still others, of a somewhat more formidable character, perhaps, which tend to leave in doubt the question whether the silk of the tasar worm may be profitably employed on a large scale.

11. The two great obstacles to which attention has hitherto been directed are:—

1st.—Defective reeling in connection with the difficulty of properly dissolving the natural gum exuded in spinning by the worm.

2nd.—Difficulties in dyeing.

As regards the first, owing to the defective way in which the silk is reeled, the thread is not continuous and retains more or less of the peculiar cement (compared to plaster of Paris by Captain Coussmaker) which the worm exudes, the presence of this cement detracting from the appearance of the fibre, rendering it unfit for fine fabrics, and preventing it from taking fine colours. It has, however, it is understood, been proved by actual experiments made within the last year, that by the use of a simple alkaline solvent and by keeping the basins of water in which the cocoons are plunged when being reeled off at a temperature of about 200° Fahr., or a little higher, all difficulties of reeling, so far as the mere unwinding of the silk is concerned, disappear.

In respect to the second, there seems to be little doubt that no real effort to dye the silk has been thoroughly made, and that if attention were turned to the subject by competent persons the difficulties in question could easily be overcome.

12. The other and more serious difficulties which will require to be overcome appear to be: *1st*, the manner in which the cocoons are naturally distributed. It is true that the supply is inexhaustible, but owing to its distribution over a vast area, a thousand square miles will, in the natural condition of things, seldom probably yield as many cocoons as a single hamlet in Italy produces of the domesticated worm, and although the cocoons can be obtained for nothing, yet, as the search for them has to be made over enormous areas, if large quantities, such as a filature would require, are to be obtained (and it is only during one brief period of the year when the trees the *Antheræa* chiefly haunt are shedding their foliage that any successful search can be made), it appears doubtful whether, under these conditions, the wild cocoons would not cost more than cocoons obtained from domesticated worms.

13. It is true that the tasar worm can be entirely domesticated, but if regularly domesticated like the *Bombyx mori*, the produce obtained would perhaps be more costly than that of the *B. mori*, inasmuch as many more worms would be required to produce an equal value of silk, and if the manufacture of silk from the *Bombyx* worm is not remunerative, as seems sufficiently proved by the state of the industry in Bengal, *à fortiori* the tasar worm will not yield any profit.

14. Again, the tasar may be half domesticated, a certain number of moths being kept for laying purposes yearly, the eggs hatched, and the young worms turned out to feed themselves, thus avoiding the heavy expense (especially during the later stages) of constantly supplying fresh leaves to the worms; but here also it appears doubtful how far it will be possible to concentrate the worms or protect them from birds or other enemies if they are at all abnormally numerous on any group of trees. Under these circumstances it appears probable that it is only in a nearly wild condition that the tasar can prove remunerative.

15. The second difficulty (which is even greater than the first) depends upon an inherent defect in the filaments spun by the worm. It must be remembered that the thread of the tasar silkworm is spun from a double spinnaret, and that these filaments are not parallel, lying close side by side, but are spirals touching each other only at the exterior points of their curves, but united by the natural gum in and with which they are exuded, and it is on this spirality that the elasticity of the silk depends. Now, in reeling the silk, it is necessary that the spirals should be ground well into each other so as to form an even round thread, but it is doubtful whether the filaments can be brought to bear the amount of *croissure* necessary to produce the round thread, and without this it will be impossible to provide an article of export which will be acceptable in a European market.

16. Granting that this difficulty may be surmounted, it appears certain that it can only be done under skilled European supervision, aided by the best mechanical appliances in properly appointed filatures. It will be hopeless to expect that such reeling as is required to fit tasar for manufacture into superior fabrics for the European market can be done by natives working in their own homes. If success is to be expected in the manufacture of tasar silk, the operations of villagers must be confined to the production or collection of the cocoons. The reeling processes, if manufacture is to be attempted at all in India, must be carried out in properly organised filatures, possessing means and appliances, machinery and systematic supervision, such as are wholly unattainable by villagers in their own homes. Thus, for the proper reeling of tasar, where the basins must be kept at a heat of from 200° to 205° Fahr., nothing but steam can keep them uninterruptedly at precisely that temperature which is essential not only to enable the silk to unwind, but to keep the gum still retained by the filaments at just such a temperature when they reach the *croissure* as to be soft and yielding, but not so soft as to be worked out.

17. The conditions of successful manufacture being such, there does not appear to be any prospect of reviving the reeling of silk as a village industry, whether the silk is produced for local consumption or export. Under no circumstances would there appear to be any reasonable prospect of any proximate material enlargement of the local demand. If, therefore, anything is to be done for the country in silk, whether for the domesticated or the tasar worm, it must, it seems to the Government of India, be in the way of increased exports, either in the shape of cocoons or as raw silk so reeled as to be acceptable to the European purchaser.

18. In regard to tasar, many of the most important data necessary towards forming a satisfactory conclusion in the matter are altogether wanting, and the Government of India are of opinion that the subject should be systematically investigated, so as to set at rest all doubts which now exist.

19. Towards the attainment of this end, the first thing in regard to which it is requisite to obtain definite information, is the exact cost at which the raw material can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in its wild and semi-domesticated state. The next points on which further information

is requisite are the cost of reeling off the silk, the amount of silk there is in proportion to cocoon, the degree in which the filaments will bear *croissure*, and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market.

20. With this object in view, the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will be asked to collect cocoons in order that careful experiments may be made with them in some of the leading filatures in this country, and also under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. Careful and full reports on all the points noted above will be asked for, and all reasonable expenses incurred in these experiments will be re-imbursed. The Secretary of State will be asked to have experiments efficiently carried out to test the dyeing capacities of this silk, the material furnished from the experiments to be made in the filatures in France and Italy being used for the purpose. His Lordship will also be asked to cause experiments in carding to be undertaken with pierced cocoons.

From the Government of Madras, to the Government of India, No. 662, dated the 13th February 1877.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar worm, &c., I am now directed by the Governor in Council to submit copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 309, dated 26th January ultimo, and to state that His Grace concurs in the opinion at which the Board have arrived after communication with the Collectors and the Superintendent of the Museum at Madras, that a traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm is never likely to be established in this Presidency.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 309, dated 26th January 1877.

In their Resolution embodied in G. O., dated 10th January 1876, No. 27, the Government of India review the steps which have been taken towards the development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, and, after noticing the progress made in solving the two great difficulties to which attention has hitherto been chiefly directed, *viz.*, the defective reeling and dyeing of the silk, proceed to point out that there are other and more serious obstacles to be overcome: firstly, the cost of collecting the cocoons of the undomesticated worm, owing to the vast area over which they are distributed; and, secondly, the impracticability of attempting such reeling as is required to fit tasar for the European market without skilled European supervision and the best mechanical appliances owing to certain peculiarities of the filaments spun by the worm. It was remarked that the conditions of successful manufacture are such as to prevent the reeling of silk being carried on as a village industry, and that, if anything is to be done for the country, it must be in the way of increased exports either of cocoons or the raw silk. Information concerning the cost of collection of cocoons, reeling, &c., being deficient in regard to tasar, the Government of India directed careful experiments and enquiries to be made with a view to a settlement of the doubtful points, and the Board were called upon for any suggestions they might have to offer. No information being available in the Board's Office, Collectors were requested to enquire and report as to the existence of tasar and other undomesticated silk-worms in their districts, and as to whether the raw material is utilized locally, with particulars of quality, cost of production, &c.

2. From the foregoing replies, it appears that the tasar silk-worm exists in most of the districts in the Presidency, but is nowhere very abundant. In Ganjam it is found in the Maliah tracts, but the only use to which the silk is put is as ligatures to fasten barrels of match-locks to the stocks and in the construction of arrows, for which purpose it is prized by the hill-men on account of its strength; the price is stated to be 8 annas a hundred. The cocoons do not appear to be collected for the manufacture of fabrics, as the raw material is imported from the Central Provinces and Bengal into Berhampore for the weaving which is carried on there.

Mr. Goodrich reports that the tasar worm is found in the extreme north-west of Jeypore and in the adjacent district of Bustar; that the cocoons are collected to a certain extent, but are sent northwards to be reeled. He mentions having seen the cocoon in great abundance in Kalahandy, whence the cocoons are sent to Sonepore on the Mahanadi. The price of the best tasar silk cloth at Sonepore is stated to be a rupee a yard, the width being a yard and a half. The only portion of the Kistna district in which the tasar silk-worm is found is the Vissanapett division, but the use and value of the silk is not understood. The Deputy Tahsildar states, however, that in the Nizam's dominions, adjoining the Kistna district, considerable attention is paid to the breeding of the worm, and the process of reeling is reported to be understood. The worm is also found to a limited extent in all the other districts, except the Godavery, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Nilgiri, and Salem districts, but it appears to be confined to a few scattered villages and to be generally scarce. No mention is made of the cocoons being utilised except in the Kadiri taluq of Cuddapah, and in the Head Assistant Collector's division of North Arcot. The manufacture of silk from the domesticated worm at Kadiri is stated to have been discontinued of recent years, owing to the mulberry trees having died; but in former days, when the industry was in a more thriving condition, it appears that cocoons of undomesticated species were collected and attention paid to breeding from them. In North Arcot it is stated that no attempt is made to reel off the silk, but the filaments are torn to pieces and then subjected to a process, which the Collector terms "flipping," like cotton, *i.e.*, beaten with a bow, it is presumed, after which the silk is spun into thread and used in the manufacture of coarse cloth. The Collector of Salem reports that silk-reeling was formerly carried on in the Oossoor taluq, but has been discontinued, owing to the want of success experienced. The Collector of Coimbatore considers that the difficulties in the way of collecting the cocoons of the wild species at the exact period, when they are fit for use, and in protecting the worms in a semi-wild state from destruction, are insuperable. Mr. Thomas draws attention to the utilisation of the tasar worm in the manufacture of catgut for fishing, and suggests the advisability of encouraging the manufacture of this article as a means of employing women and children and the aged and infirm. The practical question is, as he observes, whether there is any probability of a sufficient market being found for such a product, and in the absence of statistics no conclusion can be arrived at on this point.

8. From Dr. Bidie's report it appears that there are only three important species of undomesticated silk-producing moths in Southern India, of which coloured plates have been furnished. Dr. Bidie states that the tasar moth is very generally distributed over the Presidency, but is nowhere very abundant, and the cocoons are not sufficiently abundant to repay the cost of collecting. On a microscopic examination of the filaments taken direct from the tasar cocoon, however, he has failed to detect any such quality in structure as is mentioned in paragraph 15 of the resolution of the Government of India; a representation of the filament is given in Plate I. The second species mentioned, *viz.*, *Actias Selene*, is less common than the tasar; and the third is not found in this Presidency, but is common in Coorg. Dr. Bidie understands that the silk of the former has been reeled at Pondicherry, but considers that that of the latter could never be turned to any practical purpose. The specimens of cocoons received from the districts were sent to Dr. Bidie for examination. In reply, he states that the cocoons received from Cuddapah, Kistna, Nellore, and Madura are those of the common tasar of fair quality, but rather small, those from North Arcot and Kurnool rather coarse, those from Ganjam and Vizagapatam large, dark in colour, with much glutinous matter; the single cocoon sent from Malabar is dark and imperfect. He adds that the cocoons forwarded from Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which differ considerably from those sent from other districts, may be the product of the common tasar, the extra size and dark colour being due to food and climatic peculiarities, or they may be the product of other species. Specimens of the moth are required to decide the point; the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Malabar will be requested to procure them for further investigation.

4. From the information now furnished, it is clear that a traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm is never likely to be established in this Presidency. The papers will be submitted for the information of Government.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 113, dated 11th January 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 154, dated 23rd November last, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward herewith copy of an interesting report by Captain G. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, No. 3, dated the 20th December following, and to state that, as pointed out therein, the tasar silk industry being still in its infancy, this Government are not yet able to supply the information called for in your letter under acknowledgment.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, *to the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated 20th December 1875.*

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 3666 of 9th instant, calling upon me for any remarks which I might have to offer as to the manner in which the requests contained in the letter No. 154, dated 23rd November last, from A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., Secretary to Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, could best be complied with.

2. In the above-mentioned letter, No. 154, the Government of India calls upon this Presidency to supply 10 maunds of wild cocoons and 10 maunds of semi-domesticated cocoons of *Antheræa Paphia* with the two-fold view of testing their quality and of estimating the cost of their production.

3. I am afraid that this Presidency will not be in a condition to comply with these demands for some time yet to come, certainly not this year of 1875-76. Not that I think that there will be any ultimate difficulty in producing this supply and much greater, but at present we have only just begun to teach our natives to collect, and until they are thoroughly aware of the fact that these cocoons are marketable, we cannot expect them to devote much time to search for them.

4. On 4th September in the present year, after the foliage had become fully developed and consequently the cocoons were hard to find, this Government sanctioned my attempt to carry out the scheme, by which I hope to stimulate the collection, and placed a sum of money for that purpose at my disposal. In accordance with this permission, I have had circulars drawn up in English, Mahratti, Canarese, and Guzarathi (I believe, but I have not yet heard from the officer to whom I entrusted the translation). I have also had a most excellent photograph taken, life-size, shewing the insect in all its stages. These circulars I have distributed among the officials of the Forest and Revenue Departments, asking them to give all possible publicity to the facts therein detailed. In these circulars I have given a description of the insect and its habits, with a few suggestions regarding the mode of collection. I have also offered a liberal price for the cocoons and arranged to take them over from the villagers in whatever way may be most convenient to them, and with this view I have lodged sundry small sums of money with various officials, and I am glad to be able to state that one and all have cordially offered to co-operate.

5. I send a copy of my circular; the photograph and a coloured copy of the same I have already forwarded to Government.

6. I propose, in furtherance of my scheme, to sort the cocoons when I collect them; to clean those which are pierced; to destroy the life in those which contain chrysalids; and to put by a certain proportion for breeding purposes, my idea being in future to depend upon three sources of supply, *viz.*, those gathered wild in the jungles, those collected at different stages of their existence and brought up upon trees in the immediate neighbourhood of the cultivators, and lastly, those hatched out and reared under supervision either upon twigs under a roof or on small bushes easily watched over. I do not commit myself to the advocacy of any one of these methods in particular, but I think that they should all be tried. Next year I propose to issue instructions

relative to semi-domestication; this year I have simply proposed gathering, and have, with the object of giving a great and marked stimulus to the industry, offered a price above the ordinary market rate. I shall not offer so much in future, but when I shall have found out where the greatest supply is obtainable, I will then use every means in my power to instruct the producers how to increase their stock with little trouble and at little expense. Granted the supply, the next step is to find out how best to prepare the cocoons for the market.

7. With this view, as soon as I was assured of the substantial support of Government in this matter, I wrote to Chevalier Jervis at Turin, who had kindly offered to reel the uninjured cocoons for me, and to the Messrs. Satterthwaite at Lancaster, who had similarly undertaken to work up pierced cocoons, and, informing them that I had now begun to collect cocoons in large quantities, asked for instructions as to how I should treat the cocoons when I got them preparatory to shipment.

8. For, besides the defects pointed out as inherent in ordinary tasar silk by Mr. Hume, I may mention that there is another on which I have heard the manufacturers in England lay great stress, *viz.*, the bad smell that it possesses. From enquiries which I have made, I have reason to believe that this is simply owing to the fact that the chrysalids are not desiccated before coming into the hands of the reelers, and therefore when these latter work up the cocoons, the fibre is mixed with putrid and decaying insects. The desiccation of the cocoons is a point to which I mean to pay attention.

9. In June 1871, Mr. Colnaghi, Her Majesty's Consul at Turin, reported to the Secretary of State the method by which Professor Castrogiovanni destroyed the chrysalids of *Bombyx mori*; and this seems to me so simple that I am intending to prepare my cocoons for the manufacturers in a similar way, but I must first ensure a steady supply.

10. I have entered thus fully into the subject that Government may see how difficult it is for me to promise to supply the amount of cocoons required in letter No. 154 of the Government of India. It would be almost suicidal if we were to part with any quantity before we had seen a promise of a supply for the future; it would be impossible to base any calculations on the supply collected this year under an artificial stimulus. I therefore respectfully beg to suggest that the Government of India be informed that this Presidency having only just begun to devote its attention to the tasar silk industry, is not yet able to state with any degree of certainty how soon it can provide the twenty maunds called for; but as soon as it can do so without detriment to the above-mentioned trade, it will do so.

11. I may add that it is my intention, after the silk shall have been worked up in Italy and England, to submit the specimens to our Bombay mill-owners, some of whom have already commenced to correspond with me on the subject; and I believe that when their attention is directed in earnest to the matter, their enterprise will prompt them to take measures to foster the cultivation of the tasar worm, and we shall then see this industry established on the firm basis of the mutual self-interest of the producer and consumer.

Circular from CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, *to the Mamledars, Forest Officers, and other Officials.*

In many places in your districts, especially those where the Aien or Mutti, the Bher or Bori, the Kurunda, the Nandrook or Pimproon, and the Kala Koor or Lendee trees are found, a caterpillar feeds on the leaves of these trees and makes cocoons, from which a kind of silk called tasar is made. This is not very fine but is very strong, and, if carefully prepared, could be made very useful, and the collection of it would be the means of livelihood to many thousands of poor people. I have for many years made enquiries regarding this business, and now Government has ordered me to take steps to spread this knowledge and to see whether we in our Presidency cannot carry on this trade as well as the Gonds and Sonthals of Central India. The history of this insect is of this wise: about the end of May or beginning of June, a moth issues from these cocoons and lays its eggs, looking somewhat like small, flat grains of jowaree on the leaves of the trees; after a few days a small dark worm comes out, which feeds upon the leaves and, growing very quickly, becomes first yellow, with black rings and spots, and afterwards green, with

beautiful small blue gold and reddish spots upon it, and sometimes besides three or four spots like silver on its side. It continues to grow till it is as big as a man's finger, and then putting two or three leaves together it makes this cocoon or house for itself, which is all made of separate threads strong enough for every purpose, like cotton. There are two crops of these cocoons in the year: the moths come out first in May, June, and July, then the caterpillars live for fifty days and make their cocoons; from these the moths come out in August, September, and October, and the caterpillars, which are their young ones, make cocoons again in October, November, and Decemher; and then as the cold weather, and after that the hot weather, comes on, the insects inside remain asleep till the rains come again, when the leaves are nice and fresh and afford good food for their young ones. I have sent a picture of the moths, caterpillars, and cocoons, which I have raised in my own house on the Nandrook, to the Collector of your zilla, and have asked him to let everybody who likes to go to his office see it. I have also sent cocoons, whole and burst, to the Collector and asked him to send them with this letter to you. Do you now call for wood-cutters, shepherds, and men who often go into the woods, get some one to read this letter to them, and shew them the cocoons and inform them that if they will get cocoons I will send money to them and buy as many as ever they get. I want cocoons of all kinds; those that are new, heavy, and whole as well as those that are old, burst, stained, light, gnawed, or cut; all will come in to use, but of course the first kind are the most valuable. I will pay whatever price you put upon them, but I do not think that it should exceed eight annas per 100 for heavy new ones, and four annas per 100 for injured and light ones. I leave you, however, to fix the price, which should be according to the facility of procuring them. As this is the first year, a little extra price might be paid, but I expect in a short time men will collect them for six and three annas per 100. At this time of the year the caterpillars will be found feeding in great numbers on the trees I mentioned, and the men should look for them so that they may know where to look for the cocoons in two months' time. If they have trees of this kind near their own houses they can cut off twigs with the caterpillars hanging to them (the caterpillars being very delicate should not be touched), and fasten the twigs on to their trees and leave them; the caterpillars will climb up of their own accord, and after a time will make their cocoons. Thus, after a very short time, the men will recognize these caterpillars wherever they see them, and then they will easily find the cocoons. When these caterpillars eat, they devour one leaf after another, leaving the twigs bare, and as they do not move much, the ground underneath becomes strewn with their dung, which is at the last as big as that of a sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved. When the men find the cocoons, they should take them carefully off the trees, and tie all that are good and heavy on to strings, which they should put away (say hanging from the rafters of the house) safe out of the reach of rats and squirrels, and, if possible, ants as well; for all these eat the insects. As regards payments, do you pay for them this one year, let me know every two months what progress is being made, and I will send a man up to receive and pay for them at your office or the villages according to the rates you fix and the quality of the cocoons, and my man will bring them away to me. No one shall be compelled to leave his own village unless he has any complaint to make to me, or is dissatisfied at the valuation made by my man.

From MAJOR COUSSMAKER, *to the Government of Bombay, No. 1, dated* [5*th February 1877.*

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"4. With reference to the sum spent on collecting and forwarding cocoons (Rs. 216-6-11), I received through the Forest and Revenue Departments, to whom the above-mentioned circular were sent, 46,016 cocoons, for which they paid Rs. 164-1-3. These were sent to me by rail, by banghy, by return cart, and by coolies, and the expenditure on carriage of these cocoons, as well as of 8,900 sent by one of my own men from Chiplun in Ratnagiri to Bombay by boat and thence to Poona by rail, amounted to Rs. 52-5-8. The rest of my men brought in their

own collections, coming to me at regular intervals with their reports. The before-mentioned 46,016 cocoons were collected as below :—

Collectorate.	Taluka.	In detail above 1,000.	Remarks.
Kolaba	Mangaon	2,798	
Do.	Chiplun	2,068	
Ratnagiri...	Dapoli	2,397	
Do.	Ratnagiri	1,626	Collected by mamlatdars and officials of the Revenue Department.
Do.	Deogarh	1,275	
Do.	Khed	2,912	
Tanna	Dahanu...	1,136	
From other talukas of Kolaba, Tanna, Poona, and Satara ...	..	3,956	
	Total ...	18,168	
Kolaba	Mangaon	4,850	
Tanna	Kalyan	2,100	
Do.	Dahanu	1,779	
Do.	Shahapur	1,111	Collected by the Deputy Conservators and other officials of the Forest Department.
Do.	Mahim	1,066	
Forest Department in Gujarat ...	... ...	3,860	
Ditto in Khandesh ...	... ...	2,300	
From other Forest Officers in Tanna, Ratnagiri, Poona, and Satara ...		10,782	
	Total ...	27,848	

The greatest amount of these cocoons were obtained from the jungles of the Konkan; and as from thence to the Bombay market the carriage by boat and by rail is both easy and inexpensive, it may be presumed that, eventually, in this part of the country, the cultivation of the tasar silk-worm will become a permanent industry.

"5. I have mentioned in the preceding paragraph that one of my men in Ratnagiri collected 8,900; the other men in the vicinity of Poona collected 7,300, which, with the collections above detailed, make the total amount collected during the year 62,216, all gathered from the trees in hilly tracts of country. The trees on which they were principally found were, in the Konkan, *Zizyphus jujuba*, and *Zizyphus xylopyra*, *Pentaptera tomentosa*: *Bauhinia parviflora*, *Carissa carandas*, and *Celastrus montana*. In the districts of Poona, Satara, Gujarat, and Khandesh on these trees, and also on *Ficus Benjaminia* and *Ficus Tjiela*, *Conocarpus latifolia* and *Lagerstræmia parviflora*. I heard that in the Panch Mahals they were also found on *Chloroxylon Swietenia*. In the Konkan the men who collected them were **Mussulmans, Mhars, and Mahrattas, more especially Katkarees, Kolies, Kunbees, Warlees, and Thakurs: men who from February to May are in the habit of cutting branches off the forest trees and spreading them, on their fields, then, placing upon these straw and manure, they weigh the whole down with a few clods of earth and set fire to it, thus applying a top dressing of ashes to their land.**

6. The sum of Rs. 497-10-4 was paid for house-rent and to the people whom I employed to collect,—three men working in the neighbourhood of Poona and one man in the Konkan,—to the silk-worm tenders and other labourers. It was expended during the fifteen months under review. The monthly payments varied according to the work I found for the people to do. I tried men, women, and boys; these latter I did not find attentive enough, but the women were careful, handled the worms tenderly, and in doors were much more useful and reliable than the men, who, however, were found necessary, as leaves and twigs had to be cut and brought in from a distance; worms were looked after on the neighbouring hills and in the kooruns, and the peons also went round to the villages and collected cocoons, purchasing them from the ryots. I had a detached office building in my compound repaired, and their, and in some of the rooms of my house in the verandah, and in cages suspended from branches of the trees, I attempted to rear the worms; but, I regret to say, I failed, through the scarcity of suitable food.

7. The item Rs. 123-13-9 was expended on the construction of cages and feeding trays, some of which I suspended from the rafters of the rooms, from hooks, and from trees; others were fastened to uprights driven into the ground. In this way with wire and string-netting and with bamboo chicks, I succeeded in restraining the wandering propensities of the caterpillars, and in protecting them from their enemies; but the food failing, batch after batch died from starvation.

8. Having thus briefly accounted for my expenditure of the public money, I now propose to detail my experiments and to record my observations. Throughout the whole of the time, between the middle of August 1875 and the end of October 1876, I was hardly ever without moths; for the gathering of the cocoons from the trees, and the moving them about, shutting up in the baskets and bags, and generally disturbing them, had the effect of exciting them and caused the moths to come out repeatedly during the months of February and March. I had

upwards of 100 moths out a night, and whenever a fresh batch of seed cocoons arrived, whatever the temperature or the time of year, moths came out in large quantities. The first supplies from the district officials arrived in February, and consisted of both full and empty cocoons packed in baskets and bags. It was not easy to find out, on arrival, how many full cocoons had been sent and how many burst; for, as I have already mentioned, the shaking had so disturbed them that the consignments were found to contain many moths more or less damaged. I therefore had them all moved out on to open trays and put into a spare room. I kept a monthly record, as below, showing what moths came out, how many females paired, and after the 14th April the number of worms hatched :—

Month.	Males.	Females.	Paired.	Worms hatched.
February from 10th to 29th	355	419	48	No record kept.
March	1,126	1,217	399	.....
April	578	636	289	20,770
May	539	557	115	14,781
June	504	523	424	38,579
July	430	443	372	43,097
August	423	320	309	45,854
September from 1st to 10th	142	120	89	7,553
Total ...	4,097	4,235	2,045	170,634

9. Before the supplies from the districts came in, my men had only gathered in the neighbourhood some 300 cocoons, and these and the moths that came out of them, as well as the caterpillars which were hatched, were mostly sacrificed in experiments; and the result was, that I confirmed my former theory that the males require more liberty than the females, that these latter rarely move away from their empty cocoons, or from the twigs on to which they crawl when their wings are stiffening, while the former fly away as soon as their wings are stiff enough; and as during the rainy season there are generally several male moths flying about the station, females, when tied out, are soon paired, their talc-like discs, shining like little moons at night, act like the light of the glowworm to attract the male. In this way I succeeded in getting nearly all the females which came out during the monsoon of 1875 paired, but I failed in the rearing; my space was limited, and my cages were badly ventilated, and although I hatched out several hundreds I only gathered 50 cocoons during that season. I afterwards moved into a larger house and gave up much more room. Working on a system, I joined chairs and tables together, with bamboos connecting them so as to form a succession of benches: on these I placed bamboo-mat trays, and above I hung twigs on strings, entirely giving up the indoors cage system. In some places I put rows of small pots with twigs in them, filling them with moist earth; but I did not find this answer, as the caterpillars were always more ready to crawl down the pots than up them, and the free circulation of air was much hindered; so I determined to trust to the strings alone. For a short time everything went on well. I had plenty of good fresh leaves; the worms were not crowded, and they grew considerably; but long before the 50 days of their life were at an end, the leaves on the trees became hard or diseased, and although I had any amount in quantity at my disposal, I had none of a good quality. Caterpillar after caterpillar pined and withered away, and this has been the story the whole season. Although the trees have from time to time flushed and sent out quantities of beautiful fresh shoots, these efforts have only been spasmodic, and owing to the great scarcity of rain throughout the neighbourhood, I found it simply impossible to ensure a steady supply of suitable food from the way-side trees, numerous though these are.

10. I found that a considerable number of the young worms crawled down the legs of the chairs and tables and disappeared, so I altered my arrangement of the trays. I fastened ropes on to the rafters and to hooks in the ceiling, and passing them through broken bottle fair-leaders, so as to prevent the enemies of the worms descending and they themselves ascending, I made a succession of swinging trays, over which I put the strings of twigs as before. By this method there was great saving in the labour of tending; the worms were much more secure, and the ventilation was good; but again it was the same story, the food failed. I changed the place of the swinging trays; some I put on boughs of trees, some in one verandah, some in another; but the food was no better. I let some loose on trees in the station; but there were no fresh leaves, and they died or were taken by the birds and squirrels and lizards. I then found on a range of hills of few miles out of Poona a tract of grassy country containing many bushes and saplings of *Terminalia*, *Lagerstræmia*, and *Carissa*. Here I turned down some thousands and set men to watch them during the day. For some 5 weeks they got on well; we had a very large quantity of worms and a fair amount of leaves, when a very hot fortnight intervened, the saplings and small bushes lost their leaves, and I lost nearly all of the worms, and my men missed their chance of premia and full pay, for they were paid by the results, and were to the very last as sanguine as myself. I consider that I failed in rearing entirely through the unprecedented drought and the consequent insufficiency of suitable food.

11. Although I failed in rearing, I succeeded in breeding and in procuring fertile eggs. During the hot weather there were no wild males flying about, so I found that it was not

much use tying the females out, but during the rains I was quite successful. I therefore, from February to May, turned all the moths, as they came out, into a bedstead covered with mosquito curtains, and a fair proportion paired there; but after May I adopted the following system, which I shall always follow in future. I rigged up swinging trays as already described, and in the mat trays resting on them I placed the cocoons, covering the whole with bamboo chicks fastened up like a pent house about 3 feet high. The moths, after they came out of the cocoons, crawled up the chicks and there hung while their wings were expanding. I found that several pairs took place in these cages: each morning I looked at them, and leaving the pairs inside the cages undisturbed, I put all the rest of the moths into a large basket and covered them up. About 4 in the afternoon I looked at them and found that some pairs had taken place; these were left undisturbed, and all the unpaired females tethered to a small frame of trellis work. At dark this frame was hung up to a tree, and all the unpaired and free males liberated near it. I generally found in the morning that the majority of the tethered females were paired; the frame was then brought in doors and hung up out of the way. Great care was always taken that no pairs should be separated by force; they were always allowed to free themselves, and after they had done so, the females were put under inverted baskets to lay their eggs, while the males were put into a basket to be liberated at sunset. By systematically carrying out this method, the majority of females paired and their eggs proved fertile, but the average was less than I had formerly noticed, only 106 per moth. I did not have the eggs laid counted, only the number of worms hatched.

12. My head silk-worm tender was a Mahratta widow, who had been educated in the Female Normal School at Poona; and it is principally to her that I am indebted for the figures I have quoted. She tried every contrivance in the way of closing windows and doors, hanging up wet cloths, putting kuskas tatties to the doors, sprinkling the twigs, dipping them in water: but it was of no avail. We had no disease, no epidemic, no bad smell, but simply starvation. We kept accounts of deaths in some instances and compared the proportions of deaths among the different sizes, and found that two-thirds of those which died were under a week in age; but of 170,634 hatched between 1st April and 10th September, only 2,623 grew up and spun cocoons, and this we laid entirely to the difficulty of getting suitable food. Under this woman I had two other women and five lads at different times, some looking after the worms in my compound and some tending them in the jungles on the hills near, and at odd times they all cleaned the burst cocoons and prepared them for the manufacturers.

13. The majority of the cocoons sent to me were those of *Antheræa Paphia* and belonged to the common variety of that moth. In September 1875, Major Bowie, Deputy Commissioner at Sambulpore, sent me some belonging to another variety called by the natives of the Central Provinces the "Chateesgarh" cocoon; these were larger but much thinner and softer, and the moths slightly darker, but they paired readily with the small, hard cocoon kind, and I think that the difference between the two cocoons was simply owing to climate and feeding. The Chateesgarh moths were more delicate and limp-bodied. The remaining cocoons I received from the Bombay jungles were of *Attacus Edwardesii* and of *Cricula trifenestrata*; several moths of both these species came out, but none paired, so I can make no report about their domestication. The former of these seems distributed over the whole Presidency, and I have also received some from Mysore; the latter came from the jungles of North Kanara only; they are both described by the late Captain Thomas Hutton, and I can add nothing to his description.

14. The tree which I used for indoors rearing was the Nandruk (*Ficus Benjaminia*); the leaves stand travelling well (I sent at one time 20 miles down the line for food), and keep fresh long; it has constant flushes of young leaves, and being planted for shelter in many places along the road-side, was in every way the best suited for an experiment on a large scale; but as the trees are neither pruned nor watered, the supply of suitable leaves proved unreliable. I tried the Bher (*Zizyphus jujuba*), but it withers very quickly. However, on it, the Ain (*Terminalia*, or *Pentaptera tomentosa*), the Lendeya (*Lagerstræmia parviflora*), and the Karanda (*Carissa carandas*), a few caterpillars grew to maturity out of doors.

15. Having thus fully detailed my own experiments, I will now relate what others have done this year. Mr. Woodrow, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind, had a small sum placed at his disposal by the Collector of Poona for the purpose of experimentalising in tasar sericulture. He has laid down a great many cuttings of *Ficus Benjaminia*, which will in the course of a few years grow into an extensive plantation, and from these we may be sure of getting leaves of the most suitable quality. As there are many of these same trees planted along the roads in the neighbourhood of the gardens, we expected that he would easily get a supply of food for this year's worms, so he erected a light, commodious shed, with the sides and top of coir-matting,—an economical and very effective kind of structure, which I hope hereafter to try myself. Mr. Woodrow succeeded in getting a few seed cocoons, and I also from time to time gave him fertile eggs. The result of his experiments was the same as of mine; every now and again the caterpillars throve well, but when the leaves deteriorated, the caterpillars starved and died; he got 923 good cocoons at the close of his experiments. Mr. Lyle, one of the employés of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, an American by birth, tried a series of experiments in rearing these silk-worms at his house, near Dapuri: as he had no room or shed to keep them in, he constructed with much skill and ingenuity a set of large pens or cages fixed on to uprights driven into the ground under some good shade-giving trees. The sides and tops of his cages were made of bamboo chicks closely fastened together, so that no caterpillars could escape, but plenty of air could get in, and none of the silk-worms' enemies could get at them; coating the uprights with tar and

castor-oil mixed, he effectually prevented anything climbing up. Inside his cages Mr. Lyle stretched wires lengthways of the cages, and on these he hung the twigs. A good deal of light rain fell at Dapuri during the month of August when he had his cages full, and the wind driving moisture through the interstices of the chicks kept his leaves fresher than mine; and here certainly the worms throve well, quite as well as on the trees. He got some cocoons from trees along the line, and I also provided him with some fertile eggs; from these (which he began to rear on the 7th August, and which had all spun by the 20th September) he gathered 1,509 cocoons, the majority of which were as fine as any jungle-reared specimens which I have seen in this neighbourhood. He tells me that he had as many as 180 spun in a single day. He had a greater choice of food than I had, and managed to secure a superior quality of leaf throughout the 45 days. He fed the worms on *Ficus Benjaminia* and *Ficus Tjiela*, on twigs 18 inches in length, and put very close together. He noticed that they fed impartially on these two kinds of leaf; sometimes one was of better quality than the other, and this fact the worms were quick enough to find out. The great objection to *Ficus Tjiela* is that when it dries or fades the leaf rolls up and hurts the caterpillar resting on it, especially at time of moulting. This was exactly my own experience; and he also verified the fact which I had noticed, that the caterpillars would not go from Nandruk to Bher, or from Bher to Nandruk, if they had begun to eat one kind. Mr. Lyle by accident found that the worms throve very well on *Lagerstræmia Indica*, a very leafy, ornamental, flowering shrub found in most gardens; both he and I put some caterpillars on these trees, and found that they grew enormously and spun very large cocoons. I shall pay much attention to the cultivation of this shrub another time, but fear that it is a very slow grower.

There were also experiments made in Dharwar with regard to rearing the tasar silk-worm; but, owing to the small amount of seed cocoons obtained, no important result was noted. I trust this next season to make arrangements by which a constant supply of fertile eggs shall be secured from the central breeding establishment at Poona.

16. Unfortunately I shall not be in Poona myself, as on being relieved I shall, before the monsoon sets in, return to Dharwar to take up my substantive appointment in the Revenue Survey at that station; but I will hand over every thing, including 2,000 seed cocoons, to Mr. Woodrow, and give him full written instructions as to the manner in which I think it best to carry out the scheme; and I will write to each place whence I received supplies of over 1,000 cocoons, and find out whether there is any one there who will receive eggs gratis, and sell the cocoons afterwards at a fixed rate, no distinction being made between full and burst cocoons. The temptation of being dishonest on the part of agents will then be removed, and finding that full cocoons produce moths which lay eggs, the cultivators may be induced to treat them carefully and take steps to prevent any life being wasted.

17. This year's experiments have shown me the following facts, and by them my future attempts will be ruled:—

(1.)—Seed cocoons should be moved about as little as possible, for fear that the moths might come out when the weather is unsuitable.

(2.)—Feeding on twigs gathered from unpruned trees planted by the roadside is a mistake, as on twigs 18 inches long there are only 3 or 4 leaves of a suitable quality.

(3.)—Plantation should be made of the kinds of trees and shrubs which thrive best in the selected localities, and these trees should be grown as pollards. When the worms are fed out of doors, the trees should be protected with cages or nets when under shelter, either in coir-matting, covered sheds, or in portable pens or cages; the 3rd, 4th and 5th leaves from the terminal leaf of the twig should only be used, and these should be renewed three or four times daily.

(4.)—Fertile eggs can always be ensured by the system of cages, baskets, and tethering mentioned by me in paragraph 11; only the eggs of the healthiest moths should be kept for distribution or for home rearing.

(5.)—Since the silk mill in Bombay can work up the burst cocoons so beautifully, there is no need to kill a single chrysalis; all the moths should be allowed to come out of the cocoons.

(6.)—After the moths come out there are generally a few drops of excrement left in the cocoon: these should be shaken out and the cocoons put on one side to dry; after four or five days these cocoons should be carefully cleaned, all pieces of leaf or twig cleaned off from the outside, and all exuviæ, as cast skin of caterpillar and chrysalis, removed from the inside; there will then be nothing left to attract beetles, and the cocoons will be clean and ready for the market.

(7.)—The habits of the trees or shrubs used for feeding the worms on should be carefully watched, with the view of finding out the best way to treat them, so as to ensure a steady supply of suitable food.

18. The result of the manufacturing of the tasar cocoons into fabrics is as follows:—When I commenced these experiments under report I was under the impression that it would be necessary to send the cocoons or the raw silk to Europe; for, although I knew that there were mills in Bombay, I did not think that there were any in which silk was manufactured; however, I was fortunate enough to get into correspondence with Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Company, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. This Company has been manufacturing water-twists for the last thirteen years, and the weaving establishment has been at work for a very little over a twelve month. In this mill, spun silk has been made from Bengal chasm and from damaged cocoons of *B. Mori*. No

reeling is as yet done on the premises, but raw silk is bought in China and also in the local market; both aniline and vegetable dyes are used for the raw and spun silk. "Poplin," "Satin," "Japanese," and "Korah" silk pieces are wove, which meet with a ready sale in the local market. This enterprising Company has got out from the English silk mills four superintendents to instruct the mill hands in weaving, spinning, and managing the machinery: over the whole mill there is a (Bombay educated) Parsee Manager. The Company has ample plant for carrying on the work in all its branches, and turns out some hundreds of pounds of spun and neat silk per week; they use up this themselves, and have disposed of a large quantity besides, having largely contracted for the delivery of much more. Under these circumstances it speaks much for their public-spiritedness that they were so ready to give up time and money to work out this experiment for me. I placed the whole matter unreservedly in Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass' hands, and sent them 112 lbs. of cocoons cleaned as well as could be done by my labourers without boiling the same. Messrs. Tapidass informed me that from these cocoons about 40 per cent. pure silk and about 30 per cent. noils or refuse were obtained, while about 30 per cent. was lost in the boiling; this loss being, I suppose, the natural cement, the dirt, and foreign matters left in by the cleaners. The Company, therefore, had about 45 lbs. to experimentalise upon: some of this they wove into all tasar cloth, some into tasar poplin; a considerable quantity was used in experiments made with the view of bleaching it, and a small amount is still on their hands. Samples of these fabrics, as well as a small skein of the yarn, are herewith attached. Of these, Nos. 2 and 4 are pure tasar throughout; the remaining six have tasar for the warp and polished coloured yarn (presumably of wool) for the weft. The skein of silk is "ungassed;" before being used for weaving it is passed through jets of gas, and the greater portion of the minute fibres which give it a wooly appearance are singed off. Messrs. Tapidass regret that they can put no value upon this material in either the form of cocoons, of yarn, or of piece-goods; as hitherto they have not found that there is any demand for tasar. If they could be supplied with the yarn as white, or as nearly white, and as capable of taking every dye, as the *B. Mori* silk is, they could then use it, but in its present condition they can make no use of it: still they are glad of having had the opportunity of experimentalising on the raw material, and feel confident that, if a demand for tasar goods should arise in the local market, they would be able from this indigenous product of the Presidency to manufacture whatever may be called for. I shall continue to make inquiries and carry on correspondence with firms who will give this stimulus, and hope that, as I have succeeded in collecting the raw material and in getting it manufactured in our Presidency, I may similarly succeed in finding the purchasers.

The vernacular names of the trees mentioned in this report are as follows as well as I can ascertain:—

Bauhinia parviflora	Kanchan.
Carissa carandas	Karanda.
Celastrus montana	Mál Kanguni.
Chloroxylon Swietenia	Billoo, halda.
Conocarpus latifolia	Daura.
Ficus Benjaminia	Nándruk.
Ficus Tjiela	Pimpri.
Lagerstræmia parviflora	Lendeya.
„ *Indica*	.....
Terminalia or *Pentaptera* — *glabra* or *tomentosa*	Ain.
Zizyphus jujuba	Bher.
„ *xylopyra*	Gootie.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 1791, dated 12th June 1877.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Under Secretary Lyall's letter No. 31, dated 26th ultimo, relative to experiments in the hybridising of the tasar and the oak-feeding silk-worm, I am directed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that Mr. Mowis, in spite of repeated calls from Government, has forwarded no report, and that it has been ascertained indirectly that he declines to make known the results of his processes, preferring to use his knowledge for his own benefit. He has, however, shewn the result of his experiments both in the shape of the hybridised worms and their produce to many private individuals, and there can be no doubt as to their complete success. They undoubtedly, in the opinion of this Government, open out a prospect of the rise of a most valuable industry in India, where the food on which the worm lives, *viz.*, the Nandrook (*Ficus Benjamina*) and other varieties of the *Ficus* are indigenous and abundant, and it is strongly recommended that a supply of eggs of the Yama Mai be procured from Japan, and distributed to the different model farms in this country with a view to the experiment becoming widely known and encouraged.

2. As regards Captain Coussmaker, I am to state that he has been relieved of his employment in Poona, where he experimented on tasar silk-worms and has been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Country on famine duty, from which it will be impossible to relieve him for the present; but that when the crisis has passed, arrangements will be made to carry out the suggestions of the Secretary of State relative to his employment to superintend the collection of a further supply of cocoons.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 1381, dated 29th April 1878.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Assistant Secretary O'Conor's letter No. 25C., dated 30th ultimo, enquiring whether any progress has been made in the collection, under the superintendence of Captain (now Major) Coussmaker, of the further quantity of tasar cocoons required by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from Major Coussmaker, No. 9, dated 16th instant, and to state, for the information of the Government of India, that the duties of this officer as Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, prevented him unavoidably from making the desired collections of tasar silk cocoons.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, *to the Government of Bombay, No. 9, dated 16th April 1878.*

With reference to your memorandum No. 120 of the 6th instant, asking "what progress has been made in the collection of tasar cocoons for the Secretary of State," I beg to inform you that I myself have collected none; that owing to my absence from Poona since April last, when I gave over charge of the Photozincographic Office and went on famine relief duty to the Belgaum Collectorate, only returning in December, and again leaving Poona after a very few days to join my appointment in this survey, I have not been able to personally superintendent any experiments in rearing tasar worms.

2. When I left Poona the first time, I, in accordance with the instructions which I received, handed over my batch of seed cocoons (some 2,000) to Mr. Woodrow, asking him to try and rear as many worms as he could, to distribute seed, and to procure, if possible, the cocoons produced therefrom. He informs me that during the monsoon many moths had come out of my cocoons and had laid fertile eggs; that somehow or another he had not been very successful in the rearing, but that he had obtained a few cocoons as a first crop, and from the moths which came out from these cocoons he had got some fertile eggs, thus proving that a second crop was obtainable; but of this batch nearly all the worms had died and he had hardly any cocoons left for another year. I have asked him to get all the burst cocoons cleaned, but, as mentioned before, I myself had no time to examine them and see how many are fit to be sent to England or elsewhere for manufacturing purposes.

3. Mr. Woodrow also informed me that the worms did not seem to thrive well under shelter, that some which he had placed upon trees seemed to feed for a time and then to disappear; he gathered very few cocoons of these. He sent away a good many eggs, but had not heard what had been the result. He had sent some to Mr. Moore, the Collector of Satara, who informs me that he liberated some on trees, but saw no more of them; he could not feel sure whether they had died, or had been carried away by any of their many enemies. Mr. Woodrow also sent me some eggs, and I let the worms loose on trees in the talukas of Belgaum where I was at work. I certainly saw them for a time and then they disappeared. On two trees in particular they throve very well for some days, but I was not able to go near them for a fortnight, and then there were none left. Owing to press of work, I was unable to keep any daily notes or watch them closely, so I cannot feel sure why this experiment failed.

4. I sent letters to twelve mamledars and forest officers, asking them whether any people in their districts would rear worms, collect and sell the cocoons if eggs were distributed gratis. From the answers which I received, it appeared that no one would engage to do so.

5. From the imperfect observations which I was able to make this last year, I gather that home-reared cocoons can be safely put by in Poona from the end of one monsoon to the beginning of another; that the moths which issue from these will lay an abundance of fertile eggs; that from this, the first crop, it is possible to obtain a supply of fertile eggs for a second crop. But why this year the first crop did not yield a full supply of cocoons, and the second crop still less, I cannot say; the weather or the food may have been against the worms, or there may have been facilities for their enemies to get at them. Mr. Woodrow himself says that he cannot for certain assign any reason.

6. My next experiments will be directed towards rearing the worms on bushes and shrubs, which can either be moved in and out of shelter or be easily covered over with cages; but close and daily observation is requisite, and the habits of the plants must be studied as well as those of the worm.

7. I have heard from Mr. Thomas Wardle, who has sent me some samples of tasar silk, thrown, dyed, wove, and printed in England, shewing manufacturers have made great progress of late in working up this material, getting almost as beautiful results from it as from *B. mori* silk, and most clearly showing, as I have always held, that if once a steady supply of tasar coooons raised under the most favourable circumstances could be ensured, the goods made therefrom would command a good price in the market.

From the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India, No. 712, dated 8th March 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7, dated the 13th February 1877, in the last paragraph of which it is stated that steps should be taken to ascertain the extent to which the tasar silk-worm is found in Bengal, and directing that, after the necessary enquiries, a report on the subject should be submitted as speedily as possible.

2. In reply, I am to state that on receipt of Mr. Hume's letter No. 244, dated 26th September 1872, the subject of the production of tasar in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was specially brought under the consideration of Government and of local officers. The two points suggested in that letter were much the same as those now under discussion, *viz.*, (1) to endeavour to obtain a more correct approximation to the probable supply of tasar-cocoons available, and (2) to set on foot experiments in order to ascertain the possibility of profitably utilizing in some way the supply existing.

3. To obtain these data, a circular was addressed to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Orissa, and Bhagulpore divisions, in which the following questions were specifically put:—

(1.) Is tasar silk (under any name) usually collected in the state of cocoons, or are eggs collected and hatched in so-called gardens (or enclosures in the jungle), and are the worms tended with care by the growers?

(2.) Are tasar eggs produced by moths in captivity ever fruitful, and are they kept for a future crop of worms?

(3.) On what trees do the worms feed?

(4.) If tassar cocoons are collected in the jungle, can any estimate be formed of the weight annually collected in the district? Is the right to collect them farmed out by the zemindars, and what is approximately the area on which they are collected?

(5.) What caste collects the cocoons, who rears the tasar worms, and what caste sells the tasar silk, and how? How does such silk sell?

(6.) Are there any, and (if any) what, varieties of insect-producing silk besides the ordinary silk-worm and tasar-worm?

A full collection of reports was finally received, and Mr. Geoghegan, who was at that time Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and is, as the Government of India are aware, exceptionally qualified to form an opinion, was good enough to examine the reports and favour this Government with observations on the subject, upon which the following remarks are principally based.

4. The result of the enquiries that were then made shews that the insect (or insects) known as the tasar moth or *Antheræa Paphia* is found in the jungles of Bankoora, Midnapore (west), in the northern part of Balasore, Bhagulpore (south), Sonthal Parganas (chiefly Doomka, Godda, and Rajmehal), Hazareebagh (particularly in Gaddies Gawan and Satgawan, and parganas Gola, Ootara Kunda, and to some extent in Gaddies Palgunge and Seerampore), Lohardugga (Palamow, Bilounjah, Tamar police-station, part of Toorpa, Palkote, and Bira circles), Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. It is also found throughout the Orissa hills, though it is strange that the replies of the Chota Nagpore tributary chiefs report little or no tasar. It is probable that, though the cocoons may not be collected, the insect is to be found in those tracts. On the Orissa side Keonjhur is expressly mentioned as one of the sources of the tasar worked in Burdwan.

Roughly speaking, it appears that the tasar insect will be found throughout all tree and scrub jungle lying south and west of a line marking the southern and western limit of the continuous cultivation of the Gangetic alluvial and the Orissa littoral tracts of country.

5. In this region it is variously said to feed on the sâl, the asan, the dhao, the deota, seeda, kokore, ber, koa, tend, arjun, asta, and "plum" trees. Of these, the *sâl* is the *Shorea robusta*, the *asan* the *Terminalia tomentosa*, the *ber* the *Zizyphus jujuba*, the *arjun* the *Pentaptera arjuna*, the "*plum*" is probably *Syzygium jambolanum*. The main feeding grounds are the *sâl*, *asan*, and *ber* forests.

6. Whether the insect is of one or many species has not been determined. Captain Hutton maintains that several species are now included under the one name of tasar or *Antheræa Paphia*, and there is certainly great variety between individuals; but it is not easy to say whether these differentiæ constitute distinct species. With regard to Captain Hutton's remarks in the paper which forms appendix A to Mr. Geoghegan's *Silk in India*, it is observed by Mr. Geoghegan that the pairing of the sexes is left to nature; the females are left in the open air and are sought by free males. Hence, if several species interbreed so readily as Captain Hutton supposes, the present state of things must be a perfect chaos, from which it would be impossible to extract any pure breed. The natives certainly divide the insects, or their cocoons, into several classes; but the classifications (as native classifications so often are) defy all categories; nor was Mr. Geoghegan able to find that the idea of race enters into them at all.

7. The classification noticed by the Board of Trade in 1819 (see *Silk in India*, pages 110 and 111) seems to be this—

(1.) The "bonbunda" or cocoon found in its natural state in the forest.

(2.) (*a*) the mooga, female, and (*b*) the teerah, male, of cocoons formed by worms bred in domesticity of the first generation, *i. e.*, from eggs laid by moths issuing from wild cocoons collected in July or August.

(3.) (*a*) "dabba," (*b*) "buggoy," (*c*) "tarroy." It is not apparent how these are classed; the buggoy seems to depend on its colour, the tarroy on the season at which it is bred. The account is very confused.

Dr. Buchanan Hamilton (see page 111, *Silk in India*) complained of a similar difficulty in the accounts given him by the natives in Bhagulpore. He gives four kinds—dabba, sarihan, jarhan, and langga. According to one account the dabba were wild cocoons, the others successively degenerating.

8. According to the Beerbhoom tasar-weavers there are three classes of cocoons—northern, western, and southern, the southern yielding silk in much larger proportion to number of cocoons than the northern (in fact, 800 southern will yield as much as 1,280 of the northern kind). The Collector of Bankoora says the cocoons are of two sorts—tunti, smaller, and muga, larger. The report of the Collector of Burdwan gives an eight-fold division as follows:—

(1.) Moodeh	...	Apparently Board of Trade's bonbunda, the wild cocoon.
(2.) Bowra	...	The cocoon from which the moth has eaten out. This is obviously illogical, as a different method of classification is here introduced.
(3.) Nereh	...	Not defined.
(4.) Dabba	...	"Said to be offspring of moodeh."
(5.) Buggoy	...	
(6.) Tereh	...	Male and female respectively in the *second* generation.
(7.) Mooga	...	
(8.) Ampatia	...	Produces an inferior quality of silk and is principally used as a seed-cocoon.

Perhaps, putting this and the minute of the Board of Trade together, it is possible to get an explanation for certain kinds depending on their nearness to the original wild cocoon. The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, however, puts them in a different order. He says there are three kinds—the ampatia, collected in April and May; the mooga, collected in June and July; the dabba, in August and September. The dabba is best of those reared artificially, but the jungle cocoons are best of all.

Whether or not these classifications can be explained and reconciled, Mr. Geoghegan does not think that they point to any notion of different species prevailing in the native mind.

9. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom gives still another account. According to him the mooga and tereh are the female and male jungle cocoon. Cocoons in the next generation are of two sorts—loreah and buggoy; the dabba is the next generation and is the best, and is ready in September.

10. In the list of contributions from Bengal to the London Exhibition of 1873 were sets of cocoons, thread, and cloth of the three kinds named ampatia, dabba, and buggoy. There was a difference perceptible in the cloth, but none in the cocoons. Each set contained cocoons of very various shades—deep slate colour, ashen, yellowish white, and reddish white. If the names mean (as they seem to do) "having the appearance of a mango leaf" (see Captain Coussmaker's description of the worm), "white" (dhabala), and "tiger-striped" (baghai), they may point to some distinctive appearance of the *larva*. But the whole question—one species or several—can only be satisfactorily solved by a naturalist observing the insect in all stages.

11. For the most part the wild cocoon, as first plucked from the branch where it has been placed by the insect in a state of freedom, is not sent at once to market. But in Bankoora and Manbhoom, at any rate, some portion of the wild cocoons is at once converted into thread. Speaking generally, however, the jungle-borne crop is kept for seed.

The seed is not carried on from year to year, but is annually renewed from the jungle.

12. In Bankoora, the first jungle cocoons seem to be collected in Asharh, Sraban, or Bhadra (*i. e.*, from June to August), and the eggs laid in Bhadra (August). In Midnapore, the season of breeding is not given. In Bhagulpore, Jyaishtha and Asharh (May and June) are said to be the collecting months. In the Sonthal Parganas, January and February, September and October. In Hazareebagh the season varies; in some parts there are three crops, in others only one. In Manbhoom the jungle cocoons must be collected about March; in Singbhoom about April.

13. The mode of breeding seems everywhere nearly the same. As soon as the moths emerge from the cocoons kept for seed, the females are exposed and left to form their own connexions, whether with the males emerging from the same batch of cocoons or with jungle moths. Impregnation having taken place, the eggs, which are immediately laid, are collected in baskets, trays, pots, or on tufts of grass; and when, in some eight days, the worms begin to emerge, they are placed on the asan or sâl trees growing in sites defended from their enemies (birds and insects), and moved from tree to tree as they devour the foliage of their first location, till finally, in about fifty days and after five moults, they spin their cocoon upon the tree.

14. How many complete cycles there are in the year cannot be easily stated. In Midnapore it is not apparent how often the process is repeated in the year, nor is the Collector's account for Bankoora very intelligible. It is meant apparently that the jungle cocoon is collected in June, that its eggs are laid at once, and that moths from these eggs lay eggs in August, which produce cocoons in September; that the eggs laid by moths emerging from these cocoons produce cocoons in January, while from January to June they are left to nature. There must be a cycle in that interval; so in Bankoora the insect would appear to be quadrivoltine. The same would appear to be the case in Bhagulpore and in Singbhoom and Manbhoom. In the last, three out of the four bunds are formed in captivity, *i. e.*, on the trees of the breeder's plantation. Mr. Geoghegan adds that he is not sure whether, between the dabba cocoon formed in August, and the jungle cocoons which must be collected about February, *two* cycles do not intervene. This would make it quinquevoltine.

15. Mr. Forbes, the Sub-divisional officer of Palamow, gives a different account. According to him the domesticated tasar is reduced to a bivoltine. Cocoons are formed once in August and once in November. From November to the next June "the cocoons kept for seed are carefully packed in kodo-straw, just as seed-dhan is packed and stored in some dry place till June following." Not only then, if Mr. Forbes' account be strictly accurate, has the insect been thoroughly domesticated, but it has been so completely changed in habit as to become a bivoltine, the cocoons formed in November not opening to let out the moth till the following June. The whole subject requires more careful consideration. In the first place it appears open to question whether the facts are ascertained beyond all doubt. If they are correct, it might be possible to domesticate the worm without reducing the rapidity of reproduction. If without degeneracy of the breed a tasar domesticated, yet quadrivoltine, could be raised, we should have a silk-producer of twice the value of this Palamow worm.

16. With regard to outturn, whether of cocoons collected from the jungle or cocoons regularly reared, it was not to be expected that any very accurate estimate could be framed. The Collectors have (wisely) not even hazarded guesses on the subject. Perhaps some estimate might be got of the amount of cocoons sold at the marts in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bhagulpore, Bankoora and in Gya or Patna, and possibly of the exports to Mirzapore; but we should still be unable to reckon the amount absorbed by the local village weavers.

17. As to any cess levied by zemindars, it is said that in Midnapore the collectors pay 8 annas or 12 annas per head for the right to collect; in Balasore they pay as much as a rupee or a rupee and a half; in Bankoora no cess is said to be levied; in Bhagulpore the rate is 5 annas a head; in the Sonthal Parganas the charge is either so much a tree, or 12 annas to Re. 1-8 per patch of jungle used as feeding ground; in Hazareebagh each rearer pays 6 annas to 8 annas for the privilege; in Palamow a "koa" revenue appears to be paid to Government. In consideration of this the proprietor levies a rate which ultimately assumes the shape of a hansua-tax, or tax on the bill-hook of 4 annas per annum.

18. The chief collectors and breeders of the tasar are the aboriginal tribes —Sonthals, Paharias, Kols, Uraons, Cheros, Kherwars, &c., and the lower Hindu or semi-Hindu castes—Bagdis, Bowris, Tewirs, Bhuiyas, Bhogtar, Samântas, Chamars, Dosads, Koormees, and Gowalas are also mentioned. The breeders seem to collect their own wild cocoons from the jungle,—a different practice from that which prevails in the Central Provinces. The breeders sometimes deal direct with the weavers, but generally receive advances from a baniya or mahajun, who thus receives the cocoons and makes them over to the local weavers, or exports them to some of the marts outside the district. The belief in the necessity of ceremonial purity, and the exclusion of women from the operation of rearing tasar on this ground seem universal.

19. The price of cocoons seems to vary a good deal. Mr. Geoghegan expresses his doubts of the accuracy of much of the information on this point. In Midnapore prices run from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per kahan (1 kahan=16 pans of 80 cocoons each ∴=1,280). At Kalipore, near Soory, the Sonthals are said to get Rs. 8 per kahan; yet the Deputy Commissioner puts the price in the Sonthal Parganas at 350 to 450 per rupee, or, say, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per kahan. In Bankoora the Tantis are said to pay Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per kahan.

The Burdwan Collector's report gives prices varying from 120 to 450 per rupee, according to the eight kinds furnished; this would be from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per kahan. Yet it is said that the cheapest sort (*ampatia*) fetches Rs. 16 per kahan, if bought for breeding. This is not very intelligible, for it is not clear how the purpose of the buyer can affect the demand of the seller. The information is hearsay. In Hazarcebagh the rearers get indebted to the baniya, and sell at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 the kahan of 1,680, or about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 the kahan. The baniya gets about 7½ to 8½ per kahan. In pargana Golah the rearers seem to get a trifle better price. In Palamow, after repaying advances at 50 per cent., the breeder gets from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per kahan; in Singbhoom the price is Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per kahan; in Manbhoom the price averages Rs. 6 per kahan. The cocoons of Chota Nagpore seem almost entirely exported to Bhaugulpore, Gya, Burdwan, Benares, Azimgurh, and Mirzapore. They are not even wound off on the spot.

20. An alkaline lye is always used in reeling off; the process is of the rudest, and the thread produced foul and uneven.

21. Details as to prices of raw tasar or tasar cloth are meagre. In Midnapore raw tasar is said to fetch 6 tolahs to 8 tolahs the rupee. At Soory a piece of stuff containing 15 chittacks of raw tasar fetches Rs. 12. In Bankoora a kahan of cocoons will make two "pairs of *dhotis*," fetching Rs. 14 to Rs. 18; a thân of twilled tasar fetches Rs. 9 or Rs. 10, but the weight of silk is not given. At Soory a kahan of cocoons is said to yield 15 chittacks of silk. Prices of the Burdwan stuffs of tasar, or tasar mixed with cotton, are not given. At Bhagulpore the raw silk fetches Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per seer: width of stuff is not mentioned, so details on that point are useless. In the Sonthal Parganas a kahan of cocoons is said to yield 1½ to 2 seers silk, which fetches Rs. 9 to Rs. 13-8 per seer.

22. With regard to the last question, enquiring if there are any varieties of insect-producing silk besides the ordinary silk-worm and tasar-worm, it is observed by Mr. Geoghegan that there are doubtless to be found in the jungles many other insects of the list given by Captain Hutton, but they are not specified by collectors, and their fibrous product does not seem to be worked up into thread.

23. In concluding this letter, I am to say that the above account incorporates the best information that is available to this Government on the subject of tasar silk in Bengal; and although the information conveyed is not very complete, it is hoped it will prove of some service to the Government of India in the investigations which are now on hand regarding the progress and development of the tasar industry. If information on other subjects is required, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with specific instructions on each point to which the attention of those interested in the industry may be called. The directions in which it has been suggested by Mr. Geoghegan that further inquiry should be made are (1) the unity or diversity of the species known as tasar; (2) the possibility of complete domestication and how many breeds in the year can be had under this system; and (3) the value of the silk if properly reeled. If we cannot get this tested in this country (and the regular Bombyx-silk planters may have objections to furnishing information), it is possible to send cocoons home. The chrysalis can be killed by boiling, and the cocoons will not suffer in the least, as they are as hard as iron. If the cocoons are sent home, the lye necessary in winding off must not be forgotten. It is, however, believed that the Government of India expected Captain Coussmaker to make some experiments on this point, and that Government are already probably in possession of information on the subject.

From the Government of India, to the Government of Bengal, No. 119, dated 18th September 1878.

I am directed to forward, for such consideration as it may seem to merit, the accompanying communication from Mr. J. Deveria of Lakhanháti, in which he proposes that Government should undertake the rearing of tasar cocoons in the jungle mehals of Chota Nagpore for sale to reelers and exporters.

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be informed of the conclusions arrived at in the matter by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From J. DEVERIA, Esq., *to the Government of India, dated Galunpur, 25th August 1878.*

* * * *

2. The silk cocoons of Bengal are, from various causes, which I do not purpose to discuss here, deteriorating a good deal in quality, and, owing to the very unsatisfactory and unstable market ruling in Europe, the production of silk in quantity has also decreased, and is falling off from day to day. Under these circumstances, the tasar cocoon could, I believe, be taken in hand and utilised to very great advantage.

3. The tasar cocoon, as you are aware, is spun by a hardy caterpillar that works in the open air, and requires no other aid from man than protection against bird and beast.

4. The food naturally required by the tasar worm is found growing vigorously in all the jungle tracts of Western Bengal wherever there is a laterite soil. Thus, there is no reason at all why the Government of Bengal should not cause its Forest Department to work up the production of the cocoons in aid of its forest revenues.

5. The silk manufacturers both in India and in Europe would gladly buy up tasar cocoons in large quantities, and the Department could add largely to its income by the step.

6. In Chota Nagpur the Government own over 800 khas mahals in one portion of the district alone, and it recovers therefrom a royalty of between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,300.

7. This royalty is levied by the Government from the people who rear the cocoons, through the intervention of middlemen or farmers, who buy up the right of collecting the royalty at an auction-sale for a lump sum, and thereafter recoup themselves out of the rearers.

8. The farmers, it is needless to urge, are very hard upon the growers of cocoons or *jeebuniahs* (as I shall call them for the future), and in reality, by exacting the royalty, the Government hamper the extension of the cocoon-growing operations.

9. Instead of this, if the Government were to register the names of all *jeebuniahs*, give them small advances, as is done in the Opium Department to *assamees*, and take in return cocoons at a fair rate, the extension of the business would be secured. The Government could, when its crops of cocoons have come in, give notice of sale of the same, and thus ensure to itself a fixed and standing source of revenue. The cocoons are being sought after in France, and this season a gentleman came out to India simply to buy tasar cocoons for a firm in France.

10. The pecuniary aspect of the business is easy to work out, thus :—

Creditor.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Three men for 45 days, at Rs. 4 each per monh, for protecting the worms	18	0	0
Seed for 30,000 caterpillars, say, at 200 eggs per month, 150 cocoons at Rs. 4-8 per 1,000 cocoons, say	0	12	0
Total expense	18	12	0

Debtor—

Value of 30,000 cocoons, at Rs. 4 per 1,000	120	0	0
Less half-share to be given to rearers	60	0	0
Total balance	60	0	0
Refund of salary paid to the men or rearers	18	0	0
Balance in favour of account	78	0	0

11. I calculate that three men will be able to protect 300 trees between them. These trees each will yield at least 100 cocoons, so the crop will amount to 30,000 cocoons, which, at the lowest rate of Rs. 4 per 1,000, will leave the Government a profit of Rs. 78.

12. That I have not over-estimated the crop will be evident from the fact of my having obtained 32 cocoons here off two small *branches only* of an almond tree.

13. There will be the expense of drying, sorting and housing the cocoons; but, on the other hand, when working largely, there are means of grouping men so as to protect whole hill sides at very small extra cost, and the profits are then much greater.

14. Another great advantage is that the outlay of Government money will come back in the course of three to four months. I mean the advances made to the *jeebuniahs*.

15. I have before stated that the Government possess over 800 khas mehals in one portion of Chota Nagpur, and that royalty derived from it was about

Rs. 2,300. For the purpose of an example, if the Forest Department were to appropriate 20 acres in each village or, say, 20 acres × 800 villages = 16,000 acres in the khas mehals, and that each acre contained only 30 trees, 16,000 acres × 30 trees = 480,000 trees. Now, if each of these trees could yield 50 cocoons, 50 × 480,000 = 24,000,000 cocoons.

16. Applying my previous calculation of Rs. 78 profit for each 30,000 cocoons reared, the Government ought to be able to earn 800×78 = Rs. 62,400 out of those khas mehals in cocoons. Or, if the establishment, thus—

	Per month. Rs.	Yearly. Rs.
Salary of Superintendent	500	6,000
„ of Moonshee	50	600
„ of 20 peons, at Rs. 5	100	1,200
House-rent, travelling, and contingencies . .	300	3,600
Total . .		10,400

were deducted, the Government would still have a clear profit of 52,000 per year left.

17. Hitherto the Government have been in the habit of leasing these khas mehals to *ticcadars* at a nominal rent, and the mehals continue uncared for and without being improved in *any way*; whereas, if they were resumed and made the base of operations for the Government tasar silk business, they would yield an enormous revenue.

18. I have been all over the jungle country I allude to; can converse freely with the Sonthals and other jungly tribes in their *own* languages; so that what I write is after personal observation and information procured from the men themselves.

19. The revenue of the khas mehals could be collected by the superintendent of the tasar mehal, and, as the profit of the middlemen would fall into the hands of the Government, there would be no loss at all by the arrangement.

20. As there never has been a recognized market for the tasar cocoon, it may be urged that the enormous quantities that could be reared under the Government could not be disposed of. This matter need not be taken into consideration, because, if the supply could only be ensured at a cheap figure, the demand would be unlimited.

21. I may mention that one silk firm alone in India could give up 10,000 basins a day for the reeling of tasar cocoons for at least five months in the year, or 150 days × 10,000 = 1,500,000; each basin will work off 100 cocoons a day, whence 1,500,000 × 100 = 150,000,000 cocoons, and turning it into weight by calculating at 4,000 cocoons to the maund, the firm could work off each season 37,500 maunds of cocoons, representing, at Rs. 16 (cost price) per maund, Rs. 6,00,000. The said firm usually lay out about three times that amount each year in manufacturing silk, and would, I believe, be glad to obtain the quantity of cocoons I mention so as to keep their men from idling during the rains.

22. The tasar cocoons keep, if well sunned and taken care of, for several years; so even if there is no immediate demand, the cocoons could be stored up in godowns if necessary without any loss in their value. Before concluding, I beg to point out that in Lower Bengal, where the laterite soil is wanting, the Government could have the *Terminalia Catappa*, or common almond tree, planted out for the tasar cocoons.

23. I have just reared a crop of tasar cocoons (obtained from seed from Chota Nagpur) off the *Terminalia Catappa*, and they were in every respect as good as the parent stock.

24. The *Terminalia* grows fast and vigorously, and the worms I reared fed on the trees out in the open air through a very rainy season.

From the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the Government of India, No. 1094, dated 28th March 1876.

In reply to your communication No. 5—160, dated 23rd November last, inviting suggestions in regard to the development of the tasar silk industry, I

am desired to say that the only points on which the Chief Commissioner feels competent to express an opinion are the extent to which the raw material is forthcoming, the cost at which it can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, and the prospect of increasing the supply of the wild or semi-domesticated article.

2. Sir George Couper can say with the greatest certainty that the supply is altogether insignificant, the cost of collecting the cocoons where they are to be found, though only in scanty numbers, would be prohibitive, and there is no reasonable prospect of increasing the supply. In some districts the cocoons of a worm called the "kaswari" are occasionally found on bair trees; these are rare now, but are said to have been more plentiful some years ago when the raw silk was used for tying matchlock barrels on to the stocks. The silk was never used for manufacture, nor did it form an article of commerce.

3. As regards the supply in the Oudh forests, the Conservator reports that "though there are some tasar silk-worms in the Oudh forests, they are very scarce indeed; and without protection and cultivation it would not pay to collect the cocoons. During the past week I have been on the look-out for cocoons in the forests in which they are found, *viz.*, in the Tulsipur forests, and have only seen six cocoons, four on dhao (*Conocarpus latifolia*), one on chittonia (*Zizyphus xylopyra*), and one on sâl (*Shorea robusta*)."

From the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 985A—CLIV-5, dated 16th November 1877.

I have the honour to submit the report of the tasar silk promised in this office No. T—368A., dated the 3rd August last.

2. The worm occurs to such a small extent in these provinces that it would be needless for me to make any proposals or suggestions regarding the development of the trade in tasar silk; but if the Government of India desire, attempts can be made to introduce it into the forest tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. Enquiries were made from the Commissioners of Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansi, and Kumaun, being the divisions in which there are large areas under forest, and also from the officers of the Forest Department. It appears from their reports that the tasar silk is either not found, or is not known in any district, except Mirzapur, Lalitpur, and Garhwal, the quantity found in the last two being very insignificant.

4. The Commissioner of Jhansi reports that the "worm is found in the jungles of his division, but evidently it is scarce, and so little is known about it that I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory report on the subject. I can, however, state that no trade in the cocoons or silk exists at present." A few samples of the cocoons procured by him from Lalitpur are herewith forwarded.

5. The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Garhwal Division, states that he believes, from the enquiries he has made, that cocoons are not procurable in his division, but he has sent specimens of a few in the hills further north, obtained from the villagers, who make no use of them.

6. The only place in the North-Western Provinces, then, where any appreciable amount of tasar cocoons is gathered, is the wild tracts lying to the south of the Mirzapur district, which belong more properly to the region of Central India than of the North-Western Provinces. Cocoons are there collected by Kols, Chamars, and other jungly castes in the month of October, and are sold at the local bazars to putwas and other traders, who take them for sale to the Patna and Gya districts, and also to Ahraura Bazar in Mirzapur. From the last place the greater part of the cocoons are exported to Bengal and the Central Provinces, and a small part reeled there. The silk thus reeled is sent in its raw state to Benares, Patna and other districts. No weaving of cloth worth the name is carried on, there being only one family in Ahraura engaged in the manufacture. The selling price of cocoons in Mirzapur is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8 per one thousand, but the trade is by no means extensive. Five specimen cocoons received from Mirzapur are herewith forwarded.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, No. 507, dated 4th October 1876.

I informed you in my No. 447, dated 26th August last, of the first results of my experiments in the domestication of the tasar silk-worm.

2. I mentioned that cocoons were being produced by the worms hatched in my verandah, that these cocoons were produced very sparingly by hand-fed worms, most of which, indeed, died off, but pretty freely by the worms reared in the open on the ber tree (I have not been able to ascertain that the worms feed on any other tree but the ber tree). It is found on the grafted or Cabuli, as well as the common country ber, but it does not live on the hill variety of the ber which is distinguished by small leaves and by a white under side of the leaf. The cocoons from the earliest batch of worms appeared about the 10th August, or about 25 days from the birth of the worms. Cocoons went on being formed till about the 25th August, or a little later.

3. But hardly had the last cocoons formed when a second generation of moths began to hatch out from this batch of cocoons, and about the 3rd of September the second generation of worms began to appear.

4. I had these moths of the second hatching taken to Bharwain, and there I found, that wild males visited the females at night. I got a considerable number of eggs from this batch, and have distributed them over the district in all directions with a view to seeing how the insects would thrive under simple treatment in various parts of the district. They are all hatched now, and cocoons of the second batch will be formed immediately.

5. I now send specimens of reeled silk of one, two, three and five strands, and also of carded cocoons, which have all been turned out by a native, under my observation, from tasar cocoons of this district. This man sometimes said that he had learned the art from a Bengali, and sometimes that, being a silk grower, he had experimented on the native cocoon and found how to reel it, but had never reeled it in any quantity. He has reeled a good deal for me with great ease, and it appears to be of very excellent quality.

6. The process is most simple; the difficulty was dissolving the gum, and that has been entirely overcome, and under this treatment the thread reels off easily and rapidly. The preparation of the cocoons for reeling is extremely easy, and the whole process of preparation and the method of reeling could easily be learned in a day, and be carried out by women and children.

7. If, then, the silk proves to be of any mercantile value, the prospects of development of a new industry may fairly be entertained, for, from first to last, there is almost no expense, and the trouble involved, which consists in watching the worms while feeding on the trees and in reeling the silk, is small, and the labour, such as it is, of the lightest description.

8. I will be very glad to learn if the silk, of which I send samples, both reeled and corded, should be submitted to competent judges and what its commercial value may be. I should mention that these samples are mostly made from old cocoons, and that if fresh cocoons were used and a little extra care taken, the silk could probably be turned out even more glossy and soft.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, No. 13, dated 10th January 1878.

I have the honour to report on the progress of my tasar silk experiment during the past year, with reference to correspondence ending with your No. 250 of 23rd February 1877.

2. I collected a large number of cocoons and they hatched out freely, as many as 100 moths being sometimes in the netted verandah together. This was at Bharwain in the latter half of July. I thus secured a large number of fertile eggs, and these were distributed throughout the district to persons likely to take an interest in the matter, with suitable directions for raising the worms on trees in the open.

3. The eggs hatched; but just then occurred the severe drought, and almost every worm throughout the district died. It seems absolutely necessary for the health, and even existence of the worm, that it should have damp weather during the month of its life in the larva stage. As regards rearing

cocoons then, the experiment has this year been a total failure, but from an explained cause, *viz.*, the exceptional circumstances of the season.

4. I tried to rear the worms by feeding them with leaves in the method practised with the *Bombyx mori*, but was no more successful than last year. Most of the worms died, and the few that survived to spin turned out small and weak cocoons. It seems established that this worm will not thrive except on the tree in the open. There again it has a terrible enemy in the ichneumon-fly and in birds; to these numbers succumb. But, as reported last year, I think with care it will be possible to rear them in this semi-domesticated state. I have now a plantation of young *ber* trees close to my house, in which an experiment under favourable conditions can be made next rains.

5. The past year, however, and the Government grant of money, have not in other respects been unproductive of results.

6. Securing the services of the reeler I had last year, I located him in the Industrial School, and got him to teach four boys, Rajputs and Brahmins from Unah tahsil, and they were apt pupils, and learned the art of reeling, which I hope will be useful hereafter.

7. I enclose specimens of reeled tasar produced in our Industrial School; also of tasar yarn and of thread spun from the yarn, this latter dyed. Also, I send a sample of silk cloth woven in a Jullundhur loom from the silk thus reeled at Hoshiarpur. I venture to think that this cloth is better than the ordinary specimens of Berhampur tasar.

8. I have had the opportunity of getting a reliable opinion from England as to the merits of this Hoshiarpur tasar, and I enclose a copy of the correspondence for the information of Government. Messrs. Dresser and Company of Coventry are a first-class firm.

9. I have also ascertained that the tasar thread is valued at Amritsar at Rs. 10 per seer, which is, I believe, a remunerative price, once the rearing of cocoons and the reeling of them (a very simple operation) was established as a cottage industry.

* * *

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From MESSRS. J. BILL DRESSER & COMPANY, *to* MESSRS. SIR TITUS SALT, BART., SONS & COMPANY, *Saltaire, dated Coventry, 24th November 1877.*

In reply to your letter of yesterday. Tasar raw silk, such as the sample you have sent us, and which we have ticketed and marked S, is thrown into various descriptions of net silk, such as *organzine*, *tram* and *singles*. For tasar *organzine*, *tram*, we are to-day asked 7*s.* 6*d.* nett, which will be probably obtained, or somewhere thereabouts. We have an enquiry now for these silks.

At our last public silk sales in London in October, tasar singles and trams fetched, however, very low prices—3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*

Your sample S seems to us superior to the bulk of the tasar now offering; and speaking for ourselves, if the quality of your sample can be maintained in the bulk, we should be glad of a consignment of one or more bales from India to test the market. Should this meet the views and designs of your correspondents, we shall be most happy to do our best to obtain as good a price as possible.

Any further information we can give you is very much at your service.

We return your sample by post.

We have a house in London and many foreign connections.

Copy of memorandum from SIR TITUS SALT, BART., SONS & COMPANY, *Saltaire, Bradford, to* TITUS SALT, ESQ., *dated 27th November 1877.*

Noil worth 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* *here.* It fluctuates as much as 50 per cent. in 7 days' time: last year it was in demand, caused by the Metallassa trade.

The noil yarn is worth about 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*

From F. HALSEY, ESQ., *to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated Madhopur, 14th June 1877.*

In reply to your letter of 9th June, I am sorry to be unable to give a satisfactory report of the tasar cocoons sent to me from the Central Provinces.

Without the use of a strong alkali, it is found impossible to reel off the silk from the cocoons, and if an alkali be used, the reeled silk becomes almost useless.

The cocoons sent to me from the Central Provinces were also mostly rat-eaten or pierced (caused by the exit of the moth), and consequently not adapted for reeling.

I am generally of opinion that where the *Bombyx mori* thrives, few will be found who will undertake the rearing or reeling of the tasar; also, I think, it would be a mistaken policy to encourage the cultivation where the more valuable *Bombyx mori* exists.

There is no doubt that the tasar cocoon would be made use of; but before it can, special machinery will have to be constructed, and no manufacturer will go to the expense of this, unless he be sure of a constant and large supply of the raw material.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Government of India No. 1185—49, dated Nagpur, 29th March 1876.

In your letter No. 155, dated 23rd November last, on the subject of tasar cocoons, it was requested that 50 maunds of cocoons might be collected at the proper season at different railway stations in the Central Provinces, exact accounts being kept showing the cost of collection, &c. Of these 50 maunds, 10 to 15 might be pierced. Some other information was also called for, and lastly it was asked that, if possible, a couple of maunds of cocoons (live, if available), might be sent to Mr. F. Halsey at Madhopur in the Punjab.

2. In paragraph 3 of this office letter No. 4533—199, dated 16th December, the Chief Commissioner stated how he proposed to get together the cocoons required by Government, and in the 4th paragraph he said that he would try to send a couple of maunds of cocoons to Mr. F. Halsey.

In January the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda reported that he would be able to send two maunds of cocoons to Mr. Halsey, and he was directed to do so. The cost of these two maunds he estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Price of two maunds of cocoons, at Rs. 20 per maund	40
Carriage up to Hinganghat Railway Station	4
Railway charges beyond	(not known)

and these two maunds have since been sent.

3. Replies regarding the 50 maunds required by Government have now been received from the District Officers of Chanda, Betul, Seoni, Raipur, and Sambalpur, and the replies may be epitomised thus:—

Chanda. The District Officer has now got together 8 maunds of unpierced cocoons and a few seers of pierced ones, and the cost of the 8 maunds of unpierced ones is 8 maunds, at Rs. 32 per maund = Rs. 256.

They will be carried by Dhimars to Hinganghat, and the exact payment on this account is hence not accurately known and will be reported hereafter. The Deputy Commissioner further reports that the outturn of cocoons in the Khalsa is estimated at 375 maunds.

Betul. The Deputy Commissioner can collect no cocoons until October next, and then he will only be able, he thinks, to collect about 3 maunds, which, inclusive of transport to the Itarsi station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, cost about Rs. 105, that is, Rs. 35 per maund put down on the line of rail.

Seoni. The Deputy Commissioner reported a little time ago that the tasar crop had entirely failed, and that the Koshtas were importing cocoons in large quantities from Benares. The Deputy Commissioner, however, purchased 1 maund 36 seers (4 seers of which were pierced) of the Seoni crop for Rs. 102-9-7, which he now has. The estimated average outturn in the Seoni district is 80 maunds per year, and this outturn, the District Officer thinks, could be increased up to 150 maunds, if the cultivation of tasar in the reserved forests were permitted. The cost of transport to Jubbulpore would be stationary, and about Re. 1 per maund. The Deputy Commissioner thinks there would be no difficulty in his arranging for 10 maunds in October next by his giving advances to the rearers. The price per maund he estimates at about Rs. 40.

Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the increased attention paid to lac has caused tasar cultivation to recede, and he thinks that even if he made arrangements beforehand, it would be difficult for him in October next to get together from 50 to 60 maunds of cocoons, pierced and unpierced. The price per maund at Raipur would be about Rs. 38, or, if sent on by cart to Sambalpur to go thence by boat to Calcutta, Rs. 40.

The Deputy Commissioner does not think that the industry in his district is ever likely to expand, even if the demand for cocoons were brisk.

Sambalpur. The Deputy Commissioner cannot get any cocoons before the close of the present year, but by making arrangements beforehand, he thinks he could get a limited quantity at a cost of Rs. 60 per maund of unpierced cocoons of the small variety, and Rs. 40 per maund of the large variety at Sambalpur.

The Deputy Commissioner does not think that the cost of collection and transport would vary much whether a large quantity had to be collected or a small. He thinks that if funds were made available to him, he would find little difficulty in collecting 500 maunds. "To do so I would," he writes, "require a special establishment of, say, a mohurrir on Rs. 15 and three chuprásis on Rs. 5 per mensem for a period of six months. With this establishment it might perhaps be possible for us even to collect 1,000 maunds of cocoons; but as there are no data on which anything like an accurate estimate of the annual outturn of cocoons in this district can be based, I fear that if Government were to enter the market as a very large purchaser, it would cause a serious increase in price, and perhaps ruin the tasar silk weavers of the district."

4. The information above given may perhaps enable Government to determine whether it will collect cocoons in any quantity during the present year; if it should determine to do so, the local authorities should be permitted to make advances in April or May next. For the present there are only some 10 maunds collected, nearly 2 maunds of which are at Seoni, and which can be sent at once to Jubbulpore, and 8 maunds now ready at Chanda. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to hear what Government wishes done with these 10 maunds, that is, where are they to be sent, and to whom?

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Government of India, No. 2417—98, dated 28th June 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 51, dated 21st April 1876, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to say that the Deputy Commissioners of Seoni and Chanda having satisfied themselves, to the best of their ability, that the worms were killed and the cocoons properly dried, forwarded them to the Bombay Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and I am now to annex copy of a letter, No. 26 of 1876, from the Bombay Government to the Under Secretary of State for India, intimating the despatch of the Chanda cocoons and the probable transmission at an early date of those for Seoni.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner fears it will not be possible to put down cocoons at a railway station at a price not exceeding Rs. 30 per maund; the lowest price at which the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda reported his ability to supply them was at Rs. 37 per maund put down at Mul, a tahsili thirty miles distant from Chanda, and so much farther from the line of rail.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda mentions a curious fact regarding excessive dryage among the cocoons, which the Chief Commissioner will give in his own words :—

"The cocoons reached Chanda about the middle of March. Since then the dryage has been so great as to reduce their weight by about a half. This will be seen from the following table. They were received in two consignments :—

Date of despatch from Mul.	Weight at Mul.	Weight when received at Chanda.	Weight on 6th May.	No. of cocoons reported by Tahsildar of Mul.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	
8th March 1876 ...	... 1 34	1 34	3 35	15,850
10th „ „ ...	... 5 36	5 25		55,000
	7 30	7 19		70,850

"The weighing on the 6th May was carried out by the Deputy Commissioner, and on the 7th the cocoons were counted before him. The number was found to be 70,680, or only 170 short of the number reported by the Tahsildar of Mul. It is possible that there may have been some slight mistake in the Tahsildar's counting, and a few may have dropped in transit. I fear the Chief Commissioner may be surprised at the great dryage, but I have no reason to believe that there has been any unfair dealing anywhere. Since their receipt at Chanda the cocoons have been kept in a large chest in the malkhana, the key of which is kept by the District Nazir."

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to the Government of India,
No. 320—14, dated 28th October 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 5—161, dated the 23rd November 1875, forwarding a copy of Resolution No. 5—156-165 of the same date, regarding the development of an industry in the tasar and other wild silk-spinning worms of India, and asking for proposals or suggestions on the subject.

2. In reply, I am to say that from reports received it appears that the tasar worm is not found in the Pegu Division; that in the Arakan Division cocoons are to be found only in the town of Akyab, and in the Tenasserim Division only in the Amherst District. In the latter district the Deputy Commissioner reports that the worm is found on a variety of trees, and that the natives recognise it as a silk-producing creature, but make no use of the cocoons.

3. Specimens of a cocoon were received from the Deputy Commissioner of Henzada. These were sent to Calcutta, and on examination were found to belong to the mulberry silk-worm, *Bombyx mori*, the manufacture of silk from which has been found by experiments in Bengal to be unremunerative.

4. Two attempts were made at the Magayee plantation by the Forest Department to breed the worm, but both have resulted in failures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Government of India,
No. 9231—188G., dated 23rd January 1878.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, especially that of the tasar (*Antheræa Paphia*), I am directed to submit copies of the marginally noted Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the subject, from which it will be seen what action has been taken in the matter to give effect to the orders of Government, and that further little or nothing is known of the tasar-worm by the officials or people of this province.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 7308—162, dated 20th December 1875.
Ditto ditto „ 7579—132, „ 1st November 1876.
Ditto ditto „ 8972—163, „ 1st December 1876.
Ditto ditto „ 11156—221, „ 1st February 1877.

2. The Chief Commissioner much regrets the delay in the collection and submission of the information called for, which, I am directed to state, is mainly attributable to the pressure of work owing to the prolonged famine and failure of rains throughout the country.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 579—32G., dated 1st November 1876.

Read again—

Government of India Resolution No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the subject of the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar and other wild silk-spinning worms of India.

Read also—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7308—162G., dated 20th December 1875.

Order thereon by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

In the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings above recorded, the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Superintendent of Coorg, &c., were desired to make careful enquiries as to the localities (if any) where the tasar cocoons could be obtained, the probable quantity procurable, and as to other particulars of interest.

2. The services of Captain M. F. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, who had offered his assistance in procuring photographs and papers descriptive of the worms and cocoons, were also enlisted, and before his departure to England that officer reported that he had himself circulated notices to all the districts in which the tasar-worm was likely to be met with.

3. The enquiries made in this office order No. 7308—162G., dated 20th December last, have elicited replies from several district officers and from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, who forwards reports from the Bangalore and Tumkur districts. The Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar divisions have not yet replied.

4. The result of the reference is to show that little or nothing is known of the tasar worm by the officials or people, though the enquiries made have led to the discovery of the cocoons in certain taluks of the Bangalore District, where forest abounds, and also in the Manjarabad forest country. Mr. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, reports that "the cocoons are reported to be found on *yelachi*, *nayibela*, *heddarane*, and certain other trees, the tender leaves thereof being the natural food of the worms, and that they are said to be rare and procurable only in small quantities." He adds that "during the early rains another kind of tasar cocoon of a smaller size is found in the jungles of Magadi and Closepet," and that offers have been made to him by some silk manufacturers to make experiments on both these products. The result of these experiments will be awaited.

5. The Chief Commissioner concludes that if the appearance and habits of the tasar-worm and cocoons were more generally known, they would be found more or less in all the forest tracts of the province. In order to effect this object, the following descriptive notice, prepared by Captain Coussmaker of the Bombay Revenue Survey, will be separately printed and distributed in all taluks. Copies of the photographs illustrative of the tasar caterpillar and its cocoons will also be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, who might circulate them among the taluk amildars for inspection.

6. The Deputy Commissioners of the six districts marginally named are authorized to expend any small amount up to a limit of Rs. 50, in causing a search to be made for the worm, and procuring specimens of cocoons, as well as full information as to its prevalence, habitat, &c.

Bangalore.	Hassan.
Tumkur.	Shimoga.
Mysore.	Kadur.

7. The Chief Commissioner desires that all cocoons may be sent to the Superintendent, Central Jail, and that Dr. Henderson will make such experiments as the means at his disposal admit, in order to ascertain the character and value of the thread, a report being submitted on the subject as soon as practicable.

Descriptive notice of the Tasar Silk-worm.

In order to ascertain whether the silk produced by the *tasar-worm* can be developed into a useful industry, to supply the place of the silk-worm, which of late years has been found very difficult, if not impossible, to rear, the Government of India have directed enquiries to be made as to the localities in which the tasar-worm is to be found, the probable quantity procurable, and such other particulars of interest regarding it.

The tasar-worm is usually found in forests, and is said to feed on the *yelachi*, *nayibela*, and *heddarane*, and other trees, the tender leaves of which are its natural food. The Deputy Commissioners have received the Chief Commissioner's instructions as to the measures to be taken for searching for the tasar caterpillar or worm and its cocoons, and the following description is given to aid this object.

About the end of May or beginning of June a moth issues from these cocoons and lays its eggs, which look somewhat like small flat grains of jowari on the leaves of the trees; after a few days a small dark worm emerges, which feeds upon the leaves, and growing very quickly, becomes first yellow with black rings and spots, and afterwards green with beautiful small blue, gold and reddish spots upon it, and sometimes besides three or four spots like silver on its side. It continues to grow till it is as big as a man's finger, and then, pulling two or three leaves together, it makes a cocoon or house for itself, which is all made of separate threads strong enough for every purpose like cotton. There are two crops of the cocoons in the year: the moths come out first in May, June and July, then the caterpillars live for 50 days and make their cocoons; from these the moths come out in August, September and October, and the caterpillars make cocoons again in October, November and December, and then, as the cold weather and after that the hot weather comes on, the insects inside remain dormant till the rains come again, when the leaves are nice and fresh, and afford good food for their young ones. Cocoons of all kinds those that are new, heavy and whole, as well as those that are old, burst, stained, light, gnawed, or cut, will come to use, but the first kind are the most valuable.

During the rainy season the caterpillars will be found feeding in great numbers on the trees above-mentioned, and also on those marginally detailed, and the men should look for them, so that they may know where to look for the cocoons in two months' time. If they have trees of the above kind near their own houses, they can cut off twigs with the caterpillars hanging to them (the caterpillars being very delicate should not be touched), and fasten the twigs on to their trees and leave them; the caterpillars will climb up of their own accord, and after a time make their cocoons. Thus, after a very short time, the men will recognize these caterpillars wherever they see them, and then they will easily find the cocoons. When the caterpillars eat, they devour one leaf after another, leaving the twigs bare, and as they do not move much, the ground underneath becomes strewn with their dung, which is at the last as big as that of a sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved. When the men find the cocoons, they should take them carefully off the trees, and tie all that are good and heavy on to strings, which they should put away (say hanging from the rafters of the house) safe out of the reach of rats and squirrels, and if possible ants as well, for all these eat the insects.

	Kanarese.
Matti ...	Matti.
Bair or bori-guti mara ...	Yelachi.
Karunda. (Hind) ...	Karunda.
Nandrook. (Tel) ...	Tella barrauki.
Kalakur or Sendi ...	Ven-táku or Beuteak.

2. The amildars of taluks will explain the above to all the people in the taluk, and induce them to try the experiment which has proved very successful and remunerative in Bombay.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 110, dated 31st May 1876.

Adverting to your circulars as per margin and the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings therein alluded to, I have the honour to report that, on the receipt thereof, I addressed Captain Coussmaker on the subject with a view of

No. 533, dated 2nd January 1876.
„ 601 „ 6th March „

ascertaining the Kanarese names of the trees on which it was stated the tasar silk cocoons were to be found. I also asked for specimens of the cocoons for circulation to the amils. That officer very kindly furnished me with a pamphlet, a photograph of the worms, &c., as well as with a few cocoons. The latter were circulated to the amils with the following results.

2. The accompanying two specimens in packet marked A were received from the amil of Lakvalli. Some were found in Yedehalli Hobli, in a clump of bamboo, the others in the Lakavalli Hobli on the "Karematti mara" (*Terminalia tomentosa*). These were collected in the hot weather, and the amil states that a few only could be procured, but promises to continue his enquiries during the monsoons, and report if the cocoons are procurable in any large quantities. He also adds that he was informed by the Forest Ranger that on the "Bandarike mara," as well as on the tall grasses known to the natives as "Gardahullu" and "Nuggihullu," and several shady forest trees in his range, he was asked to watch and report to the amil the places where he might come across them again in his rounds.

3. The amil of Banavar sends two specimens (*vide* packet market B) found on the "Hirikalgudda," and reports that they are procurable on the "Belvantha mara," "Jala mara" and "Dindiga mara."

4. The other amils report that cocoons are not at present procurable.

5. I have desired the amils to get the village officials, shepherds, &c., to make a search during the monsoons, and to direct them, when looking for them, to search under the trees and mark those which have the ground strewn with the dung of the caterpillars, which is said to be as big as that of sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved, so that eventually they will be able to procure the cocoons more readily. Should I succeed in getting a suitable supply, I shall sumbit a further report. It will be seen that the Lakavalli and Banavar specimens differ from each other.

From Dr. J. Shortt, *Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Presidency, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1459, dated 26th January 1877.*

I observed some little time ago in the newspapers that an interest was evinced in the matter of "tasar silk" and that arrangements were about being made for collecting the worm; under the circumstances, I have the honour to send you a short account of the tasar silk-worm, with the original drawings of the worm in its different stages, and to request the favour of the same being presented to the Chief Commissioner.

Should the Chief Commissioner wish it, I dare say I shall be able in a little time to send him some cocoons from this. I was not in Madras at the time, or I should have sent this before.

A brief account of the Tasar Silk-worm, by Surgeon J. Shortt, M.D., *Superintendent General of Vaccination, Madras Presidency.*

(Reprinted from the "Madras Monthly Journal of Medical Science.")

Some time ago I observed that accounts of the silk-worm were called for by the Board of Revenue, especially of those that are indigenous to the country, and as I was then in camp I could not attend to the subject, but having had drawings of the tasar silk-worm by me for some time, and believing that the subject is one of great interest, I now beg to submit the following remarks explanatory of the drawings that accompany it:

The *Phalœna pipa*, Linn; *Antheræa Mylitta*, *Saturnia Mylitta*, Drury, is commonly met with in most parts of Southern India. My attention was first attracted to the subject in 1855-56 whilst in the jungles of Orissa with the Topographical Survey. I there observed that it was bred in the most of the hill villages, and that a large quantity of tasar silk was exported from thence to Calcutta, Madras and other places. The hill natives, Ooriahs, and some of the lower tribes, as well as Tellingas, first collect cocoons, and in most instances, from their size and form, they are able to recognize the male from the female cocoons pretty correctly, and carefully preserve them till the moths emerge, when the males are let loose, while the females are carried to a tree they select for the purpose in the vicinity of the asan or *Pentaptera tomentoas* (*Terminali*

tomentosa), on which they are placed, where they soon begin to creep along the branches with quivering wings, and in a short time, varying from one to eight hours, the males by some instinct get attracted to the spot that contains the females, and an immediate union of the sexes takes place. This lasts from three to four hours, and shortly after the female begins to deposit from 100 to 200 eggs on various parts of the twigs of the tree; 33 of these eggs weigh, five grains. These eggs when freshly deposited are sticky, but as they dry they adhere firmly to the bark of the stem where they were deposited, and often to each other, forming a cluster. The moth dies the next day and the male also perishes about the same time.

I should mention here that the natives watch the tree to keep away crows and the birds from destroying the moth, as well as to ascertain the time of the arrival of the male, by which they pretend to prognosticate the success or failure of the undertaking, attributing the rapidity of arrival as a sign of prosperity, and a lateness of arrival as indicative of non-success; but, as I have ascertained for myself, there is no truth in such assertions.

Others, again, keep the moths on small branches or twigs of the asan or ber trees about the outside of their huts, or tied on to other trees till the union is effected and the eggs are deposited. The eggs are of the size of a split peppercorn: nine of them in line occupy the space of one inch in length. They are circular and bi-convex with a light creamy colour. These they keep till the young larva begin to emerge from the eggs, when they are taken and tied on to asan trees, on which the young disperse themselves. A watch is kept during the day to keep away squirrels, birds, crows, &c., and at night a fire is kindled in the vicinity to frighten away bats, while the root stem is surrounded with ashes to prevent ants having access to them; and in the selection of trees, care is taken to avoid those that are infested with ants.

The worm is very small, scarcely perceptible when first hatched, but before it attains maturity it is from three to four inches long and from two to three lines in girth. The larva is of a light green colour with a slightly yellowish streak on either side, and the sixth and seventh segments are marked with an oblong yellow spot, and on the back are several round darker coloured spots surmounted with a few dark coarse hairs, while smaller ones are scattered all over the body. The larva is chiefly found on the *bair* or *Zizyphus jujuba*, *asan* or *Pentaptera tomentosa*, and the *teak* or *Tectona grandis*. I have found them chiefly on the bair tree in Madras, although I got one cocoon from a teak tree, and another from a casuarina at Mr. H. Church's, Perambore. The larva when ready to undergo transformation forms a cord round a twig from a peculiar resinous substance it secretes, and with which it also encircles the selected part of the branch, and then prolongs it to the extent of one or two inches. If the branch is thick the cord is short and stout and about a line in girth, but if it be a twig the cord is thin, from three to four inches long, and fastened to an upper and thicker branch and prolonged to the end of the twig with several intermediate ties of the same material. From the end of the cord, which is solid, begins the expansion of the cocoon, which is reticulated with fine fibres of the same stuff as the cord is made of on the outer surface, thus giving firmness and solidity to the cocoon; and as it approaches completion, a few of the leaves in the vicinity are drawn to line and conceal the cocoon externally, and thus to a certain extent mask it from observation; but this only occurs on the bair tree, for I have seen no such leaves attached to the cocoons found on other trees where the foliage is large and dense. The larva now imprisons itself within the cocoon, and the same secretion that forms the cord is freely applied to all parts to make it water-tight. Having done this, the transformation commences, and lasts nine months before the moth is perfected, having its head at the upper part next to the cord, from whence it appears to discharge an acid secretion which readily dissolves the plastering from the cocoons, and the fibres of silk giving way, the perfected moth emerges from its prison, as a rule early in the morning about daybreak. That the secretion is an acid can be readily ascertained by examining an empty cocoon immediately after the moth has emerged, as, the part being moist, it can be readily tested with litmus when it is seen to give an acid re-action. This knowledge I have practically applied by adding diluted sulphuric acid to the water in which the cocoons are boiled to dissolve the gummy

substance out and loosen the thread, and it can then be readily wound off on a hand-reel.

The male and female moths differ in size, the male measuring from the tip of one wing to the other between four and five inches, whilst the female measures from six to seven inches in expanse of wing. Both are of a uniform yellowish brown, having a couple of lunated transparent talc-like spots in each wing, and it is chiefly in the form of these spots that they differ from other moths of the same kind, namely, the *Saturnia atlas*, in which they are of a triangular form, and the moths themselves have a greater expanse of wings.

It takes from ten to twelve days for the eggs to hatch, and from six to seven weeks from the extrusion of the young larva to the completion of the cocoon.

When the cocoons have been collected they are taken home and placed in an earthen chatty containing water, to which a quantity of wood ashes is added to facilitate the solution of the gummy substance, and weighted with stones to keep them under water. Should the ashes not suffice, the boiling is prolonged for hours before the cocoons are softened and the threads loosened, when they are reeled off on a hand-reel, and the fibres from several cocoons are reeled off together to form a single strand of thread, and are subsequently formed into hanks for disposal. By this means a good many natives get their living about the hill villages of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, as also in the Sumbulpore district.

The cocoon is slightly rough, of a greyish white colour, and slightly reticulated externally with an internal smooth varnished surface; is of an oval form measuring one and a half inches in length and one inch in breadth: the average weight with the chrysalis is 150 grains, that of the chrysalis itself 130 grains, the empty cocoon twenty grains, and the prepared thread twelve grains. But the cocoons vary much in size, and while some are large others are small.

I have now over thirty cocoons in my possession, some of which were in my keeping for the last five months, whilst others were but recently collected. The Orissa Paiks and other hillmen cut the cocoons up into circular strips to tie around their matchlocks to keep the barrel firm in the stock; they also use it as a cord for various other purposes, and it is reckoned to be very strong and durable.

The soundness of cocoons may be ascertained by their weight, as well as by movement of the chrysalis within when they are shaken, and should my duties keep me at the Presidency, I intend trying some experiments for their propagation, and will, if desirable, submit a drawing of the larva, with an account of any further experiment that I may conduct. The difficulty in carrying out such an experiment for the propagation of the species consists in securing at the same time both male and female moths, and for this purpose a large number of cocoons is necessary, as otherwise it is possible that the few one possesses may turn out either all males or all females, as has happened to me more than once. For instance, on the 17th June, a female moth emerged, and on the 23rd two other females issued; shortly afterwards they discharged a slightly viscid secretion, and from three to four hours after their escape from the cocoons they began to deposit a large number of eggs (about 200) without a previous union of the sexes, which union is essential for fertile eggs, otherwise the eggs do not perfect. Of the cocoons now in my possession I am indebted to G. H. Cammiade, Esq., for several very good specimens; to R. H. Bell, Esq., for a couple that that gentleman has had for some months in keeping; F. Church, Esq., for a couple of cocoons and a female moth. A large quantity of cocoons may be collected from the bair trees about Madras, but the labour of searching for them will cost more than the silk produced will realize. I lately heard of a gentleman in Madras who succeeded in collecting and reeling off about ten pounds of this silk.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Government of India, No. 256, dated 9th February 1877.

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8. After careful inquiry, the Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the tasar silk-worm (*Antheræa Paphia*) is either not to be found in the

forests of this province at all, or is very seldom to be met with. There is an undomesticated silk-spinning worm, called the "katkuri mugá," found in Upper Assam. When found in mangoe trees, this silk-worm is called by the natives "ampat." But this silk-worm is very scarce, and any attempt to collect "katkuri" cocoons, and to develope an industry in that silk, could not fail to be unprofitable. It is believed that the "katkuri" might be domesticated, and it might then be possible to secure a fair supply of cocoons. But the filaments spun by the "katkuri mugá" are delicate and brittle, and are not continuous, and considerable difficulty would be experienced in reeling. The Chief Commissioner thinks that when we possess a semi-domesticated silk-worm in the "muga" worm eminently adapted to the circumstances of the country and of the people, and from the cocoons of which a good description of thread can be obtained without difficulty, to attempt to create a "katkuri" silk industry would be but to court failure. The tasar worm is said to be found in the jungles of Cachar and in Sylhet, in the terai jungles under the Khasi and Jaintia and North Cachar Hills. But Colonel Keatinge much doubts if the tasar worm is found so far east. Still in Sylhet, at least, there is found an undomesticated silk-spinning worm, more or less closely related to the *Antheræa Paphia*. Mr. Weynton, a tea-planter in Sylhet, has made experiments with this worm. Half of the worms he collected he placed out in the open on a common banian tree (*Ficus Indica*), and the other half he kept in the house. He discovered that the silk from the cocoons raised under cover was far inferior to that from the cocoons gathered from the tree in the open; and he strongly recommends the open-air system of rearing. In regard to the reeling of the filaments of the tasar cocoons, Mr. Weynton writes as follows:—

"The gum alluded to in paragraph 10 [of the Government of India Resolution] is dissolved by mixing in the water ashes of burnt bamboo, any particles that adhere being easily removed during reeling by an occasional flick of the thread by the finger and thumb. The constant breakage of the thread during reeling I have seen obviated, or rather repaired, by the reeler rejoining the ends by a rapid twist of the forefinger and thumb, moistened by a pinch of the gum from a half steeped cocoon kept at hand for the purpose. The rapidity with which the splicing is done by an experienced woman is remarkable.

"My own impression is that this breakage can be got over by well steeping the cocoons in the ashes and water, to thoroughly dissolve the gum; and if the 'lye' could be clarified by filtering or straining, so as to remove the woody particles while retaining the potash, tasar skeins would soon form an important item of export. * * * Care must be taken that the solution of potash be not too strong, and that the threads led into the reeler be sufficiently wide apart to ensure a thorough drying."

4. The Chief Commissioner, however, is of opinion that any attempt to foster the growth of a tasar silk industry in Sylhet would prove abortive. The extent of country in which the cocoons are to be found is limited, and Colonel Keatinge does not think that the domestication of the wild worm on any large scale is feasible in Sylhet.

5. With regard to the general issues raised, the Chief Commissioner has no suggestions to offer. The difficulty in connection with the unwinding of the filaments from the cocoon appears to have been got over, and some such operation as that described by Mr. Weynton might prove successful in combating the difficulty in regard to the brittleness of the tasar filament.

6. While, however, deprecating any attempt to create a tasar silk industry in this province, Colonel Keatinge would draw attention to the existing and old-established silk industries of Assam which might open a wide field for private enterprise if it were not for the extraordinary delays that exist in communications between Assam and the rest of India,—delays which make it impossible for European merchants to visit the province or to supervise operations in which they have invested capital.

7. The three principal silk-worms of Assam are—

I.—The pât silk-worm (*Bombyx mori*).

II.—The eria silk-worm (*Attacus ricini*).

III.—The mugá silk-worm (*Antheræa Assama*).

8. The culture of the Bombyx worm, which is reared on the leaves of the "nuni" tree (*Morus Indica*) presents very great difficulties in Assam; and the question of extending the pât silk industry need not be seriously discussed.

9. The eria worm is a domesticated worm. In Lower Assam it is reared chiefly on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinis communis*), and in Upper Assam it is reared almost entirely on the leaves of the "kesseru" tree (*Heteropanax fragrans*). Both these plants are easily cultivated, and could be raised in sufficient quantities to supply the largest filatures. The eria silk industry is in a fairly flourishing condition, owing to the very high esteem in which eria silk stuffs are held by the neighbouring hill tribes and the Thibetans. Eria thread sells at about Rs. 3 per seer.

10. We now come to the mugá worm. In former years the mugá silk industry was most important; but latterly it has been gradually falling into decay. The mugá worm produces two distinct kinds of silk, according to the description of tree on which it is reared—the "mugá" silk and the "mejánkuri" silk. When the object is to produce mugá silk, the worm is reared (in Upper Assam) on the soom tree (*Machilus odoratissimus*) and (in Lower Assam) on the sualu tree (*Tetranthera monopetala*). When it is wished to obtain mejánkuri silk, the worm is reared on the adakuri tree (*Tetranthera polyantha*). The mugá thread sells for about Rs. 8 per seer. The mejánkuri thread is much finer, glossier, and of a lighter colour (and therefore more easily dyed) than the mugá thread, and fetches about fifty per cent. more. Both threads are very easily reeled. As has been stated in my letter No. 3832, dated 21st November 1876, the soom tree is gregarious, and hundreds of square miles of soom forest are to be found in Upper Assam. The adakuri tree is plentiful in Upper Assam; but it is not, like the soom, a gregarious tree; and if the production of mejánkuri silk on a large scale were to be attempted, it would be necessary to form nurseries from which plantations could be stocked.

11. The manner in which the *Antheræa Assama* is reared in the soom forests of Upper Assam has been described frequently in various reports, and need not be detailed here. The Chief Commissioner would, however, remark that the semi-domestic culture of the mugá worm would appear to be the culture best suited to the tasar worm.

12. The mugá and eria silk stuffs, which in former times were the dress of the whole population in this province, are being gradually superseded by less expensive English piece-goods; and Colonel Keatinge is of opinion that any efforts to stimulate the local consumption of these silks would be useless; that we must look to creating an export trade of cocoons or silk thread if we would wish to maintain the silk production of Assam. To this end it will be necessary to decide the points noted in paragraph 19 of the Government Resolution, in respect to the cocoons of the Assam silk-worms, and the Chief Commissioner would be very glad if the Government of India would cause experiments to be made on them in some of the leading filatures in India.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Government of India, No. 11, dated 20th May 1876.

With reference to your endorsement No. 5—164 of the 23rd November last, forwarding copy of the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the development of the industry in tasar silk, and inviting proposals and suggestions on the subject, I have the honour, by desire of the Officiating Resident, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a report,* with enclosure, received from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

* No. 1527—334, dated 12th May 1876.

2. It will be perceived from these papers that the tasar silk-worm does not abound in any of the forests in Berar, that there is no silk industry in the province, and Sir R. Meade has consequently no proposals to submit on this subject at present in connection with the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ENCLOSURES TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Second Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1527—334, dated 12th May 1876.

I have now the honour to reply to your letter No. 940, dated 13th December 1875, forwarding copy of Resolution by the Government of India, in the

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 5—156-165 of the 23rd November 1875, on the subject of the development of the tasar silk industry in India.

2. The officers whom I consulted were the Deputy Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Commissioners of Booldana, Woon and Bassim, the three districts in which there are forests.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Booldana reports that there are no wild silk-spinning worms in his district.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Woon states that he has been able to collect very little information about the tasar worm, which is not found in any quantity, and about which no trouble is taken. The inhabitants of the jungles collect the few cocoons they find and sell them to the grain-dealers, who again sell them at Chanda in the Central Provinces. The worm when found is usually on the *daora* and *ain* trees. On a rough estimate, about 10,000 cocoons are found in the year, but no silk is reeled in the district. The Deputy Commissioner's informants told him that tasar worms found in a black soil country were not to be compared with those found in a red soil district, and therefore they could not compete with cocoon-gatherers in Chanda.

5. The Deputy Commissioner of Bassim reports that tasar worms are rarely seen there. In the Poosud talook a few cocoons are found, but there are no purchasers for them. Silk is neither reeled nor woven into fabrics, nor do any of the inhabitants know how to rear the worms.

6. A copy of the Deputy Conservator's reply is appended for the Resident's perusal.

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, No. 121—208, dated Chickulda, 8th May 1876.

In reply to your letter No. 217-18, dated 18th January 1876, I have the honour to state that to the best of my belief the tasar silk-worm does not abound in any of the forests of Berar.

2. In the Melghat, some years ago, small quantities of cocoons used to be collected by the Koorkoos and sold to purchasers from Boorhanpoor in the Central Provinces, but since the introduction of strict forest conservancy, the collection of cocoons and such like articles of minor produce has been discouraged owing to the great danger of fire that results from allowing people to wander over the forests indiscriminately, as must be done if minor produce is to be collected in any quantity.

3. In a few more years, when the forests will have become denser and the present rank growth of grass in a great measure eradicated, I hope to be able to take steps for developing the resources of the Melghat and other forests in Berar in the matter of minor produce.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 25 (Revenue), dated 22nd March 1877.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, dated 21st April (No. 3, Silks and Fibres) 1876, I have to inform you that the tasar cocoons from Bombay and the Central Provinces arrived last July, and that samples were sent to Mr. T. Wardle, to Mr. Mylins, of Buffalora, in Lombardy, to Messrs. Lister of Bradford, to Mr. A. B. Farn, and to Messrs. Durant and Company of Copthall Court. With regard to experiments in the south of France and Italy, Mr. Wardle himself undertook a journey with a view to getting samples of the cocoons wound at filatures in France and near Milan.

2. Messrs. Lister, of Bradford, were unable to make the experiments with the tasar cocoons, as they are not silk winders (*filateurs*). Only one other reply has as yet been received, namely, a preliminary report from Mr. Wardle, written after his return from Italy, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for the information of your Government, together with some samples sent with it.

3. It will be seen that the cocoons are reported to have been very old and imperfect, but the experiments indicated that good results would be obtained with new and fresh cocoons. If, therefore, you are desirous that the experiments should be continued, it is desirable that another more carefully selected

supply should be sent home; and I would suggest that the collection should be made under the superintendence of Captain Coussmaker.

4. Further reports will be transmitted for the information of Your Excellency's Government as soon as they are received at this office.

5. Mr. Wardle reports that he has made improvements in the dyeing of the tasar silks. It is important that his dyeing experiments should be continued, and I therefore request that the collection of the Indian dye stuffs may be completed and forwarded to me with as little delay as possible.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From THOMAS WARDLE, Esq., *to* J. FORBES WATSON, Esq., M.D., *India Office, dated Leek, 3rd January 1877.*

Since my return from France, in November last, I have been so much occupied with my dyeing operations as to have been unable to write my report sooner.

I took with me some of the tasar cocoons, and gave out a small quantity to one of the best silk reelers in the south of France, who at once put them in process of reeling.

The cocoons were so imperfect, that in submitting them to the first preparation, a great part, almost three-quarters, proved to have holes in their top ends, which made reeling impossible, and prevented my giving you an account of the quantity of silk which may be obtained from cocoons in a good state. They are too old by ten or twelve years, very likely more, and are very defective, the reelers thinking they had been over suffocated or killed, and that they appear to be of the second crop or pickings, being extremely small and weak, twice as much so as those the reelers possessed, and which had more body in them.

I have since sent a kilogramme to this firm, and shall be able to have some more particulars from them shortly.

The cost of working them into organzine and tram would not be above 10 francs to 12 francs per kilogramme. This seems to me a little high, but of course it was difficult to form an exact opinion; but the reelers said the cost might be lower. They were reeled by the ordinary French process, two to five cocoons at once.

I went on to Italy by appointment to a large silk reeling establishment near————in Piedmont, and had some cocoons wound there; and I have to report that the cocoons having (in the opinion of these reelers) been either hatched wholly or partially, or eaten through by a grub, owing to their being so old, that but very little silk could be reeled from them, at least 50 per cent. of the cocoons were unreelable. From one kilogramme of cocoons only the enclosed small quantity was obtained. The superior reeling of the Italians over the rough and imperfect native reeling shows itself very markedly in these samples, which possess so much more excellent a lustre and silkiness, indicating what a great improvement may be made in this article by proper management in manufacturing it.

A beautiful result would be obtainable with new and fresh cocoons.

The size of these samples of organzine is 50/65 "deniers." The samples labelled singles were simply the first attempts at reeling.

I have forwarded to this firm the remainder of the case of cocoons you sent me, and expect in the course of a month to have them back reeled, with a full report of costs, quantities, &c.; as you wished.

I tried several modes of softening the cocoons, including those you suggested. I found the cocoons yield best to soap, potash, and glycerine combined.

If the whole of the 800 lbs. of cocoons you have had collected, and sent over from India are similar in age and imperfections, I fear the result will be disappointing in quantity; but the reelers, both French and Italian, spoke most hopefully of the results with properly gathered and prepared cocoons.

I have been pursuing my experiments in dyeing tasar silks, and am very much pleased to inform you that I am now prepared to dye this silk in almost any kind of colour, even to very pale shades.

If there is any hope of a large quantity of tasar or other wild silks being annually produced, a splendid industry may be commenced in India, or may be worked here, first, by a new and improved system of reeling, by which each cocoon can be reeled separately, instead of at present, in several threads; secondly, by my improvements in dyeing and finishing these silks.

I hope to call very shortly on you to show you the remarkable improvements in the dyeing of these silks,—results which will make the relationship of them vastly nearer to those of the mulberry worm silks. I am now ready to examine and apply the dye-stuffs of Indian native produce which you have ordered to be collected. When do you expect them to arrive? My improvements will render their application to tasar and kindred silks much more effective and varied than under my previous methods.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 61 (Revenue), dated 29th August 1878.

Referring to my predecessor's despatch No. 25 of the 22nd March 1877, I now transmit, for Your Excellency's information, copies of the first part of a further report by Mr. Thomas Wardle on tasar silk and Indian dye-stuffs, and of a memorandum thereon by Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., together with the samples of silk referred to in the report; and also copies of a letter from Mr. Wardle, of the 31st July last, and of its enclosure, relative to an offer by M. David, of St. Etienne, to purchase 2,000 kilogrammes of tasar cocoons for the purpose of making manufacturing experiments at his own cost.

2. With regard to this latter subject, Mr. Wardle has been informed that M. David should be advised to procure the cocoons he requires in the ordinary course of trade through some firm in Bombay or Calcutta. I desire, however, that the information which M. David wishes for, relative to the native method of dealing with tasar cocoons, &c., may be procured and transmitted to me at an early date for communication to him.

3. It seems impossible to attach too much importance to the improvements introduced by Mr. Wardle in the manufacture of this silk, the results of which may confidently be expected to open up a large field of enterprise for the supply of this article to the European markets, and to bring into more extended use one of the raw products of India for which there has hitherto been but a limited demand.

4. I shall address Your Excellency further on this subject upon receipt of the second part of Mr. Wardle's report.

Memorandum by Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., *dated 10th August 1878, on* Mr. T. Wardle's *Report on Tasar Silk and Indian Dye-stuffs of 1st August 1878.*

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the patience, ability and perseverance with which Mr. Wardle has carried out these experiments, or of the importance of the results obtained. These are, in brief, that he has succeeded in preparing Indian wild silk almost as fine as the finest Chinese silk, and in dyeing it almost any colour.

Whereas 1,000 yards of Indian wild silk formerly weighed from 10 to 15 drachms, it can be now prepared of the weight of only 3 drachms and under, the same quantity of the finest Chinese silk weighing 2 drachms to 4 drachms. In dyeing this wild silk Mr. Wardle's success has hitherto been chiefly with the aniline dye series. The defect of these colours is that they are crude, flaring and inharmonious, but a process has been suggested to Mr. Wardle by which it may be possible to dye silks and other stuffs with the aniline series in rich, deep, and artistic tones. I would suggest that Mr. Wardle's paper should be communicated at once to the Government of India. The portion of the report still due from him, on the application of the native dye-stuffs of India to Indian wild silk and other woven fabrics, will be principally of artistic interest. The present report is of very pressing practical interest, as M. David's letter shows. For nearly 100 years the Indian Government went on endeavouring to increase the export of Indian silk by importing eggs from China and mulberry trees and expert labour from France and Italy and elsewhere, but all in vain. Even after the abolition of the Company's trading monopoly the same false and costly course was pursued, until in 1858 the attention of the Government of Bombay was officially drawn to the wild silk of the country, undoubtedly originally derived from China, and thoroughly acclimatised. Beyond ascertaining that wild silk was produced all over the Bombay Presidency, nothing was then done by Government. But Dr. MacKenzie and Captain Coussmaker and others continued to give great attention to the subject, and the result of their enthusiastic labours, combined with Mr. Wardle's long interest in their researches, has been to lead to the experiments now reported, which afford a substantial ground of hope that a staple may have at last been added to the export trade of India. In fact, if the results of Mr. Wardle's experiments are confirmed, he will have succeeded in making Indian wild silk merchantable wherever silk is woven and worn.

As to M. David's letter, it may be submitted to the Government of India; but probably the better plan, in his own interest, would be for him to write to some firm in Bombay or Calcutta to send him direct the 2,000 kilogrammes of cocoons he wants.

When the second part of Mr. Wardle's report on the native dye-stuffs of India is received, it might be desirable to make a comprehensive report on the whole subject of those experiments.

Mr. Wardle's *Report on Tasar Silk and Native Dye-stuffs of India.—(First Part). Dated Leek, 1st August 1878.*

I have completed the first part of my examination, and have now the honour of laying the results before the Government of India.

Last winter I received a communication from Dr. Birdwood asking me to undertake the arrangement of exhibits of Indian silks and dye-stuffs in the India Section at the Paris Exhibition.

I have done so, and the results of those exhibits form the basis of this report, especially that part which relates to the tasar and other wild silks of India.

I have not had sufficient time to examine all the dye-stuffs of India which were sent to me. In a few months the examination will be completed and will form the substance of my second report.

In dealing with the tasar cocoons sent to me, I have endeavoured, with signal success, to improve the manufacture of this silk.

This has been accomplished to an extent that will greatly increase its importance in the silk industry of Europe, as well as making it much less unyielding in its resistance to tinctorial matters.

Much of the import of tasar silk is of such low and badly reeled quality as to be totally unfit for nearly all European textile work; and even where the quality happens to be better than it usually is, it is much too coarse in thread for any but the coarsest kind of work; consequently its use is and has always been extremely circumscribed.

I shall be able to show that there is no longer any necessity for this, nor for any obstacles to be interposed for the extended use and cultivation of this silk, and that it promises to be as useful in degree as that of the mulberry worm.

I believe also that the same may be said for several other species of Indian wild silks.

Several of the samples to illustrate this accompany my report; the rest, including the dyed specimens, are under exhibition at Paris, but shall be described here.

I have given the samples now sent the same numbers as those in the Paris Exhibition case. The report will, therefore, correspond in numbering and explanation with the monograph I have written, and which is appended to the second edition of Dr. Birdwood's Handbook of the Indian Section.

Nos. 8 and 9 are samples of tasar, organzine, and tram, illustrative of the quality and state of manufacture such as is now used in England for weaving, and a good representation of the present state of its manufacture, which gives a size of 255 deniers (15 drachms per 1,000 yards). The sizes of tasar generally used in England run from 152 deniers (9 drachms) to 255 deniers (15 drachms). These are very coarse sizes, and must necessarily be unfit to produce such fine textile work as the mulberry silk, which can be and is manufactured into organsine and tram of 21 deniers and upwards (1¼ drachms), and from which are made the finest silk fabrics.

Nos. 13 to 17 are samples reeled for the market by the natives from the cocoons in various parts of India. They show the more or less rude and imperfect states in which it is prepared for the market and for native use.

I send them only to point out the contrast between them and the next sample, 17*a*, which shows what, under proper management, this fibre is capable of. This is raw tasar silk reeled from the cocoons I received from India.

In September 1876 I proceeded, with your permission, to Italy with some of the cocoons, to have my ideas of cocoon-reeling and throwing carried out (cocoon-reeling being a branch of silk industry not practised in England), and I am glad to report that I there met with the success I anticipated. The house which I employed to make the experiments, Messrs. Gaddum and Company, were so much impressed with the importance of the results as to say to me they would send out to India a person for the purpose of collecting tasar cocoons on their own account.

I have subsequently heard of their interesting themselves in this manufacture.

This sample, 17*a*, is raw silk as wound from the cocoon, the fibres of six cocoons being wound together, forming one thread ready to be thrown into organzine or tram in the usual way, and capable of yielding sizes of from 51 deniers upwards, *i. e.*, 3 drachms and upwards, per 1,000 yards.

In addition to this greater fineness of thread, as compared with that of the present tasar silk of commerce, you will notice an almost entire absence of lumps, technically called "foul slubs," which have hitherto prevented tasar silk being substituted for the mulberry silks.

So that instead of organzine and tram of 15 drachms to 9 drachms per 1,000 yards, you have before you the improved silk capable of yielding organzine and tram of 51 deniers, or 3 drachms per 1,000 yards skein, and this with a silk primarily so much thicker in fibre than the mulberry silks.

At the end of the report, I have added a table of microscopic measurements which I have made of the thickness of the primary fibres of the mulberry silks (China, India, Italy, France, Japan, and those of the tasar and other wild silks of India). From this it will be seen that tasar silk is from three to four times thicker in fibre than the mulberry silks.

Tasar silk possesses the greatest strength and tensile power, and it has as much lustre as any silk.

No. 19 is a sample of tasar organzine (51 deniers or 3 drachms per 1,000 yards) manufactured in Italy from the cocoons under my own instructions and superintendence. The improvement in quality, fineness, and cleanness will be seen to be most marked, and that, instead of the coarse sizes of tasar now used, of 152 to 255 deniers (9 to 15 drachms), there may be obtained by proper management organzine and tram of excellent quality from the same cocoons of 51 deniers (3 drachms) and upwards, which can be woven into a great variety of stuffs, for which until now only the mulberry silks have been available.

The attention of all interested in or connected with silk manufacture cannot be too strongly drawn to this fact, nor can its value be overrated.

There is a most important future in store for the tasar silk industry, and as great improvements will take place as those which resulted from the introduction of proper machinery and skill many years ago in the mulberry silk district of Bengal, when it was found that Bengal silks, in place of being then almost unworkable, could be manufactured in such a way as to bring them into extended use in Europe, so as even to rival French and Italian silks. The cost of making organzine and tram from the cocoons with the improved mode is about 20 francs per kilogramme—10 francs for reeling and 10 francs for throwing.

You will observe from the samples, and from what I have just stated, that the success in improving this manufacture is complete, and that tasar silk, when properly made, is ready to take its place in all the silk textile industries where extreme fineness is not required, such, for instance, as cloths of which a material is all tasar, or mixed cloth, with tasar weft, for trimmings, braids, elastic boot webs, where silk of 3 to 6 drachms is in constant use, also for the weft or shute of ribbons, the chief obstacle to its use hitherto for this last purpose having been its foulness (slubbiness). Now this imperfection is removed, there will be an extensive demand for it in the ribbon trade.

The difference between the ordinary tasar, selling with difficulty at 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb., and the samples I submit is due to improved methods of manufacture, which I am ready to communicate to you, and even to teach to the native workmen if that course is thought more useful.

In the meantime, however, I would strongly urge that the greatest encouragement be given to the proper gathering and collecting of tasar cocoons and the exportation of them in a compressed state, and that encouragement be given to the planting and cultivation of the most suitable trees and plants which feed the tasar worm in the likely labour centres, near good roads where the cost of carriage can be minimized.

The worm feeds on the following trees and plants :—

Rhizophora calceolaris, Linn.
Terminalia alata glabra. (Assun tree.)
Terminalia tomentosa. (The Saj tree.)
Terminalia Catappa. (Country Almond tree.)
Tectona grandis. (Teak tree.)
Zizyphus jujuba. (Ber tree.)
Shorea robusta. (Sâl tree.)
Bombax heptaphyllum. (Semul.)
Careya sphærica.
Pentaptera tomentosa.
Pentaptera glabra.
Ricinus communis. (Castor Oil plant.)
Cassia lanceolata.

I am quite sure that a very largely increased production of cocoons will meet with a ready sale, especially in France and England. Even the unwindable and pierced cocoons and waste will have a ready market, since our spinners, as I shall show further on, can utilize all such refuse, and make excellent yarns and cloths from them.

I may mention that I took the opportunity, whilst on the jury of the Paris Exhibition, to draw the attention of M. Colcombet, a juror, and M. David, two of the largest manufacturers of ribbons in St. Etienne, to the improved tasar. After thoroughly inspecting it, they said that if the Government of India could enable them to obtain cocoons, or point out how they may be obtained at about one franc per kilogramme, they would buy all that India produced, so certain were they of finding a ready sale and extended use for this, in place of the more costly silks.

M. David has since written to me asking me to obtain 2,000 kilogrammes (4,400 lbs.) of tasar cocoons for experiment. He says many uses may be found for well reeled tasar, the only important question is that of an economical means of doing so.

These economical means are at hand; for in place of the ordinary mode of reeling and throwing silk from the tasar cocoons into organzine and tram, which costs about 35 francs per kilogramme, or 12*s.* 8*d.* per lb., it can be done by the improved mode at about 20 francs per kilogramme, or 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb., and this cost will be decreased when the cocoons are properly collected and the industry better regulated.

Not less important than manufacturing is the dyeing of tasar silk, in the investigation of which I have been so long engaged.

I am happy to be able to report that the dyeing of this silk can now be successfully accomplished in all shades of colour.

The results I have exhibited at Paris in three grades. The first consists of organzine and tram of the same coarse quality as at present used in England for weaving into self-coloured dress pieces, dyed in a variety of reds, blues, greens, yellows, and tertiary colours, with the dye-stuffs native to India, and with which I was furnished by the Government of India for examination.

An exposure of upwards of two months to the sunshine of Paris has only very slightly affected them, although placed in a position exposed to the direct rays of the morning and mid-day sun. The colours are not of the vivid intensity and crudeness of those produced by the aniline dyes, but they possess more tone and are fitter for all purposes of true decorative art, and possess much more permanency: but on those points I hope to treat more definitely when I have the honour of presenting my report on the dye-stuffs of India, and their applicability to tasar silk, at present under examination.

By the advice of Dr. Birdwood, I also exhibit tasar silk dyed with ordinary aniline dyes, in order to show what could be done on it with these dyes, which in Europe have almost replaced the better and faster materials. I have

therefore dyed two grades of tasar organzine in a variety of delicate shades of aniline dyes—one, the second, is the improved organzine, the third is ordinary tasar organzine of good quality.

In dyeing the *improved* organzine, a very important fact appears. The silk takes the dyes with less difficulty. I have no doubt that one of the main reasons why the natives cannot dye tasar silk will be in the fact that the methods of their rude manufacture partly destroy whatever affinity such silk has for tinctorial impregnation.

It is not unlikely that before tasar silk can be really well dyed in India, a considerable improvement must be effected in all the manufacturing operations, even from the time the cocoon becomes completed.

It would, perhaps, be hardly within the scope of this Report to go into the chemical reasons for this opinion, but they are no less important than real.

I have also to report similar success in applying printed colours upon tasar silk cloths, samples of which I send with the Report Nos. 21 and 25. It is, as far as I am aware, the first time any attempt has been made, either in Europe or in the East, to print on wild silk cloth of any kind.

So that now printed tasar silk can be successfully used for wall damasks, curtains, furniture coverings, hangings, women's and girls' dresses, with great effect, and I would draw the attention of upholsterers and broad silk manufacturers to these specimens, and especially three under No. 55 of twill silk, made of this material from the warp and weft of Nos. 8 and 9, 255 deniers.

The fabrics made of tasar silk are very strong, most durable, and possess much lustre. The patterns printed in blue are the first successful application of indigo on silk as a print, and not as a pencil blue as formerly.

The tone of blue is very rich, modified to some extent by the natural ground colour of the silk (which is fortunately incapable of being made vividly white), and has consequently controlled too great a brightness.

They will prove remarkably fast; in fact, none of the colours are printed in aniline or any other fugitive dyes.

These fabrics are woven with organzine and tram of the coarse native-reeled and English-thrown tasar of 15 drachms per 1,000 yards, and are not really such good examples of what can be done in printing on fabrics of improved manufacture, samples of which I hope before long to submit to you, but they effectively serve the purpose of showing that now a great variety of colours can be applied to tasar silk fabrics in printing as well as in dyeing, and I cannot conceive of any more beautiful application of them than to the walls of rooms after the manner of damask, if well designed.

I come now to treat of spinning tasar silk. This is effected after the manner of spinning cotton, wool, flax or any other short fibre that cannot be wound off in a continuous thread.

Since the important improvements which have been made in England of late years in silk spinning machinery, a new and large industry has sprung up whereby all refuse silk and unwindable cocoons of the mulberry silk manufacture are submitted to the operations of carding, combing, and spinning, and threads of beautiful regularity and silkiness are made.

I have exhibited a series to show to what uses the waste of tasar silk and the cocoons pierced by the exit of the moth can be put after being spun in this way.

There are probably not less than forty firms in England engaged in this operation, and many more in Switzerland, France, and Italy, but it is only recently that tasar waste silk has attracted notice, and large quantities have been a drug in the market for a long time. They have been bought up, and have been spun and woven into fabrics for upholstery and dresses of surprising perfection and interest, and a demand which cannot be fully supplied has arisen for a further supply.

I send sample No. 56*a* which I have had spun and woven from unwindable cocoons out of those I received from India; also five samples, No. 57, made of tasar waste and printed in colours.

Also samples of yarns spun from tasar waste for weaving, sewing, and knitting stockings.

Probably of not less importance in the future are the other wild silks of India, particularly that of the Arrindi or Eria worm of Assam, known under the following names:—

Phalæna Cynthia, (Roxburgh).
Bombyx Cynthia, (Oliver).
Samia Cynthia, (Hübner).
Saturnia Cynthia, (Westwood).
Saturnia Arrundi, (Royle).
The Arrindi or Arrundi silk-worm moth (Roxburgh).

With this I must connect the *Attacus ricini* (Boisduval), the same insect, as far as I can gather, except that it is fed on the *Ricinus communis*, or Palma Christi plant, and is reared in a domesticated state in Assam, and over a great part of Hindustan, more especially in the districts of Dinagepur and Rangpur.

Mr. Hugon gives the following interesting particulars about it:—"The larva, when at full size, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It spins its cocoon in four days. The hill tribes settled in the plains are fond of eating the chrysalis."

The cocoon is much smaller than that of the tasar, and is soft. The natives cannot wind the silk, but spin it like cotton. Dr. Helfer says that the insect is so productive as to give sometimes twelve broods a year, and that the worm grows rapidly, and offers no difficulty whatever for an extensive speculation.

Mr. Atkinson says the filament is so delicate as to render it impracticable to wind off the silk; it is therefore spun like cotton. The yarn thus manufactured is woven into a coarse kind of white cloth, of a seemingly loose texture, but of incredible durability, the life of one person being seldom sufficient to wear out a garment made of it.

The winding of the Eria cocoon is said to have been recently accomplished. The thickness of the Eria filament is $\frac{1}{3800}$ of an inch.

Leaving the question as to whether it be successfully wound or not, one important consideration respecting its use presents itself, namely, its capability of being spun like cotton or wool. The great improvements made in late years in England in spinning machinery have proved that marvellous results in making an even thread from waste silk and unwindable cocoons for sewing and weaving purposes may be attained, and I will venture to predict a future for this and the produce of all unwindable silk-worm cocoons that will compensate for collection.

The industry of the natives should be stimulated to the gathering in of all kinds of wild silk cocoons, whether windable or not, for there is no doubt that those kinds which cannot be wound can be most easily spun, and there is at the present moment a request on the part of silk spinners for a larger supply of tasar silk cocoons and tasar silk waste for spinning purposes, and no doubt other silk cocoons would be gladly bought up.

A worm so prolific, and yielding such exceedingly fine silk gives a large promise of future supply to the spinner. I should be glad to have your authority for a further and thorough effort to make silk marketable in Europe.

Besides the Eria worm there are also the following which furnish good silk cocoons, all of which I have exhibited in Paris:—

The *Attacus Atlas*.

The Mooga or Moonga silk (*Antheræa Assama*) giving five broods a year. I send a sample of this silk, No. 35. It promises to be useful silk under proper care.

The *Bombyx Attacus*, "Yama mai," a native of Japan, but found in India. In Japan the silk of this worm is said to be most highly prized, and reserved for the use of royalty, but this I am inclined to doubt, as the silk is of a coarseish character. This I was assured by the Japanese at the Paris Exhibition is not now the case; they showed me several highly interesting fabrics made with it. The cocoon is of a beautiful pale green colour and is easily wound. It has been reared in Europe, and a cross between it and *Bombyx Attacus pernyi* is a success in France, being so hardy that the eggs will hatch at freezing point. A successfully encouraged cultivation of it in India would make a valuable addition to our Eastern sericulture.

The thickness of the fibre is $\frac{1}{950}$ part of an inch, being a little finer than tasar silk. It is also very much whiter in colour, which is an advantage for dyeing.

In addition to these are the following:—A silk called "Ya baine," from Prome, in Burma; Pat silk from Assam (*Bombyx textor*); Mooga silk from Assam (*Antheræa Assama*).

In Simla, Balfour states there are eight or nine species of *Bombyx*, probably all silk-producers.

I plead for the utilization and extended cultivation of all these wild silks, particularly the Tasar, Mooga, Eria and Yama mai.

The difficulties of manufacturing, dyeing, and printing are, I am thankful to report, overcome.

It only remains for the Government of India, if I may presume to urge it, to give that encouragement and constant support to the increased production of the wild silk industry of India, and not to the wild silk only, but also to the mulberry silk, that has for centuries been accorded by Sovereigns and Statesmen in France to the permanent establishment and encouragement of the silk trade in that country, to make India a chief exporter of raw material, as France now is of the manufactured products.

The following table contains the series of microscopic measurements to which I referred in the earlier part of this report:—

Microscopic measurements of the diameter of the primary Fibre of Tasar Silk and other Silks.

Names of Silks or Worms producing them.		Country.	Food of larva.	Measurements of the diameter of the primary Fibre.			
				French metric scale.		English scale.	
Scientific names.	Vernacular names.			Loose silk on outside of cocoons.	Silk forming substance of cocoons.	Loose silk on outside of cocoons.	Silk forming substance of cocoons.
				Mm.	Mm.	Inch.	Inch.
Bombyx mori ...	...	China ...	Mulberry ...	... ...	·0125	... ...	1/2000
„ „ ...	...	Japan ...	„ ...	.....	·0135	... ...	1/1850
„ „ white ...	...	Bengal ...	„ ...	... ...	·006	... ...	1/4150
„ „ yellow ...	...	„ ...	„ ...	... ...	·0083	... ...	1/3000
„ „ ...	Brutia ...	Brutia, Asia Minor.	„ ...	... ...	·0115	... ...	1/2150
„ „ ...	Ya-baine ...	Bengal ...	„ ...	... ...	·01	... ...	1/2500
„ „ ...	...	Italy ...	„ ...	... ...	·0108	... ...	1/2300
„ „ ...	...	France ...	„ ...	... ...	·0135	... ...	1/1850
„ texta ...	"Pat" silk ...	Assam ...	„ ...	... ...	·01	... ...	1/2500
Attacus ricini ...	Eria, Ailanthus	India ...	Ricinus communis, Castor oil plant.	·016	·006	1/1500	1/3750
Antheræa Assama ...	Mugah or Moonga.	Assam ...	Soom and Sonha loo trees.	·0135	·01	1/1850	1/2500
	Aistari Polu koa	Beerbh o o m (Bengal).	...	·01	·006	1/2500	1/4150
Antheræa Paphia ...	Tusser or Tasar	India ...	Terminalias and other plants.	None	·03125	None	1/800
Bombyx ...	Mezankuri silk (rare).	Sibsagar (Assam).	Mulberry ...	.....	·01	... ...	1/2500
Actias Selene ...	...	India ...	Coriaria Nipalensis.	03	·02	1/750	1/1250
Attacus Atlas ...	...	...	Phyllanthus emblica.	·03	·02	1/850	1/1250
Bombyx Attacus ...	Yama mai ...	India ...	The oak ...	·025	·026	1/1000	1/950
„ „ Pernyi ...		China ...	„ „ ...	... ...	·025	... ...	1/1000

From Mr. Wardle, *to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Leek, 31st July 1878.*

Since writing my report I have received from M. David, who I am told is the largest silk manufacturer at St. Etienne, an order for 2,000 kilogrammes of tasar cocoons, for the purpose of making manufacturing experiments with this silk at his own cost.

I enclose a translated copy of part of his letter.

Will you have the kindness to inform me if the Government of India will authorize the collection of the cocoons, and supply them to M. David with the information he desires?

I have no opportunity of obtaining them for him.

Copy of a letter from M. David, *of St. Etienne*, to Mr. Wardle.

I offer to buy one to two thousand kilogrammes tasar cocoons delivered at Marseilles at one franc per kilogramme; these cocoons to be of the year's crop, and well killed, not pierced. Kindly impress on your Bombay friends to kill the worms in the cocoons well. In case the moths come out on the road, the cocoons would be useless. A friend of mine has just received a bale of these cocoons and the moths came out of them at Marseilles.

In order to facilitate the reeling in France, kindly give me the following information:—

1st.—What is the chemical agent made use of by the natives to soften the cocoon and make it ready for reeling?

2nd.—Can the natives reel a cocoon more than a year old?

3rd.—What is the length of time elapsing from the making of the cocoon and the time of the coming out of the moth: does not that time vary greatly?

4th.—The cocoons in the bales are mixed in colour, dark and light: are these different varieties, and are they found on the same spots? Would it be possible to get only light coloured ones?

I shall be thankful for answers to the above questions, which will facilitate my task.

Many uses may be found for well reeled tasar. The only important question at present is that of an economical means of so doing.

From M. Natalis Rondot, *to the Government of India, dated Paris, the 29th July 1878.*

Le jury de l'industrie de la soie a examiné avec un vif intérêt l'exposition des soies provenant des vers à soie sauvages de l'Inde, et en particulier la collection formée par M. Thomas Wardle.

Le jury a jugé que ces travaux, quoique incomplets, avaient une grande valeur, et il a cherché le moyen de mettre en lumière son jugement.

Sur ma proposition, il a décerné le diplôme d'honneur, qui est la récompense la plus haute, au Gouvernement des Indes.

* * * * * * * * *

Tout en reconnaissant que l'exposition actuelle fournit, bien plus que les précédentes, du point de vue de la production de la soie des vers sauvages dans l'Inde, un ensemble de faits et de spécimens dignes d'une sérieuse attention, le jury a été frappé de l'indifférence au moins apparente qu'on a montrée pour les soies autres que celles du tussah, et, quel que soit le mérite des résultats obtenus par M. Thomas Wardle, le jury n'est pas convaincu que ce soient les produits du tussah qui aient le plus de valeur pour l'industrie européenne.

Tandis que nous avons obtenu sur les soies du tussah des renseignements nombreux, j'ai le regret de dire que nous n'avons eu que de très rares informations sur les autres soies des vers sauvages.

Je me propose de présenter, dans un livre, comme je l'ai fait à la suite de l'exposition de Vienne, un aperçu de l'état de l'industrie de la soie. Je voudrais pouvoir m'étendre sur les soies de l'Inde.

Je connais les résultats des essais qui ont été faits de ces soies, mais nous n'avons en Europe aucune notion certaine de la provenance réelle de la plupart de ces soies et des quantités qu'il serait possible d'obtenir. Je ne parle pas du prix qu'on ne connaît pas.

Permettez-moi, Monsieur, de vous prier de m'aider dans ma recherche des faits relatifs à ces soies.

Je désirerais distinguer *nettement* ces soies, signaler les provenances des unes et des autres, les espèces qui les fournissent, les arbres qui nourissent les vers, les usages qu'en font les indigènes, les prix probables des cocons secs de chaque sorte ou des soies filées par les indigènes.

Je désirerais pouvoir donner une idée des quantités de ces cocons ou de ces soies que les fabriques européennes pourraient se procurer.

Dans des notes que la Commission Royale m'a transmisés, je n'ai trouvé que des généralités très vagues. On parle de quantités énormes, on parle de prix égaux à ceux du coton.

Tout ce que vous voudrez bien, Monsieur, me dire sur le sujet sera fort intéressant pour moi.

Ce qui ne le serait pas moins, ce serait un aperçu de l'importance en valeur de la fabrication des tissus de soie dans l'Inde. La collection exposée par S. A. R. le Prince de Galles ne nous a rien appris de nouveau, mais elle nous a forcés de nous occuper de nouveau de ces manufactures dans lesquelles on trouve des preuves d'une habileté peu commune.

Certainement, on ne saurait dire exactement le nombre des métiers ou celui des ouvriers employés à ce travail, mais il ne serait pas impossible d'apprécier la valeur de cette fabrication.

Elle doit être considerable, surtout si l'on tient compte de la production des tissus qui entrent dans la consommation générale, comme les tissus de tussah et autres de ce genre.

On a beaucoup écrit sur l'Inde et cependant nous ne savons que fort peu de chose de l'état de son industrie. Sur quels points de son immense territoire le tissage de la soie est-il entrepris dans une large mesure; dans quelles villes fabrique-t-on encore les tissus de soie, d'or ou d'argent qui rappellent l'ancienne fabrication hindoue? ou fait-on les velours qu'on couvre ailleurs de broderies? nous l'ignorons, ou plutôt ce que nous en savons est douteux ou peu de chose.

From M. NATALIS RONDOT, *to the Government of India.*

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 6 Septembre dernier, ainsi que les documents qui l'accompagnaient. Je vous remercie des informations que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer.

* * * * * * *

Le jury a voulu marquer, par sa décision prise à l'unanimité, l'importance qu'il attache à toutes les mesures, comme à tous les travaux pris ou accomplis dans l'Inde en vue de fournir à l'industrie européenne les soies des vers sauvages.

Par suite du cours actuel des modes, par suite aussi d'une direction différente de la consommation, la soie du ver du mûrier est moins employée, moins recherchée, et cette moindre recherche a amené une moindre demande, non seulement dans l'Inde, mais en Chine, au Japon, en Italie, en France, &c.

Il faut à présent des soies d'un prix moindre, et les soies de l'eria, du moonga, du tussah, auraient dans les circonstances présentes une application avantageuse à plusieurs titres. Les fabricants ont fait de nombreux essais, et l'exposition présente les resultats de ces essais, soit pour la filature et l'ouvraison, soit pour la teinture, soit pour le mariage avec d'autres matières textiles et le tissage.

La question est de savoir si la récolte de ces soies, ou de ces cocons, donnera des produits assez abondants pour que l'industrie soit assurée d'approvisionnements suffisants pendant la période qui paraît s'ouvrir pour l'emploi de ces soies.

Nous savons que ces soies sont en abondance en Chine, et l'Ambassadeur de Chine, en ce moment à Paris, a transmis des instructions pour obtenir des informations. Toutefois la qualité des soies de vers sauvages de Chine laisse à désirer, et l'on préférerait les soies de l'Inde qui sont plus nerveuses.

Le jury a jugé qu'il convenait d'exposer l'état des choses dans le travail d'ensemble que je dois faire en son nom, et c'est pourquoi j'attache tant de prix à posséder sur ces soies et leur emploi dans l'Inde, comme aussi sur leur prix, des données aussi étendues que possible.

Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur le Prince de Galles m'a fait l'honneur de me promettre de faire réunir, au département de l'Inde, à Londres, les documents et les indications qui s'y trouvent et de me les communiquer, mais, d'après ce qui m'a été déjà dit par M. le Dr. Birdwood et M. Thomas Wardle, je m'attends à n'avoir à cette source que des renseignements d'un ordre très général et peu actuels.

Je prends donc la liberté de vous prier de me donner, si l'occasion se présente à vous, Monsieur, de nouveaux faits sur la quantité probable de soies vers sauvages récoltés dans l'Inde, sur les marchés où elles peuvent être achetées, sur le prix moyen de chaque sorte courante, sur la quantité probable retenue par la consommation locale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

Presidencies and Provinces.		1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sea Customs Revenue.																
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,712	19,39,719	1,00,26,431	87,99,626	20,75,879	1,08,75,505	70,91,710	20,33,490	91,25,200	72,47,250	19,19,846	91,67,096
	Nett ...	...	...	98,72,674	80,54,046	19,10,856	99,64,902	87,75,348	19,46,073	1,07,21,421	70,68,966	19,39,452	90,08,418	72,19,961	18,90,360	91,10,321
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	54,95,230	4,29,910	59,25,140	52,21,729	3,90,558	56,12,287	56,30,192	1,15,184	57,45,376	52,78,354	1,96,603	54,75,052	50,14,855	93,935	51,08,790
	Nett ...	...	...	55,53,464	48,61,193	3,83,682	52,44,875	53,18,082	1,14,599	54,32,681	49,25,688	1,94,794	51,20,482	46,84,871	93,016	47,77,887
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,419	3,45,244	2,57,506	43,919	3,01,425	2,32,407	28,531	2,60,938	2,05,627	31,026	2,36,653
	Nett ...	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,738	3,32,476	2,56,669	43,908	3,00,577	2,32,123	28,531	2,60,654	2,04,535	31,026	2,35,561
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,54,022	24,84,524	14,76,807	2,04,258	16,81,065	13,21,407	3,94,881	17,16,288	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814
	Nett ...	...	...	25,73,575	15,99,612	8,46,419	24,46,031	13,99,709	2,01,883	16,01,592	12,94,880	3,92,198	16,87,078	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,338
B. BURMA ...	Gross ...	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,987	26,58,589	34,98,576	10,56,281	20,43,648	30,99,929	12,62,106	22,67,438	35,29,544	8,89,553	22,39,912	31,29,465
	Nett ...	...	...	25,23,335	8,30,786	26,74,772	34,05,558	10,52,219	20,12,442	30,64,661	12,56,568	22,33,573	34,92,141	8,84,960	22,09,802	30,94,762
TOTAL ...	Gross ...	1,63,83,569	50,79,887	2,14,63,456	1,60,05,755	59,61,307	2,19,67,062	1,72,20,412	44,82,888	2,17,03,300	1,51,85,984	49,21,038	2,01,07,022	1,49,12,672	47,91,146	1,97,03,818
	Nett ...	...	...	2,08,50,365	1,55,63,375	58,3 ,467	2,13,93,842	1,68,02,027	43,18,905	2,11,20,932	1,47,80,225	47,88,548	1,95,68,773	1,45,24,070	47,28,799	1,92,52,869
Land Customs Revenue.[3]																
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...										11,177	21,169	32,346			
	Nett ...										11,156	21,169	32,325			
MADRAS ...	Gross ...										58,529	49,158	1,07,687			
	Nett ...										58,526	49,158	1,07,684			
TOTAL ...	Gross ...										69,706	70,327	1,40,033			
	Nett ...										69,682	70,327	1,40,009			
GRAND TOTAL ...	Gross ...										1,52,55,690	49,91,365	2,02,47,055			
	Nett ...										1,48,49,907	48,58,875	1,97,08,782			

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to January only.

3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.

A. O. HUME,

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF "GAZETTE OF INDIA"

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bombay	6 12	6 9	6 10	13 14	15 3	15 7	5 7	5 7	5 2	10 7	8 14	7 4	13 7	10 14	8 9	10 6	11 0	8 1
Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
Kaira	7 4	6 15	7 4	...	11 7	6 2	6 4	6 0	5 0	8 7	8 0	7 7	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	9 6	8 10
Surat	6 11	5 14	7 11	3 10	3 10	6 2	4 12	4 9	4 9	6 7	6 3	6 2	9 4	9 4	9 14	9 4	8 11	8 3
Broach	6 15½	6 15½	8 6½	...	...	8 6	6 6	4 8	6 0	7 8	6 14	6 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 5	8 5	8 5
Tanna (Salsette)	5 14	5 14	7 6	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 12	11 0	11 0	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 11	13 12	13 12	13 1	11 14	12 12	11 6
Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 15	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	...	...	12 8	11 10	11 4	9 14
Násik	8 2	8 0	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 12	7 10	7 7	11 7	10 8	12 6	12 7	12 0	12 0
Ahmednagar	7 2	7 4	8 7	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	6 12	7 7	7 7	7 7	10 14	10 14	9 13	9 12	9 12	9 8
Poona	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	6 11	8 0	8 11	7 10	9 4	9 10	10 8	11 2	11 10	11
Sholápur	6 0	6 0	7 11	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	12 12	13 0	...	11 0	11 12	...
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 11	5 12	7 0	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	8 4	9 3	8 7	12 10	8 13	8 13	12
Satara	5 14	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 1	...	9 8	9 9	8 8	10 0	10 1	9 0	13 7	13 13	14 14	11 15	12 6	16
Belgaum	3 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	14 0	...	11 0	11 0	...
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	5 15	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 4	5 12	...	11 3	7 14	...	9 2	11 4	...	8 8	7
Ratnágiri	7 0	6 12	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...
Kanara (Karwar)	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	9 6	7 9	7 9	7
Páuch Maháls (Godhra)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	12 7	10 3	10 3	9
Aden	8 5	7 12	10 3	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 6	8 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	12 0	12 0	12
Asirgarh	6 12	6 12	8 2	9 10	8 12	10 4½	6 5	6 0	5 2½	7 13	7 13	6 11½	10 3	10 3	9 4½	9 0	5 12	7 1
Baroda	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 2	12 0	13 0	2 15	0 12	2 11	12 13	2 11	
Disa	8 13	9 12½	12 12	14 7	15 15	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 2	15 0	12 2	11 12	13 2	11
Nimuch	10 0	10 14½	11 7	13 4	14 14½	12 13½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 12	8 8	8 4	9 8	9 4
Nasirabad	6 12	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 12	8 8	8 4	9 8	9 4	7
Rájkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 6	8 14	10 10	10 16	11 6	12 4	11 13	11 6	14 8	12 13	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpárá	9 8	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	8 5	9 0	6 2	6 0	5 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0
Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0
Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	12 0
Buldana	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wún	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	12 0
Básim	7 5	7 7	10 5	...	...	...	5 0	4 7	5 5	8 0	8 7	7 5	11 0	13 5	19 0	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	8 2	7 5	7 5	10 0	8 5	8 2	6 2	10 2	10 7	7 0	...	16 5	10 7	...	...	...
Kolar	8 1	8 1	9 1	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	7 5	13 8	13 8	8 7	5 ...	...	9 5	24 0	24 0	0
Tumkúr	7 0	7 0	8 5	5 2	5 2	...	11 0	11 0	7 6	0 12	5 13	0 6	7 17	0 17	0 ...	...	...	...
Mysore	7 0	6 2	3 1	...	...	...	11 0	10 4	6 5	11 4	11 2	7 5	24 4	22 0	9 6	...	...	...
Hassan	7 2	8 0	6 0	8 5	9 5	7 2	11 5	11 5	7 0	13 0	12 5	7 5	...	...	10 0	...	...	...
Shimoga	6 2	5 2	4 2	8 5	6 2	5 2	8 5	8 5	5 2	12 5	12 5	8 5	21 0	21 0	13 7	...	...	...
Kadur	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 5	18 0	16 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	...	9 0	9 0	2 6	0 10	0 10	0 7	0 17	0 17	5 12	0 20	0 21	...
Coorg	5 7	6 1	5 5	5 3	5 4	5 5	8 8	8 5	7 6	13 4	12 7	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	9 0½	9 1	12 8	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	4 6	6 14	6 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, AND 185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT T
DATED 8TH MARCH 1879.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Divisions.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.			
8 7	7 14	10 2	9 1	9 14	11 12	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	10 0	6 10	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 3	113 0	113 0	92 7	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
...	...	...	8 14½	...	9 6½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
8 8	8 8	8 15	7 12	7 12	10 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 6	Colába (Alibág) ...		
...	...	...	10 8	9 0	11 3	125 0	125 0	112 0	12 8	12 0	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
14 15	14 13	12 10	8 10	8 8	11 6	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Násik ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 3	9 15½	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 11	11 7	11 6	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...		
...	...	...	7 12	8 10	9 0	106 10	97 8	75 8	9 12	10 12	12 0	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	9 2	7 3	9 12	116 8	116 8	145 10	11 11	11 11	11 10	Satara ...		
16 0	16 6	16 5	8 7	8 2	10 11	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	Belgaum ...		
14 0	15 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli ...		
...	14 11	13 0	...	8 6	10 4	...	150 0	9* 0	...	12 4	13 1	Ratnágiri ...		* Bundles.
13 8	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 7	Páuch Maháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	6 5	6 0	8 2	109 13	109 13	91 7	12 10	12 10	12 9	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	9 2	9 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	11 8	13 2	11 2	140 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	Nimuch ...		
...	...	...	13 8	15 11	13 5½	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	39 11½	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	8 12	8 0	9 4	47 8	42 8	40 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	10 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	8 3	8 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 3	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 2	5 10	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	8 6	8 6	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	...	...	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	Amráoti ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	8 5	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	8 0	7 5	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 7	7 7	Wún ...		
5 6	7 9	0 7	5 7	5 7	5 6	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim ...		
7 20	7 10	5 19	0 17	0 10	0 84	0 84	0 92	0 11	2 11	0 10	5	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
7 24	8 9	8 26	3 22	8 12	0 172	4 172	4 172	4 12	1 12	1 11	0	Kolar ...		
8 23	5 9	0 21	0 21	0 10	0 130	0 130	0 130	0 10	0 10	5 8	5	Túmkúr ...		
6 28	0 9	2 20	0 21	0 12	1 78	0 75	0 8	0 8	6 7	3		Mysore ...		
0 20	0 8	5 20	0 20	0 11	5 130	0 125	0 130	0 9	0 10	0 7	2	Hassan ...		
7 21	0 13	7 16	2 15	7 13	7 480	0 480	0 480	0 8	5 8	5 7	5	Shimoga ...		
0 20	0 10	0 16	0 11	0 60	0 60	0 60	0 9	0 8	5 10	0		Kadur ...		
6 19	7 10	0 18	0 21	0 12	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 8	0 8	2 8	0	Chitaldroog ...		
7 20	2 10	8 20	5 20	2 11	7 110	0 110	0 110	0 8	6 8	2 7	6	Coorg ...		
...	...	...	11 14	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 0	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) ...	Rajpootana.	

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

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

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	32,182	7,27,442	5,556	1,50,348	933	17,844	266	5,447	...	...	...	...	19,445	5,39,623	...	...	1	24	58,383	14,40,728
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	32,182	7,27,442	5,556	1,50,348	933	17,844	266	5,447	...	...	...	...	19,445	5,39,623	...	...	1	24	58,383	14,40,728
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	86,202	19,79,542	12,569	3,12,499	2,276	58,053	1,779	38,347	...	...	...	...	84,249	23,80,781	...	8	3	44	187,078	47,69,274
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	1,333	28,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	528	14,376	4,21,213	...	...	3	23	15,741	4,50,414
	1876-77 ...	100,376	22,67,499	6,208	1,36,530	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	39,495	11,40,335	...	...	16	146	149,309	36,23,260
	1875-76 ...	22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,133	38,40,328	854	20,874	4	86	159,283	43,03,732
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	63,460	16,12,383	24,150	6,79,200	11,455	3,05,442	43,886	12,26,065	...	...	...	...	2,867	70,980	...	...	188	840	146,006	38,94,910
	Kurrachee	5,750	1,37,800	...	...	350	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	41,130	...	...	525	12,000	8,133	1,98,930
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	69,210	17,50,183	24,150	6,79,200	11,805	3,13,442	43,886	12,26,065	...	...	...	...	4,375	1,12,110	...	...	713	12,840	154,139	40,93,840
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	140,553	35,85,795	77,422	21,76,260	12,191	3,24,437	90,937	25,32,895	1,641	50,000	...	...	11,766	3,18,308	...	...	12,149	3,00,921	346,659	92,88,616
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	238,264	66,22,067	134,842	38,36,743	101,734	29,30,514	183,103	51,97,883	...	...	...	...	20,145	6,01,385	...	...	35,076	9,88,692	713,254	2,01,77,284
	1876-77 ...	394,239	1,07,56,735	135,723	43,99,170	103,896	31,68,531	93,100	25,34,282	...	...	...	...	17,010	4,82,510	...	...	4,962	1,29,943	778,929	2,14,73,191
	1875-76 ...	388,627	93,93,709	128,048	32,83,223	55,370	14,23,846	87,712	23,39,031	63,718	16,32,195	...	...	83,569	22,15,552	...	...	952	18,684	758,056	1,89,81,350
Madras.	... ...	4,658	1,07,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	3,300	...	...	...	...	4,792	1,11,240
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ...	2,204	47,410	536	12,240	804	17,460	1,072	23,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,616	1,00,390
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	6,862	1,55,350	536	12,240	804	17,460	1,072	23,280	...	...	...	...	134	3,300	...	...	...	...	9,408	2,11,630
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	89,016	22,47,581	10,714	2,73,122	4,225	1,00,742	4,341	1,01,019	...	...	...	...	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	108,955	27,39,876
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	17,650	4,14,433	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,000	74,051	3,374	81,974	...	...	...	...	39,963	9,43,678
	1876-77 ...	46,838	10,58,537	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,867	4,635	1,08,040	...	...	...	...	66,623	14,96,870
	1875-76 ...	162,810	36,16,362	8,277	1,93,390	25,641	5,25,999	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,162	23,852	5,43,869	...	...	...	...	231,741	50,86,302
British Burma.	Rangoon	280	4,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	6,075	2,836	50,513	...	...	3,430	61,142
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1879	280	4,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	6,075	2,836	50,513	...	...	3,430	61,142
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	6,205	1,22,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	23,609	9,901	1,93,833	...	...	17,271	3,39,706
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	13,475	2,60,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,279	44,030	21,432	4,50,170	...	...	38,186	7,54,586
	1876-77 ...	31,716	5,50,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	38,743	536	9,862	34,413	5,99,183
	1875-76 ...	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,745	10,07,998	...	...	48,354	10,35,652
Grand Total.	Total, February 1879	108,634	26,37,529	30,242	8,41,788	13,542	3,48,746	45,224	12,54,792	...	...	...	...	24,268	6,61,108	2,836	50,513	714	12,864	225,360	58,07,340
	Total, 5 months, October 1878 to February 1879.	321,949	79,35,182	100,705	27,61,881	18,692	4,83,232	97,067	26,72,261	1,641	50,000	...	...	97,839	27,40,110	9,901	1,93,841	12,152	3,00,965	659,963	1,71,37,472
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	270,812	73,25,536	134,842	38,36,743	114,725	32,29,214	186,051	52,72,403	...	...	3,029	74,579	41,174	11,48,602	21,432	4,50,170	35,079	9,88,715	807,144	2,23,25,962
	1876-77 ...	573,168	1,46,35,369	172,869	45,56,700	116,568	34,42,274	94,118	25,58,715	...	...	3,736	89,867	61,140	17,30,885	2,161	38,743	5,514	1,39,961	1,029,274	2,71,92,504
	1875-76 ...	525,331	1,21,53,497	136,325	34,76,723	81,011	19,49,945	26,942	25,02,223	63,718	16,32,195	1,998	45,162	243,554	65,99,749	47,599	16,28,872	956	18,770	1,197,434	2,94,07,036

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are on the whole fair. In the Bombay Presidency, where the hot weather has commenced, the *rabi* harvest is in progress; there has been slight rain in Sind and Kaladgi. As regards the latter place, it is said that the season of employment is over, and that there are symptoms of distress among the poor; but these circumstances can scarcely be related by way of cause and effect, inasmuch as the report further states that the *rabi* harvest continues. Some distress is also noted in part of Broach, but no specific cause is assigned. Matters remain very satisfactory in Mysore, and prices are falling. In the Central Provinces the harvesting of the *rabi* is going on, and fairly good results are anticipated; the weather is clear and warm. It is believed that the outturn, so far, has been better than was expected. In Berar the crops are being gathered in, and in Central India prospects are fair. Excepting in Ajmere good rain has fallen in Rajputana, and the outlook is generally promising. Rain is still wanted in many parts of East and Central Bengal and in part of Mozafferpore, but the crops on the ground are on the whole in good condition; the *rabi* is being harvested and a fair crop is expected, except in Rajshahye, where it is below the average; ploughing is going on and sowings of early staples have commenced in parts; small-pox in many and cholera in some places continue. The report from Assam shews that rain is much wanted there. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is in progress, and prospects are fair. The condition of the Punjab is reported to have much improved. It is, in particular, fortunate that there has been rain in the frontier districts and in Multan and Rawalpindi, parts of the Province where prices, owing no doubt in some measure to the operations in Afghanistan, have been ruling high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 8th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·38, *cholum* 15·13, *raggi* 17·71, *cumboo* 15·86; river level equal to the crest of the anicut; standing crops generally good; castor, tobacco, chillies and some pulse crops being harvested, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·73, *cholum* 15·9, *raggi* 18·50, *cumboo* 17·17; season favourable; Bengal-gram and gram harvested, outturn ½; second crop paddy and cotton in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·21, *cholum* 14·27, *raggi* 16·86, *cumboo* 14·37; some of the principal branches of the Cauvery flow with about one foot water; dry crops require rain, wet generally in good condition; *ramba*, paddy, *raggi*, *dholl* and ground-nut being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·09, *cholum* 14·71, *raggi* 17·13, *cumboo* 17·08.
Malabar („ „)	·19 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·07, *raggi* 16·07; prices fallen in Palghat, risen in 4 stations, stationary elsewhere; pasture withering.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair on the whole.
Bombay—(Feb. 12th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·95 on 7th and 8th instant; ·05 in Kotri on 8th.	River continues very low; measles in Ghorabári taluka.
Shikarpur	Slight rain on 9th.	Weather still cloudy, injurious to fruit trees; fever, cold, and coughs prevalent; cattle disease in 9 and small-pox in 6 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in most talukas on 7th and 8th.	Small-pox in Sakrand, 22 cases, 8 deaths; *rabi* reaping commenced; sky overcast.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cold weather crops generally good; harvesting progressing.
Páneh Mahals ...	...	Weather getting hot.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* reaping progressing.
Broach ...	...	Distress in Ankleswar continues.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* reaping commenced; hot weather set in.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever slightly prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 10th)	...	Weather cold; fever in Pen; *rabi* good in Alibág, Pen and Roha, but slightly damaged by locusts in Mángaon and Mahád.
Ratnágiri („ 4th)	...	*Rabi* good; 18 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	
Satara ...	...	
Southern Maḥratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·79 at Bagalkot.	*Rabi* harvest continues; injury by rats; employment season over, symptoms of distress among poor; immigrants from Nizam's country into two talukas.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather oppressive; no change in state of crops; public health slightly improved; cattle disease extending.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop being harvested on coast.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; general health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather good; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking commenced; *rabi* being harvested; health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Sind and Kaládgi; *rabi* harvest progressing; hot weather begun.
Bengal—(March 11th).		
Chittagong ...	0·09	Weather seasonable; somewhat cloudy; more rain wanted for cold-weather crops; small-pox in Cox's Bazar and Teknaaf.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer until 5th, when temperature fell; prospects of crops unchanged; rain wanted.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; cloudy on 4th; *joom* cutting still continues; want of rain much felt throughout district; gathering of mustard over, an average outturn obtained.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; prospects of chillies and *teel* fair; sugarcane still being cut; *aus* paddy being sown; public health good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; rain badly wanted throughout district; prices stationary; health fair.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of crops good, but rain wanted in many places.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Nights colder than usual at this season; prospects of crops good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and overcast; rain wanted for ploughing; cold-weather crops mostly gathered, outturn good; exportation of rice still going on, prices keep up, ranging from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4 a maund; a few cases of small-pox in thana Daudkandi.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; nothing further to report about crops; rain wanted; public health generally good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and seasonable; winter crops being harvested; rain wanted; cholera has appeared in east of district.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; no change in prospects of crops.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot till 5th, then cool; no change in prospects of crops.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather colder than last week; a west-south-west wind; prospects of crops good; small-pox has not spread in thana Pubna; public health generally satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather during first part of week warm during day, but cool at night; latterly somewhat cooler; *rabi* crops generally not more than an eight or a nine-anna one, though somewhat better in low lands of Nattore; lands being prepared for *dhan* sowings; five deaths from cholera in Bagmara; a few cases of small-pox in Chárghát and Lallpore.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; standing crops fair, but would be improved by rain; *kherachi* being cut; no alteration in price of rice; 13 cases of small-pox in Bogra and Adamdighi; health of people generally good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Strong winds; weather cool; cold-weather harvest nearly over; land being prepared for rice.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Two days of strong westerly wind followed by cooler weather; prospects of crops continue favourable, but rain wanted; small-pox still prevails in Bagdogra sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; cooler than last week; *bitree* cultivation progressing; cold-weather crops doing well; tobacco generally a good crop; public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather again cooler; crops everywhere satisfactory; an outbreak of cholera in a tract not very far from station; otherwise general health good.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; sunshine during day; no important crops on land; ground being cultivated for *bhootta* and early rice.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops as before.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting daily warmer; few crops on ground; fever and cholera still prevail in some parts of district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; prospects of crops unchanged.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; crops being harvested; outturn fair.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and sunny; no crops now on ground.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry, but cooler; *rabi* in north good; hardly any *rabi* grown in south.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds; linseed crop considerably damaged by rain in February; wheat, barley, &c., much benefited and promise a large harvest.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Particulars not received.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nights cold; days hot; west wind; prospects of crops good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, rather hot during day; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains somewhat lower; public health improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, with west wind; *rabi* crops look pretty well; prices stationary; health of people good.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild, strong west wind in early part of week; in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore Sub-divisions state of *rabi* crops continues favourable; want of rain, however, affecting crops in Seetamurhee Sub-division; indigo sowings retarded by west wind.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; dry west wind; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; prospects of crops unchanged.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather warm during first, and cool during second, half of week; *rabi* prospects generally good, though gram and other pulses somewhat damaged by caterpillars.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Mornings and evenings cool; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 94·3°; condition of *rabi* crops good; cases of small-pox in a few stations; health of plough cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops mostly being harvested; gram somewhat injured by caterpillars; public health fair, though small-pox still prevalent in some places.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; hot sun; cold west winds; wheat and barley ripening, and will soon be cut; outturn will be good; gram well forward.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects unchanged; *rabi* crop in head-quarters sub-division promises to turn out well, in Palamow sub-division fairly; ploughing going on.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and seasonable; nothing new to report about crops; prospects of *mohwa* good; a few cases of cholera in Purulia town.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report about crops.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and dry; few crops on ground in good condition; public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but warm; *dalua* crop progressing well; recent rainfall did much good to it and mango crop; in several places lands ploughed; a few cases of cholera here and there.
Pooree ...	1·38	Weather seasonable; *sarad* rice harvested; sugarcane being pressed; *kulthi* and other winter crops being harvested; rain did much good to mango and *dalua* crops; rice sells at 15¾ to 21 seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of standing crops generally favourable; rain still wanted in several places in East and Central Bengal, and in Seetamurhee in Mozufferpore; *rabi* crops being harvested, outturn generally fair, but below average in Rajshahye; in Bhágalpur linseed crop considerably damaged by rain in February; in Patna and Shahabad gram and other pulses somewhat injured by caterpillars; ploughing going on; sowings of early crops commenced in places; small-pox in many places, cholera in some.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 12th).		
Benares (Mar. 11th)	...	No change; crop being cut.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ 12th)	...	
Agra („ 11th)	...	No change; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 12th)	*Nil*	Very cloudy and hot; watered crops flourishing; no sickness.
Bareilly („ 12th)	...	No change; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 8th)	Light rain fell in parts on 2nd instant.	Locusts still about have done damage in a few places; prospects fair.
Sitapur („ 12th)	*Nil*	Cloudy; harvesting has commenced.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	...	Prospects good.
Lucknow („ 12th)	...	Harvest commenced; no change in prospects.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest in progress; sugarcane sowings begun.
		General Remarks.—Harvest progressing; prospects fair.
Punjab—(Mar. 11th).		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects unfavourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.W.P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and warm; an early fall of rain would save the *barani* crops which are seriously affected; slight variations in prices of food-grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	·4	Condition of crops and public health good.
Jullundur ...	·5	Crops have benefited; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	State of crops doubtful; health fair; slight fall in the prices of wheat and barley.
Lahore ...	Sprinkling of rain on 9th and 10th.	More rain required for the crops; health good.
Rawálpindi ...	·6	Agricultural prospects improved; sickness decreasing.
Mooltan ...	·6	Harvest prospects good; health good; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·85	The fall has been general throughout the division, and prospects are greatly improved.
Pesháwar ...	·4	Prospects improving; prices of food grains fluctuating slightly.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects much improved.
Central Provinces—(Mar 12th).		
Nimár ...	...	*Raggi* almost harvested; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; prospects fairly good; few cases of cholera at Harda.
Betúl ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; gram good; wheat below average; cattle disease in places; prices slightly fallen.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvest completed; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Mar. 12th)	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest continues; prices unchanged.
Chanda ...	...	Cloudy; outturn of *rabi* in northern part of district good, elsewhere much below average; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and hot; wheat improved by recent rainfall; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Crops and health good.
Bhandára (Mar. 11th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects favourable; slight small-pox; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear and hot; prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Later sowings of *rabi* benefited by previous week's rain; health good; prices steady.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* harvest continues; crops injured by hail in some villages of Kurai tahsil; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Reaping of pulses progressing; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (Mar. 12th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary, except of gram which has slightly fallen.
Raipur ...	...	Days warm; nights cool; prospects of *rabi* favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear and warm; *rabi* good; small-pox, cholera, and measles continue; prices steady.
Sambalpur (Mar. 8th)	...	Ploughing for sugarcane sowings continue; cholera continues.
		General Remarks.—Clear and warm; *rabi* harvest continues; previous week's rain is reported to have done some good to wheat in Chhindwára and Mandla, and some damage by hail reported from Saugor; prospects on the whole continue fair.
British Burma ...	...	Report not received.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 12th)	·01	Unseasonably hot and dry; rain wanted for tea and rice crops.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Rains are urgently wanted; prospects not yet threatened; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 12th)	Light showers in Hassan and Shimoga districts.	State of the crops and prospects good; prices falling; for week ending 1st March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 322.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 12th)	...	*Rabi* harvesting and threshing; weather warm.
Central India—(Mar. 12th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Morar ...		
Sutna ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Ágar ...		
Mánpur ...		
Sirdarpore ...		
Nowgong ...		
Bhopal ...		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Mar. 2nd)	1·80 in week ending 23rd Feb.	Wells good; months' water-supply in tanks; health fair; crops good; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 1st)	Good rain reported from some districts.	Health and crops good; strong wind; prices fluctuating.
Harowtee („ „)	·96 in Kotah; 1·23 in Tonk; and 1·47 in Shahpura.	Health good; prospects improved.
Jhallawar (Feb. 27th)	1·03	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 12th)	*Nil*	Crops ripening; prospects good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N. 12.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGAL EFFECT OF SECTION 56 OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT.

No. 309, dated Fort William, the 13th March 1879.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,
To—The Administrator General.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1296, dated the 18th December 1878, in which you—

(1) draw attention to the law (Act II of 1874, Section 56) which forbids any person, other than the Administrator General, from receiving or retaining any commission or agency charges for anything done as executor or administrator under any probate or letters of administration;

(2) report that a practice is extending up whereby private persons in Calcutta take commission on estates to which they administer;

(3) ask that the advice of the Law Officers be obtained and that steps should be taken to make known that such taking of commission is illegal.

2. In accordance with your request the learned Advocate General has been consulted; and I am now directed to forward a copy of Mr. Paul's opinion. He holds that a private person, who, in India, takes commission for anything done as executor or administrator, breaks the law and renders himself liable to penalties. And he advises that steps be taken to bring this provision of the law to the notice of the Court of Chancery in England, as that Court may not be aware of the state of the Indian law on this point.

3. The Governor General in Council observes that the office of Administrator General was established in 1849, chiefly in order to provide safeguards against the mal-administration of the estates of deceased persons by private

firms. Those safeguards are four, namely,—the requirement of competent legal ability on the part of the Administrator General; the requirement of large security for the due execution of his office; the stringent rules as to the investment of assets in the Administrator General's hands; and the half-yearly examination of his accounts by auditors appointed by Government. A provision of law, corresponding to Section 56 of the present Act which you quote, was inserted in Act VII of 1849, the first Administrator General's Act. Again in 1855, when Act VIII of that year was passed, an attempt was made to relax the rule prohibiting private executors and administrators from receiving commission for acts done as such. But the Legislative Council, guided by Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Mr. Allen, refused to alter the law. The clear rule of law, as embodied in Section 56 of Act II of 1874, has been explained by the learned Advocate General. The Governor General in Council, as at present advised, has no intention of asking the Legislature to repeal that section. That being so, it is inexpedient that the law should be habitually disobeyed. The best way of making generally known the provisions of the law on this point will be to publish the learned Advocate General's opinion, Your letter, Mr. Paul's opinion, and the present reply will accordingly be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and the result of such publication will doubtless be that the practices of which you complain will cease.

4. A copy of the present correspondence will be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that he may, if he sees fit, cause the state of the Indian law on this point to be brought to the notice of the Court of Chancery, in any case which may arise respecting the allowance of commission to private persons administering to estates in India under the orders of that Court.

No. 71, dated Fort William, the 25th January 1879.

From—R. LEYCESTER UPTON, Esq., Offg. Solicitor to the Govt. of India,

To—The Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.

Referring to your letter No. 55 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to send you a copy of the Honourable the Advocate General's opinion on the questions therein referred to.

The original letter and its enclosures which accompanied your letter under reply are returned.

Opinion by the Honourable the Advocate General,—dated Calcutta, the 24th January 1879.

The sole principle upon which executors in England were allowed to charge commission on assets collected in India was that the Indian courts allowed commission—see note to (*Cockerell v. Barber, 2 Rup., 589, and Mathews v. Bagshaw, 14 Bear, 123*). That last decision was in 1851. No reference is made in that report to the Administrator General's Act of 1849, probably because the collections were made before that Act passed, and possibly because no one knew of the Act; but there is a note (p. 126) which refers to that Act. I can find no case in which the question has since come before the English courts. I am, however, of opinion, should the present state of the law, embodied in Act II of 1874, which is a continuation of Act VII of 1849, and other intervening Acts, be brought to the notice of the Court of Chancery in any case which may arise there, that commission will not be allowed. Presumably the Administrator General's Act of 1849, passed soon after the failures in 1847-48, had for its object the protection of estates against failure of agents, and accordingly a public officer was appointed on the terms of giving security to Government, and submitting his accounts for audit by Government. The taking of commission by a private individual is contrary to law. An executor or administrator who appropriates part of the estate as commission takes what he is prohibited by law from taking, and is guilty of criminal breach of trust, because he takes to himself what has come into his hands for another.

In my opinion an Indian executor or administrator, other than the Administrator General, who charges or retains commission, is indictable under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code coupled with Sections 23, 24. Before enforcing the law some public notice should, I think, be given, the matter having been brought to the notice of Government some time ago, and nothing having been done to stop what may be said to be a growing and improper practice.

No. 1296, dated Calcutta, the 18th December 1878.

From—F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Offg. Administrator General of Bengal,

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

Enclosed will be found copies of the *Solicitors' Journal*, November 2nd, of the *Englishman*, December 6th, and I have the honour to call your attention to an article in the former entitled "Administration of estates of persons dying in India," and notes on that article in the latter. That commission is taken by persons other than the Administrators General in administering to estates of deceased persons in India, and that the law, as laid down in Section 56 of Act II of 1874, is thus broken, I think, there can be no doubt. This illegal practice, in my opinion, amounts to a criminal breach of trust as defined by the Penal Code (see Section 405, coupled with Sections 23 and 24 which define "wrongful gain" and "dishonestly".) Putting the Penal Code to one side, I consider a person who takes commission or agency charges in cases contemplated by Section 56, and thus breaks the law, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and has committed an indictable offence. In Russell on Crimes, Volume 1, p. 86, it is stated that where an offence is not so at common law, but made an offence by Act of Parliament, an indictment will lie when there is a substantive prohibitory clause, though there may be afterwards a particular provision and particular remedy. See also p. 87, which shows that wherever a Statute forbids the doing of a thing, the doing of it wilfully, without any corrupt motive, is indictable. Now that a statement has appeared in the public press to the effect that the law is being frequently broken, and which statement the Government knows from previous communications from the Administrator General to be correct, I would respectfully, but strongly, urge on Government the desirability of referring the question to the Law Advisers of the Crown. So far I have put the matter on strict legal grounds, but I think by the present illegal practice the interests of those most concerned are sacrificed, inasmuch as estates administered to by my office reap advantages which could not be obtained elsewhere: for instance, all remittances are made by me through the Government channel, while my books are open for examination by the Government auditors. Again, ample security is furnished by the Administrator General for the faithful discharge of his duties. Moreover, I have every reason to believe that considerable cost is entailed on estates by the person administering thereto having to find security.

I have contented myself with looking at this matter from two points of view, namely, from the legal one, and from the one on which the parties interested might wish to be heard. There is a third view of the case, but which is so personal to the Administrator General that I do not care to discuss it, especially as the attention of Government has been already more than once called to it by Mr. Broughton. I may, however, be permitted to say that, while the illegal practice of which I complain was confined to one or two offenders, the result was not of very serious consequence to my office. Things are now changed, and I find this practice has considerably extended ever since I held office two years ago. Should the Law Advisers agree in my view of this question, and should their opinion be published, I hardly think this illegal course of conduct will be persevered in, and thus matters may be righted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	7,607,478	2,41,80,006	3,969,330	1,15,93,902	5,847,484	1,06,53,863	3,307,802	65,74,186	120,428	64,342	659,032	1,17,559	21,511,554	5,34,83,858
1875-76	7,386,568	2,38,24,659	4,034,256	1,18,53,026	5,893,369	1,07,65,652	3,528,648	68,91,176	157,403	79,274	931,787	1,46,170	21,932,031	5,35,59,957
1876-77	7,447,369	2,40,47,250	4,123,994	1,20,90,846	5,766,752	1,05,42,203	3,722,310	72,58,881	141,091	71,381	779,217	1,27,173	21,980,733	5,41,37,734
1877-78	7,841,448	2,51,05,721	3,966,491	1,14,07,902	5,858,332	1,12,44,548	3,924,904	79,99,454	205,124	1,04,165	696,553	1,04,762	22,492,852	5,59,66,552
1878-79	7,848,646	2,31,28,271	4,917,879	1,25,33,685	5,371,386	1,34,40,782	4,073,234	99,86,503	70,533	1,04,075	806,226	1,03,556	23,087,904	5,92,96,872
AVERAGE ...	7,626,302	2,41,17,181	4,202,390	1,18,95,872	5,747,465	1,13,29,410	3,711,379	77,42,040	138,916	84,647	774,563	1,19,844	22,201,015	5,52,88,994

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 184 AND 185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8TH MARCH 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	...	6 5	7 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 3	5 2	9 0	7 3	6 0	11 3	11 3	9 9	13 2	12 9	9 9	13 2	13 2	...	7 3	6 5	8 1	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 9	8 7	9 0	
	Bolarum ...	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	5 1	7 6	9 2	5 5	11 7	12 5	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 4	9 0	9 3	
	Chudderghat ...	6 2	6 2	7 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	4 5	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 2	8 5	13 0	12 5	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	6 7	7 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Ganjam ...	8 1	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 2	8 1	10 4	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 4	12 4	22 7	20 1	20 0	215 8	215 8	269 7	11 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 2	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 1	14 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	13 9	14 1	14 1	11 6	15 2	16 4	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	6 9	10 0	10 5	8 0	17 2	18 2	12 2	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 3	18 9	21 0	12 6	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
Kistna ...	5 9	5 1	6 4	...	...	...	11 9	12 4	6 5	12 5	13 0	6 9	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	11 8	20 5	13 7	12 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 1	13 1	12 8	Kistna ...		
Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	5 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	16 8	16 8	...	14 8	14 8	10 4	17 7	17 7	10 9	12 6	12 6	12 7	85 0	85 0	103 0	12 7	12 7	13 8	Nellore ...		
Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	10 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	4 5	10 8	10 8	8 3	14 6	14 6	11 8	17 4	17 4	12 3	18 7	18 7	13 5	19 8	19 8	10 3	291 6	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
Bellary ...	7 7	7 2	10 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 6	9 7	9 7	6 7	14 4	13 4	11 3	14 1	13 6	9 9	16 9	14 5	10 7	16 8	15 7	11 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 4	13 4	13 1	Bellary ...		
Kurnool ...	5 7	5 7	4 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	4 6	10 4	10 7	5 7	12 3	12 9	12 3	12 8	13 1	11 2	...	...	13 2	15 0	15 7	13 1	...	...	199 3	12 5	12 9	11 3	Kurnool ...		
Madras ...	7 3	7 3	8 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 2	10 0	9 8	8 1	11 0	11 5	9 8	15 2	14 8	7 7	16 4	16 4	10 1	15 6	15 2	10 8	87 5	87 5	88 1	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...		
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 5	...	11 7	11 7	9 1	...	...	...	16 5	17 2	...	15 7	16 4	9 6	17 9	16 4	12 5	102 1	102 1	97 2	13 9	13 9	12 4	Chingleput ...		
North Arcot ...	7 1	7 1	9 3	...	...	...	10 6	10 3	6 9	11 6	12 6	8 5	...	...	10 0	17 6	18 1	9 1	18 3	18 3	9 4	19 7	20 7	12 2	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
South Arcot ...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 1	16 8	16 8	15 1	18 1	18 5	13 1	17 1	16 7	12 3	20 1	18 7	14 6	233 3	226 0	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot ...		
Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 1	14 5	14 5	8 1	15 1	14 3	14 3	17 5	15 7	12 7	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	Tanjore ...		
Trichinopoly ...	5 6	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	10 4	10 1	10 1	10 5	10 5	10 1	12 6	12 6	...	15 9	16 5	15 2	16 4	16 4	11 9	18 5	18 5	13 9	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	11 3	Trichinopoly ...		
Madura ...	5 5	6 2	4 7	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	8 8	10 1	10 6	9 5	14 6	14 6	...	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	16 3	14 7	16 9	16 9	13 8	102 1	97 2	106 9	14 0	14 5	13 1	Madura ...		
Tinnevelly ...	4 6	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	8 6	7 5	9 0	9 1	8 7	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
Coimbatore ...	4 5	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	10 8	9 9	7 6	11 3	10 5	8 6	16 5	15 7	13 9	19 1	19 1	19 1	18 0	17 2	13 1	19 9	19 9	15 2	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	7 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 9	13 9	9 9	13 3	14 0	...	18 0	18 0	8 6	12 4	13 3	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	8 3	Nilgiris ...		
Salem ...	4 9	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 6	10 8	10 4	9 1	15 1	14 3	10 6	15 9	15 2	10 1	16 5	15 7	11 5	19 8	18 9	12 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		
South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara ...		
Malabar ...	5 8	5 8	7 9	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 7	10 5	10 5	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	10 2	15 1	15 1	14 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
Bombay ...	6 12	6 12	6 4	16 5	13 14	15 7	5 7	5 7	5 2	9 9	10 7	7 4	12 3	13 7	9 1	10 6	10 6	8 9	8 7	8 7	9 10	9 6	9 1	11 2	75 1	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
Ahmedabad ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	...	6 8	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	6 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
Kaira ...	7 10	7 4	7 10	...	...	...	7 4	6 4	5 0	8 3	8 7	7 7	10 0	10 11	9 6	9 6	9 2	8 10	...	...	...	11 7	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira ...		
Surat ...	7 6	6 11	7 11	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	4 12	4 9	6 0½	6 7	6 2	9 8½	9 4	9 10	9 8½	9 4	8 3	...	...	...	11 3	8 3	7 6	113 0	113 0	92 7	11 6	12 5	11 6	Surat ...		
Broach ...	6 15½	6 15½	8 6½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
Tanna (Salsette) ...	5 14	5 14	7 6	...	...	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 5	5 8	8 8	8 15	7 12	7 12	10 4	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
Colába (Alibág) ...	6 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	5 12	10 8	11 0	7 9	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	105 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	7 1	7 15	9 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 5	5 7	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 12	12 0	11 14	11 14	10 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 12	125 0	125 0	112 0	12 0	12 8	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
Násik ...	7 14	8 2	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 3	7 12	7 5	...	...	11 3	11 5	11 10	8 7	14 15	14 15	12 1	11 2	8 10	9 14	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 5	11 2	11 6	Násik ...		
Ahmednagar ...	7 4	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	6 13	6 11	6 4	7 7	7 7	6 13	11 14	11 7	10 5	12 0	12 7	9 13	...	...	...	9 15	9 0	7 10	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 12	11 11	10 1	Ahmednagar ...		
Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	9 12	8 1	...	...	...	10 6	9 3	8 1	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...		
Sholápur ...	6 7	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	6 14	8 2	8 0	7 12	9 9	9 4	10 11	11 7	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	8 2	7 12	9 2	106 10	106 10	75 3	9 12	9 12	12 0	Sholápur ...		
Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	5 8	4 8	7 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 12	8 12	7 0	13 0	12 12	13 4	11 12	11 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	8 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
Satara ...	5 6	5 11	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	8 11	9 3	10 10	8 13	8 13	11 10	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	116 8	116 8	145 10	10 3	11 11	11 10	Satara ...		
Belgaum ...	4 8	5 14	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	9 1	9 8	8 7	9 9	10 0	8 15	12 4	13 7	13 5	11 8	11 15	14 1	16 0	16 0	15 6	7 8	8 7	10 3	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Belgaum ...		
Dharwar (Hubli) ...	...	3 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	11 0	9 0	...	14 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
Ratnágiri ...	...	5 15	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 4	5 12	...	11 3	7 14	...	9 2	11 4	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 2	...	150 0	9 bdls.	..	12 4	13 1	Ratnágiri ...		
Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	9 0	10 11	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
Pánch Mahals (Godhra) ...	5 8	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	9 6	7 7	7 9	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 4	9 0	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 7	Pánch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	12 7	10 3	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
Asirgarh ...	7 12	8 5	9 11	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	12 13	14 0	12 7	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 2	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Asirgarh ...		
Baroda ...	6 9½	6 12	7 9	9 10	9 10	10 4½	6 5	6 5	5 0	7 13	7 13	6 14	9 12	10 3	8 11	9 0	9 0	7 7	...	...	...	11 1	6 5	7 11	109 13	109 13	91 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	Baroda ...		
Disa ...	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 3	9 10	9 8	10 0	9 2	8 13	...	...	...	10 0	9 2	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...		
Nimach ...	...	8 13	12 4	...	...	14 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 5	...	12 0	16 0½	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	...	10 0	15 0	Nimach ...		
Nasirabad ...	9 12	10 0	10 15	13 2¼	13 4	12 8¾	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 2	12 0	11 3¼	11 12	11 0	13 11	13 11	13 8	12 9¼	12 9	10 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 11	12 0	38 0	Nasirabad ...		
Rájkot ...	7 0	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	8 12	8 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 8	8 12	8 0	57 8	47 8	40 0	60 0	60 0	57 0	Rájkot ...		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 2	8 3	10 2	11 0	12 13	11 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	10 3¼	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
Karachi ...	8 10	9 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	11 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	114 0	114 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Karachi ...		
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
Shikarpur ...	7 15	8 0	9 14	14 0	14 0	11 0	6 2	6 5	6 12	8 13	8 13	9 0	...	...	10 0	9 6	10 0	11 0	...	...	25 0	10 10½	11 2	11 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 4	16 0	Shikarpur ...		
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	8 3	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 3	6 8	...	...	8 8	7 15	7 10	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Burdwan ...	10 0a	10 4	16 0	17 8	19 0	26 0	14 0	13 12	14 4	14 12	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	9 10	8 14	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
Bancoorah ...	10 8b	10 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	22 0	15 8	14 8	12 8	17 12	16 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	13 0	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
Beerbhoom ...	10 0c	10 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
Hooghly ...	11 0d	10 4	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 8 to 15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
Howrah ...	11 8	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	8 0	13 0	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 12	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
Calcutta. ...	10 12	10 10½	11 12	13 5	13 8	16 0	5 5½	5 12	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	17 12	17 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 10½	16 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
24-Pergunnahs ...	e	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	6 8	10 12	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
Nuddea ...	11 7f	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	11 12	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 6	8 14	Nuddea ...		
Jessore ...	g	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 5	13 8	14 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
Moorshedabad ...	12 0h	11 8	16 0	...	...	26 0	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0 to 20 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 15-12 seers, common rice 13 to 16-12 seers, and gram 9 to 11-10 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 14-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 10-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley (at Serampore) 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley (at Kidderpore) 13-5 seers, best rice 6 to 6-4 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 10-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-3 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 7 to 10-10 seers, common rice 11-3 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 13-12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 8 to 13-8 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nawlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nawlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nawlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Dinagepore	... 8 6[f]	8 6	12 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	4 8	14 6	14 6	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 8	180 0 to 240 0	160 0 to 240 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore	...	
Rajshahye	... 12 0[f]	13 8	12 0	26 4	12 0	37 8	9 12 to 10 8	9 1	2 12	12 12 to 15 0	13 2	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye	...	
Rungpore	... 9 0[f]	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	1 15	11 4½	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	9 0	15 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore	...	
Bogra	... 10 8	10 10	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	2 0	14 4	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	12 0 3 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 4	Bogra	...	
Pubna	... 13 8[f]	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0 to 18 12		200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Pubna	...	
Darjeeling	... 8 0[m]	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling	...	
Jalpáiguri	... 7 0[n]	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 3	12 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	8 0	10 0	64 0	75 0	64 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Jalpáiguri	...	
Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	... 10 8[o]	9 11	13 1	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	11 12	12 4	12 4	14 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 3	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca	...	
Furreedpore	... 12 8[p]	12 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore	..	
Backergunge	.. ... [q]	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge	...	
Mymensingh	... 10 0[r]	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh	...	
Tipperah	... 9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 12	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah	...	
Chittagong	... 9 0[s]	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 0	14 0	13 5½	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chittagong	...	
Noakholly	... ... [t]	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly	...	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	
Hill Tipperah	... 7 0	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	...	
Behar.																												*Behar.*		
Patna	... 12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	17 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna	...	
Gya	... 13 0[u]	13 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya	...	
Shahabad	... 12 0[v] to 13 0	12 4 to 13 0	13 8 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0 to 22 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 8	23 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	9 8 to 10 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad	...	
Durbhunga	... 12 0[w]	12 0	14 12	20 0	18 0	22 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	14 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Durbhunga	...	
Mozufferpore	... 12 0[x]	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore	...	
Sarun	... 11 4	11 8	12 4	20 4	16 4	19 0	7 0	7 4	7 12	13 12	14 0	11 12	25 4	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	16 8	117 0	117 0	126 0	8 4	8 9	8 4	Sarun	...	
Chumparun	.. 11 0[y]	11 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	17 0	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 3	8 8	8 13	Chumparun	...	
Monghyr	... 11 5[z]	11 10	13 11	19 9	19 9	14 7	9 4	9 4	10 5	12 6	13 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Monghyr	...	
Bhágalpur	... 10 1[z]	10 11	13 4	12 10	12 10	23 0	11 6	12 0	11 6	13 14	14 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Bhágalpur	...	
Purneah	... 10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	14 8	14 0 to 15 0	17 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Purneah	...	
Maldah	... 10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	13 0	200 0	200 0		8 0	8 0	8 0	Maldah	...	
Southal Pergunnahs	... 9 0[z2]	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southal Pergunnahs	...	
Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
Cuttack	... 14 1	13 2	10 8	...	...	...	13 12	11 13	9 3	18 6*	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack	...	
Pooree	... N ore turn received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pooree	...	
Balasore	... 9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	Balasore	...	
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	... 11 8[z3]	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazáribágh	...	
Lohardugga	... 8 0[z4]	8 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga	...	
Singbhoom	... 7 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom	...	
Manbhoom	... 9 0[z5]	10 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom	...	
Sylhet	... 7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 4	11 0	13 0	15 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Sylhet	...	
Cachar	... 8 0	8 6	10 10	11 6	16 0	13 5	12 4	11 13	14 8	13 5	12 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 3	11 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar	...	
Goálpárá	... 12 0	9 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá	...	
Garo Hills	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills	...	
Kámrúp	... 9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kámrup	...	
Darrang	... 5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 2	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang	...	
Nowgong	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Nowgong	...	
Sibságar	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar	...	
Lakhimpur	... ...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	160 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	Lakhimpur	...	
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 8	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	
Nága Hills	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills	...	
Dehra Dún	... 11 0	9 8	11 8	17 0	14 0	13 8	5 8	5 0	5 8	8 8	8 0	7 0	18 0	15 0	13 12	13 0	12 8	11 0	12 8	13 7	13 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	...	
Saháranpur	... 10 12	10 12	12 14	16 3	16 3	16 0	6 7	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 1	8 8	14 0	14 0	12 14	14 0	14 0	11 13	13 7	13 15	14 15	172 0	172 0	172 0	9 2	9 2	8 4	Saháranpur	...	
Muzaffarnagar	... 11 12	11 8	14 4	17 0	18 2	16 8	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	15 6	14 5	15 6	14 5	12 10	13 4	14 5	13 4	16 8	132 0	132 0	176 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...	
Meerut	... 12 4	11 12	14 0	18 8	16 0	17 0	4 12	4 12	5 12	10 8	10 8	8 0	16 8	15 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	11 8	13 0	12 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	9 8	Meerut	...	
Bulandshahr	... 13 8	12 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 12	14 8	14 0	15 12	14 8	11 6	14 4	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	Bulandshahr	...	
Aligarh	... 13 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Aligarh	...	
Kumaun	... 8 12	9 12	9 12	11 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun	...	

Provinces: Bengal—*continued.* Assam. N.-W. Provinces.

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers per rupee.

[f] In Boyngunge the prices are—Wheat 16-14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 6-12 seers.

[m] In Natore the prices are—Wheat 7-8 to 21 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-5 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.

[n] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-4 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 7 seers.

[o] In Serajgunge the prices are—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 8 seers.

[q] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 13 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 18 seers, best rice 10 to 11-12 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13 seers, and gram 9-6 to 12 seers.

[r] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

[s] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11-0 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

[t] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.

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

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9-8 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.

[w] In the interior the prices are—Wheat 14-4 seers, common rice 14-4 seers, and gram 9-4 seers.

[x] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 19 seers, best rice 7-4 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 17 to 18 seers, great millet 21 to 24 seers, lesser millets 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 10-8 seers.

[y] In Pelpore the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 14-8 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 36 seers, maize or Indian corn 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 to 36 seers, and gram 8-8 to 10 seers.

[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-16 to 12-6 seers, barley 13-13 to 15-9 seers, best rice 9-9 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14-14 to 17-8 seers, jowar 25-4 to 32 seers, murwa 26-5 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25-1 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10-5 to 14-5 seers.

[z1] In Bunka the prices are—Wheat 9 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17 seers, maize or indian-corn, 20 seers, and gram 10 seers.

[z2] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

[z3] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 14 to 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, lesser millets 21 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 21-8 seers, and gram 10 seers.

[z4] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 10-70 seers, best rice 11-25 to 17 seers, common rice 13-50 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (at Daltonganje) 15-75 seers, 20-25 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltonganje) 18 seers, and gram 9 to 10-8 seers.

[z5] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 16-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Raipore) 40 seers, and gram

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	11 10	10 11	12 6	15 12	15 12	15 12	6 7	6 6	6 12	10 2	9 4	7 14	14 1	13 8	11 4	13 12	12 12	15 5	10	13 4	11 8	14 10	180 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
Moradabad	14 1	12 8	12 8	19 6	19 6	17 13	7 13	7 13	7 3	10 10	10 5	8 2	17 13	16 14	15 12	16 14	15 10	...	15 15	14 6	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
Budaun	13 2½	12 9½	11 6½	19 12½	19 3	14 6½	5 1½	5 1½	6 0	9 9½	10 3	7 3	17 6	15 9½	12 9½	16 8	15 0	11 1½	16 3	15 0	12 7	192 0	168 0	192 0	9 5	9 4½	9 4½	Budaun		
Bareilly	12 13	11 9	11 9	20 0	17 8	15 10	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 11	9 11	8 7	18 2	15 10	11 14	16 14	14 14	1 11	14	14 5	13 12	13 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur	15 12	14 6	11 8	23 12	21 4	15 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 2	10 0	20 0	18 0	11 6	18 12	17 0	10 8		16 12	15 10	14 0	150 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs	13 2	11 14	11 4	17 8	15 0	13 12	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	7 13	15 10	13 12	12 8	15 0	13 2	11 14		12 8	11 14	11 9	200 0	100 0	150 0	9 6	9 1	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra	12 4	11 4	13 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 4	14 8	12 0	17 0	13 4	12 0		14 0	13 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
Agra	12 12	12 0	11 8	19 0	16 8	14 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	17 8	16 0	12 0	17 0	15 8	9 8		14 8	14 8	13 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra		
Farukhabad	14 6	14 9	10 9	19 15	20 3	13 14	5 0	5 1	5 8½	10 13	10 8	8 0	18 3	17 15	14 2	17 7	17 4	10 3		15 3½	14 15	11 9	165 0	165 0	185 0	9 11½	9 11½	10 14	Farukhabad		
Mainpuri	13 4	13 8	11 12	19 4	18 4	13 8	4 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	18 0	15 12	12 0	17 0	14 4	12 0		14 12	14 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Mainpuri		
Etáwah	13 0	13 0	10 8	22 0	19 8	12 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	8 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	18 8	17 8	12 0		15 8	15 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
Etah	13 8	13 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	13 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	16 4	15 8	... 15	8 14	4 ...			16 0	15 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah		
Jalaun	18 0	17 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0		16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
Jhánsi	15 14	15 12	11 12	25 0	25 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	7 0	22 3	20 12	12 12	21 0	20 3	...		16 6	16 1	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 12	Jhánsi		
Lalitpur	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 8	25 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0		16 0	17 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	10 8	20 8	19 8	12 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	9 4	20 8	19 8	14 1	20 12	18 8	12 0		13 8	13 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	9 8	8 8	Cawnpore		
Fatehpur	12 0	11 12	9 10	18 0	18 0	10 12	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 12	12 12	8 0	19 12	19 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	10 6		12 8	12 0	10 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur		
Bánda	15 8	15 0	11 8	20 0	16 0	13 0	6 4	6 8	7 4	13 0	13 8	9 4	24 0	24 0	13 0	19 8	18 8	12 8		13 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
Allahabad	12 8	11 8	12 0	18 10	18 8	14 8	7 2	7 6	7 2	13 4	13 0	9 0	21 8	20 6	13 0	18 12	17 8	13 2		12 6	12 0	14 2	160 0	160 0	122 0	8 6	8 0	8 2	Allahabad		
Hamírpur	16 5	15 3	10 6	20 8	19 2	10 11	7 0	6 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	8 8	21 15	21 12	10 11	20 4	19 6	10 0		15 8	15 7	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
Jaunpur	13 6	12 11	12 11	21 3	18 5	14 13	6 5	7 1	7 1	11 4	12 0	9 14	23 4	19 12	14 2	19 12	18 5	...		13 6	13 6	12 0	197 12	197 12	197 12	9 0	9 0	8 6	Jaunpur		
Gorakhpur	12 2½	12 2½	11 6	19 12½	21 9½	14 14	9 7½	9 14½	9 3	12 9½	13 1	10 8	22 8	23 6½	13 2	17 1½	18 11½	...		12 2½	11 11½	11 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 0	7 14	Gorakhpur		
Basti	11 12	11 14	14 4	...	...	...	10 4	9 4	8 12	14 0	14 0	9 6	24 0	23 0	10 15	...	...	...		13 0	13 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	190 0	7 8	8 0	7 4	Basti		
Azamgarh	11 8	11 1	11 13	16 5	17 3	15 2	7 6	7 12	7 5	12 5	14 8	11 13	21 14	22 5	15 2	...	...	...		10 5	10 5	15 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh		
Mirzapur	11 8	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	18 16	16 0	12 0		12 0	12 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
Benares	13 14	12 8	11 11	20 2	16 5	14 2	7 5	8 2½	8 11	11 2	14 2	10 14	22 4	20 6	14 10	17 6½	17 6½	12 8		12 8	11 2	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12	7 8	...	Benares		
Gházipur	13 8½	14 13	12 4	19 5	19 5	14 2½	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	12 11	14 13	9 0	23 13	24 7½	13 8	18 10½	18 10½	13 8		12 14	13 8	13 8	257 8	206 0	180 0	7 6	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Delhi	12 0	11 0	13 8	15 8	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8		14 0	13 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Firewood falling.
Gurgaon	12 0	11 0	13 0	17 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 4	16 0	14 12	13 0	15 8	14 0	13 0		15 0	13 4	15 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	Gurgáon		[b] Barley falling.
Karnál	12 0	12 0	14 2	19 8	19 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	13 0		15 0	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 8	8 4	Karnál		[c] Barley rising.
Hissar	10 0	12 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	10 8	18 0	17 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	18 0		17 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	Hissar [*a*]		[d] Barley, jowár, gram and wheat falling.
Rohtak	10 12	10 4	12 12	19 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	10 6	18 0	15 0	14 0	15 8	14 0	11 0		14 4	13 12	12 8	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	Rohtak [*b*]		[e] Wheat rising and barley falling.
Sirsa	11 0	12 0	15 8	26 0	26 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	21 4	21 0	19 0	19 0	19 0		14 5	13 12	13 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Sirsa		
Umballa	11 12	12 0	13 8	18 8	17 0	16 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	8 8	21 15	21 12	10 11	20 4	19 6	10 0		14 0	13 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	9 0	Umballa		
Ludhiána	12 8	12 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	11 0		16 0	16 4	20 8	100 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Ludhiána [*a*]		
Simla	12 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	14 4	12 0	9 0	8 4	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0		11 8	10 0	10 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Simla		
Jullundur	11 4	11 8	14 0	16 12	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 8	13 8	8 17	8 14	12 14	8 13	0 0	0 0	0 0		14 4	13 4	16 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 2	9 8	Jullundur		
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 8	14 0	18 8	17 0	20 9	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 8	13 0	9 17	4 14	8 15	5 0	14 0	13 0	8 0		14 8	15 0	17 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Hoshiárpur [*a*]		
Kángra	8 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	13 0		14 12	14 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kángra		
Amritsar	11 8	11 8	14 4	17 8	17 8	18 8	9 0	9 4	7 10	14 8	13 12	14 12	14 4	14 8	13 8	95 0	95 0	110 0		12 4	12 12	15 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	11 8	11 4	9 8	Amritsar		
Siálkot	9 12	10 4	12 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	12 0	12 0	8 8	12 1	12 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	14 0		12 4	10 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Siálkot		
Gurdáspur	11 0	10 8	12 0	14 8	12 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	0 12	0 12	0 14		13 8	14 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Gurdáspur		
Lahore	10 8	10 12	14 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	14 0		18 0	17 8	22 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	10 4	9 8	Lahore		
Ferozepore	11 0	11 12	16 0	20 0	19 12	25 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	14 12	17 0	16 8	15 8	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	15 0		13 8	13 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Ferozepore [*a*]		
Gujránwála	10 4	10 8	13 8	16 4	16 8	16 4	9 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	80 0	70 0	80 0		9 0	9 0	12 0	80 0	70 0	80 0	11 8	11 12	10 0	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	8 12	8 2	13 4	12 4	11 0	17 8	6 12	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	17 8	9 8	9 0	14 0	13 0	14 0		12 8	13 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	Ráwalpindi [*a*]		
Jhelum	9 13	11 8	14 8	15 8	19 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 13	12 12	12 8	14 0	13 0	14 0		13 0	12 14	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jhelum [*c*]		
Gujrát	11 0	11 2	12 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	13 0	12 8	14 0		11 0	12 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Shahpúr		
Shahpúr	8 8	10 0	15 8	15 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	10 0	11 8	17 8	10 0	11 8	17 8		13 0	13 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Mooltan		
Mooltan	9 4	9 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	5 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	12 12	12 8	13 8		14 0	11 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	Jhang		
Jhang	9 8	10 8	14 8	15 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 8	16 0	10 12	11 12	16 0		14 0	14 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
Montgomery	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	...		11 8	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
Muzaffargarh	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	14 0		11 2	12 15	17 8	100 0	100 0	112 8	55 0	52 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
Dera Ismail Khán	9 10	10 15	16 4	13 12	15 7	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 14	13 12	12 15	0 17	8 10	5 13	12 17	8	10 5	10 7	11 1	125 0	125 0	150 0	31 4	25 0	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khan		
Dera Ghází Khan	9 1	9 11	11 4	13 12	17 8	13 2	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 1	10 0	11 4	12 8		8 2	12 8	16 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu [*d*]		
Bannu	8 7	10 7	18 2	10 5	13 7	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 2	10 0	15 0	17 8	10 0	12 8	16 4		7 14	7 14	13 10	73 0	73 0	90 0	36 8	32 4	46 4	Peshawar		
Pesháwar	6 6	6 9	14 12	7 9	8 13	32 14	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	9 10	6 14	7 9	23 12	7 9	8 3	14 8		8 15	8 10	12 12	102 0	102 0	102 0	76 8	76 8	86 11	Kohát		
Kohát	7 5	7 12	19 1	11 8	11 6	22 15	...	...	...	7 8	10 3	14 0	8 16	9 7	20 6	8 15	9 15	20 6		7 8	8 0	9 0	200 0	180 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [*e*]		
Hazára	8 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 12	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 14	8 14	0												
Lucknow	13 8	13 14	10 2	20 4	19 13½	13 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 13½	9 4	20 4	19 2	12 0	18 8	17 10½	11 0		20 0½	19 7½	13 0	13 15	13 11	14 2	120 0	110 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	Description of Lesser Millets.
Unáo	13 8	13 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	22 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	11 8		19 0	20 0	11 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
Bára Banki	14 8	14 6	10 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	7 10	22 12	24 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	11 0		...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 14	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		* Juar (large).
Sitapur	15 2	15 3	9 4	20 0	22 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 8	12 0	7 10	20 0	20 7	...	19 0	20 0	...		20 9½	21 6	...	17 4	16 14	10 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Sitapur		† Choti juar.
Hardui	No return received			...			...			...			...			...				No return received									Hardui		‡ Makai, kodo.
Kheri	15 8	13 8	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	20 4	18 0	...		31 0½	30 0	18 0	17 8	15 12	9 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Kheri		§ Kodo.
Fyzabad	12 6	12 4	10 7	19 12	19 0	12 8	6 14	6 8	7 6	12 4	11 12	9 0	20 4	19 4	12 5½	15 4	15 8	11 8		...	...	...	12 8	12 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad		¶ Saharra, kodo, and maize.
Bharaich	11 8	11 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	24 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	14 0		32 0½	32 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	9 8	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	Bharaich		‖ Kodo and peas.
Gonda	13 1	12 14	10 14	19 4	19 8	14 0	10 2	9 6	8 4	11 8	12 0	8 10	23 8	22 2	12 0	17 8	17 0	8 4		30 4¶	30 5	11 11	14 2	14 0	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		** Birra, arhar, mash and peas.
Rai Bareli	13 8	13 4	9 4	19 0	19 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	20 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	8 0		28 0½	28 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
Sultánpur	13 0	12 12	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 8	15 8	10 4	22 8	22 8	14 12	21 8	22 0	12 4		40 0‖	40 0	16 12	15 0	15 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
Partábgarh	12 10	13 5	13 7	22 0	21 5	15 9	12 11	13 0	7 11	14 11	15 0	8 13	21 0	23 5	13 11	22 3	20 11	12 15		19 5**	18 13	14 9	12 11	13 0	13 15	193 5	193 5	199 5	8 1	8 2	8 3	Partabgarh		

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrish Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verangoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nágpur ...	11 4	11 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	12 4	12 4	10 0	13 14	13 12	14 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	115 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára ...	11 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 0	13 0	13 12	11 4	15 12	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	Bhandára ...		
Chánda ...	9 9	10 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 8	17 2	18 4	17 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda ...		
Wardha ...	10 4	10 4	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	14 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Wardha ...		
Bálaghát ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
Jubbulpore ...	11 0	11 4	13 8	12 0	13 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	6 4	14 8	14 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	11 12	11 4	14 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	22 8	21 0	16 0	15 0	...	16 0		14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor ...		
Damoh ...	13 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	22 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Damoh ...		
Seoni ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seoni ...		
Mandla ...	10 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	...	17 0	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
Betúl ...	9 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Betúl ...		
Chhindwára ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
Hoshangabad ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 3	7 5	7 5	6 12	13 12	13 8	14 10	12 6	12 6	13 8	11 4	10 6	14 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
Nimár ...	10 7	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 5	14 0	14 8	13 8	14 0	13 13	11 6	11 4	10 6	14 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimár ...		
Raipur ...	12 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 2	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 2	Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 4	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
Bilaspur ...	14 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	140 0	160 0	310 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur ...		
Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 0	60 0	60 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Upper Godávari ...		
Secunderabad ...	6 8	...	7 7	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 2	9 6	9 0	6 0	...	11 3	9 6	13 5	13 2	9 9	...	...	...	No return received							Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	5 1	7 6	7 6	5 5	11 7	11 7	9 9	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 9	8 9	8 3	Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...	6 5	6 2	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	4 5	9 2	9 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	8 5	15 0	13 0	9 5	...	...	...	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 4	9 4	9 3	Chudderghat ...		
Amráoti ...	8 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 5	6 2	5 5	8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Amáoti ...		
Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Akola ...		
Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur ...		
Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
Wún ...	9 0	9 0	11 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 5	8 5	7 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wún ...		
Básim ...	7 5	7 5	11 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 5	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 5	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 5	9 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 5	8 0	8 0	Básim ...		
Bangalore ...																													Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
Kolar ...																													Kolar ...		
Túmkúr ...																													Túmkúr ...		
Mysore ...																													Mysore ...		
Hassan ...	No return received			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	No return received										Hassan ...		
Shimoga ...																													Shimoga ...		
Kadur ...																													Kadur ...		
Chitaldroog ...																													Chitaldroog ...		
Coorg ...																													Coorg ...		
Jeypore ...	9 12	8 12	10 0	12 12	10 11	12 0	5 0	6 0	5 4	6 8	7 0	6 4	13 0	11 0	10 10	12 4	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...	9 8	10 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	12 8	6 4	6 12	5 12	7 0	8 12	7 8	13 0	14 8	11 8	12 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 4	37 0	Kishengurh ...		
Ulwur ...	10 9	10 3	11 8	15 0	14 4	14 0	7 1	8 6	6 2	8 8	8 14	7 8	14 8	14 1	12 2	13 15	13 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 4	26 0	Ulwur ...		
Bhurtpore (City) ...	11 6	11 6	10 12	15 8	14 8	12 10	7 0	6 11	6 15	8 14	8 12	7 4	15 3	13 10	11 14	14 14	14 13	2 10 14	15 8	14 8	12 10	14 8	13 12	12 14	13 0	13 0	26 0	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
Kerowlee (City) ...	10 9	10 10	8 12	15 0	20 0	10 14	10 0	10 0	7 3	11 4	11 4	7 8	15 0	18 2	10 4	14 12	15 0	8 12	13 8	12 0	14 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 15	27 8	Kerowlee (City) ...		
Ajmere ...	8 12	9 0	10 0	12 12	13 0	12 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	12 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	Ajmere ...		
Deoli Cantonment ...	10 1	10 12½	12 8	8 0	7 8	6 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 12	13 10	13 4	14 2	9 1	14 2	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 0	27 10	Deoli Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...	7 12	7 12	9 12	12 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 8	11 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
Sirohee ...	8 0	7 8	8 12	14 0	13 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	Sirohee ...		
Abu ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abu ...		
Anadra ...																						No return received							Anadra ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	7 6¾	7 5	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 15	5 7¼	5 7¼	4 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15½	8 15½	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 15½	17 8	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		* Six pies per maund.
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 7	8 2	11 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	8 12	8 12	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	9 11	15 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Partábgarh („)	9 1	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	4 11	4 7	4 1	6 11	6 14	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	13 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 12	Partábgarh („)		
Marwar ...	7 0	7 4	10 15	10 0	10 10	14 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 10	16 4	9 6	10 4	14 8	10 5	11 4	16 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 8	42 0	Marwar ...		
Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bickaneer ...		
Boondee ...	15 0	14 12	15 4	21 0	20 0	19 0	7 0	6 0	7 4	8 4	7 8	9 8	18 4	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 12	25 0	Boondee ...		
Kotah ...	13 2	14 0	18 6	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 2	7 10	7 12	9 13	19 4	22 4	21 11	14 0	13 10	10 0	16 4	17 0	20 3	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	19 4	Kotah ...		
Tonk ...	11 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 4	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...	12 2¾	12 2½	14 7	12 0	12 0	18 6	...	...	...	6 5½	6 14½	6 9	19 0	19 0	17 1	12 11	12 3	...	15 4	16 12	15 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 3	Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...	9 8	9 4	11 8	13 0	13 8	12 5	7 8	7 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 12	12 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	Shahpoora ...		
Dholpur ...	11 14½	11 7	10 14½	16 9½	17 3	11 9	6 12	6 12	5 10	9 0	9 0	7 14	15 12	17 2	10 11	15 1	15 10	8 12	13 6	13 15	11 6	...	...	...	9 13½	9 13	16 7	Dholpur ...		
Indore ...	8 14	8 11	12 5	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 11	8 0	8 0	6 11	12 10	12 0	15 12	11 6	11 0	6 12	10 10	10 10	14 1	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...	12 7	12 0	9 13	16 7	15 9	7 9	5 4	5 1	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 11	15 5	10 11	14 14	14 12	8 12	12 2	11 14	9 15	91 4	91 4	100 7	8 12	8 12	10 15	Gwalior ...		
Goona ...	14 0	13 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	16 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	Goona ...		
Rutlam ...	8 13	8 12	12 12	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	4 15	7 1	7 8	6 0	12 10	12 12	14 14	10 7	10 12	12 2	10 14	11 4	14 14	80 0	160 0	160 0	10 3	9 8	10 11	Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 8	20 8	17 0	15 0	16 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	9 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·31		456·38	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	7,724	1·48	0·06	Wheat ...	133,961	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal at head was 1581·56 cubic feet per second, of which 3·22 cubic feet per second was lost through escapes In the 2nd Division. There is an increase of 19,854 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of this 13,2·9 acres are due to irrigation on the Kasur and Sobraon Branches. There is a great demand for water and the whole supply of the river is being utilized. The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal head was 1,941 cubic feet per second of this, 1,0 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·2	3073·60	552·21	...	...	Amritsar ...	73,349	0·86	...	Barley ...	3,435	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·8		569·75	...	...	Lahore ...	104,209	0·40	...	Mixed grains ...	3,353	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,533	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	1578·34	...	...	.....	185,282	...	...	.....	185,282	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	60·96	...	...	.....	165,428	...	...	.....	165,428	
Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·50		462	...	...	Umballa ...	2,731	1·4	...	Wheat ...	119,762	The return shows a decrease of 60,698 acres against the corresponding month of the previous year, and is still attributed to the great sickness among the cultivators. The Superintending Engineer states that there is every prospect that owing to the failure of the rains the area irrigated will in February be largely increased if the low supply of water in the river will admit of it. The attention of Superintending Engineer has been again specially called to the decrease.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·29		736	...	Kurries, bullies, &c., 22,625 mds. timber, 3,954 mds. fuel.	Karnál ...	48,223	0·9	...	Barley ...	3,890	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	6·36	2,546	494	...		Delhi ...	35,894	0·6	...	Mixed grains ...	23,889	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·22		239	...		Rohtak ...	32,108	0·2	...	Miscellaneous ...	24,022	
							Hissár ...	27,548	0·5	...			
							Jind ...	23,801	...	...			
							Bikaner ...	90	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	1,163	...	...			
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	27·83	22·37	2,546	1,931	...	...	.....	171,563	...	...	.....	171,563	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	1396·17	...	...	.....	232,261	...	...	.....	232,261	
Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...		...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...		...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	0·37	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...		...	...	...	Mooltan ...	166,000	...	...		...	
							Derá Ghazi Khan ...	70,304	0·50	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	288,304	·87	...	.....	288,304	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	244,400	...	...	.....	244,400	
Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works ...	...	...		...	...	...	Delhi ...	1,233	...	...	Wheat ...	825	
							Gurgáon ...	113	...	...	Barley ...	123	
											Mixed grains ...	394	
											Miscellaneous ...	4	
Total Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works.	...	...		...	...	...	.....	1,346	...	...	.....	1,346	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	356,845	...	...	.....	356,845	
Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...		...	...	...	.....	397,699	...	...	.....	397,699	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras have not changed during the week. In Bombay also there has not been any material alteration in the crops; the weather is generally cool. No particulars of the distress in Kaladgi and Broach referred to in the report for the preceding week are given, but it is said that there is slight distress in two talukas of Satara. In Mysore matters remain as before, as also in the Central Provinces, where the *rabi* harvest continues. The reports from Berar, Central India and Rajputana do not contain anything calling for notice. In Bengal rain fell in a few districts only, and the want of it is much felt in several places; prospects are however on the whole promising; a severe hailstorm in Tipperah killed 17 and wounded 10 persons. Rain is needed in Assam. The report from British Burma is only on public health, which is generally fair. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is progressing and the outlook is on the whole satisfactory. Rain has fallen generally in the Punjab, and there is a further improvement in harvest prospects.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 15th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·36, *cholum* 15·48, *raggi* 17·86, *cumboo* 15·86; 7¼ inches of water passing over anicut; *raggi* under wells and later maize generally doing well; pulse crops being harvested; castor, cotton, and tobacco being gathered.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·88, *cholum* 16·15, *raggi* 21·07, *cumboo* 17·66; season favourable; cotton being picked in Koilkuntla, Sirwell, and Pattikonda; outturn ½ to ¾; second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·71, *cholum* 13·31, *raggi* 17·21; *cumboo* 15·15; rivers almost dry; dry crops require rain, wet generally in good condition; harvest of *samba* paddy, *oltadan*, *raggi*, and *cholum*, outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·36, *cholum* 17·14, *raggi* 17·16, *cumboo* 17·16.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·07, *raggi* 17·73; prices stationary throughout the district; pasture withering.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 19th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	0·3 in Kurrachee; ·20 in Kotri; ·13 in Thano Bula Khan; ·05 in Sehwan; ·11 in Keti Bandar; ·20 in Mirpur Batoro; ·34 in Tatta; ·02 in Jerruck; ·10 in Johi; ·01 in Dádu; ·15 in Sákro; ·03 in Ghorabári; ·20 in Belo.	Measles in Shahbandar taluka; one fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Guserat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Panch Mahals ...	...	
Kaira ...	...	Weather pleasant.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	*Rabi* crops being reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...		
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops and public health good.
Colába (March 17th)	...	Mornings cold; fever in Pen; *rabi* crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha, but damaged by locusts in Mángaon and Mahád.
Ratnágiri („ 11th)	...	*Rabi* good; six deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting finished in seven talukas.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly over; slight distress in two talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·16 in Sindgi.	
Belgaum ...	1·63 in Gokák.	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed; cotton picking commenced.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Harvesting continues; fever prevalent; weather fair.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Harvesting continues; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good; weather unusually cool.
		General Remarks.—No material change from last week; weather generally cool.
Bengal—(March 18th).		
Chittagong ...	0·02	Weather cloudy now and then, otherwise seasonable; some cold-weather crops collected; land being prepared for *punia aus*; small-pox still prevalent in Cox's Bazar.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Mornings foggy; afternoons windy and cloudy; state of *rabi* crops getting bad for want of rain.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·42	Weather very hot; a fall of rain on 5th; *júm* cutting still continues; rain improved prospects of chilly and other spring crops.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and warm; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and dry; prospects not favourable in consequence of drought; rain expected soon; no fall in prices.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and hot; state and prospects of crops fair; rain much wanted.
Dacca ...	0·6	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot for time of year; state and prospects of crops good; a little rain wanted.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot with occasional storms; rain wanted; cold-weather crops being harvested; outturn fair; ploughing in progress; a hail-storm passed over station on evening of 12th, killing 17 persons and wounding 10.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report upon; prices of food-grain continue very high; public health in general good.
Jessore ...	0·17	Weather hot; storm on evening of 12th; winter harvest nearly all gathered in; rain wanted for spring sowings of indigo.
Nuddea ...	0·25 in Ranaghat; 0·44 in Bongong.	Weather clear and hot; winter crops nearly all harvested; outturn only fair and below average.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; *rabi* crops being reaped; lands being ploughed for *aus* and *aman dhan*; indigo and mulberry in fair state.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings cloudy; a south-west wind during day; rain required for *chcena* and rice at Serajgunj.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather hot during day, but still cool at night; rain wanted for *boro dhan*.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops fair; rain would benefit them; health of district good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	High westerly winds; weather somewhat cloudy; most of spring crops harvested; lands being prepared for *boro* and *bhadoi dhan*.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Strong dry westerly winds blowing daily; prospects of crops unchanged, but rain wanted; small-pox prevails in Bagdogra sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	East winds in morning changing to west winds in afternoon; prospect of all cold-weather crops good; country very dry; public health generally good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly getting hotter; rain wanted; tobacco, the only crop now on land, doing well; ground being prepared for *bhadoi dhan* sowings.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Sun shine strong; westerly wind during latter part of week; no crops of importance.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops favourable.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing particular to remark regarding state and prospects of crops.
Hooghly ...	0·45	Weather generally clear; a sharp thunderstorm on 12th; few crops on ground; fever and cholera still prevail.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; no change in state and prospects of crops.
Bankoora ...	0·14	Weather hot; sugarcane giving good outturn; indigo promises fairly; cases of small-pox still frequent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Hot season now set in; nothing to report about crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for the season; state and prospects of corps as before.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy; state and prospects of crops excellent.
Monghyr ...	0·01	Weather hot; west winds; gram crop a bad one; other crops good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; west wind; state and prospects of crops good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of crops satisfactory; prices somewhat lower; health improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; *rabi* crops being reaped; indigo sowings in progress; prices stationary; health of people good.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm with west wind; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; public health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather appreciably warmer; high west wind and dust-storms during middays; cold-weather crops being everywhere cut; outturn expected to be eight annas; poppy heads being tapped; indigo sowings still going on; mango in blossom, and promises a fair harvest; prices (rice excepted) fallen; public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cool nights; hot days; strong west winds blowing during day; clouds hanging about; state and prospects of crops good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Nights still cool, days hot; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 99·6°; *rabi* crops ready and in some places being cut; prices of food-grains a little easier; health of plough-cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; about three-fourths of *rabi* harvested; outturn good on the whole; small-pox still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cloudy on 14th; harvesting of wheat and barley crops commenced; prospects of crops favourable.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; west winds occasionally; no change to report at head-quarters; prospects of *rabi* crops in Palamow less favourable than was anticipated; prices stationary.
Manbhoom ...	0·01	Weather warm and seasonable; few crops on ground doing well; if weather holds up, *mohwa* harvest ought to be first-rate; district fairly healthy; cholera disappeared from town.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm during week, but sky clouded on 14th; nothing to report about crops.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; rain required for ploughing for next crop; public health fair.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; spring rice doing well.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *sarad* rice harvest completed; *dalua* looking well; common rice sells at 15¾ to 21 Calcutta seers per rupee; miscellaneous crops promising.
		General Remarks.—Rain in a few districts during week; prospects of standing crops generally fair; but rain greatly needed in Backergunge and Noakholly and some other districts; *rabi* crops being harvested; ploughing for early crops in progress; spring sowings of indigo still going on; a severe hail-storm in Tipperah on 12th caused some loss of life.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 19th).		
Benares (Mar. 18th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; high west winds.
Jhánsi („ 19th)	...	Harvest commenced; rest as before.
Agra („ 18th)	Slight rain in 5 Parganas.	
Meerut („ 20th)	·5	Crops good; prices stationary; locusts have done little harm; health good.
Bareilly („ 19th)	Rain on 14th	Rain has done good; prospects generally favourable.
Kumaun („ 15th)	Heavy rain on 12th and 13th.	Hail fell in some places; prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Wind west; weather settled.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	...	Agricultural prospects good.
Lucknow („ 19th)	...	No change; harvest operations going on; prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ 19th)	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—Rain in places, which has done some good; otherwise prospects unchanged.
Punjab—(Mar. 18th).		
Delhi ...	·9	Prospects improved; slight fluctuations in prices of wheat grains; health good.
Hissar ...	1·2	Prospects brighter; slight fall in prices of food grains; health generally good but small-pox about.
Umballa ...	·9	Crop fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	1·4	Crops greatly benefited; health good.
Amritsar ...	1·	Crops flourishing; slight fall in prices of food grains; health good.
Sealkot ...	1·8	Prospects of *rabi* considerably improved.
Lahore ...	·9	Agricultural prospects much improved; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects fair; fever and cattle disease continue.
Mooltan ...	·9	Health and harvest prospects good; prices of food grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·5	Crops flourishing; health good.
Peshawar ...	·8	Harvest prospects improving; prices of food grains falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain having been general during the past week; harvest prospects have further improved.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Mar 19th).		
Nimár ...	...	Cool; *rabi* nearly reaped; prospects excellent; health good; prices slightly easier.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects unchanged; cholera at Harda ceased.
Betúl ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects unchanged; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Mar. 19th)	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; prices unchanged.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Chhindwára ...	...	Warm; prospects unchanged; *rabi* gathering; small-pox towards south of district; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; yield below average; health good; prices fallen.
Bhandára (Mar. 18th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy and hot; *rabi* harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* reaping; health good; prices steady.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; prices slightly declined.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting continues; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; cloudy at intervals; *rabi* gathering; prospects continue good; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Biláspur (Mar. 15th)	...	Hot; *rabi* gathering; prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	...	Very hot; sugarcane sowings continue; cholera abating.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest progressing in all districts; prospects continue on the whole fair; cholera in Eastern districts abating.
British Burma—(Mar. 19).		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good; slight cattle disease in one township.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Fifteen fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; slight small-pox reported from Pegu; fevers still very prevalent in Hmaubee, otherwise public health fair.
Henzada ...	...	Public health fair; small-pox prevailing in parts of district.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; 159 cattle deaths in Yaigyee township from 17th February to 3rd March.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health fair.
Prome ...	...	Health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama, and Meaday.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in district.
Tounghoo ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health fair; small-pox in Rangoon town and district, Henzada, and Thayetmyo; cholera in Shwegyeen; cattle disease still in Bassein.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 19th)	·03	Unseasonably hot and dry; strong westerly winds lately; land being ploughed for *asu*; rain wanted for tea and rice crops.
Sylhet („ „)	1·22	Rain partial; more wanted; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 19th)	...	No change since last report; for week ending 8th March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 296.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Mar. 19th)	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; weather getting warmer.
Central India—(Mar. 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 19th)	.12	Prospects good; small-pox commencing.
Sirohi („ 9th)	...	Tanks drying; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool and pleasant; cloudy and close; much warmer; season agreeable.
Harowtee („ 8th)	...	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	...	No change.
Bhurtpore („ 12th)	...	Weather cloudy; wind easterly; health good.
Ulwur („ 19th)	·18	Rain beneficial; health good.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 5th March, 1879.

PRESENT:

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

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

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

India be taken into consideration. He said that the only important change the Committee had made in the Bill was by extending its provisions to records, books and papers kept in Revenue-offices (which in many parts of British India were judicial tribunals), and to the records of the Administrator General.

The Committee had conferred the power to make rules for the destruction of the former records on the Chief Revenue-Authority, and that of making rules for the destruction of the latter on the High Court. In each case the rules would require the sanction of Government.

There were some minor amendments which he need not mention as they were all enumerated in the report.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration as to whether it should not comprise (whether by direction for including in the Rules, or otherwise) provision to ensure the preservation of important records for certain periods, the early return to the parties, where practicable, of documents put in evidence, and the giving of due notice before the destruction of such records and documents.

He said that at first sight it might appear that the subject of this Bill was a very trivial one, and that the mode in which it was proposed to deal with useless records was amply sufficient, namely, that their destruction should be regulated by rules made by the High Courts, and approved, in certain cases, by the Local Governments, and, so far as they related to Bengal, by the Governor General in Council. The Council need, however, only look as far as the Bill itself in order to see that a certain amount of importance attached to the subject. It appeared that the very basis of the Bill, the ground upon which it was required at all, was that legislation was necessary in order to authorize the destruction of the property of other people; and the end which the Bill would secure was that the Government would be protected from suits by private parties on account of anything they might do with regard to that property. That, he thought, was a very important fact, and such great power and great immunity ought not to be conferred except under suitable precautions and restrictions. The mode in which it was proposed to deal with the matter was to give a power of making Rules to the High Courts, subject to certain control provided in the Bill, which was pretty much the system which prevailed at present. It therefore seemed necessary, first, to look into the working of the present system. Now, he had unfortunately some considerable experience as an actual litigant in the Civil Courts, and also the experience which he might possess in common with all the administrative officers in the country; and he had seen and heard from time to time many objections to the method which was followed in the destruction of records. In the first place, there was a great tendency in the Courts to absorb documents; for one reason or another original title-deeds, agreements, accounts and other such documents were drawn into the Courts. It was true that there was a provision in the Civil Procedure Code by which a party, under certain circumstances, could get back a document from the Court by putting in a copy, but in practice, for a variety of reasons, that provision was very little resorted to. It often happened that the real point in the case turned upon the hand-writing or signature to a document, or on whether it was or was not forged. Therefore, in a variety of cases, documents could not practically be so got back by the people by whom they were deposited in Court. And when the time came when the document might be given back, there were other practical difficulties to be encountered. The Court had to be petitioned, and in doing so a certain amount of expense had to be incurred. The Court had then to order a search for the document, and sometimes it could not be found, or was reported to be eaten up by white-ants. In short, when once a document was in Court, it was uncommonly difficult to get it out. Furthermore, when a man, on perfectly reasonable grounds, believed that his document was safe in the custody of the Court, and left it so, he might on enquiry be told that it had been destroyed as a useless record. Such, MR. HOPE said, had been his own experience, and with regard to some other Provinces in India, the enquiries he had made of competent persons corroborated it, and showed that the practice of documents being

kept in Court and destroyed unnecessarily prevailed there also, and had been known to result in considerable expense and inconvenience.

However, if they wished to see how the present powers, which the Bill proposed to legalize, were likely to be used, they should look to the present rules of the Courts, which were the best guide to see whether the proposed legislation was wise. He had had considerable difficulty in getting hold of even some of them. When he applied for them some time ago, they were not to be had in the Legislative Department at all, and the Select Committee itself, if he was rightly informed, had not thought it necessary to take the trouble to look into them. However that might be, by hook or by crook he had at last managed to get hold of the rules of four of the different Courts in India. He did not wish to go into any detailed criticism of these four sets of rules, not only because it might be invidious to do so, but because a general statement would, he hoped, suffice for his purpose. Under these rules the destruction of useless records was provided for in very diverse ways; and he might safely say that if the provisions in some of the rules were not utterly superfluous, then provisions in others were utterly insufficient. He did not wish to trouble the Council with any great detail unless it proved necessary to do so. He thought his purpose would be insured by inviting attention to the three objects which his motion comprised, and for which, as it seemed to him, either the Act, or the rules to be made under the Act, should make definite provision. The Act need not go into detail, but might well require that the rules should provide *inter alia* for these three things. First, "the preservation of important records for certain periods." By that he meant that records of a certain class of cases should be kept so many years, and of other classes of cases for longer or shorter periods, and of certain cases in perpetuity. Secondly, "the early return to the parties, where practicable, of documents put in evidence;" and thirdly, "the giving of due notice before the destruction of such records and documents," by which he meant, the giving notice, as far as practicable, to parties who had put valuable papers into Court. As a matter of fact, he found that nearly the whole of what he wished to see provided in the rules relating to all parts of India was provided, although not very clearly and completely, in the rules of the Calcutta High Court. Therefore, what he asked was nothing more than what some of the judicial authorities had found perfectly reasonable, although others had not done so. The reason why he did not make a definite motion that such and such words be inserted in the Bill was that these matters were better discussed quietly in Committee, and the exact wording could be best settled then. If his motion were carried, he would then, with the concurrence of the Law Member and the other gentlemen on the Committee, propose to add two or three members to the Committee, including himself, so as to give him an opportunity of stating his views. The mode by which he proposed to meet the object he had in view was one common in our Acts, namely, to say that the rules under the Act should provide for such and such main points. Practically, it would thus be seen that his request might be summed up as a petition for time and consideration, and in that light it did not appear to him to be unreasonable. He trusted, considering the desire which the Hon'ble mover had always evinced to have his drafts rendered as complete as possible, that he would not withhold his support from the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he endorsed generally the views expressed by his hon'ble friend to his left. The MAHÁRÁJÁ could speak from personal experience that the facilities for taking back documents filed in Courts were not such as could be desired, and instances were not unknown in which, in the over-anxiousness to clear the record-room, important documents had been destroyed along with useless records. Too much precaution, he thought, could not be taken to prevent such proceedings. The object aimed at by the Hon'ble Member was certainly a good one and deserved consideration; but he (THE MAHÁRÁJÁ) confessed he was not prepared to offer any suggestion for the attainment of that object. He believed it could not be expected that the legislature should lay down any hard and fast rules for the purpose; but he submitted the Select Committee

might well be requested to consider whether certain principles, on the basis of which the local authorities should frame their rules, could not be embodied in the Act, with a view to preserve important documents from destruction. Such a course, it seemed to him, would have the additional advantage of securing a sort of uniformity in the rules, which he thought was desirable but which could not be obtained if their framing were left entirely to the discretion of the local authorities. For these reasons, he begged to give his support to the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble SIR MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALÍ KHÁN said he entirely concurred with the remarks which had been made by the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that, as a Member of the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred, he desired to submit to the Council that the course suggested in this motion was wholly unnecessary. The Bill was designed simply to give legal authorization to the practice which, in regard to the large majority of judicial records, had been in force in some parts of the Empire at least for about half a century; he drew attention to this fact as in itself suggesting a sufficient comment on the allegation that had been made as to the Government seeking immunity through this Bill from the legal consequences of dealing with private property: For although there had been no express legal authority for the destruction of any records or documents, he had never heard of a single instance of suits being brought against the Government for damage accruing to any individual through the practice which this Bill was to legalize; and he did not believe that it could be justly affirmed that the practice in question had worked injuriously to public or private interests.

Hitherto, except in the Bombay Presidency and Sindh, and quite recently also in Oudh and the Central Provinces, there had been no express enactment on this subject, and it was, he believed, open to doubt whether any statutory power was needed to effect all that was required as regarded the large mass of records and documents; for public records might be held to be the property of the State, and property in private documents deposited in Courts and public offices, it might be reasonably argued, became vested in the State, if after repeated notice the former owners persistently neglected to withdraw them.

The Bill, so far from giving any additional power to the High Courts to that which they had heretofore exercised in regard to this matter, imposed this important restriction, that the rules to be framed by them must obtain the sanction of Government, and then be published in the usual way before they could be acted upon.

But the Hon'ble mover of the amendment now before the Council was not satisfied with the degree of security to public and private interests to be obtained from these provisions, and thought, apparently, that the power of making rules for the destruction of records should be conferred only subject to certain conditions and qualifications as to the contents of such rules, for the due preservation of important papers, and due previous notice to parties affected by the contemplated destruction of any records or private documents.

The Bengal rules, under which papers were destroyed, now in force, contained the very conditions on both these points, which the Hon'ble mover would impose by express enactment; and having regard to this fact, the Committee considered it inexpedient to attach to the power of making rules conditions, the obligatory principle of which had been fully recognized in the spontaneous action of the Courts themselves.

For whilst, on the one hand, nothing was gained by enforcing in an enactment obligations which were already admitted and acted up to, there was, on the other hand, this objection to such a course, that by its adoption you did positive harm, inasmuch as you thereby weakened the sense of responsibility under which the discretionary power conferred on the Courts was to be exercised; for it was impossible to forecast such an exhaustive list of the necessary conditions and qualifications, as would dispense with the need for the exercise of discretion in any case or circumstances.

In providing that the rules to be made must meet with the approval of the Government, he submitted that all that was necessary or desirable had been done in the Bill as it now stood.

As regarded the suggested provision to be made in this Bill for ensuring the early return to their owners of documents put in evidence, he confessed his inability to see any connection between such a provision and the Bill under discussion, which dealt only with the destruction of records which had become useless.

Acts which dealt with the production of private documents—such, for instance, as the Civil Procedure Code, the Registration and Stamp Acts—contained in themselves proper provision for the due return of all such documents, and if this were not so, the proper place for the needed remedy would be in those enactments and not in the present Bill. The suggestion that some provision of this kind was needed proceeded of course on the hypothesis that documents produced in evidence were unnecessarily detained, and that their owners did experience difficulty in their recovery. But was it really the case that such a state of things existed at the present time? In the first place, he would remark that, under the law of procedure, as it now stood, original documents were not required to be filed with the record of any suit or proceeding; they had to be produced at the hearing of a case, and might then be withdrawn by their owners on copies being furnished by the latter for filing with the record. He might venture to say also, with some confidence in regard to this part of India at least, that no such difficulty in the way of the early return of private documents, as was apparently supposed to be felt, really existed. The true difficulty in regard to the return of documents, when they had been filed here, was precisely in the opposite direction, that was to say, the tendency of the owners of such documents was to leave them where they were, and often considerable pressure was required to induce such persons to withdraw them. So much was this found to be the case in regard to documents brought for registration, that it was found necessary to give power in the Registration Acts, to destroy all documents not reclaimed within two years from the date of their deposit.

For these reasons, he was of opinion that the proposal contained in the motion now before the Council should be rejected.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that, after the speech of his hon'ble friend on the right (Mr. Cockerell), he had little to say except to express general concurrence in the remarks made by him. He (MR. THORNTON) did not think that the Imperial legislature was in a position to issue directions as to the nature of the documents to be preserved, and the time during which they should be preserved, in the Courts and Revenue-offices throughout British India. These were matters which the local authorities, that is to say, the Judges of the High Courts and the Local Governments, were far better able to deal with than this Council—because they were matters which greatly depended, even as regarded general principles, upon local considerations. For example, in localities where there was an elaborate system of survey, settlement, record and registration of titles, the preservation of old and unclaimed documents relating to land was a matter rather of sentimental than serious interest; on the other hand, in localities where there had been no survey or registration of titles, the preservation of such documents was a matter of serious importance. So with regard to the time during which documents should be preserved. This would vary greatly according to the state of land-registration and other local peculiarities. In these circumstances, he did not think the time of the Council would be usefully occupied in attempting to frame rules or lay down principles suited to the varied circumstances and differing conditions of the several Local Governments and Administrations. Another of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's proposals seemed open to still greater objection. It was the proposal that provision should be made for the early return to the parties of documents put in evidence. The law (section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure) already made ample provision for the return of documents filed by parties to a suit. Any dilatoriness on the part of Judges in carrying out those provisions was a defect, not in the law, but in the working of the law, and the proper remedy rested, not with the legislature, but with the executive; if the Bombay Judges were guilty of the delays imputed to them, so much the worse for the Bombay

Judges; but it was not the fault of the law, and was no ground for legislative, though it might be for executive, action.

But though he was not in favour of the legislature attempting to lay down even general rules on the subject, there was nothing, he would observe, to prevent the Government of India, in the Home Department, exercising general supervision and calling the attention of Local Governments from time to time to observed defects in local rules for the destruction of records, and he felt sure that defects so pointed out would, if practicable, be at once remedied.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR did not propose to support the amendment. At the same time, he felt that the objections raised to the Bill as it now stood were not altogether unreasonable. There did seem a want of great security that the interests of suitors filing documents should be attended to in the preparation of rules under the Act. It was, however, no doubt an unusual course to adopt to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee, and, on the whole, he thought the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken would meet the object in view, namely, that the Government should undertake to draw the attention of the Local Governments to the points which had been noticed, and give them special instructions in framing rules to take all the precautions that might be necessary. HIS HONOUR thought that, if the Hon'ble gentleman and some of the other members who had just spoken, and who were practically acquainted with these questions, had been put upon the Committee, this discussion would not have arisen. The Select Committee appeared to him too small; and he hoped that in Bills of this sort, affecting the people at large, care would in future be taken to add to the Select Committee gentlemen acquainted with the practical working of the Administration.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON observed that, though he was not a Member of the Select Committee, he was invited to sit with the Committee and was in all respects treated as a Member, and he bore a full share of the responsibility which devolved upon the Committee in the consideration and settlement of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had been about to explain, in reference to His Honour's remarks, that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, though not formally, was substantially, a member of the Select Committee, whose meeting he had attended at MR. STOKES' request, and in the deliberations of which he had greatly aided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope's motion suggested three amendments of the Bill, of which the first would be impracticable, the second would be incongruous, and the third, if practicable, would be useless. The first—that the Bill should insure the preservation of important records for certain periods—would be impracticable, because, so great was the diversity of practice as to the files into which civil records were divided, so serious was the difference of local circumstances—as, for example, the size of the record-rooms, and the time in which they became filled—so various were the laws under which proceedings took place in the Courts and Revenue-offices of British India, that no two High Courts, no two Local Governments, no two Revenue-Authorities and, he thought he might add, no two members of a Select Committee, would ever agree as to what should be deemed "important records" and what periods should be fixed for their preservation. This assertion was not without basis. Before the report was presented, he had studied the rules for the destruction of records respectively prepared by two of the superior Courts—the High Court at Fort William and the Chief Court of the Panjáb; and he came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to make anything like a complete list of documents to be preserved in perpetuity or for any given term which would be accepted by each Court as satisfactory. He had not seen the rules issued by the Madras and Bombay High Courts; they were in the hands of Mr. Hope; but the Secretary had been informed by that Hon'ble gentleman that they presented startling contrasts to the rules issued at Calcutta and Lahore. So far from these long-standing discrepancies being regrettable, they seemed to MR. STOKES to show that each set of rules was adapted to its special environment, and therefore more likely to succeed in the struggle for existence than any general regulations which they could possibly frame in Committee for this congeries of countries called British India.

The Bill, in abstaining from detailed specification of documents, followed the precedent set not only by this Council in the Central Provinces Laws Act, but also by the Bombay legislature in the Acts mentioned in the schedule to the Bill. But the Bill improved on former legislation by requiring the approval of two Authorities to each set of rules—that was to say, the High Court and the Government of India, or the High Court and the Local Government, or the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority and the Local Government. On the whole, he trusted that the Council would agree with him in thinking that those high Authorities were far better suited to regulate such a matter than any Committee of this Council would be, and that tribunals entrusted by law with almost unlimited power over our lives, liberty and most valuable property, might safely be relied on to make rules as to the trumpery documents with which this Bill proposed to deal. He would conclude what he had to say on this part of the subject by quoting what one of their ablest and most experienced Judges (Mr. Justice Innes of the Madras High Court) had written on the Bill:

"I think the proposed Act is a very good one, as it leaves a proper discretion to do all that is required by rules to be framed by the Authorities best capable of judging what is wanted."

The second amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Member would, as he had said, be incongruous. Mr. Hope proposed that the Bill should provide for the early return to the parties of documents put in evidence. But such a provision would obviously be out of place in a little Act dealing with the destruction of useless records. It was matter for the Codes of Procedure, and there it was already sufficiently provided for. The Hon'ble gentleman appeared to forget that it was not necessary for the parties to civil suits to file original documents. Copies could be filed and the originals need only be produced at the trial. Their detention in Court, unless, indeed, they were impounded, was not, as Mr. Cockerell had pointed out, required by the law. They could be got back by substituting certified copies. This was all set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 59, 62, 143, 144. So the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 367, provided for the return, at the conclusion of the proceedings, of documents produced before criminal Courts and not impounded.

The third proposed amendment, as to giving due notice before destruction of records and documents, would, as he had said, if it were practicable, be useless. How and where was such a notice to be given? Was it to be published in the Gazette, or by proclamation, or served on every person concerned? To have any conceivable effect, such a notice must contain a complete list of all the records and documents proposed to be destroyed, and any one who had seen, as he had, even one Bengálí *nathi*, would know that the preparation of such a list would be impracticable with the limited official staff and funds at the disposal of the Judicial and Revenue Authorities. But furthermore, the notice, if it were practicable, would be of no earthly use; for no one would read this list. Moreover, as he had explained, no one need leave an original document in Court. Whoever did so must, therefore, be held to care little or nothing about the document so left, and formal notice to him after a long lapse of years that this document, worthless in his eyes, was about to be burnt or turned into pulp if he did not remove it, would certainly be treated with the polite contempt which he believed the Natives of this country sometimes expressed for certain points in our over-elaborate system of administration.

For these reasons, he opposed this motion, and speaking for himself—his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell had spoken for himself with no uncertain sound—if the motion were carried and the Bill referred back to the Select Committee, he saw no chance of their altering their opinion.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT was not prepared to say that he agreed with every word that had been uttered in the course of the debate in opposition to the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member, but he might say that in everything that had been said by his hon'ble friend

Mr. Cockerell he entirely concurred. It would be useless for him to advert to the various arguments which had been adduced against the amendment. But one remark he might be permitted to make, and that was that the appeal which had been made by his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Hope to the general experience of those who were engaged in the administration of the country, was in no way supported by the communications which had been addressed to the Government of India with reference to this Bill. They had before them reports from the Government of Bengal and the High Court at Calcutta, from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the Government of Madras, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Ajmer and the Central Provinces, the Government of Bombay, the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Residents of Haidarábád and Baroda. In not one of these communications was a word said, that would lead SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT to the conclusion that the precautions which his Hon'ble colleague deemed to be necessary, ought to be taken by this Council. He (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT), perhaps, need say but little as to that part of the motion which provided for the early return of documents to the parties; but he could not help being struck by some of his Hon'ble colleague's remarks on this point. His Hon'ble colleague alleged that it often happened that documents could not be got back, that documents could not be found, and that, not unfrequently, they were eaten up by white-ants. It appeared to SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT that none of these contingencies were contingencies against which this Council could effectively provide. What his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Thornton had said on that part of the amendment appeared to him quite convincing. But in his opinion it was not to be regretted that this debate had taken place, and he should be very glad if the proceedings of this Council were more often characterised by discussion and debate.

With reference to the suggestion which had been made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he thought he might say, on the part of the Government of India, that the Executive Government would be careful to draw the attention of the various Authorities concerned, to the allegations which had been made, and to the arguments which had been used, in the course of this debate, and would direct their serious attention to the necessity of so framing the rules as to prevent, as far as might be possible, any of the evils against which this amendment was directed, occurring in their respective territories.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he felt himself in a position of some difficulty, between his desire not to take up the time of the Council, and his inclination to point out the very obvious answers which existed to almost every one of the objections which had been advanced; and if, in his desire to be merciful to the Council, he failed to be just to the cause of the people, which he believed himself to be serving, he should no doubt be somewhat to blame. He did not wish to take up time with captious objections; but he would demur, first of all, to the statements which had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, who was a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill. First, he understood the Hon'ble Member to say that all that was at present contemplated was to stereotype the practice which had existed in Bengal for half a century, without a single suit being instituted against Government for the loss of a document which had been destroyed. That might be taken in two ways. If MR. HOPE was to understand that the Hon'ble Member approved of the rules passed by the High Court, and that those rules had acted so well, then those rules contained, and this Bill did not, all the safe-guards which he was anxious to see provided. And he might add, with reference to the remarks which fell from Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who said that he had carefully looked through the papers and had found nothing therein which showed the necessity for this amendment, that he, to a certain extent, had taken the idea of a part of his amendment from the papers which were received from Bengal and printed as No. 9. Mr. Field, in a very able report on the subject, mentioned that in all the rules from the earliest times—in 1833, in 1852, and in 1865—provision had been made for the return of documents to the parties to whom they belonged, and that the rules of 1852 required the preservation of original documents filed by the parties.

So, if it was the system prevailing in Bengal which the Hon'ble Member wished to stereotype, then it was clear that MR. HOPE's view was in accord with that of the Hon'ble Member. But if the system he desired to confirm was that shown by all the rules as they were found in other places, then MR. HOPE demurred to the propriety of stereotyping rules such as those he found laid down by the Madras High Court. These rules occupied only half a page, and it was there said that, excepting judgments and decrees of the Civil Courts, and any documents which the Judge, for special reasons, might order to be preserved, all records, including documents put in by parties as exhibits, were to be destroyed after three years! Now, was it the system in Madras or that in Bengal, or the general want of system, which the Hon'ble Member desired to stereotype?

Another point which had been dwelt upon by more than one Hon'ble Member was, that the rules would not be acted upon until they had been sanctioned, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor supported Mr. Thornton's suggestion, which MR. HOPE admitted was an exceedingly good one, that the Home Department should draw the attention of the Local Governments to the desirability of providing in the rules for the objects MR. HOPE desired. But as to that MR. HOPE would point out that, according to the present Bill, it did not follow that there were going to be any new rules at all. The Bill merely said that the Court might, from time to time, make rules, and section 6 of the Bill provided that the rules now in force should continue and have the force of law until they were rescinded. Therefore, it did not follow that there would be any new rules passed in consequence of the passing of this Bill; and therefore the effect of the suggestion would at best be that the next time any rules were revised, these matters would be taken into consideration. Further, some of these rules were made by the High Courts, and he did not know whether the High Courts would altogether relish receiving a letter from the Home Department pointing out what was desirable. Again, if it was desirable to put such directions into a letter, why might not they be sufficiently sifted to be put in the shape of directions in broad terms into the Act? Again, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell had remarked that what MR. HOPE wanted was to impose restrictions which had already been recognized as obligatory. But what MR. HOPE had said in regard to the rules in force in the Madras Presidency distinctly showed that the restrictions he desired were *not* held to be obligatory there.

Another point was one which had been dwelt upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton and other Hon'ble Members, but with reference to which MR. HOPE must point out that the scope of his amendment had been entirely misunderstood. The Hon'ble Member had pointed out that it would not be possible, on account of the varying circumstances and advancement of different Provinces of India, to prescribe in the Act the nature of the documents which should be preserved and the time after which they might be destroyed. But MR. HOPE's amendment did not contain anything which could bear such a construction. All that he contended for was that each Court should in the Rules prescribe, amongst other things, periods for the destruction of records in proportion to the importance of the documents. Therefore, everything that had been said by Hon'ble Members on this point might be held to have been unintentionally irrelevant.

With reference to the epigrammatic summary by the Hon'ble the Law Member, of the amendments which MR. HOPE had proposed, that the first of them was impracticable, the second incongruous, and the third, if it were practicable, would be useless, he would remark that epigrams were somewhat dangerous things, and he was afraid that epigrams of that sort would seldom bear scrutiny. He might take up the time of the Council by replying in the same style; but he would only say that to him it seemed that such of the Hon'ble Law Member's remarks as were not irrelevant were erroneous. The first objection, that the amendment was "impracticable," was founded upon a totally mistaken construction of it, namely, that it contemplated that the Act should specify in every case beforehand what sorts of documents should be preserved and what should not; and that there should be a uniform system of rules throughout India. But for this MR. HOPE did not contend, and

such a contention, it would be seen, would not be in accord with the manner in which the entire Bill had been drafted. All that he wished was to secure that the rules should provide for the preservation of documents for suitable periods. He regretted to hear that, by the Hon'ble Member, all those records which contained valuable evidence, accounts and deeds, were designated as "trumpery documents." That was the key-note of the Hon'ble Law Member's treatment of the Bill, and though it would seem to be also the view which the High Court of Madras entertained, he must altogether repudiate it.

With reference to the objection made by one Hon'ble Member, and which finally came from the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, in the form that the second part of MR. HOPE'S motion was "incongruous," inasmuch as it related to the early return of documents put in evidence, and the explanation that it was incongruous because the law already provided that documents filed in Court should be given back to the parties, he must point out that that was an error apparently arising from a too superficial consideration of the requirements of the law. The upshot of the sections of the Civil Procedure Code to which reference had been made (59, 62, and 143-4) was, that a person should ordinarily be entitled to the return of his document when he asked for it. But what was provided in the Bengal rules was, that to every copy of a decree given to the parties to a suit a printed notice should be attached, calling upon them to remove their documentary evidence as soon as the decree became final; and again, that at another stage notice should, wherever practicable, be given to the person or persons on whose behalf any documents were brought into Court, calling on them to take them back into their own keeping within six months,—thus giving the owners of documents in Court a fair warning, which they would neglect at their peril.

The third objection was that, if the measure proposed were not impracticable, it was useless. MR. HOPE submitted that it was neither the one nor the other. If it was impracticable, he should like to have explanation as to how analogous provisions came to exist in the rules of the Bengal High Court, and to have worked, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, satisfactorily for nearly half a century, and to have been re-enacted in the new set of rules in July, 1877. The rules provided that notice to withdraw their documents should, wherever practicable, be given to the parties both at the time of decree and on a subsequent occasion, that certain records should be preserved for various periods of time, and that certain documents should be preserved even though not taken away. If that was not practicable, then the Bengal High Court had put very foolish provisions in their recent rules. If it was, then the supposition of the Hon'ble Law Member that no staff of clerks would be able to carry out MR. HOPE'S proposal, and that notices could not be issued, was opposed to the facts. As to the assertion that MR. HOPE'S views were not corroborated by the general experience of the country, he would remind the Council that he had already pointed out that such corroboration did exist in some of the papers, and would also observe that in the reports received on Bills, it did not often occur that the Council got remarks from all quarters upon specific points unless attention had actually been drawn to them and opinions had been required. If a circular were now to go to the Local Governments asking if they considered, on the whole, that provision should be made in the rules under the Act for securing the early return of documents put in evidence and the giving of due notice before the destruction of important records and documents, he believed that five out of six of them would think it very reasonable that such provision should be made.

In conclusion, he would submit that he had, he believed, given effectual answers to the whole of the objections which had been made. The argument against his motion amounted to this, that the interests of suitors were already sufficiently protected by the existing system. If so, he did not see why they should legislate at all in the matter. What he urged was, that if they were going to make a law, they must sufficiently protect the interests of those who would be affected by it. He would remind the Council that his motion was simply for time and for the re-consideration of the Bill with the assistance of a

Committee larger than the present one, the smallness of which had been so suitably commented upon by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. If after the Committee had obtained copies of all the rules in force in the different Provinces and looked at them, and had asked the Local Governments if they thought the provisions suggested by his motion were desirable or otherwise, the Committee should come to the conclusion that no amendment in the Bill was necessary, he should be perfectly satisfied. There was no urgency for the passing of the Bill, and there was nothing which made it necessary that his plea for time for further consideration should be denied.

When he was referring to the rules of the Madras High Court, he had accidentally omitted to mention that he had also consulted the Panjáb rules. They were generally good rules compared with some others, but were open to exception. For instance: it was first provided in Rule 12 that the file A in all civil suits for immoveable property should be preserved in perpetuity. But that was governed by a later rule which said that, when the record-room was over-crowded, the Deputy Commissioner might, with the sanction of the Commissioner, order the destruction of "all records of suits for or relating to rights in immoveable property which had been decided for twenty years and upwards." What then would be the position of an unfortunate man who, relying upon Rule 12, and believing that under it certain important papers relating to his property were safe and to be preserved, left them there rather than make an application for the return of them which might be opposed by his other sharers in the land, but who, when he did apply to the Court for them in some emergency, was told that the papers had been burnt five or six years previously, as there was no space for them in the record-room? It was true that, in such cases, an abstract of the property and right concerned, and the final order, were preserved; but, having proper regard to the protection of property, he thought that no such abstract or final order of a Court would compensate for the loss of an original document giving a title to land. The Panjáb rules contained no provision at all for notice or return of documents to parties, and he would conclude by offering them as an illustration of his case.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the amendment appeared to him in its main character to be undesirable, nor was it desirable in the real interests of the owners of documents which had been put in evidence. He did not think that that view had been disputed by any Hon'ble Member, and it did not seem to him that the Hon'ble Member had shown that the identical rule was practicable in all parts of India, or that directions in support of that object should properly be the result of legislative enactment instead of executive orders. Although he sympathized with the object of the amendment, he did not feel in a position to support it. He therefore opposed the motion.

The amendment was put and negatived.

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

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the following words be omitted :—

In the Preamble, "and Revenue-offices."

In section 4, "and offices."

In section 6, "or Revenue-office."

The inclusion of these words, as far as he was able to make out, was owing to some remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton on the 16th October last. He said—

"If legislative sanction was really necessary to authorize the destruction of public records on the ground that, amongst those records, there were documents which were private property, why should the scope and operation of the present Bill be confined to judicial records only? Why should not its operation be extended so as to embrace the records of other departments of the Government? The records of the Revenue, Settlement, Police and other departments were very voluminous."

There was also an allusion to the matter in a letter from the Government of the Panjáb and in a letter from the Government of Bengal; but whether the Bengal Government supported the proposal or not, MR. HOPE thought was not exactly clear. It appeared to him that, before making this important addition to the Bill, all the Local Governments should be consulted, because, adopting the argument recently used in the other case, the circumstances of suits and the nature of the work under different Governments were so various, that

legislation which might be exceedingly desirable in one Province, might be totally undesirable in another. What might be the force of that objection, he left others to consider. But he would ask, in the first place, what were "revenue-records?" If they were the records and letters of the Collector, he, as the head of the district, was corresponding perpetually on every kind of subject. His records and letters were all filed and kept together, and it would not be possible for a letter relating to the settlement of land-revenue and a paper relating to any ordinary matter to be treated differently. But besides considering the circumstances and varying conditions of different parts of India, the words "Revenue-office" were totally unsuitable. But again why "Revenue-offices" only? Why not Police and other offices? Why select Revenue-offices in particular? Why not include the Secretariat offices? The reason for legislation given was that the papers in Revenue-offices sometimes included private documents. Did all valuable documents of private persons always stick with the Collector and never come to the Government of India or the Local Governments? If all the other public departments were not included, the provision would be an imperfect provision, which would not answer the ends it was intended to meet. MR. HOPE would put aside the question, which had been mentioned in a letter from a Bengal officer, Mr. Field, as to whether it was necessary to have legislation, a question which the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell also seemed doubtful about. Leaving that aside, MR. HOPE would say that such documents were exceedingly rare as compared with the mass of other records, and he thought that greater care would be taken of them if they were left as they were than if destruction of them were legalised. But private documents were by no means the most important documents. All manner of reports and accounts of the early history of the country from the time of Sir John Malcolm were amongst the records of Revenue-offices. It was only the Local Government which could judge how far these papers could be destroyed, and it would be very much safer to leave the matter to the discretion of the heads of Departments themselves, than to have formal rules rigidly acted on with the force of law. In short, it seemed to MR. HOPE that when they proceeded to legislate as to particular correspondence, they were over-legislating. It might be reasonable to legislate for the records of Courts, but not as to the correspondence of ordinary offices. It might next be a question whether they should not legislate in regard to their own private correspondence, so that no man should keep a document belonging to another person without the permission of the State. He therefore held that Revenue-offices should not be included in the Bill,—in the first place, because the matter could not be properly provided for by legal rules; secondly, because legislation was unnecessary, and thirdly, on the ground that we should avoid over-legislation.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that his hon'ble friend's amendment was based upon two objections which appeared somewhat inconsistent one with another; one being that the provisions of the Bill were too extensive, and the other that they were not extensive enough. As for the first objection, that is to say, that no case had been made out for the extension of the Act to Revenue-offices, he would explain that, as rules for the destruction of records in Revenue-offices already existed—at any rate he could vouch for the fact of their existence in one Province—it was thought desirable to include these offices within the scope of the enactment. But it would be observed that the Act was permissive in its character, and that if in any locality no rules were required to regulate the destruction of useless documents in Revenue-offices, they need not be made. As for the second objection, namely, that, if the provisions of the Act were made applicable to Revenue-offices, they should be made applicable to all Government offices, he would remark that the argument was theoretically plausible; but there was a difference between the case of Revenue-offices and the offices of Government not included within the scope of the Bill, namely, that, in the case of the former, there was some evidence that destruction of records was carried on and that rules were required; in the case of the latter, there was no such evidence. He (MR. THORNTON) was not afflicted with a phrenzy for legislative symmetry, and preferred not to legislate unless there were grounds for believing that legislation was practically wanted.

Should it appear, hereafter, that other Government offices required to be relieved by periodical destruction of papers, including private documents, it would not be difficult to pass an amending Act.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said the extension of the Bill to records, books and papers contained in revenue-offices (the expression "revenue-records" did not occur in the Bill) was made not merely at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, but also of Mr. Barkley (now, or lately, a Judge of the Chief Court at Lahore), and lastly, of Mr. Field and Mr. O'Kinealy with the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Such records, he was told, occasionally did comprise private documents, and for this reason they should be dealt with in the Bill. He was therefore compelled to oppose this motion also, and to express a hope that the Hon'ble gentleman would now allow the Bill to become law.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, in the first place, no answer had been given to his question as to what revenue-records were. In the second place, he believed it was a mistake to suppose that the power given was purely permissive. The object of the rules was the protection of private parties, and therefore the word "may" would be construed as obligatory and imposing a duty for the benefit of the subject. Instead therefore of the Bill being permissive, it *required* that rules should be made. He knew that rules existed in Bombay, as well as in the Panjáb. But his argument was that it would be better to leave the framing of this sort of rules to the action of the Local Government instead of requiring them to be made as law. The Council had no proof, except from the two Local Governments named, that any of them desired or found it necessary to have legislation on the subject, and he thought that it was much better to leave the matter in the hands of the executive officers.

The Motion was put and negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved, as an amendment to section 5, that all the words after the word "sanction" in line 2, to the word "rules" in line 6 be omitted. Great stress had just been laid, and he thought very properly, on the importance of the rules under this Bill being approved by the Local Government. If the rules went before the Local Government, it had been said, local peculiarities would receive that consideration which they could receive only at the hands of the Local Government; and it was on the ground of the local knowledge which was required to make rules under the Act work satisfactorily that the proposal to give detailed instructions in the Bill as to the form of the rules had just been negatived. But he was surprised to see, in the face of that argument, that, as regarded the largest Province of India, namely, Bengal, the Local Government had been entirely set aside, and such protection as the people would get from the security given to them of having the rules, which would be framed by the Court, tested, examined, and confirmed by the local executive authorities was set aside, and the section provided that the rules for all the District Courts of Bengal should be framed by the High Court, and should be submitted, not to the Local Government, to whom the rules framed in the other Provinces must be submitted, but to the Government of India; which had just avowed itself not to be in a position to deal with these local questions. The only security to persons interested in suits would be to provide that the rules should be approved and sanctioned by the Local Government, and he therefore proposed the amendment. An alteration had been made in the Bill since he had expressed his approval of its principles.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished to say a few words in explanation of the vote which he intended to give in reference to this amendment. The Bill as introduced into the Council provided for the rules to be framed under the Act by the High Court at Calcutta being referred for the sanction of the Local Government; but it had been represented to the Committee that such a provision would be inconsistent with the general practice obtaining in cognate cases, under which the Government of India was the general referee in matters in regard to which the action of this High Court required the concurrence or approval of the Executive Administration. He was not going to

say anything on the very delicate question of the relations between the Local Government and the High Court of Calcutta in the matter of executive control. It was well known to the Council that on this point high functionaries had from time to time displayed extreme sensitiveness. He (MR. COCKERELL) had advocated in Committee the propriety of making the reference, in the case of the High Court at Calcutta no less than in the case of other High Courts, to the Local Government, but had been over-ruled on the ground that it would be an innovation on the existing practice. But he thought that, in a Bill of the kind before the Council, it was essentially necessary, whatever might be the general practice, that rules framed by the High Court at Calcutta should be made subject to the approval of the Local Government.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, as the Bill was originally framed, it provided that all rules made by the High Courts should be submitted to the Local Government for approval. But the High Court at Calcutta had observed, with perfect accuracy, that the practice was that rules made by that High Court should be approved by the Government of India, and not by the Local Government, and the Committee altered the Bill accordingly. Now His Honour objected that he would have no opportunity of seeing that the rules made by the High Court at Calcutta were adapted to the circumstances of the Province. It seemed to MR. STOKES that, by adopting a middle course, namely, by providing that the rules should be submitted, in the case of the High Court at Calcutta, "through the Local Government to the Governor General in Council," the difficulty raised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would be obviated and the *amour propre* of the High Court preserved. And he proposed, with the permission of His Excellency the President, to move an amendment to that effect.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR strongly objected to any distinction being made between the High Court at Calcutta and the High Courts of other Provinces in a Bill such as this. If local experience and the control of the local executive was called for in one case, it was called for just as much in the other.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the change which His Honour proposed would be very annoying to the Calcutta High Court. No one knew better than His Honour that the world was governed by feeling as well as reason, and that neither of these factors should be disregarded by a legislature. Besides, such distinctions as were made by the Bill had often been made by this Council; see, for instance, Act X of 1875, section 5, which provided that, for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, each High Court might hold sittings in the Mufassal, "in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government." Parliament, moreover, in framing the High Courts Act (24 & 25 Vic., c. 104) had made a clear distinction between the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces and the Local Government of Bengal. In fact the latter Government was ignored.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said the amendment proposed was entirely in harmony with the vote which had been just passed on the first of his two amendments. It was held that the Local Government was best fitted to deal with questions such as would be provided for in the rules passed under the Act.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY gave his support to the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He thought it was not right that the legislature should in any way, even in a small matter like this, recognise the principle that the relations between the High Court of Fort William and the Local Government of Bengal ought to differ in any way from the relations of the High Courts of other Provinces with the Local Governments of those Provinces.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said there were two amendments before the Council, one proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and one moved by his Hon'ble friend the Law Member. He now ventured to propose

a third amendment. He ventured to suggest that the reference to the Government of India of the rules made under the Bill be not confined to the Province of Bengal, but be extended to all the Provinces of India. It seemed to him that by taking that course they would to some extent meet the objections which had been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, and they would also meet the other objection to which allusion had just been made, but which he would not more specifically characterize. He did not think that the amendment, which he was about to propose, would entail much additional labour on the Government of India, and the effect of it would be, that in those matters in which uniformity might be desirable, uniformity would be ensured; and that in those respects in which defects in the rules might be capable of a remedy, a remedy would be given. He would move that, for section 5 of the Bill, the following be substituted, that is to say:—

"All rules made under this Act shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then said that the amendment now proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot would meet his view, and he therefore withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also withdrew his amendment. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's amendment was in exact accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Court Fees Act, section 20, as to rules made under that section.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT'S amendment was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY introduced the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Morgan, Hope, Colvin and the Mover. He said that the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill left him little or nothing to say on behalf of the motion made. When he had asked leave to introduce the Bill, he had explained to the Council the object with which it was brought forward. The most important provision in the Bill was that which he had stated last week. He then said—"Its necessity had mainly arisen from doubts which had been expressed as to whether the Banks had power, under the Act of 1876, to borrow money by pledging the assets or property of the Bank." The three Presidency Banks presented memorials to the Government and begged that the law might be so amended that all doubt on this subject might be removed. The other sections of the Bill provided for some small amendments which it was thought desirable to take this opportunity of making. There were only one or two of those amendments on which he need say anything more than was said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The provision by which it was proposed that the President and Vice-President should not be eligible for election for two consecutive years was based on the model of the Bank of England. He believed that the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England practically served for two years; and if on discussion in Committee it should be thought right that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Presidency Banks should be allowed to serve two consecutive years, the Government had no objection to offer. He might add, in reference to some remarks which had been made by one of the Banks, that at one time it was thought it might be necessary to make legal provision to enable the Banks to make loans on provincial debentures. The Government had been advised that these securities did not differ from other securities guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India. His Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope at the last meeting of the Council made some remarks which appeared to show—SIR JOHN STRACHEY was not sure that he interpreted the Hon'ble Member correctly—that he desired to take the opportunity of urging the pro-

priety of making some important changes in the existing law. SIR JOHN STRACHEY thought it right therefore to say that the Executive Government did not consider that any important changes in the existing law ought now to be made; and under these circumstances, he did not consider that any useful purpose was to be gained by discussing the subject. As he had said last week, the Act had been in force very nearly three years, and there was no doubt that it had worked on the whole exceedingly well. Such small amendments as it was now proposed to make were for the most part proposed in accordance with a desire expressed by the Banks themselves, and there appeared to the Government no reason for altering at present any of the substantive provisions of the law.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he wished to supplement his hon'ble friend's remarks by a few words explanatory of the doubt which had been raised as to the power of the Directors of the Presidency Banks to borrow in India by pledging assets. It might, at first sight, be supposed that they already possessed such a power, for power to borrow was so necessary to a banking company that its directors could not be deprived of it save by express words or necessary implication. Furthermore, there was clause (*a*) of section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, which authorized the Banks to do "all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified." In point of fact, a high legal authority in England had held that the Directors of the Presidency Banks had this power to borrow, and his view was supported by Mr. Justice Lindley, in the new edition of his treatise on Partnership and Companies (p. 270), and by the decision of the Judicial Committee in the *Bank of Australasia* v. *Breillat*, 6 Moo. P. C. 152. Certain leading members of the Calcutta Bar, however, had thought it possible that the particularity with which the Directors' powers were specified in the Act might possibly lead the Judges to hold that power to borrow by way of pledging assets (which power was not so specified) was not intended to be conferred on the Directors; in other words, that the Act was in this respect restrictive of the ordinary powers of Bank Directors. MR. STOKES had a better opinion of the Judges; but the existence of such a doubt, when expressed by gentlemen of great professional eminence, fully justified the proposed legislation

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he had only to explain that, at the last meeting, the Council were not in possession of any information as to what the general scope of the Bill was to be, and therefore he thought it not out of place to express his general opinion that the opportunity should be taken to amend the Act in the direction which he had indicated. But now that he had seen the Bill, he thought that the amendments he had in view could not well come within its scope. He, therefore, disclaimed any desire to hamper this Bill by any such suggestions. Time, he thought, would soon show important amendments made in the law relating to banks in England, which we should be compelled to adopt here.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE HELD AT CALCUTTA IN FEBRUARY 1879.

Nos. 1080—1104 R., dated Fort William, 13th March 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 375—99 R of the 20th January 1879.

Read also—

Letter No. 7 of 24th February 1879, from Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, submitting the Proceedings of the Railway Conference held at Calcutta in February 1879.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 10th February in accordance with Government of India Resolution Nos. 375—99, dated 20th January 1879, and held six meetings.

2. The primary object of the Conference was to lay down rules for the interchange of rolling-stock between all connected railways.

Twenty-two rules were framed and passed and a resolution was recorded to the effect that these rules, with the approval of the several Boards of Directors, should come into force on the 1st September next.

3. The Conference also had under consideration the want of a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways, and the following resolutions were passed:—

(i).—In the opinion of this Conference, a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways should be compiled and published under Section 14 of the new Draft Act, or under the corresponding section of the Act as passed.

(ii).—That Government be asked to appoint an officer to compile the rules and regulations, and that the Agent of each Company be requested to decide, on behalf of his own Company, on the adoption or modification of such rules.

(iii).—That the Agents of the several Companies be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Railway Conference any new rules or regulations they would like added to those now in force on their lines, and also any corrections or alterations they wished to have made in the existing rules.

4. The question of establishing Provident Funds for Railway employés was discussed, and it was suggested that certain proposals submitted by the Agents of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways be referred to the various Boards of Directors and the Government of India, with a view to ascertain if they would be prepared to contribute to such a fund out of working expenses, and if so, to what extent.

5. The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke brought before the Conference the subject of technical and industrial education for the children of Railway employés, and said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Agents on the establishment of a large Central Technical and Industrial School in the hills for the elder children of Railway employés. The State to build the school, the annual maintenance to be paid by the parents, and by a grant-in-aid, per pupil attending, from the revenue of the several lines. Schools to be constructed to accommodate at least 800 boys or 800 girls, as the expense per head for smaller numbers would be, in Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion, almost prohibitory. The Agents stated that they would, after communication with their London Boards, address Government on this matter.

6. Sir Andrew Clarke introduced for discussion the draft Railway Bill which was read clause by clause, and various suggestions and alterations were noted for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India learn with satisfaction that a practical set of rules for the interchange of rolling-stock have been passed by the Conference.

2. The Resolutions touching on the compilation of a revised set of general rules and regulations are approved. Copies of the existing rules and regulations, and also the corrections and alterations which are desired by the Railway authorities should be submitted to the Government of India at an early date.

3. The question of instituting Provident Funds should be taken into consideration.

4. Attention should be invited to paras. 34, 35 and 36 of the Conference Minutes on the subject of establishing a Central Technical and Industrial School for the children of Railway employés; on this point Government will await the communications promised by the Agents of the Railway Companies.

5. The thanks of the Government of India should be conveyed to the Railway Delegates for the care and attention they have bestowed on the subjects brought before them, and for the careful and conciliatory manner in which the intricate question of interchange of rolling-stock has been dealt with. The thanks of His Excellency the Governor General in Council are also due to Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., the President of the Conference, for his conduct of this special matter of the interchange of rolling-stock.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Proceedings of the Conference, be communicated to the Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance, and to the Government of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, the Director of State Railway Stores, and the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.
The Directors of State Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
for *Secretary*.

Interchange of Rolling-Stock between all connected Broad Gauge Railways in India.

Proceedings of the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 10th of February 1879 in accordance with Government of India Public Works Department Resolution No. 375—99 (Railway), dated 20th January 1879.

No. 1.

1. At a Meeting of the Railway Delegates held at the Public Works Secretariat in Calcutta on the 10th February 1879—

PRESENT:

COLONEL J. S. TREVOR, R. E.,			PRESIDENT.
G. L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, Delegate from State Rys.			VICE-PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engr.	„	„ E. I. R. Co.,	MEMBERS.
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, ESQ., Agent,	„	„ E. B. Ry. Co.,	
COLONEL J. H. JENKINS, B. S. C., Agent,	„	„ O. & R. Ry. Co.,	
D. Ross, ESQ., Traffic Manager. / JABEZ LIGHTFOOT, ESQ., Auditor. (Joint with one vote.)	„	„ S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,	
F. MATHEW, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engr.	„	„ B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,	
H. CONDER, ESQ., General Traffic Manager.	„	„ G. I. P. Ry. Co.,	
A. M. SAUNDERS, ESQ., Agent and Manager.	„	„ Madras Ry. Co.,	

The following officers also attended the Meeting and joined in the discussion, but did not vote on the questions put to the Meeting:—

N. ST. L. CARTER, ESQ., Traffic Manager, E. I. Ry. Co.
CAPTAIN W. SEDGWICK, R. E., Offg. Manager, P. N. State Railway.
J. CONDER, ESQ., Traffic Manager, I. V. State Railway.
CAPTAIN R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Secy. to the Conference.

2. The following rule which had been previously proposed and circulated was read, *viz.*:—

Rule for regulating the mode in which the decisions of the Conference of Railway Delegates are to be arrived at and given effect to.

"It shall not be competent for any representative of a Railway Company to intimate the withdrawal of his Company from any resolution arrived at by the majority of the Conference, but no resolution will be brought in force till three months have elapsed from the date on which it may be passed, and it will be open to the London Board of Directors of any Company within that period to record its dissent, on which such resolution will, as regards their line, be inoperative."

Proposed by Mr. Saunders and seconded by S. P. & D. Ry. Delegate that the three months in the above rule be extended to six months. There being no objection raised to this extension of time, the proposition was carried. With this modification the rule was agreed to (subject, as far as the Great Indian. Peninsula Railway are concerned, to paras. 2 and 3 of their Agent's letter No. 1415 of the 30th January 1879, addressed to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, being recorded below.)

Extract from Great Indian Peninsula Railway Agent's letter No. 1415.

"2. With regard, however, to the rule proposed to be adopted for regulating the mode in which the decisions of the Conference are to be arrived at and given effect to, the circumstances of the English Railway Clearing House are hardly sufficiently similar to form a guide to the rule which should be adapted to provide for alterations in India. Moreover, any resolution of the Conference would scarcely be in the hands of the Directors in sufficient time to enable them to communicate their opinion upon it within three months."

"3. I am therefore to state that the Agent cannot accept any decision arrived at by the Conference until it has been approved of by the Board of Directors."

3. General rules for the interchange of rolling-stock were then discussed.

The following rules were agreed to as applicable to all Indian broad gauge railways:—

GENERAL.

RULE I. The day is to be reckoned as 24 hours, commencing at midnight. Madras time to be adopted in all cases. The week to end at midnight on Saturday.

No *dies non* to be allowed under these rules.

RULE II. All stock to be considered as handed over when entered in the number-taker's book at the junction station, and it is to be so entered directly it is put into the lines or sidings in which such stock is usually placed for that purpose.

Calculation of free time and demurrage charges to be reckoned from the first complete hour after delivery, fractions of hours being disregarded.

RULE III. Passenger carriages, horse-boxes, carriage trucks, break-vans, and passenger road or luggage vans, are to be, in all cases, reckoned as coaching vehicles, whether they run upon passenger or goods trains. All other kinds of vehicles are to be reckoned as goods vehicles.

RULE IV. No return vehicle shall be run, whether loaded or empty, unless otherwise mutually arranged, or any other than the exact route to its own line by which it was received, under a penalty of rupees twenty-two per diem from the time it was missent, until it returns to a station on the route by which it was received.

Vehicles may under the above conditions be loaded on their return journey to any station on the route to the owning line, or beyond *viâ* the owning line.

RULE V. So soon as the rolling-stock of any Railway passes into the custody or possession of any other Railway, such other Railway is to be responsible for all and every contingency that may arise from the use of such stock

while it remains in their possession. Except that if the contingency is clearly traceable to defect of material or workmanship, the actual repair or replacement of the vehicle in which there was such defect, but not of any other vehicle or any other consequent damage, is to be at the expense of the owning Railway.

The cost of repairs arising from ordinary wear and tear to be always borne by the owning Railway, but cases of palpable damage (such as dropping heavy weights into wagons and so damaging the bottoms, neglect of greasing or oiling and other similar neglects), and all cases of accidents or collision to be borne by the Railway in whose custody or possession the stock may be at the time the damage occurs.

No claim shall be admitted for the cost of repairs of stock unless sent to the Railway which is responsible for the payment of it, within three months of the time at which the repairs are completed.

RULE VI. Six additional days to be allowed in case of damage to the stock of either Railway on the line of another Railway for the repairs of such stock, and no demurrage shall be charged for those six days. But if the damage is such as will require longer than six days to complete the repair, the stock must be returned to the owning Railway. If not sent within the six additional days, whether repaired or not, demurrage will be charged after the expiration of the six days unless specially exempted by the Traffic Managers of the owning Railway. Notice to be sent within one month to the owning Railway in all cases how and when the damage took place and the nature of it.

COACHING.

RULE VII. The exchange of passenger stock to be subject in extent to mutual arrangement between the respective Railways.

RULE VIII. The mileage charge on coaching vehicles to be seven pies per mile both on the outward journey and in returning, except that no mileage is to be charged on the return journey for horse boxes, carriage trucks, hospital carriages, prison vans, and special saloon carriages not used for ordinary traffic, unless returning under load.

Double horse boxes while carrying four or more horses to be counted and charged mileage as two vehicles.

RULE IX. Coaching vehicles to be allowed one hour for every twelve and a half miles run on foreign lines, and twenty-four hours extra at destination, free of demurrage.*

RULE X. Demurrage to be charged on all coaching vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and IX at the rate of eight annas per hour.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A. M. on the following day.

No. 2.

4. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, the 11th February.

PRESENT:

As on the 10th, with the exception that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company was represented by Mr. G. Low Calder, Chief Accountant, instead of by Mr. Prestage.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read.

5. The discussion of the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock was continued.

GOODS.

RULE XI. The interchange of goods stock to extend to all connected lines and branches. A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in time of pressure.

(N. B.—*This rule has been modified in accordance with Resolution under para. 25, page 316.*)

RULE XII. All consignments of less than three tons to be transhipped at junction. In all other respects, the interchange of goods traffic and stock shall be unrestricted.

* *Vide* para. 8, page 313.

Traffic Managers to be at liberty to make exceptions by mutual agreement as to the amount to be transhipped in cases of consignments which, from their bulk or weight, fully occupy a wagon, or require exceptional care, such as furniture, glass-ware, stationery, millinery, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

The above two rules were unanimously agreed to.

6. The following rule was then proposed:—

No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty, or returning with a load of eighty-one maunds or more to the owning line.

Mr. Molesworth proposed as an amendment that all words after the word "empty" be struck out.

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Molesworth.	Colonel Jenkins.
,, Mathew.	Mr. Leslie.
,, Conder (G. I. P. Ry.)	,, Calder.
,, Saunders.	
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	

Colonel Trevor did not vote.

The amendment was carried and the rule passed as under, *viz.*:—

RULE XIII. No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty.

7. The following rule was next proposed:—

* That subject to the proviso in Rule XIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of one pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

Mileage to be paid on the weight entered in the invoice of charges.

This rule was agreed to by all Members of the Conference except Mr. Conder, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who proposed a mileage rate of ⅓rd of a pie per ton.

* (*For Rule XIV as finally passed,* vide *page 316.*)

[When read at the following Meeting the mileage rate was further discussed, and Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) suggested that, with the view of obtaining an unanimous proposal, a compromise as to the rate of mileage be made, and that the rate be fixed at half of a pie per ton, and the daily speed at 150 miles. This met with no seconder].

8. The Conference agreeing that a free allowance of time should be made according to the mileage run on a foreign line or lines, and also that 24 hours should be allowed for unloading and the same for re-loading free of demurrage: it was put to the Meeting whether the allowance of time should be reckoned both for coaching and goods vehicles by miles per hour, or by miles per day.

For miles per hour.	*For miles per day.*
Col. Jenkins.	Mr. Molesworth.
Mr. Leslie.	,, Conder (G. I. P. Ry.)
,, Mathew.	,, Saunders.
,, Calder.	
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	

Colonel Trevor did not vote.

Carried, that the reckoning be made at per hour.

9. Mr. Leslie proposed an allowance of seven miles per hour.

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Leslie.	Mr. Molesworth.
Col. Jenkins.	,, Conder (G. I. P. Ry.)
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	,, Mathew.
Mr. Calder.	,, Saunders.
Col. Trevor.	

Carried.

10. The opposers of this motion wished the following opinions to be recorded:—

Messrs. Molesworth and Mathew were in favor of a speed of six and a half miles an hour.

Messrs. Conder (G. I. P. R.) and Saunders were of opinion that the speed should be fixed at 140 miles a day.

11. The opinion of the majority being in favor of speed of seven miles an hour, the following rule was passed, *viz.*:—

* Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every seven miles run on a foreign line, and for unloading and re-loading 24 hours for each and every operation free of demurrage.

* (*For Rule XV*, vide *page 316.*)

12. Mr. Conder proposed that a free allowance of twelve hours at each junction be granted. This being supported by Mr. Saunders only, was lost.

13. It was then proposed that demurrage should be at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity.

For.	*Against.*
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.	Mr. Conder (G. I. P. R.)
Mr. Calder.	,, Molesworth.
,, Leslie.	,, Saunders.
Col. Jenkins.	,, Mathew.
,, Trevor.	

Carried.

14. Mr. Conder, in recording his dissent, stated that, in his opinion, the rate of demurrage should be Rs. 12 a day, or if the hourly rate had to be adopted, it should be annas 8 per hour. With this opinion Mr. Saunders concurred. Messrs. Molesworth and Mathew were in favor of the rate being fixed at annas 8 per hour.

15. The following clause was passed by the majority, *viz.*:—

RULE XVI. Demurrage to be charged on all goods vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and XV at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity per hour.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A.M. on the following day.

No. 3.

THE CONFERENCE RE-ASSEMBLED AT 11 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1879.

16. PRESENT:—As at Meeting No. 1.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read.

17. Proposed by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate that—

RULE XVII. The receiving Railway may call upon the forwarding Railway to accept empty wagons with a view to equalize the ton-mileage.

This rule was agreed to without dissent.

18. Proposed by Mr. Leslie, and seconded by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate, that—

RULE XVIII. The Railway on which through traffic originates shall provide wagons for such traffic. But when the through traffic offering is more than the wagon stock of the sending Railway can cope with, it may call on the receiving Railway to place a daily average capacity of wagon stock at its disposal at the junction for traffic to, and *vid*, the receiving Railway; and in the event of failure to comply within one week, the sending Railway shall be entitled to charge two pies per ton-mile on all traffic to the extent of the wagon stock short supplied, which it may send through in its own stock: provided that the receiving Railway shall not be required to supply more wagons than sufficient to maintain an equal interchange of stock based on the carrying capacity. Open wagons to be accepted if supplied with proper sheets and ropes.

This rule was agreed to by all members of the Conference with the exception of Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway), who did not vote.

19. Proposed—

RULE XIX. In case any goods vehicles are loaded on the homeward journey to any station short of the junction with the owning Railway, the Audit Offices of the respective Railways shall make a special return of the same to each other, and the mileage charge under Rule XIV shall be charged to the Railway so loading such wagons.

This rule was agreed to without dissent.

20. Proposed by Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway), and seconded by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate, that—

Whatever amount is paid for mileage, demurrage or penalty for wrong sending by any Company for the use of vehicles of other Companies, is, in all cases, to belong, and be paid over to, the owning Company.

Mr. Leslie proposed as an amendment that the word "demurrage" be struck out—

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Leslie.	Mr. Molesworth.
,, Prestage.	,, Conder (G. I. P. R.)
Col. Jenkins.	,, Saunders.
Mr. Mathew.	The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.
Col. Trevor.	

The amendment was carried, and the rule passed as under—

RULE XX. Whatever amount is paid for mileage, and penalty for wrong sending by any Railway for the use of vehicles of other Railways, is in all cases to belong to, and be paid over to, the owning Railway.

21. The following rule was proposed:—

RULE XXI. Each Railway to accept the statements of other Railways with respect to the loads and wagons, unless the number-takers at the junction notice and record that the loads have been interfered with, when the actual contents, and their condition, must be ascertained and recorded by a responsible officer of the receiving Railway.

This rule was unanimously agreed to.

22. Proposed that—

RULE XXII. The accounts referring to any mileage, demurrage, or penalty for wrong sending, in which any Railway is concerned, shall be open to the inspection of such Railway.

This rule was passed without dissent.

23. The want of a revised set of rules and regulations for all Railways in India was brought by the President before the Conference. Several of the existing rules and regulations were made under Act XVIII of 1854, Section 29, and now require revision.

The President suggested that these rules should be printed in the manner adopted on English Railways, *i. e.*, such portions as relate to all Railways being in a uniform type, and the special rules for each Railway, if any, exhibited in a type peculiar to each Railway.

Such a compilation, he thought, could best be prepared by an independent Officer, in communication with an Officer of each Company nominated for the purpose.

Resolved that,—In the opinion of this Conference, a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways should be compiled and published under Section 14 of the new draft Act, or under the corresponding section of the Act as passed.

Resolved further that,—Government be asked to appoint an Officer to compile the rules and regulations, and that the Agent of each Company be requested to decide, on behalf of his own Company, on the adoption or modification of such rules.

Resolved also that,—The Agents of the several Companies be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Railway Conference any new rules or regulations they would like added to those now in force on their lines, and also any corrections or alterations they wished to have made in the existing rules.

This was agreed to.

[Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) not having been aware that this question was to be brought before the Conference, preferred not to express any opinion].

The Conference adjourned till 3 P.M. on the following day.

No. 4.

24. The Conference re-assembled at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 13th February.

Present as at Meeting No. 1, except that Mr. Carter did not attend.

The proceedings of the previous Meeting were read.

25. Mr. Saunders proposed that the following be added to Rule XI, *viz.*:—

It shall not be competent for any Railway Company to refuse to receive traffic booked through from connected Railways, so as to devote all their resources to traffic booked locally, but a fair proportion of through traffic must be accepted.

Mr. Molesworth proposed, as an amendment, that the following be added to Rule XI, *viz.* :—

A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in times of pressure.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

26. Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) stated that from what he had heard there was a disposition to re-consider Rules XIV, XV and XVIII, and requested that they might receive further discussion, and, with the consent of the President, he made the three following propositions, which were voted on as a whole:—

(i). That the mileage rate for goods vehicles on foreign lines be fixed at $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton, of goods conveyed.

(ii). That goods vehicles be allowed one hour for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles run on a foreign line.

(iii). That in Rule XVIII the rate per ton-mile be fixed at double the ordinary mileage rate.

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Conder.	Colonel Jenkins.
„ Prestage.	The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.
„ Mathew.	Mr. Leslie.
	„ Saunders.

Colonel Trevor and Mr. Molesworth did not vote.

The motion was lost.

27. After further discussion, Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) was given to understand that if he would withdraw the third item of his proposals, the Conference would, for the sake of arriving at a general agreement, accept his first two proposals. Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) wishing to meet the general views of the Conference, and agreeing that a unanimous proposal on this much vexed and important question was desirable, withdrew his third item accordingly, and the following was put to the Conference :—

(i). That the mileage rate for goods vehicles on foreign lines be fixed at $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed.

(ii). That goods vehicles be allowed one hour for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles run on a foreign line.

Carried without dissent.

The following rules were then passed :—

RULE XIV. That, subject to the provisos in Rules XIII and XVIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton, of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

RULE XV. Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every six and a half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) miles run on a foreign line, and 24 hours for unloading and 24 hours for re-loading at destination, and 12 hours at intermediate stations for each of these operations, free of demurrage.

28. It was decided that the rules should be printed consecutively.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th February.

No. 5.

29. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th February.

Present as at Meeting No. 1, except that the following were absent :—Mr. Molesworth, Captain Sedgwick, and Messrs. Carter and J. Conder.

30. The Minutes of Meetings were read from commencement, and some additions and verbal alterations made, which were embodied in the proceedings.

31. The rules for the interchange of rolling-stock, as settled from time to time by the Conference having been separately printed*, were read and confirmed.

32. It was resolved that these rules, subject to the approval of the several Boards of Directors, come into force on the 1st September 1879. It being arranged that any notices which may have been given to terminate existing agreements be considered as expiring on the 31st August 1879.

33. Mr. Saunders brought forward for discussion the question of establishing Provident Funds for Railway employés. It was decided that this should be taken up at a subsequent Meeting.

34. The President, at the desire of Sir Andrew Clarke, handed to the Delegates copies of the Rules for Free Passes on State Railways. He also stated that Sir Andrew Clarke trusted that all Companies would endeavour to encourage the education of the children of all Railway employés, and grant them free conveyance to and from school. The Agents present promised that the matter should continue to receive consideration.

35. Sir Andrew Clarke (through the President) said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Agents on the establishment of a large Central Technical and Industrial School in the Hills for the elder children of Railway employés. The State to build the school, the annual maintenance to be paid by the parents, and by a grant-in-aid, per pupil attending, from the Revenue of the several lines. Schools to be constructed to accommodate at least 800 boys or 800 girls, as the expense per head for smaller numbers would be, in Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion, almost prohibitory.

36. The Agents stated that they would, after communication with their London Boards, address Government on this matter.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday, the 17th February.

No. 6.

37. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 17th February.

Present as at Meeting No. 5.

38. The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read.

39. Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., joined the Conference.

40. The draft Railway Act was read clause by clause, and various suggestions and alterations were noted for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred.

41. With reference to Minute No. 33 the following resolution was passed :—

The Conference is of opinion that it is necessary to establish Provident Funds on all Railways, irrespective of surplus profits. They therefore suggest that Mr. Saunders' proposal, as well as one submitted by Mr. Mathew,† be referred to the various Boards of Directors and the Government of India, with a view to ascertain if they would be prepared to contribute to such a Fund out of working expenses, and if so, to what extent.

The Conference was dissolved.

CALCUTTA :
The 17th February 1879.

J. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R. E.,*
President.

* Attached.
† Printed and attached.

INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

General Rules for the interchange of Rolling-Stock between all connected Broad Gauge Railways in India, passed by the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta in February 1879.

PRESENT:

COLONEL J. S. TREVOR, R.E.			PRESIDENT.
G. L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, Delegate from State Rys. ...			VICE-PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engr.	,,	,, E. I. Ry. Co.	MEMBERS.
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, ESQ., Agent.	,,	,, E. B. Ry. Co.,	
COLONEL J. H. JENKINS, B.S.C., Agent.	,,	,, O. & R. Ry. Co.,	
D. ROSS, ESQ., Traffic Manager. / JABEZ LIGHTFOOT, ESQ., Auditor.	Joint with one vote.	,, S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,	
F. MATHEW, ESQ., Agent and Chief Engineer.	,,	,, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,	
H. CONDER, ESQ., General Traffic Manager,	,,	,, G. I. P. Ry. Co.,	
A. M. SAUNDERS, ESQ., Agent and Manager,	,,	,, Madras Ry. Co.,	

RESOLUTION 32.—It was resolved that these rules, subject to the approval of the several Boards of Directors, come into force on the 1st September 1879. It being arranged that any notices which may have been given to terminate existing agreements be considered as expiring on the 31st August 1879.

GENERAL.

RULE I. The day is to be reckoned as 24 hours, commencing at midnight, Madras time being adopted in all cases. The week to end at midnight on Saturday.

No *dies non* to be allowed under these rules.

RULE II. All stock to be considered as handed over when entered in the number-taker's book at the junction station, and it is to be so entered directly it is put into the lines or sidings in which such stock is usually placed for that purpose.

RULE III. Passenger carriages, horse boxes, carriage trucks, break-vans, and passenger road or luggage vans, are to be, in all cases, reckoned as coaching vehicles, whether they run upon passenger or goods trains. All other kinds of vehicles are to be reckoned as goods vehicles.

RULE IV. No return vehicle shall be run, whether loaded or empty, unless otherwise mutually arranged, on any other than the exact route to its own line by which it was received, under a penalty of rupees twenty-two per diem from the time it was missent, until it returns to a station on the route by which it was received.

Vehicles may be loaded on their return journey to any station on the owning line.

RULE V. So soon as the rolling-stock of any Railway passes into the custody or possession of any other Railway, such other Railway is to be responsible for all and every contingency that may arise from the use of such stock while it remains in their possession. Except that if the contingency is clearly traceable to defect of material or workmanship, the actual repair or replacement of the vehicle in which there was such defect, but not of any other vehicle or any other consequent damage, is to be at the expense of the owning Railway.

The cost of repairs arising from ordinary wear and tear to be always borne by the owning Railway; but cases of palpable damage (such as dropping heavy weights into wagons and so damaging the bottoms, neglect of greasing or oiling and other similar neglects), and all cases of accidents or collision to be borne by the Railway in whose custody or possession the stock may be at the time the damage occurs.

No claim shall be admitted for the cost of repairs of stock unless sent to the Railway which is responsible for the payment of it, within three months of the time at which the repairs are completed.

RULE VI. Six additional days to be allowed in case of damage to the stock of either Railway on the line of another Railway for the repairs of such stock, and no demurrage shall be charged for those six days. But if the damage is such as will require longer than six days to complete the repair, the stock must be returned to the owning Railway. If not sent within the six additional days, whether repaired or not, demurrage will be charged after the expiration of the six days unless specially exempted by the Traffic Manager of the owning Railway. Notice to be sent within one month to the owning Railway in all cases how and when the damage took place and the nature of it.

COACHING.

RULE VII. The exchange of passenger stock to be subject in extent to mutual arrangement between the respective Railways.

RULE VIII. The mileage charge on coaching vehicles to be seven pies per mile both on the outward journey and in returning, except that no mileage is to be charged on the return journey for horse boxes, carriage trucks, hospital carriages, prison vans, and special saloon carriages not used for ordinary traffic, unless returning under load.

Double horse boxes while carrying four or more horses to be counted and charged mileage as two vehicles.

RULE IX. Coaching vehicles to be allowed one hour for every twelve and a half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) miles run on foreign lines, and twenty-four hours extra at destination, free of demurrage.

RULE X. Demurrage to be charged on all coaching vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and IX at the rate of eight annas per hour.

GOODS.

RULE XI. The interchange of goods stock to extend to all connected lines and branches. A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in time of pressure.

RULE XII. All consignments of less than three tons to be transhipped at junction. In all other respects the interchange of goods traffic and stock shall be unrestricted.

Traffic Managers are at liberty to make exceptions by mutual agreement as to the amount to be transhipped in cases of consignments which, from their bulk or weight, fully occupy a wagon, or require exceptional care, such as furniture, glass-ware, stationery, millinery, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

RULE XIII. No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty.

RULE XIV. That subject to the proviso in Rules XIII and XVIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$rds) of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

RULE XV. Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every six and a half miles run on a foreign line, and twenty-four hours for unloading and twenty-four hours for re-loading at destination, and twelve hours at intermediate stations for each of these operations, free of demurrage.

RULE XVI. Demurrage to be charged on all goods vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and XV at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity per hour.

RULE XVII. That the receiving Railway may call upon the forwarding Railway to accept empty wagons with a view to equalize the ton-mileage.

RULE XVIII. The Railway on which through traffic originates shall provide wagons for such traffic. But when the through traffic offering is more than the wagon stock of the sending Railway can cope with, it may call on the receiving Railway to place a certain daily average capacity of wagon stock at its disposal at the junction for traffic to, and *viâ*, the receiving line; and in the event of failure to comply wholly or in part within one week, the sending line shall be

entitled to charge two pies per ton-mile on all traffic to the extent of the wagon stock short supplied, which it may send through in its own stock: provided that the receiving Railway shall not be required to supply more wagons than sufficient to maintain an equal interchange of stock based on the carrying capacity. Open wagons to be accepted if supplied with proper sheets and ropes.

RULE XIX. In case any goods vehicles are loaded on the homeward journey to any station short of the junction with the owning Railway, the Audit Offices of the respective Railways shall make a special return of the same to each other, and the mileage charge under Rule XIV shall be charged to the Railway so loading such wagons.

RULE XX. Whatever amount is paid for mileage, and penalty for wrong sending by any Railway for the use of vehicles of other Railways is in all cases to belong to and be paid over to the owning Railway.

RULE XXI. Each Railway to accept the statements of other Railways with respect to the loads and wagons, unless the number-takers at the junction notice and record that the loads have been interfered with, when the actual contents and their condition must be ascertained and recorded by a responsible officer of the receiving Railway.

RULE XXII. The accounts referring to any mileage or demurrage question in which any sending Railway is concerned shall be open to the inspection of such Railway.

Submitted by A. M. Saunders, Esq., Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.

MEMORANDUM.

PROVIDENT OR SUPERANNUATION FUND.

IT is admitted on all sides that it is desirable to establish a Fund of this kind for the Railway Service, and what is wanted is a scheme that shall apply generally to all the Indian Railways, like the Leave Rules for Officers of the Service.

2. To secure the establishment of a Fund, unanimity and concerted action among all the Companies is wanted to decide upon the measure of assistance that shall be asked for as a charge against revenue. The detailed rules might be framed by a Committee of representatives of all the Companies.

3. The Chairman of the Madras Railway, in his memorandum on the subject, states that the gift of one month's salary for each year of faithful continuous service "may be assumed to be not an exaggerated representation of the prevalent idea of what is desirable and just." This, in my opinion, is what the Railway Service should ask for—one month's pay for each year of service—the average monthly salary of the five years previous to retirement being taken for the calculation.

NOTE.—It would be desirable to make some limitation to the grant, say as follows:—service of less than ten years to receive nothing, and service between ten and fifteen years half allowance.

4. As a matter of course deductions would be made from salaries sufficient to provide an equal sum to the bonus proposed, say after thirty years' service. For this purpose it is estimated that a deduction from salaries of 6 per cent. would be sufficient.

NOTE.—These deductions with compound interest under any circumstances to be returned to the subscriber or his legal representative in case of death. Should subscribers, however, on retirement, elect to take an annuity as proposed below, in such case, his subscriptions with interest would lapse, being applied towards the purchase of the annuity.

5. Under the rules of a Fund established on this basis, a subscriber would be entitled, after thirty years' service, to receive an amount equal to about sixty months' pay, thirty of which would have accrued from his own subscriptions and thirty from the bonus grant.

6. Should it be considered desirable to offer an annuity or pension, this might be provided for as follows; but in every case the subscriber should be allowed the option of taking the principal sum or the annuity at his pleasure.

7. The annuity offered should be one purchased by the joint amount of his subscriptions and bonus. A table of factors for age to be used for the calculation might be drawn up, and then approved by Government.

NOTE.—Provision should be made for the payment of the annuity in England through the Company at contract rate of exchange, if desired; and a limitation made of maximum to be granted.

8. Some general provisions would be required, among which should be included the following:—

(*a*).—Fund to apply only to members of the service drawing say Rs. 25 per mensem and upwards. Provision for meritorious service of men drawing lower pay than Rs. 25 to be made from the Sick and Allowance Fund.

(*b*).—If members at present in the service elect to take an annuity, they should be allowed to pay back subscriptions and interest.

(*c*).—Service on any Indian Railway duly certified to count for bonus.

(*d*).—All loss on annuities, depreciation on Government Paper, as well as the bonus, to be chargeable to Revenue.

ADDENDUM.

Calculation of probable pensions in the case of three persons whose average salaries have been Rs. 750, and salaries for five years previous to retirement Rs. 1,000, gives results as follows:—

First Case.—Sixteen years' service, retiring at the age of 55. Annuity nearly Rs. 2,650 per annum, or a little more than one-fifth of pay on retirement.

Second Case.—Twenty-four years' service, retiring at the age of 50. Annuity nearly Rs. 3,850 per annum, or nearly one-third of pay on retirement.

Third Case.—Thirty years' service, retiring at the age of 55. Annuity nearly Rs. 5,800 per annum, or nearly one-half of pay on retirement.

Submitted to Conference by F. Mathew, Esq., Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.

HEADS of proposed RULES for the establishment of "PENSION AND RETIRING ALLOWANCE" FUNDS for members of the permanent Indian Establishment on the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, in supersession of the existing Provident Funds—considered and adopted, for recommendation to the consideration and approval of the Boards of Directors, at a Joint Meeting of the undersigned representatives of the Staff of the two Companies held in Bombay at the Offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on Thursday the 24th October 1878.

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1. The Fund for each Railway to be managed by a Committee consisting of the Agent, Auditor, Chief Engineer, Traffic Manager, Locomotive Superintendent, and Storekeeper of the Railway for the time being.

2. Members' contributions and all other moneys accruing to the Funds to be invested from time to time in Indian Guaranteed Railway Stock, or in Government Paper, in the names of the Agent, Auditor, and one other Head of Department to be settled by the Directors, as Trustees of the Fund.

3. All officers and servants on the permanent establishment of the Company concerned who are not less than twenty years of age, whose salaries are not less than Rs. 40 per month, and who are in the service of the Company when the new Fund is established, to have the right of joining the new Fund.

4. All persons who enter the service later shall join the new Fund if, or when, they are twenty years of age and receive salaries of not less than Rs. 40 per month.

5. Every member of each of the existing Provident Funds to be notified that on the establishment of the new "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds the present Provident Funds will be discontinued; their Rules, so far as they provide for direct contribution to the Provident Fund from the Company's revenue or other sources, and for further subscriptions from members, will be cancelled; and the amount at credit of each member of the existing Funds who is qualified to join the new Funds will be dealt with as the Board of Directors may determine on his account, if he does not elect, within six months

of being so notified, to join the new "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Fund established for the permanent staff of his Company. The amounts at the credit of members of the existing Provident Funds whose salaries are less than Rs. 40 per mensem to be also dealt with as the Board of Directors may determine.

6. Members to pay to the Fund four per cent. monthly on their salaries while they are members of the Fund. The term 'salaries' not to include overtime, batta, and other fluctuating allowances.

7. Any member of the Fund who resigns the service of the Company of his own accord before he has completed ten years' service, or who is dismissed for misconduct at any time, only to receive back the amounts he has contributed to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum up to the date of his retirement or dismissal, *less* any amount lost by the Company through his fraud or dishonesty.

8. Any member of the Fund who may resign the service of the Company of his own accord, and not on medical certificate, after ten but before the completion of twenty years' service, to receive, in addition to his own contributions, with four per cent. compound interest thereon, not more than one-half the rates of retiring gratuity or pension grantable in respect of his service and salary under Rule 10.

9. If any member of the Fund should die after completion of ten but before completion of twenty years' service, his contributions to the Fund, with four per cent. compound interest thereon up to the date of his death, shall be paid over to his family or other recognized heirs, together with the same gratuity as would have been allowed to him, under Rule 8, in the case of his voluntary resignation.

10. Pensions or gratuities to be allowed to members of the new Funds at the following rates on retirement from the Company's service, *viz.*:—

(*a*).—*Up to fifteen years' service.*—On medical certificate that the member is disqualified for further service, or if he is retired on account of reduction or re-organization of the establishment—a gratuity equal to one month's salary for every year of his service, such salary to be the average, under Rule 6, for the last five years of the member's service.
Besides this gratuity, the member's contributions to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum to date of his retirement, to be refunded to him.

(*b*).—*After service of fifteen years.*—On medical certificate, as above, a pension at the rate of twenty-five per cent. of the average salary drawn by the member during the five years previous to his retirement.

(*c*).—For each additional complete year of service after fifteen and up to twenty years' service the retiring pension on medical certificate of twenty-five per cent. to be increased by five per cent. of the average salary of the five years previous to retirement, giving upon retirement after twenty or more years' service a pension at the rate of one-half of the average salary of the five years previous to retirement.

(*d*).—No medical certificate to be necessary for retirement on pension after the attainment of fifty-five years of age, or after twenty or more years' service.

(*e*).—No pension to exceed Rs. 10,000 per annum.

(*f*).—In reckoning claims for pension, only complete years of service to count.

11. The medical certificate required to be that of a Board of reference consisting of the Company's principal Medical Officer, and, with the approval of Government, a Presidency Surgeon, and the Chairman for the time being of the Government Civil Service Medical Board in Bombay. All examination fees payable to any of these officers to be paid from the Fund.

12. All pensions and gratuities allowed under these Rules to be granted in the name of the Railway Company in whose service the member of the Fund concerned is employed.

13. All pensions to commence and gratuities to be due at date of the member's retirement from the service.

14. All pensions and gratuities payable to persons resident in India to be paid only in India and in rupees.

15. All pensions payable to retired European members of the establishment residing out of India to be payable in England only, and at the rate of exchange named for the Company's transactions in their contracts with Government. Retiring gratuities to such members to be paid in India in rupees, or in England at the above rate of exchange, at the option of the members concerned.

16. Service to include privilege leave, but no other leave or period of absence from duty.

17. Any member of the Fund who has once left the Company's service and received gratuity or pension under these Rules, but who may be re-employed by the Company, to reckon his second period of service only from the date of such re-employment as a ground of claim for further gratuity or pension on subsequent final retirement.

18. Upon the death of a member of the Fund after his retirement upon pension from the Company's service, the amount contributed by him to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum up to the date of his retirement, to be paid to his family, or as he may by will direct, or failing these, to his legal representatives, *less* one-half of any sum paid to him during his life by way of pension.

19. The assets of the existing Provident Funds to be made over to the Committee and Trustees of the respective "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds, *less* the proportion of the existing Provident Funds due at date of transfer to members of those Funds who are not eligible for membership of the new Funds, and to those members of the existing Provident Funds who, though eligible to join the new Funds, may elect, under Rule 5, not to join them.

20. All members of the "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds who become entitled to pension under the Rules to have the option of paying up in one or more instalments the whole or part of the amount required, in addition to the balance at their individual credit in the accounts of the Funds (including their share of the amount transferred from the existing Provident Funds), to make up the sum that would have been at their credit at date of their retirement if the "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Fund concerned had been in operation from the date when they became eligible to join it. The sum that would have so been at their credit to be calculated on the basis of a four cent. contribution on their monthly salaries, with compound interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Any member who does not so pay up the balance required, to receive on retirement a pension bearing the same proportion only to the full pension allowable under these Rules in respect of his service and salary, as the amount actually at his credit, with interest to date of retirement, bears to the amount that would have been at his credit if he had been a member of the Fund from the beginning of his service.

21. The Railway Company concerned to provide from Revenue any amounts required from time to time to make good the grants to members of the Fund made under the Rules.

22. The Board of Directors to retain the right of dealing with special cases within the limits of the Rules, and to decide any point of difference between the Committee of Management and members of the Funds.

23. The modifications in the present Provident Fund Rules rendered necessary by the adoption of this new scheme to be specially considered and decided on by the Boards of Directors before transfer of any of the securities and moneys of those Funds to the Trustees of the respective new Funds.

WILSON BELL, HENRY CONDER, T. T. WATSON, ALFRED KING,	G. I. P. Railway Staff.	F. MATHEW, T. W. WOOD, J. R. DUXBURY, E. B. CARROLL, HENRY F. WHITE,	B. B. & C. I. Railway Staff.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during October 1878: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal: Northern ...	10·00	...	740	456	4,055	10,633
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	71	...	...
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	1,185	9,878	3,633
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	1,041	10,173	3,005
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	630	583	21,482
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	379	...	5,850
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	...	1,580
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,762	24,689	46,183
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	1,184	6,767	1,729
Agra Canal ...	10 0	...	2,000	506	2,942	3,296
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	219	7,213	...
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Dún ...	...	...	...	180	1,370	1,376
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	32	183
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	79	2
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	43,092	53,081

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st to 31st October 1878.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	3,639	58	34	22	1,417	5,170	...	·5
Muzaffarnagar ...	4,219	405	393	2	917	5,936	...	·7
Meerut ...	7,726	182	...	76	2,735	10,719	...	·8
Bulandshahr ...	5,773	59	8	...	2,410	8,250	...	·8
Aligarh ...	671	112	...	...	117	900	...	1·
Muttra ...	119	45	5	66	616	851	...	·9
Agra ...	134	222	...	...	145	501	...	·7
Etah ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1·3
Mainpuri ...	36	28	...	...	20	84	...	·7
Fatehgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1
Etáwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5
Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1·
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	1,978	1,978	...	1·
Dehra Dún ...	1,153	...	...	41	176	1,370	·2	1·1
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7
Tarái ...	66	56	41	555	...	718	...	1·1
Bareilly ...	812	532	260	4,891	...	6,495	...	1·2
Jhánsi ...	18	14	...	...	...	32	...	·6
Hamírpur ...	56	16	7	...	...	79	...	·9
Total ...	24,422	1,734	748	5,653	10,535	43,092	...	...
Total corresponding period last year ...	14,652	323	1,521	2,605	33,980	53,081	...	...
Increase ...	9,770	1,411	...	3,048	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	773	...	23,445	9,989	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... ... Cub. feet per second. 4,238

Volume discharged :—

Etáwah Division Tail	...	...	113	
Ditto Escapes	...	...	301	
Cawnpore Division Tail	...	...	24	
Ditto Escapes	...	...	88	526
Balance expended	...	...	...	3,762

Meerut division remarks that there was a great demand for water for rice and sugarcane at the beginning of the month, and for rabi paleo during the latter half. On the Dún canals paleo commenced on the 2nd week: late rice and sugarcane still being watered.

Note.—Besides this rabi irrigation there was some additional kharif (irrigation recorded) extending over an area of 11,248 acres in the following divisions, *viz.*:—

Division.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Bijnor	13	34	...	...	...	...	...	47
Rohilkhand	...	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	1,035
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	7	1,373	2	1,331	4,149	344	8	7,214
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	81	2,767	62	12	2,922
Hamírpur	...	...	...	6	*24	...	...	30
Total ...	20	2,442	2	1,418	6,940	406	20	11,248

In the statement for September 1878, against "Increase" under "Total area" read "*Nil*" and "Decrease" read 42,043.

Allahabad,
The 13th January 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal: Principal items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal: Principal items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Remarks.
Grains.													
Wheat	873	...	7,231	...	8,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gram	10	...	1,485	...	1,495	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	150	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,033	...	8,716	...	9,749	...	...	..	140	...	140	...	
Cotton	...	...	366	...	366	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Oilseeds	20	..	1,781	...	1,801	...	440	...	2,525	...	2,965	...	
Salts	10	...	12,403	...	12,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	1,507	...	...	...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	1,684	...	1,450	...	3,134	...	2,310	...	970	...	3,280	...	
Miscellaneous goods	2,580	...	4,628	...	7,208	...	...	...	415	...	415	...	
Firewood	250	...	800	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	16	640	...	...	16	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber	144	30	107	150	251	180	...	...	10	...	10	...	
Miscellaneous timber	308	616	16	32	324	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	7,552	1,286	30,267	182	37,819	1,468	2,750	...	4,060	...	6,810	...	
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	834	...	17,601	11,769	18,435	11,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase	6,718	1,286	12,666	...	19,384	...	2,750	...	4,060	...	6,810	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	11,587	...	10,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1877.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1877.	Agra Canal. 1878.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	683	1,401	...	243
Ton-mileage ...	119,525	148,754	...	20,589
Value of goods ...	2,6,274	218,547	...	15,561
Number of passengers...	...	9	...	...

Allahabad,
The 13th January 1879.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 29, 1879.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO NOVEMBER 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during November 1878: Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge in feet: Full supply.	Water distributed during November 1878: Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge in feet: Actual average throughout.	Water distributed during November 1878: Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Water distributed during November 1878: Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	512	10,750	36,886
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	1,023	42,788	16,954
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	735	14,958	6,476
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	1,041	62,600	13,672
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	868	35,044	28,447
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	508	25,202	10,192
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	385	43,781	18,342
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,072	235,123	130,969
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	...	1,196	64,748	23,756
Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	901	26,921	18,175
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	137	3,763	3,983
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	270	18,022	837
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	397
Jhánsi Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	371	933
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	410	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	349,358	179,050

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st October to 30th November 1878.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	9,122	257	147	210	17,287	27,023	...	·6
Muzaffarnagar ...	31,252	802	865	1,439	7,010	41,368	...	·7
Meerut ...	52,867	4,678	874	2,247	8,435	69,101	...	·8
Bulandshahr ...	45,149	2,739	212	6,434	5,705	60,239	...	·8
Aligarh ...	13,563	5,962	103	3,272	1,559	24,459	...	1·0
Muttra ...	1,813	3,246	105	2,213	2,827	10,204	...	1·0
Agra ...	4,083	2,399	159	1,613	1,762	10,016	...	·7
Etah ...	1,083	611	34	241	211	2,180	...	1·4
Mainpuri ...	11,373	5,632	56	251	1,175	18,487	...	·7
Fatehgarh ...	5,931	3,357	55	39	1,712	11,094	...	1·1
Etáwah ...	6,363	6,247	3	18	3,274	15,905	...	1·5
Cawnpore ...	9,240	15,049	314	379	448	25,430	...	1·2
Delhi ...	3	1	...	5	119	128	...	1·0
Gurgaon ...	1,273	1,469	422	423	7,571	11,158	...	1·1
Dehra Dún ...	3,263	104	37	132	227	3,763	·2	1·1
Bijnor ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7
Tarái ...	566	181	104	836	...	1,687	...	1·1
Bareilly ...	7,387	1,907	510	6,516	15	16,335	...	1·3
Jhánsi ...	103	119	149	...	...	371	...	·6
Hamírpur ...	56	335	19	...	...	410	...	1·0
Total ...	204,490	55,095	4,168	26,268	59,337	349,358	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	105,046	21,955	7,717	10,855	33,477	179,050	...	...
Increase ...	91,444	33,140	...	15,413	25,860	170,308	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	3,549	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... ... Cub. feet per second 5,529

Volumes discharged—

Syana Escape	9	
Etáwah Division Tail	68	
Ditto Escapes	58	
Cawnpore Division Tail	250	
Ditto Escapes	72	
		457
Balance expended ...		5,072

In the Meerut division it is reported that there was a full demand throughout the month for rabi crops.

Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Water entering canal		1,203
„ leaving „		7
Net consumption ...		1,196
Agra Canal—		
Water entering canal		1,106
„ leaving Bata escape	98	205
„ „ Kitam escape	107	
Net consumption ...		901
Rohilkhand Canals—		
Water entering division		327
„ leaving „		57
Net consumption ...		270
Dún Canals—		
Water entering canal		190
„ leaving „		53
Net consumption ...		137

Besides the rabi irrigation included in this statement, the following additional kharif irrigation is recorded—

Sugarcane...	24
Rice	14
Cotton	147
Food-grains	291
Fodder crops	39
Miscellaneous	6
Total ...	521

of which 485 acres belong to the Eastern Jumna Canal, and 36 to the Hamírpur lakes.

Allahabad,
The 29th January 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal: Principal items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.						
Wheat ...	504	...	20,310	...	20,814	...
Gram ...	...	...	4,487	...	4,487	...
Rice ...	50	...	811	...	861	...
Paddy or dhán ...	362	...	1,679	...	2,041	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	50	...	2,432	...	2,482	...
Dál ...	...	...	1,027	...	1,027	...
Jnár ...	529	...	2,310	...	2,839	...
Bájra ...	...	...	6,210	...	6,210	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	13,991	...	2,160	...	16,151	...
Total ...	15,486	...	41,426	...	56,912	...
Cotton ...	...	...	15,550	...	15,550	...
Oilseeds ...	126	...	3,824	...	3,950	...
Salts ...	510	...	31,192	...	31,702	...
Metals ...	4,108	...	610	...	4,718	...
Building materials ...	4,205	...	3,100	...	7,305	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	2,999	...	13,001	...	16,000	...
Firewood ...	3,000	...	8,230	...	11,230	...
Bamboos ...	100	2,000	2,175	43,500	2,275	45,500
Timber ...	540	122	10,100	13,210	10,640	13,332
Miscellaneous timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	31,074	2,122	1,29,208	56,710	1,60,282	58,832
Total during corresponding period of last year...	10,474½	...	55,114	20,064	65,588½	20,064
Increase ...	20,599½	2,122	74,094	36,646	94,693½	38,768
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal: Principal items of Traffic: Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.						
Wheat ...	...	...	400	...	400	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jnár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	400	...	400	...
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials ...	4,350	...	2,175	...	6,525	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	...	...	2,804	...	2,804	...
Miscellaneous timber ...	32	...	11	...	43	...
Live stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,382	...	5,390	...	9,772	...
Total during corresponding period of last year...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	4,382	...	5,390	...	9,772	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1877.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1877.	Agra Canal. 1878.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos ...	2,429	5,936	...	349
Ton-mileage ...	425,075	923,949	...	30,920
Value of goods ...	4,54,091	6,15,514	...	9,375
Number of passengers	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*

Allahabad,
The 29th January 1879.

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

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during December 1878: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal: Northern	10·00	...	740	614	25,929	56,175
Ganges Canal: Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	914	43,242	20,436
Ganges Canal: Meerut	8·30	...	969	792	72,273	39,568
Ganges Canal: Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	925	88,880	39,859
Ganges Canal: Aligarh	5·50	...	994	947	98,864	65,988
Ganges Canal: Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	449	76,779	45,742
Ganges Canal: Etáwah	4·80	...	771	750	80,793	40,315
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,391	486,760	308,083
Lower Ganges: Kasganj	...	...	...	108	7,205	...
Lower Ganges: Bhongaon	...	...	...	75	3,205	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	183	10,410	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,057	128,364	61,677
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	876	54,581	37,439
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	333	40,600	2,742
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	1,026
Dún Canals	...	...	...	152	5,213	6,359
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	535	1,178
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	708	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	727,171	418,504

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st October to 31st December 1878.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	26,332	608	205	609	18,696	46,450	·6	1·5
Muzaffarnagar ...	62,657	1,597	1,658	2,506	9,340	77,758	·3	1·2
Meerut ...	116,458	6,622	1,864	6,048	9,563	140,555	·3	1·5
Bulandshahr ...	69,698	9,958	404	11,937	6,237	98,234	·8	1·5
Aligarh ...	38,725	21,606	718	5,278	2,052	68,379	·2	1·5
Muttra ...	3,544	6,859	295	5,083	4,845	26,626	...	1·8
Agra ...	8,614	5,408	832	5,097	2,494	22,445	...	1·3
Etah ...	10,111	5,139	255	4,881	264	20,650	...	1·8
Mainpuri ...	24,124	15,592	79	647	1,791	42,233	...	1·3
Fatehgarh ...	9,247	7,036	61	124	2,958	19,426	...	1·4
Etáwah ...	19,611	21,283	111	185	5,286	46,476	...	2·1
Cawnpore ...	19,859	27,767	696	4,204	2,161	54,687	·1	1·6
Delhi ...	25	85	...	15	119	244	...	1·5
Gurgaon ...	2,851	4,083	1,798	2,777	10,443	21,952	...	1·7
Dehra Dún ...	4,385	198	37	168	425	5,213	·4	2·1
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	1·4
Tarái ...	1,580	244	135	1,105	...	3,064	...	1·7
Bareilly ...	22,863	2,832	1,385	10,428	28	37,536	...	1·8
Jhánsi ...	143	102	140	144	6	535	...	·8
Hamírpur ...	56	614	38	...	...	708	...	1·4
Total ...	440,883	137,633	10,711	61,236	76,708	727,171	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	249,975	69,900	20,131	30,760	47,738	418,504	...	...
Increase ...	190,908	67,723	...	30,476	28,970	308,667	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	9,420	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... ... Cub. feet per second, 5,774

		Cub. feet per second.
Volumes discharged—		
Etáwah division tail	0	
Ditto ditto escapes	11	
Cawnpore ditto tail	222	
Ditto ditto escapes	96	
Syana escape	54	
		383
Balance expended ...		5,391

Meerut Division reports—"Light showers of rain on 2nd and 3rd which caused a fall in demand for water for a few days only."

Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Volume entering the canal		1,058
Ditto leaving ditto		1
Net consumption		1,057
Agra Canal—		
Volume entering the canal		1,126
Ditto leaving Bata escape	127	250
Ditto ditto Kitam ditto	123	
Net consumption		876
Dún Canals—		
Volume entering the division		171
Deduct excesses at silt trap, Amhari	5	
at Dhakrani branch	7	
at Pirthipur	2	
at other canals	5	
		19
Net consumption		152

Fair demand for wheat throughout the month.

Rohilkhand Canals—		
Volume entering canals		333
Ditto leaving ditto		0
Net consumption		333
Lower Ganges Canal—		
Water entering the Kasganj division		465
Ditto escaping		282
Net consumption		183

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th January 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal: Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal: Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,263	...	7,975	...	9,238	...	...	...	80	...	80	...
Gram	150	...	1,791	...	1,941	...	...	...	754	...	754	...
Rice	1,531	...	2,100	...	3,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	925	...	...	...	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	208	...	1,028	...	1,236	...	...	...	64	...	64	...
Dál	293	...	9,328	...	9,621	...	292	...	867	...	1,159	...
Juár	19,459	...	4,818	...	24,277	...	472	...	...	...	472	...
Bájra	...	...	5,725	...	5,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	3,499	...	...	...	3,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,328	...	32,765	...	60,093	...	764	...	1,765	...	2,529	...
Cotton	...	...	30,959	...	30,959	...	4	...	1,759	...	1,763	...
Oilseeds	154	...	1,301	...	1,455	...	82	...	1,066	...	1,148	...
Salts	240	...	19,559	...	19,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	1,974	...	557	...	2,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	7,425	...	7,175	...	14,600	...	4,175	...	1,560	...	5,735	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,487	...	32,895	...	35,382	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Firewood	3,000	...	11,000	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	2,573	51,460	2,573	51,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	15	15	4,790	3,008	4,805	3,023	...	...	500	...	500	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	717	1,434	717	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	42,523	15	1,44,291	55,902	1,86,814	55,917	5,025	...	6,651	...	11,676	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	36,177	10	67,781	23,600	1,03,958	23,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	6,346	5	76,510	32,302	82,856	32,307	5,025	...	6,651	...	11,676	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

There is a slight increase in the total quantity of food grains moved both ways on the canal as compared with previous month's returns.

During November the bulk of the grain traffic was downwards, but December's returns show that a reaction has taken place, and that the coarse kinds of grain are being moved upwards.

There is a fair demand for downward freights, cotton and salt being the principal items moved through to Cawnpore. Cotton shows an increase of about 15,000 maunds as compared with the same period last year, while salt is less by 10,000 maunds. There is no real falling off, though, in the salt traffic from Moradnagar, weekly returns give about the same quantity put down at the ghat as was done last year.

There is considerable improvement in the timber and firewood trade, but the bulk of this traffic is now carried in boats instead of rafts as formerly.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1877.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1877.	Agra Canal. 1878.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	3,850	6,919	...	417
Ton-mileage	673,750	1,264,424	...	35,046
Value of goods	6,46,264	9,12,664	...	31,495
Number of passengers	...	15	...	...

ALLAHABAD,

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 280 AND 281 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND MARCH 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Wheat.	Rice. Barley.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvaru, Verafoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murlwa, Nugree, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.	Gram.	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	
		Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
		Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
MADRAS.	South Canara	6 9 9 8 6	...	7 8 7 8 7	8 9 8 9 8	...	...	14 11½ 11½ 3½ 1	4 1½ 1½ 1½ 1	7·9 6 11 12	2 1 2 1 5	Bombay salt. Goa salt.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects in Madras have improved in consequence of rain having fallen generally over the whole Presidency. This rain has also extended to some districts of Mysore. In Bombay the reaping of the *rabi* harvest has been nearly completed. Slight distress continues in two talukas of Sattara, as reported last week; in Kaladgi the people are leaving their homes in quest of employment; and in Dharwar rats are causing considerable damage. Otherwise prospects seem generally good. In the Central Provinces and Berar also the *rabi* has been almost completed with fair results. In Rajputana and Central India things are unchanged. In Bengal the *rabi*, which has, as elsewhere, been mostly gathered, has given a generally fair outturn, except in Rajshahye, where it has been injured by want of rain. Some rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, but it is much wanted still in several districts both for the crops in the ground and for ploughing and sowing. In Assam also rain is greatly wanted; in Sylhet the price of rice is rising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, prospects continue fair, and in the Punjab further improvement is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 22nd)	0·63 (average of two stations.)	Rice 11·31, *cholum* 15·48, *ragi* 18·1, *cumboo* 15·53; 6 inches water passing over anicut; standing crops doing well; Bengal-gram, *ulundu* and horse-gram being harvested in some talukas; cotton being picked.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·95, *cholum* 16·25, *cumboo* 20·66, *ragi* 17·68; cotton being picked in four talukas, outturn from ½ to ¾; second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	2·52 (average of 13 stations.)	Rice 9·86, *cholum* 13·38, *ragi* 17·41, *cumboo* 15·75; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 12 inches water; crops, wet and dry, generally in good condition, slightly improved by late rains; *samba* paddy, *kumbalai*, *oltadan*, *cholum* being harvested, outturn ⅝ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	2·48 (average of 13 stations.)	Rice 10·41, *cholum* 17·01, *ragi* 17·21, *cumboo* 17·16.
Malabar („ „)	0·99 (average of 13 stations.)	Rice 9·98, *ragi* 17·92, prices slightly risen in three talukas, stationary elsewhere. *General Remarks.*—General prospects improved owing to general fall of rain over the whole Presidency.
Bombay—(Mar. 26th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee (Mar. 26th)	At Manora from 10th to 16th, 1·20; at Bullakhan ·26.	River on 23rd, 2 feet 10 inches; last year 8 feet 5 inches; three fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; Hyderabad no change.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad (Mar. 26th)	...	No change.
Broach („ „)	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; cases of dropsy in Wágra villages.
Surat („ „)	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh (Mar. 26th)	...	No change.
Násik („ „)	...	*Rabi* harvest good.
Konkan—		
Tanna (Mar. 26th)	...	*Rabi* and public health good.
Colaba („ 24th)	...	No change.
Ratnágiri („ 18th)	...	*Rabi* generally good; 17 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished.
Satara ...	...	Reaping almost completed; slight distress in two talukas; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	Weather cloudy; people leaving homes in quest of employment in places; *rabi* harvest nearly completed.
Belgaum ...	...	Cattle disease in two talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	Sugarcane planting commenced; rats causing considerable damage; no change in state of public health.
Kanara ...	...	Harvest of second crop on coast land being prepared for monsoon crop.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; harvest nearly completed; public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather hot; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest generally approaching completion; weather hot.
Bengal—(Mar. 25th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Noakholly ...	0·36	Weather cooler during week; a sharp thunderstorm on evening of 13th and again on 14th; hail said to have fallen in northern part of district on 13th; rain done some good to crops.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·2	Weather cloudy throughout week; *jum* cutting nearly over; rain badly wanted for chilly and other spring crops; 6 cases of cholera reported, of which 5 proved fatal.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·80	Weather cooler than last week; some rain on evening of 13th; state and prospects of *boro* crop fair; land being prepared here and there for sowing early rice.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot throughout day; nights and mornings cool; want of rain severely felt; prices continue unchanged; cholera in Motbaria and Tooskhali.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil* 0·40 Goalundo.	A severe storm at Goalundo; weather much colder everywhere; rain much wanted everywhere; ploughing going on.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool at night for season; state and prospects of crops favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for time of year; state and prospects of crops favourable; but rain wanted, especially for spring rice.
Tipperah ...	*Nil* 0·92 Brahmunbaria.	Weather cool; rain much wanted all over district for ploughing; nearly all cold-weather crops off the ground.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler; no crops on ground; high prices continue; public health in general good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fairly cool for time of year; rain wanted still; winter harvest nearly over.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool still at night, but hot in day; crops mostly cut; those on ground fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cool nights and mornings, hot midday; no change to report about crops; cholera in some thanas.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather warm in day, but cool at night; rain still required; small-pox still in town and thanas Pubna and Mowpore; cholera also appeared in town and interior.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than previous week; *rabi* harvest in progress, outturn not good owing to want of rain; spring rice requires rain; lands being prepared for sowing rice crop.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for time of year; standing crops pretty good; rain much wanted; public health fair.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	High westerly winds; weather hot during day, but cool at night; most of *rabi* crops harvested; sowing of spring rice commenced;
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Strong westerly wind during day, causing cool nights; prospects of crops good; cultivation of *aus* rice being commenced; rain much wanted in most places; small-pox still prevails in Bagdogra subdivision.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather beginning to be hot; strong west wind during day; sowing of early rice commenced; tobacco being still cut; prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* good; cholera in places.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	High west winds prevailed during early part of week; weather very hot, but since last few days temperature decreased; rain much wanted; sporadic cholera here and there.
Darjeeling ...	...	Weather getting sensibly warm; strong westerly wind during week; land being cleared for sowing; very dry; rain wanted.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops favourable; small-pox at Sudder Station; cholera at Tumlook.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly growing warmer; state and prospects of crops favourable.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather clear throughout week; some crops yet on ground; fever, cholera, and small-pox still prevail in places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather dry, but cool; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Only a drizzle at Chatna; prospects of crops fair; rain wanted for cotton; small-pox still continues in some villages.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fairly cool for time of year; sugarcane good wheat being reaped.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, dry, and cool; state and prospects of crops favourable; very few crops on ground.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Clear weather, with strong westerly wind; *rabi* crops, linseed excepted yielding well; prices keep high owing to exportation.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	West wind with cool nights; *rabi* harvest going on; opium and gram inferior.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; strong westerly winds; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot during day, but cool at night; harvesting of late winter crops far advanced; prices of all sorts of grain gone down a little; health fair.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Mornings cool again; a strong west wind in early part of week, but during last two days wind fallen; *rabi* crops being gathered, outturn generally good; rain wanted for indigo.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild, with west wind; harvesting of *rabi* crops continues, outturn very fair; *cheena* and *moong* being sown.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly getting warmer; high west wind and dust-storms during midday; cold-weather crops nearly all harvested; *cheena* being sown; rain much wanted for *cheena* and indigo; poppy-heads being tapped; prices stationary; public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, cool nights, hot days, with high west winds; *rabi* fair on the whole; harvest commenced; indigo coming up well but damaged a little by west winds.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually cool; *rabi* crops being harvested; outturn fair.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Morning cool; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 101·3°, *rabi* crops being cut in places; prices of food-grains remain stationary; small-pox in places; health of plough-cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cool at night, but hot and windy in day; sowing of *cheena* commenced; *rabi* harvest going on; public health fair, but small-pox still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings and evenings cool; days warm; crops being rapidly gathered; prospects fair.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects unchanged; *mohwa* crop backward; prices either stationary or rising slightly; small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *mohwa* harvest a splendid one; cholera hanging about; it does not seem epidemic.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and getting very hot; nothing to report about crops.
Balasore ...	0·03	Weather very variable in temperature; slight rain in parts of district; morning fogs; state and prospects of crops unchanged.
Cuttack ...	0·68	Weather cool for the season; strong evening breezes, sometimes bringing showers; *dalua* rice in ear, and in places attacked by worms; land being ploughed for next crops; sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; at Khurda very sultry; *dalua* looking well; common rice sells at 15¾ to 21 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in places in Eastern Bengal and Orissa; it is much wanted in several districts both for crops on ground and for ploughing and sowing operations; *rabi* crops mostly gathered; outturn fair on the whole; *rabi* in Rajshahye not good; gram and opium crops in Monghyr inferior; *mohwa* crop in Lohardugga backward, but excellent in Maunbhoom.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 26th).		
Benares (Mar. 25th)	...	No change; *rabi* almost cut.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Heat increasing; wind less.
Jhánsi („ 26th)	...	No change.
Agra (Mar. 25th)	...	Prospects unchanged; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 26th)	*Nil*	Crops good; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaon („ 22nd)	Heavy rain fell in parts on 17th.	Hail fell in a few places, but did no real damage; prospects much improved by the late rain.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	...	Agricultural prospects fair; *rabi* crops being cut.
Lucknow („ 26th)	...	Prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—No change; prospects continue fair.
Punjab— (Mar. 26th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects improved; health good; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; crops ripening; the *barani* prospects somewhat improved; prices of grain stationary; small-pox about, otherwise health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Public health and state of crops good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health good; crops fair; price of wheat fallen slightly.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	State of crops and health of district good.
Sialkot ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings proceeding well.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; cattle disease continues.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Public health and state of crops good; prices of wheat and grain falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·9	Health good; crops flourishing.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Prospects improved; slight fluctuation in prices of food grains.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects continue to improve.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 26th)		
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects unchanged; slight cholera in tahsil Harda.
Betúl ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; prospects better than anticipated; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	Threshing *rabi* crops completed; prices steady.
Nágpur (Mar. 26th)	...	Days hot, mornings cool; harvest continues; outturn fair; small-pox in Ramtek tahsil; cattle disease generally prevalent.
Chánda ...	...	Clear; hot; harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; warm, harvest progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára (Mar. 25th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest continues, outturn good; small-pox prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox in Lukndon; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting, small-pox continues; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy, hot; reaping continues; health good; prices of wheat fallen and gram risen.
Damoh ...	...	Reaping *rabi* in progress; health good; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices risen.
Biláspur („ 22nd)	...	Clear; hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	...	Very hot; sugarcane plantation continues; cholera decreasing.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* cutting and threshing continue; outturn on the whole fair; cholera at Chhattisgarh division abating, small-pox prevalent in ten districts.
British Burma—(Mar. 26).		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good in Akyab and Sandoway districts; small-pox in Kyoukphyoo town and cholera in district.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Twenty-two fatal cases of small-pox and one fatal case of cholera in Rangoon town; slight small-pox and fever in Pegu; otherwise health fair in the district; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa (Mar. 22nd)	...	Two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox at Shwedoung, otherwise health good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health fair; small-pox prevailing in parts of the district.
Bassein ...	...	Five deaths from cholera; cattle disease, 90 deaths in two circles from 6th to 19th March.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	No report received.
Prome ...	...	One death from cholera; health generally good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama and Meaday.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	} Public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	
Tounghoo ...	...	
Mergui (Mar. 15th)	...	Three deaths from cholera in Mergui town; cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Health good generally, a few scattered cases of cholera and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo town, Rangoon town and district, Thonkwa, Henzada and Thayetmyo; cattle disease continues in Bassein.
Assam—		
Gaubáti (Mar. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably hot and dry; lands prepared for *asu*; want rain greatly.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; price of rice rising.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 26th)	...	Rain has fallen in some districts; crops damaged slightly in parts of Kolar and Chitaldroog by rats; for week ending 15th March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals, 241.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Mar. 26th)	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; weather warm.
Central India—(Mar. 26th)	*Nil*	Prospects the same.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Mar. 16th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fair; health and crops good; season agreeable, occasionally close, cloudy, cool and windy.
Marwar („ 15th)	...	Sufficient water supply; health and prospects good; weather cloudy; slight rain throughout the state; prices falling.
Harowtee („ „)	3·05 (at Deoli); 0·28 (at Tonk).	Health good; high westerly wind.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 26th)	...	Prospects good; heavy showers this morning.
Alwár („ 25th)	0·27 (in one Tahsil).	Crop healthy; tanks drying; health good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 13th March, 1879.

PRESENT:

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

INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India be taken into consideration. In doing so, he said :—

"My Lord, At an earlier stage of the measure, when presenting our first report from the Committee, I said I would, when at this stage, explain how we had dealt with the very many suggestions and varied criticisms we had received

from public Administrations and from private individuals; and this explanation will be best afforded by a perusal of the Bill, in which many of the suggestions will be found adopted and criticisms given due weight.

"Where we have not thought it desirable to embody any specific recommendation or to adopt any alteration, we have, by the very large and liberal powers conferred in the eighth clause on Railway-Administrations, enabled those bodies, when experience proves the necessity and the public interests require, to make such rules and arrangements consistent with the law as will meet any omission which we have made.

"That the law even now is complete, or that we have anticipated every contingency, is what we cannot claim. A recent case will show this. We had discussed at our last meeting the propriety of considering what course should be adopted in the case of persons who were travelling, or sought to travel, on Railways, whilst suffering from dangerous, infectious or contagious diseases, and we left the subject believing that we had sufficiently provided for this contingency, when an incident that happened subsequent to this decision of ours showed that there was still something wanting. That deficiency we have now supplied, and the subject is to be dealt with by special rules.

"The Committee has adhered as closely as possible to the existing law and practice, and has limited its task to the definition of what might have been before obscure, and to the simplification of what might have been confusing.

"The greatest innovation in this measure, strange to say, is to be found in the fourth clause, which gives legality to the employment of locomotives in our Railways—a power which, although we have embarked during the last quarter of a century on the construction and working of some thousands of miles of Railway, we do not now possess; by this omission State and Company being rendered liable to be indicted for the use of engines as perpetrators of a common nuisance or disturbers of the public peace and safety.

"We have extended the provisions and protection of the law to Railways owned by private individuals and to those in Native States, and we have also brought within its influence the auxiliary carriage by water of the fleets and ferries working on our great rivers in connection with our land-lines.

"A small, but by no means an unimportant, extension of what constitutes a Railway-servant has been made, and this will now include those most independent of gentlemen—the coolies—employed by the sub-agents of Contractors of the Companies for loading and unloading trains. Their exemption, hitherto, from the application of the law had left the Railway-Administration and its customers completely at their mercy, and this was sorely felt during the recent heavy famine-traffic.

"Although, hitherto, it has not been the custom to permit public running on a line until it had been certified after inspection as fit for traffic, yet this prohibition has not been compulsory as it is in England, and I now ask for power to make it so here also.

"The new law in reference to accidents will slightly increase the number of accidents to be reported over those hitherto required to be brought to notice; but the extension will not entail much additional labour on the Railway-staff.

"By the Bill, as last settled, it was left optional to the various Railway Companies to make at their own will and pleasure such general rules as they might think fit for the working and management of their lines. It is most satisfactory to me to have to say that I carried the late Railway Conference entirely with me, in rendering it obligatory to make these rules. Under this provision, the very many suggestions for securing the safety, comfort and convenience of the travelling public will be from time to time considered and drafted as the case and circumstances may dictate.

"The legislation regulating the carriage of property by Railway has been brought within this Bill, and has been removed altogether from the operation of the Carriers Act of 1865, by which the Railways in their arrangements with their customers have been hitherto guided.

"To avoid my making any error or giving cause for any misunderstanding, and to render unnecessary any attempt by me to explain a very intricate and technical matter, I should prefer to quote in full paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Report of the Select Committee. They are as follows:—

"'9. On further considering the question of the liability of carriers by Railway for loss or damage to ordinary goods, as distinguished from goods for which a special insurance-rate, as it is sometimes called, is chargeable, we are of opinion that no mere adaptation of section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, such as is proposed in paragraph 7 of our former report, will suffice to put the law into as clear and simple a form as is desirable. The amendment we propose in section 10 will be found when the entire law bearing on the point is looked to, to be, except in one particular to which we shall presently advert, an amendment in point of form only; but it is nevertheless desirable that we should explain it in some detail.

"'10. The law now governing the liability of Railway Companies in India in such cases has recently come under the consideration of the High Court at Bombay in the case of *Kuvarji Toolsee Dass* v. *The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company*. It has to be collected with some pains from sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, which treat of the responsibility of bailees in general, the Carriers Act of 1865, which treats of the responsibility of common carriers, and section 11 of the Railway Act of 1854.

"'By these enactments it was intended to provide* that a Railway Company should be liable for loss of, or damage to, ordinary goods only when such loss or damage arose from the neglect or misconduct of its servants; and further, that no Company should by any special contract be able to relieve itself of liability in such cases. But, though the Bombay High Court, in the case just referred to, held that the effect of these enactments when taken together was, at all events as regards the main point, in accordance with the intention of the framers, it arrived at this conclusion only after a discussion which makes it clear that some simplification in point of form is desirable.

* See, as regards the Railway Act, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Carriers Act, 1865.

"'11. What we now propose is to remove contracts to carry by Railway altogether from the operation of the Carriers Act of 1865, and to frame the section of this Bill regarding them in such a manner that the whole law will be found in that section and the provisions of the Contract Act relating to bailments.

"'Under sections 151 and 152 of the Contract Act, carriers by Railway will be bound to take the same care of the goods entrusted to them as a prudent man would take of his own; and where they take such care, they will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur.

"'Under section 10 of the Bill, they will be prohibited, as a rule, from freeing themselves by any special contract from the obligation thus imposed upon them.

"'12. So far the law will be in strict accordance with the existing law, or what the existing law was intended to be; but here we have introduced an alteration of some, though not of very great, importance by excepting from the general rule prohibiting special contracts such contracts in writing as may be in a form approved of by the Governor General in Council, and may be signed by the consignor.

"'It will be observed that this exception corresponds to the proviso regarding special contracts in section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, with this difference that, while the latter Act provides that the special contract shall be effectual and relieve the Company only if it is held by the Court to be reasonable, thus leaving the validity of the contract to be determined *ex post facto*, our exception makes the contract good, if in a form to be approved beforehand, and thus avoids the uncertainty which, owing to the different views that may be taken by different Judges as to the reasonableness of a contract, frequently attaches to such transactions in England.

"'13. It need hardly be said that contracts going to relieve absolutely from liability for neglect or misconduct would usually be held unreasonable in England; but there are cases in which it has been held that a carrier by Railway may reasonably exempt himself, at least conditionally or partially, from such liability, as, *e.g.*, where he stipulates that he shall not be liable unless a claim is made within a certain time after the loss or damage has occurred, or where he is willing to carry subject to the ordinary liability at a fair rate, but offers as an alternative to carry free from all liability at a lower rate, or where he exempts himself only from liability for damage arising from loss of market caused by delay. It is to meet cases of this sort that the exception has been introduced.

"'14. Our attention having been directed since the submission of our previous report to the danger to which carriers by Railway in this country are exposed of having fraudulent claims brought against them in respect of valuable property of small bulk alleged to have been lost in transit (a point dwelt on at some length by the Select Committee in the Act of 1854), we have deemed it well to omit the limitation of Rs. 100, which we introduced into Bill No. II, and to require (section 11) that such property shall (as at present) be declared in all cases, whatever be its value.'

"The very great importance of this subject to the trade of India must plead for me in giving the Council so long a quotation. In case of goods lost or damaged, a subject on which we have received many communications, we have, in accordance with the Carriers Act of 1865, section 91, relieved the owner from, and thrown upon the carrier, the onus of showing how the loss or damage was occasioned. By section 14, we have somewhat enlarged the powers now held by the Railway Companies to get rid of property left on their hands beyond the reasonable time in which it may be expected that the owner should remove it, and provision has been made to prevent speculative persons from using the Station-premises to the serious injury of traffic by blocking it up with their goods. A recent incident in Southern India has led to power being taken to deal with persons suffering from infectious diseases. This power is necessary, but in giving it effect, the Railway-Administration will not be relieved from its duty of taking care to see that everything proper for the protection and convenience of the person removed shall be attended to.

"We have mitigated the penalties hitherto following any one who smoked tobacco whilst travelling by Railway. Some other alterations have been made, which involve no actual change in the law, but which were principally made in order to secure simplicity and clearness. With these I will not trouble the Council. The Committee has received many suggestions, all of which have been carefully considered, and have more or less led to the moulding of the present measure. But whilst the Committee has jealously guarded the interests of the public, the users and customers of the Railway, it is to me a source of very considerable satisfaction, and bearing in mind how legislation in this direction was formerly met from the Railway authorities, it is a source of congratulation to this Council, that I am able to present for its acceptance and adoption, and for Your Lordship's approval, a measure complete, I think, and sufficient in itself, and one which has at the same time received the sanction and approbation of the very able and efficient Agents and Managers of the various Railway Companies of India. I take this occasion to thank those gentlemen for the aid and co-operation which they have afforded me in this matter as well as in others, and I would desire to record my appreciation of the relations that now exist between their Administrations and the Department with which I am connected—relations which cannot fail to be beneficial to the trade, the commerce, and the industry of India.

"A few words here, my Lord, illustrating the present condition and prospects of the Railways of India, may not at this moment be inopportune, because representations have of late been put forth which are not by any means favourable to Railway enterprise in this country.

"The total outlay on the Capital Account of the Guaranteed Railways up to the 30th March of this year (1879) may be taken at about 97 millions sterling, including debenture capital. The nett receipts of these lines for this coming year ending in March 1880 are estimated at 528 lákhs, or about £4,861,000 at the current rates of exchange, and this will yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the aggregate investment.

"As from these nett receipts the State has to pay to certain Companies earning profits in excess of the guaranteed interest, a moiety of the surplus, this dividend is slightly decreased; but it is not till one comes to review the present condition of the Capital Account that the practical value of Railway enterprise as inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie becomes more apparent and, to say the very least, hopeful and encouraging. This has been put to the test by the recent arrangement for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. This line is to be acquired at a premium of 25 per cent. In 1877 it yielded a return of 9 per cent.; this last year its returns we may take with safety at 8½ per cent. From these figures it is clear that had not the Company been obliged to pay the State one half the surplus profits in excess of the guaranteed capital, coupled with the power of the State to effect a compulsory purchase, the value of the shares would have stood very much higher.

"I do not consider that I shall be making at all too bold a statement in saying that this purchase will have been effected at 30 per cent. below what would have been the market-value of the property had it not been subject to the condition to which I have alluded.

"The Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways are also surplus-paying lines with their shares at high premiums. The Oudh and Rohilkhand has almost risen to its guarantee, and when once it has been linked on to the East Indian Railway by the bridge now authorized over the Ganges at Benares, and when its present northern terminus has been extended, there is every prospect of this line also paying a considerable surplus.

"The total capital outlay on State Railways up to the end of this financial year will be Rs. 22,20,00,000, and the probable nett revenue for the ensuing year will be Rs. 32,87,000; but in this very early stage, and in the very incomplete condition of these lines, no fair judgment can be pronounced on these figures. We must rather compare them, as I have done, with the history of the older lines.

"I must here rather qualify my concurrence in the wisdom of executing Railways by the State, and subject to the same rules and conditions as all other State expenditure, and this method certainly leads to make our State lines compare unfavourably with the Guaranteed lines. I do not find fault with these rules in themselves; but their application must, and does, frequently retard the progress of works at most critical periods. This, in addition to the reason I have given, is often due to the financial necessities of the State; but, however right or proper it may be, that the State having undertaken the duty of constructing Railways must, in doing so, subject its proceedings to its ordinary rules, and must be guided by its financial necessities, this does not the less remove the fact that the progress of a Railway is often interrupted for want of funds, and that this delay must tend to enhance its cost very considerably. Owing to this, the lines constructed by the State are severely weighted in any comparison which may be made between them and their more fortunate neighbours, the Guaranteed lines, that have not been subject to similar checks and restrictions.

"A few words, illustrating especially the financial position and prospects of the State lines, may not be without interest, and may dispel some of the fears and anxieties which I have seen expressed by those who are no doubt well-wishers to the success of these undertakings.

"I have never concealed my own doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of working, whatever I may be prepared to admit as to the advantages of constructing, lines under the direct authority of the State, and then only through the agency of responsible contractors; so that in bearing my testimony to the efficiency, under many drawbacks—not the least of them being the difficulty of obtaining for an administration working under the hard and stiff rules of a Government bureau, that elasticity and freedom of action which is the very essence of commercial enterprise—I cannot but admit that whilst a Manager or an Administration is seeking superior authority, through the tortuous routes by which it can usually be only approached, a market may be lost or a traffic diverted. The public suffers a double loss, for it suffers through the individual and through its Government.

"But in spite of all this, and remembering that the older enterprises run from one certain mart to another through known and well-beaten tracks of long established trade-routes, the light lines opened during the last four years, though still far from complete, and though even yet fragmentary in every detail and in equipment, give results far more promising as to their future than the heavier lines which have passed beyond all the trials of their early youth.

"The receipt and expenditure per traffic train-mile of the State lines compare very favourably with similar statements of the Guaranteed lines; I will not weary the Council with the figures in detail, but will prefer, because it will, I think, more clearly describe what I want to show, to confine myself to a comparison of the nett receipts of the older with the younger lines.

"The East Indian Railway in the first six years of its life never touched ·7 per cent. any one half-year. The Rájputána gave the last half-year of which

the returns are complete, and within four years of its opening, 2·55 per cent. The Jabalpur line in its sixth year had a percentage of nett earning of 2·36. The Tirhut line barely into its second year gave 1·32.

"The Neemuch and Holkar line, equally heavily weighted as was the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, gave the first year a return exceeding 2 per cent. the latter not reaching that till its fourth year.

"The Sind, Panjáb and Delhi, as well as the Oudh and Rohilkhand, had in their earlier existence to some extent still to labour under conditions adverse to doing a good business, and are in the same category as some of our State lines, broken up or interlaced with other systems; but even admitting all this, the early progress of the latter will stand a comparison with the former.

"This success—a success which, I think, no one will now question—was hardly even anticipated at so early a stage of the railway-life of India by the great proconsul who was its originator; and coming down to more recent times, when a further forecast was made of railway development during the rule of Lord Lawrence, I find that it was even then calculated that the general revenues of India would have to be bearing at the present moment a burden of interest amounting to more than one million sterling. As a matter of actual fact, we have to-day a mileage of open lines in excess of what was contemplated at the time of the forecast, and the nett receipts from these lines are almost in equilibrium with the charge for interest on their capital cost.

"One feature in connection with the capital expended on railways in India has an almost exceptional interest, namely, that this capital represents the total amount which these undertakings have cost. Mistakes have been made, some money has been perhaps used unwisely, nay, possibly, even extravagantly. But on the whole in return for this capital which represents every shilling that has been expended on these undertakings, the community has received full value, and this value has been secured without the loss or ruin which has so often attended the earlier history of similar enterprises in other parts of the world.

"Satisfactory and hopeful then as are our railway interests, I can only regret the circumstances which are now somewhat checking the further progress of those lines which this Empire so much needs, though I believe and trust that the very caution that we are now exercising will eventually justify, and that at no distant date, vigorous and consistent measures for completing the main arterial systems of railway-communication throughout this peninsula."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that, although the Bill had been greatly improved by the Select Committee both in arrangement and in substance, and although the objections he had to many provisions in Bill No. II had been remedied in Bill No. III, there were some points in the Bill under consideration in regard to which he would invite explanation from the Hon'ble the Mover.

The object of his first question was to ascertain whether sufficient provision had been made in the Bill for securing the reasonable comfort and convenience of travellers, and especially Native travellers. He observed, and observed with satisfaction, that section 8 of the Bill did impose upon Railway-Administrations the obligation to make rules for preventing over-crowding of carriages and "for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, Railways," and that these rules were subject to the approval of the Government of India; but he would ask whether the wording of the latter clause was sufficiently wide to make it obligatory on Railway-Administrations to provide for the reasonable wants of travellers, and especially Native travellers, at stations, such as suitable waiting-accommodation, drinking-water and other necessary requirements. In the case of English travellers the want of a legal obligation was to a great extent supplied by the pressure brought to bear upon Railway-Administrations by public opinion in the newspapers; but this force was in great measure non-existent in the case of Native travellers. He would suggest, therefore, that, if there was any doubt upon the subject, it might be removed by a suitable amendment of clause (*d*) of section 8.

The next question he would ask the Hon'ble the Mover related to a small matter—contained in section 29. That section declared that persons neglecting or refusing to give an account of the quantity and description of property tendered for conveyance by rail, or giving a false account of such property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every ton of such property, or for any parcel exceeding one hundred-weight, &c., &c. Why, he would ask, was the quantity of goods referred to in this section expressed in weights taken from the English system? In India we had, in the *ser*, a legal unit of weight familiar to the people. Why should not the quantities in question be expressed in multiples of the *ser*, instead of in weights which were unknown quantities to nine-tenths of the people affected by the section and, he would add, to most of the Native Judges who would have to decide cases under its provisions? He would venture to recommend that, in this section, for the word "hundred-weight," the words "forty sers" should be read; and for the word "ton," the words "eight hundred sers"—amounts which would be popularly known as "one maund" and "twenty maunds" respectively.

The third point in regard to which he would invite explanation from the Hon'ble Mover was of more importance. It related to section 42, which imposed penalties on the owners and persons in charge of cattle straying or driven on to Railways. The section provided, *inter alia*, that—

"The owner or person in charge of any bulls, cows, &c., straying on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871."

And again that—

"Whenever any such animals are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on any Railway not so provided, otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the Railway, or for any other lawful purpose, the person in charge of such animals, or if he cannot be identified, then the owner of the said animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the same Act."

In regard to these clauses—or rather the corresponding clauses in Bill No. II,—the Panjáb Government wrote as follows:—

"Section 40"—that is, section 42 of the present Bill—"in a country like the Panjáb is one of great importance; and, unless the Act, in respect of clause 2 of this section, be amended, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it will give rise to great oppression and unpopularity, as the draft section throws upon the owners of cattle a very unjust burden. The clause is similar to one which was proposed in 1871, but which was rejected. No penalties should be imposed on the owners of cattle found on the railway unless the line be fenced. Where a fence considered sufficient is in existence, then no claim for damage to owners of cattle should lie; but the Lieutenant-Governor would strongly protest against the enactment of clause 2, or the imposition of any penalties before railways are properly fenced."

Notwithstanding the strong protest he had just read, the clauses referred to had been retained by the Select Committee. In the course they had adopted, the Committee were doubtless influenced by cogent reasons; but these reasons had nowhere been explained. The matter was not referred to in the report of the Committee, nor was it, so far as he could hear, touched upon by the Hon'ble the Mover in his speech. It seemed due to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb that some explanation should be afforded of the grounds on which his strongly-felt objections had been over-ruled.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said that the whole point of his Hon'ble friend's last objection turned upon whether the men in charge of herds of cattle wilfully allowed the cattle of which they were in charge to graze upon railway-embankments. It was only when they *wilfully* did that, that they would be liable to penalty. The Council could, from their own experience of herdsmen in this country, say whether it was not their common practice to turn their herds on wherever they found good pasturage; the banks of railway-lines were covered with excellent pasturage, and therefore herdsmen were in the habit of driving cattle to feed upon it. Where the Police drove the cattle off they found it necessary, in some instances, to follow them up to the owners. Personally, he should like to see every railway-line fenced, but it was uncommonly hard upon the travelling public that their lives should be risked in consequence of cattle being wilfully driven upon the line to graze.

The question had been frequently raised in the interests of the public, and he thought that the principle of the clause to which objection had been taken was a right one. It seemed to him a self-evident proposition that such a provision should be made to prevent accidents.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT supported the view which was taken by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Herdsmen in this country, as was well known, were in the habit of deliberately driving their cattle and leaving them to feed on the best pasturage they could find, quite irrespective of the ownership of the land. If, as a matter of necessity, there must be lines of railway which were unfenced, then he thought some punishment must be provided for wilfully driving cattle to feed on the banks of such railways.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said, with reference to the other points raised by his Hon'ble friend, that the various proposals respecting the comfort and convenience of passengers were so many and in such detail that the Select Committee thought them beyond the scope of a legislative enactment. But by making it obligatory on the Railway Companies to make rules in consultation with the Consulting Engineer to Government, and providing that those rules should be subject to the sanction of Government, the Committee thought that it would be in the power of Government to secure all that was necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He thought that, as a general rule, the desire of the Railway Companies and Administrations was to provide, as far as possible, for the various wants of passengers. A great deal in that respect had been done in recent years, but it was not an easy task to provide all that was necessary, and there were, no doubt, deficiencies in many of the railways.

With reference to the over-crowding of passengers, his experience was that the Natives themselves were to blame, for they would force themselves into carriages in which there was no available room, and he thought it was not the desire of the Railway-Administration to put more persons into a carriage than the carriage was intended to accommodate.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR suggested the addition of a few words to clause (*b*) of section 8. He could not agree with Sir A. Clarke that Native passengers were alone to blame themselves for over-crowding. He believed that they were helpless in the matter and were ill-treated by railway-servants. He had himself very often seen passengers forced by guards into carriages where there was no room. He thought it necessary to pass rules to regulate the accommodation of passengers in such matters as water-supply, shelter from the sun, and other station-accommodation.

General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON said that he had constantly, when travelling as Quarter Master General, seen Native third class passengers locked up and utterly unable to leave their carriages when passengers of the first and second classes were allowed to parade the platform of a railway-station. If there was time to allow passengers to leave the train, he thought that the Natives should also be allowed to quit their carriages. He would require Station-masters to open the doors of all the carriages at each halting station.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the Bill as it stood did not make it compulsory on Railway Companies to make general rules to provide for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He would therefore suggest the addition to section 8, clause (*b*), of the words "and the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers."

With respect to the other question, regarding the use of the English words "ton" and "hundred-weight," it ought to be remembered that this Bill was a consolidating measure, and those words were in the existing law, Act XVIII of 1854, section 14, and had never, so far as he knew, given rise to the slightest difficulty. As to the propriety of using the Hindústání term "ser" because it was the name of the standard weight recognised by the Indian legislature, he regretted to say that that was only nominally so; the ser was declared to be the standard weight of India by an Act (No. XXXI of 1871) which, though passed more than seven years ago, had unfortunately not been brought into force.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE observed that, as a general rule in all Guaranteed Railways, the maximum carrying capacity of every wagon was marked on it both in tons and in maunds for the information both of the public and the servants of the Company.

The Hon'ble MR HOPE said the report of the Select Committee on the Bill, although it was dated 26th February, was only in the hands of the Members some time on Friday last. No sufficient time was thus afforded for consideration. Moreover, when he glanced at the report, it struck him that the Committee was an exceedingly limited one. There seemed to be more than one conspicuous omission of well-known names which might have been added to it. He need only mention one Member, the Hon'ble gentleman on his left (Lieutenant-General Sir M. Kennedy), who might be supposed to be able to give valuable advice. However, notwithstanding this short notice and imperfect Committee, he had come to the Council with the intention of accepting this Bill on trust, just as other Hon'ble Members had on occasion to accept on trust Bills which they had not had time to go through themselves. But what had taken place led him to doubt the expediency of doing so. A number of objections of various kinds had been raised, some of which were held by Hon'ble Members to be of considerable importance to the Native community, and some provisions of this Bill imposed serious and possibly undeserved penalties on individuals. Suggestions had been devised to meet some of those objections, but he had not been able to catch what it was proposed to do; and he very much doubted whether objections of this kind, which were fundamental objections, could be satisfactorily disposed of in a few minutes at the Council table. He would suggest whether it would not be better to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee, to republish it, and to allow Local Governments, and amongst others the Panjáb Government, time to consider the provisions of the Bill as they now stood. He was aware that he could not, according to the Rules, move for the re-committal of the Bill, unless indeed he claimed advantage on the ground of its not having been seven days in his hands, but he threw out the suggestion for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member in charge.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that, considering the immense importance of some of the suggestions which had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, he thought it would be impossible on the spur of the moment to meet those suggestions. It appeared to HIS EXCELLENCY scarcely desirable that the Bill should be hurried through the Council, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had expressed a wish that the Committee should be enlarged, HIS EXCELLENCY thought the opportunity should be taken to do so.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES observed that if the Bill were now referred back to the Select Committee, with the addition of other Hon'ble Members, he doubted whether the further report could be presented in sufficient time to be taken into consideration before the departure of the Council from Calcutta. Besides, even if the report were presented before the next meeting, Hon'ble Members, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, might again raise the objection that the Bill had not been in their hands for the full period of seven days prescribed by the Rules. The Bill was quite too important a measure to be passed at Simla. The result of referring the Bill back to the Committee would therefore probably be to postpone the passing of it till the Council had returned next November to Calcutta.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE thought that the objections which had been raised by his hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton had been sufficiently met by the explanations which had been offered in answer to them, and the suggestions for the amendment of the Bill which had been made. He admitted that, as regarded the trespassing of cattle on Railway-lines, there was a choice of evils. Either the risk of accidents from cattle-trespass in unfenced lines of Railway must be taken, or provision must be made for the punishment of the owners of cattle wilfully driven on embankments for pasturage, where the persons in charge of such cattle could not be identified. With regard to the necessity for making provision for the comfort and convenience of Native passengers, he thought it had been met by the amendment which had been suggested by his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes. There was nobody more anxious to provide for

the comfort and convenience of passengers than the officers of the Railway Administration themselves, and for his own part, he had at once accepted the suggestion which had been made. With regard to the question of the weights to be recognised, the Bill followed the existing law in that respect; it had been found to work satisfactorily and he had heard no objection to it. This important Bill had nearly been completed and was ready to be brought up when his hon'ble friend Sir Michael Kennedy joined the Council. If he had been here when the deliberations of the Committee were proceeding, SIR ANDREW CLARKE would have been glad to have had the benefit of his experience in settling the provisions of the Bill. The Bill had been a very long time under consideration, and the Committee had received a very large number of criticisms which had all been very carefully discussed and considered.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES begged to remind His Excellency the President that the Bill was in one important respect most urgently needed. The absence from the present law of any provision legalizing the use of locomotives on railways, made it necessary that this Bill should be passed without further delay. For want of such a provision (the insertion of which had been expressly directed by the Secretary of State), every Railway Company in the country, and the Government as the proprietor of State Railways, were liable to protracted and expensive litigation. The suggested amendments of the section relating to cattle-trespass could not possibly be adopted; and the importance of the other two amendments had been exaggerated. There would be no difficulty in making them at once. The amendments which had been drawn up, he was of opinion, fully met the objections which had been taken to sections 8 and 29. He had often known amendments of infinitely more importance and difficulty made by the Council under circumstances precisely similar to the present.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR suggested the substitution in section 29 of the words "five rupees for every maund of three thousand two hundred tolas" for the words which had been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton. That would make the provision harmonise with the expression used in other Acts.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, on consideration, he thought it would be better to insert his amendment of section 8 as a new clause after clause (*b*) of that section. His motion would therefore be that the following clause be inserted after clause (*b*) of section 8:—

"(*c*) for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers;

and that the present clauses (*c*) and (*d*) be lettered respectively (*d*) and (*e*)."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON then moved that, for clause 3 of section 29 of the Bill, the following shall be substituted:—

"shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every maund (of 3,200 tolas) of such property; and such fine shall be in addition to any charge to which such property may be liable."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE wished to take the liberty before this Bill was passed, to point out once again that it appeared to be somewhat unfair to visit the shortcomings of Railway Companies upon the owners of cattle which strayed upon the unfenced embankments of railway-lines. Although cases had been known where persons employed in tending cattle had been found wilfully to drive the cattle under their charge upon railway-embankments for the purpose of grazing upon the pasturage there, yet it was difficult to prove where the offence was wilful and where it was not, especially with regard to unfenced lines, and it was hard to punish the owner for a matter which might have been purely accidental or unavoidable. He thought it should be made incumbent on Railway Companies to fence their lines of railway before inflicting any penalty for the trespass of cattle thereon.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL desired to submit that the grievance put forward by the Hon'ble Member who last spoke was wholly sentimental. No one was better aware than that Hon'ble Member that the whole country of Bengal might be said, broadly speaking, to be unfenced; yet they had every day experience of cattle being taken from fields which were unfenced and carried to the pound, and there impounded until the owners paid the fine prescribed by law for their release; and if the cattle were unclaimed, they were

sold to pay the expenses of their keep. Now, although the Bill before the Council imposed an additional fine for the wilful driving of cattle on lines of railway and the land belonging thereto which were unfenced, the principle of the enactment was the same as that of the Cattle Trespass Act, against which no objection of this kind had ever been urged.

In both cases the law threw upon the owners of grazing cattle the burden of taking such care of their property as would prevent it from causing injury to others, whilst the punishments imposed by the law were less or greater, according as the absence of due care entailed risk of injury to property only, or to life as well as property.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE thought the objection which had been taken by the Hon'ble Mahárájá had been looked upon in an erroneous light; because, although the statement which had just been made that the whole of Bengal was an unfenced country might be true, it should be borne in mind that the penalty of impounding prescribed under the Cattle Trespass Act was an ordinary penalty; but the penalties under this Bill were extraordinary, and over and above the ordinary penalty imposed by law for the offence of cattle-trespass. Therefore, it seemed to MR. HOPE that there was no parallel between the two cases.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES considered that the distinction made by this Bill was a perfectly reasonable one. Under ordinary circumstances, cattle-trespass caused no injury to life, limb or valuable property; but the trespassing of cattle on railway-lines was attended with extreme risk to the lives and limbs of passengers, and to valuable engines and carriages of the Companies. The legislature was therefore perfectly right in imposing extraordinary penalties on persons who allowed cattle to stray on such lines, whether fenced or unfenced. To require that all Indian Railways should be properly fenced was, in the present state of our finances, to ask an impossibility.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE thought that the reference which the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes had made to the important question of the risk to lives and limbs of passengers travelling by Railways ought to be an additional reason why it should be incumbent on Railway Companies to fence their lines.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR remarked that very few of the State lines were yet fenced and that the speed of the lines was regulated with reference to that fact; it would be done in time, but the fencing of railway-lines could not be effected in a day, and in the meanwhile there would be danger of the traffic on Railways being entirely stopped if fencing was made a *sine qua non* to the running of trains.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE observed that there was another reason why railway-embankments should be protected from the trespass of cattle. The grazing upon them of cattle caused injury to the embankments.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that in this country, as a rule, there were no fences—arable and pasture land of various proprietors lay in one plain side-by-side. There was no fence between the land of each proprietor nor between the crops and the grazing grounds. It was the admitted duty of every owner of cattle to employ herdsmen to prevent their trespassing. If the cattle trespassed, they were impounded and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act. There would be nothing contrary to the custom and habits of the country if the Railway were left unfenced. Efforts were being made to fence the Railways to diminish the risk of accidents, not because adjacent land-owners had any right to ask that they should be fenced. Meanwhile, heavy penalties must be imposed to protect the lives of passengers. The penalties sufficient for the protection of crops were not sufficient for the protection of the lives of the passengers by rail.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said the motion before the Council was that the Bill be passed. The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore had offered an objection, but had not moved an amendment. It seemed to SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT under all the circumstances to be undesirable that the passing of this Bill, which had been a long time under the consideration of a Select Committee, should be any longer postponed. The objections which had been raised in the course of that day's discussion had all, he thought, been thoroughly sifted, and as far as he was competent to judge, had been satisfactorily met. But with reference to this Bill, and also with reference to another Bill before the Council, objections had been raised to the effect that the Select Committees which had to report upon the Bills and to sift their

provisions were unduly small. It appeared to him that there was considerable force in that objection, and that in the case of a Bill of such importance, and in the case of most of the Bills which came before the Council, it was very desirable that in future the Select Committees appointed should be somewhat larger. In the case of the present Bill, he agreed in the observation which had been made that it would have been very desirable to have had the benefit of the experience of Sir Michael Kennedy on the Select Committee, and he had no doubt that Sir Michael would have been added to the Committee if he had arrived at Calcutta at an earlier period in the progress of the Bill. It would have been better, also, if one or more of the Native Members of the Council had been sitting on a Bill which so materially affected the safety and comfort of every portion of the Native community. He would only add that he hoped no further objections would be made to the Bill being now passed.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES had had nothing to do with the formation of the Committee on the Railway Bill. He regretted the absence from the Committee of the Hon'ble Sir M. Kennedy and Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore; but he was confident that the omission to secure their assistance was due to mere forgetfulness on the part of the overworked Member in charge of the Department of Public Works. As to the Bills in his (MR. STOKES') charge and actually passing through the Council, he begged to inform the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot that the Committee on each was abundantly full. Thus, the Committee on the Transfer of Property Bill consisted of seven Members, including the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. On the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, six Members were sitting. On the Negotiable Instruments Bill, there were five Members. On the Alluvion Bill, there were seven. On each of the Bills dealing respectively with Legal practitioners and Coast-lights, there were three Members,—a number which, in his opinion, was amply sufficient for those Bills.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE explained, with reference to the remarks he had made about the omission of Sir Michael Kennedy from the Committee, that his hon'ble friend had been nearly two months in Calcutta. He arrived before the assembling of the recent Railway Conference, from whose deliberations the Select Committee stated that they had derived great advantage. He therefore could not apprehend what there was to have prevented the Committee from obtaining the advice of his hon'ble friend. He merely mentioned these facts in support of the remarks which he had made regarding the smallness of the Select Committee on this Bill.

The Motion that the Bill be passed was then put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

Leave was granted.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES, in the absence of the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, moved that the order of the Council of the 5th instant directing the publication of the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette* be rescinded. The effect of allowing the order to remain unrescinded would be to postpone unnecessarily the passing of the Bill until the Council met at Simla or even until it returned to Calcutta. The present intention of Sir John Strachey was that the Bill, which merely effected a few trivial alterations in the Presidency Banks Act, should, if the Council consented, be passed at their meeting on Wednesday next.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill.

BURMA ELEPHANTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild Elephants in British Burma.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th March, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th March, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 12th March, 1879, was adjourned to Thursday, the 13th March, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

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

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán Bahádur, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D. C. L., C. S. I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C. S. I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R. E., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the supplementary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Since the former report had been presented he had received valuable communications from Mr. Justice Ainslie and Mr. Justice Sewell White, both of the Calcutta High Court, which had led the Select Committee to make some changes in the Bill, and one or two further amendments of the Code. Under these circumstances, the Committee now recommended that the Bill as amended should be republished; but, considering the urgency with which some of the amendments were required, they were of opinion that the passing of the Bill should not be delayed for more than two months.

ALLUVION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that since the report was presented, the Government of India had received a telegram and a letter from the Bank of Madras proposing two changes in the Act. To enable the Council to understand this proposal, he must read the part of the Act relating to the qualifications of a Director, so far as it was material for his present purpose. It was very brief and clear:—

"No person shall be qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder *in his own right* of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank to the nominal amount of Rs. 10,000 at the least.

"No person shall be qualified to serve as a director if he holds *the office of* director, provisional director, promoter, *agent* or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established or having a branch or agency in British India."

Now, the Madras Bank wanted the Government to make two changes in this rule; first, they wanted us to insert after the words "in his own right," the words "or in right of a firm in which he is a partner;" and, secondly, they wanted us to define the word "agent" so as to prevent the member of a mercantile firm acting merely as the correspondent of a joint-stock Bank, such as the Comptoir d'Escompte, from being thereby disqualified as a Director. It was difficult to speak gravely of the latter proposition. The duties of the firm which had raised this question were, so far as regarded the Comptoir d'Escompte, simply to collect some of the Bank's bills and invest and remit the proceeds for the credit of the Paris Bank, as directed from time to time. No lawyer would hold for a moment that this constituted the collecting firm an "agent" in the sense in which that word was used in the Act. By 'agent,' as there used, was meant the gentleman at the head of the branch of a Bank doing its local business and thereby competing with the Presidency Bank—as Mr. Harper was the agent of the Oriental Bank in Calcutta and Mr. Stevens in Madras. And the present able and learned Advocate General of Madras (Mr. O'Sullivan) had given an opinion (which the Bank of Madras had sent us yesterday) distinctly to that effect. It would therefore be idle to introduce such a definition, and the Government of India objected to make useless changes in the law. The other alteration which the Bank of Madras proposed was of a substantial nature. They wanted to have it laid down in the Act that a man might be

qualified as a Director of a Presidency Bank if he merely belonged to a firm holding shares in the Bank to the amount of Rs. 10,000. The Government of India opposed this change on principle. The object of the requirement that shares should be held by a Director "in his own right" was to guarantee that every Director should personally have a considerable beneficial interest in the well-being of the concern. It was obvious that this security would be weakened if they were to allow a member of a partnership which, under the Indian Companies Act, section 4, might consist of no less than twenty persons, to be qualified as a Director merely because his firm held shares in the Bank to the amount of Rs. 10,000. The whole matter had been carefully considered both in the Financial Department and by himself; and the Government of India declined to make the proposed modifications because one would be useless and the other would be wrong.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA ELEPHANTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants in British Burma, or, to use the amended title proposed by the Committee, the 'Bill for the preservation of wild elephants,' be taken into consideration.

The Bill, it would be remembered, was originally applicable to British Burma only, but its scope and local operation had been enlarged by the Committee and a revised edition, embodying the amendments of the Committee, had been published under the designation of Bill No. II.

All the Local Governments and Administrations affected, or which might be affected, by the measure in its amended form, had accepted its provisions, with the exception of the Madras Government, which had a not unnatural predilection for its own enactment of 1873. As, however, the present Bill, if it became law, would not operate in the Madras Presidency, unless specially extended thereto by the Madras Government, there appeared no necessity to make any alteration in the present Bill on that account. The only alteration of any importance made in Bill No. II by the Select Committee was the insertion of a provision making the previous concurrence of the Governor General in Council necessary before the Local Government could extend the Act to any local area not specified in the first section. The object of the amendment was simply to provide a security that the Act should not be extended to any new local area without mature deliberation.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS wished to ask a question of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He had an impression that there were some few permanently settled zamíndáris in Bengal where elephants were still caught and that the right to catch them had been enjoyed by the zamíndárs before and since the Permanent Settlement. In some cases he was informed that the papers of the Permanent Settlement shewed that the right had been expressly assessed and permanently settled. It was no doubt necessary to pass a Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants; but it might be necessary to make some special provision for such cases as he had referred to. He wished to ask whether there was any provision for such cases, and whether the point had been considered by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that the possibility of claims, such as those adverted to by Mr. Evans, being put forward had been considered by the Committee, and it was partly for this reason that a wide discretion was allowed to Local Governments in the matter of levying a royalty on elephants; for the Hon'ble Member would perceive that the levy of the impost was not obligatory but might, if deemed necessary or called for, be remitted altogether.

The main object of the Bill was to assert clearly and distinctly on behalf of the State the right to regulate and control the capture and destruction of wild elephants and the right to demand a royalty on elephants killed or captured. But the manner in which, and the extent to which, these rights were to be enforced were advisedly left in great measure to the Executive Government, by whom any claims to exemption made by individuals or classes would, he felt sure, receive the most careful and the most equitable consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 286 AND 287 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND MARCH 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*		Budrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarí, Varaku, Sawee, Cheenu, Coralloo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.), *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*		Gram.		Firewood.		Salt.		REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	7 1	8 1	9 1	...	8 2	7 8	5 6	0 9	7 10	2 6	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 7	10 2	84 0	72 0	11 2	
	Kolar	7 5	7 0	7 0	...	5 11	3 11	3 7	5 13	8 13	8 7	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 7	9 3	84 0	72 0	11 2	
	Tumkúr	6 3	7 0	3 1	...	10 4	11 0	5 7	10 5	12 5	6 2	...	...	...	...	15 2	24 7	9 3	78 0	72 0	10 2	
	Mysore	7 7	7 2	6 2	9 0	8 5	11 0	6 5	10 6	11 4	6 1	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 6	9 3	130 0	125 0	10 2	
	Hassan	7 7	7 2	6 2	8 5	8 5	11 0	6 5	10 6	11 4	6 1	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 6	9 3	130 0	125 0	10 2	
	Shimoga	7 7	7 2	6 2	8 5	8 5	11 0	6 5	10 6	11 4	6 1	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 7	9 3	130 0	125 0	10 2	
	Kadur	6 2	6 2	4 5	...	5 2	8 0	5 6	8 5	12 5	5 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 6	9 3	130 0	125 0	10 2	
	Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	8 4	...	14 0	14 0	8 5	8 5	18 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 5	10 3	130 0	125 0	10 2	
	Coorg	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	9 5	9 5	6 0	10 0	10 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 5	10 3	130 0	125 0	10 2	
		5 8	5 7	5 6	...	5 4	8 8	8 7	5 14	2 13	4 9	1 ...	...	...	...	22 0	20 7	9 3	110 0	110 0	8 4	

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

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam ...	...	8 1	10 3	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	6 9	11 1	10 4	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 7	15 1	13 0	16 8	14 8	13 9
Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	8 9	7 9	6 9	10 0	10 0	8 4	17 2	17 2	12 5	...	...	...
Kistna ...	5 9	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	6 5	12 5	12 5	6 9	12 5	10 4	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	18 2	16 8	10 1	18 3	14 8	...
Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	10 3	...	...	...	9 1	8 9	4 9	10 8	10 8	8 3	15 0	14 6	11 4	17 4	17 4	12 3
Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 6	10 0	9 7	6 7	15 4	14 4	11 3	14 1	14 1	10 3
Kurnool ...	4 4	5 7	4 8	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 4	6 8	12 9	12 3	12 0	13 4	12 8	11 2
Madras ...	6 6	7 3	8 3	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 2	9 8	10 0	7 8	11 5	11 0	8 4	15 5	15 2	6 4
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 2	7 5	11 3	11 7	8 5	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	...
North Arcot ...	7 1	7 1	8 8	...	...	...	11 2	10 6	6 9	11 6	11 6	8 5	...	...	10 0	18 1	17 6	9 1
South Arcot ...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 1	18 5	16 8	15 1	17 5	18 1	12 7
Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	5 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 7	14 5	14 5	11 6
Trichinopoly ...	6 6	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	10 1	10 4	8 2	10 5	10 5	8 3	12 6	12 6	...	15 2	15 9	15 2
Madura ...	5 1	5 5	4 3	...	...	...	8 2	9 7	8 5	9 9	10 1	9 1	14 6	14 6	...	14 7	17 6	14 7
Tinnevelly ...	4 6	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 9	9 1	9 1	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	5 7	4 5	6 1	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	7 6	10 9	11 3	8 1	15 7	16 5	11 3	19 1	19 1	15 9
Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	6 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	7 2	13 9	13 9	10 0	14 0	13 3	8 4
Salem ...	5 6	4 9	5 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 9	8 2	10 4	10 8	9 1	14 3	15 1	9 5	15 2	15 9	8 7
South Canara ...	6 4	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	7 3	9 3	9 8	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	6 5	5 8	7 9	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	6 12	6 12	6 4	16 14	16 5	15 7	5 7	5 7	5 2	8 9	9 9	7 1	1 10	12 8	9 4	10 6	10 6	9 1
Ahmedabad ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Kaira ...	7 4	7 10	8 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 3	7 7	10 11	10 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	8 10
Surat ...	7 6	7 6	7 11	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	6 2½	4 9	6 11	7 0½	5 11	9 4	9 8½	9 14	9 8½	9 8¾	8 3
Broach ...	8 0	6 15½	8 6¾	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	6¾	11 6¾	10 0	9 6½	10 0	9 6¼	8 0
Tanna (Salsette) ...	5 14	5 14	6 6	...	...	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 5	8 5
Colába (Alibág) ...	6 0	6 0	7 8	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 11	10 8	10 8	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	7 15	7 1	8 9½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 0½	11 14	11 14	10 11
Násik ...	9 0	7 14	8 7	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 3	8 3	7 4	...	...	11 3	11 10	11 5	8 13
Ahmednagar ...	7 7	7 4	7 0	...	...	...	6 15	6 13	5 12	7 7	7 7	5 11	11 14	11 14	9 10	12 0	12 0	9 10
Poona ...	7 8	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	10 6	8 10
Sholápur ...	6 2	6 7	7 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 0	6 10	8 4	8 2	7 9	9 1	9 9	10 6	11 0	11 7	11 1
Kaladgi (Bagalkot) ...	4 14	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 4	8 13	8 12	6 12	12 15	13 0	10 13	0 12	4 11	12 13
Satara ...	6 1	5 6	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	8 11	8 10	8 13	8 13	8 11
Belgaum ...	4 11	4 8	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	9 0	9 1	8 0	9 8	9 9	8 8	14 0	14 0	15 8	11 0	12 0	15 8
Dharwar (Hubli) ...	4 0	4 0	7 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	...
Kanara (Karwar) ...	5 4	5 15	6 7½	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	6 8	11 5	10 9	7 14	9 2	9 10	10 0	7 15	7 15	7 13
Pánch Mahâls (Godhra) ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	7 7	7 4
Aden ...	6 2	5 8	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	8 8	8 9
Asirgarh ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 0	12 8	12 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 10
Baroda ...	7 12	7 12	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 13	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	9 12	9 1	9 2	9 0	7 13
Disa ...	6 9	6 9½	7 12	9 10	9 10	9 1	6 9	6 5	5 4	8 4	7 13	7 0	11 6	10 0	8 9	8 10	8 10	9 0
Nimach ...	7 13	7 4	6 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	8 9	8 10	8 10	9 0
Nasirabad ...	9 2	9 0	12 4	14 0	14 0	13 10½	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	4 8	12 8	12 0	10 15	12 10	10 0	12 0
Rájkot ...	9 7½	9 12	11 4½	13 9	13 2½	13 7½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 0	8 4	9 12	9 2	7 2
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 0	7 0	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Karachi ...	8 3	8 2	10 2	11 7	11 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 11	9 0	11 8	...	...	...
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	8 2	8 10	9 13	11 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0
Shikarpur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	7 14	7 15	10 2	12 12	14 0	12 10	6 2	6 2	7 6	8 10	8 13	10 4	...	...	10 14	...	9 6	...
Western Districts.	8 7	8 3	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 13	6 10	...	...	...	8 2	7 15	8 12
Burdwan ...	10 0a	10 0	11 4	18 0	17 8	22 0	14 0	14 9	12 0	14 12	14 13	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	12 8b	10 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	15 8	13 8	17 8	17 13	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	10 0c	10 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	14 4	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	11 0d	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	10 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	10 0	10 12	11 12	13 8	13 5	14 8	5 11	5 5½	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 10	12 8	17 12	11 10	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	11 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	11 7	11 7	12 5	...	...	20 0	10 5½	10 10	10 10	11 7	11 7	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	9 0g	...	11 0	...	...	...	10 10	9 4	11 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	11 0h	12 0	15 0	...	...	35 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 10-8 to 15-6 seers, common rice 13-4 to 16-4 seers, and gram 9 to 12-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13-4 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 5, 1879.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of March 1879.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
17 5	17 1	11 7	23 3	22 7	13 8	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	11 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
14 6	14 1	12 1	16 4	15 2	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
16 4	16 4	12 7	18 9	18 9	12 6	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
17 2	17 2	11 8	19 9	20 5	11 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 1	12 8	Kistna ...		
19 1	17 7	10 9	19 4	12 6	9 4	85 0	85 0	109 8	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore ...		
19 5	18 7	12 7	20 6	19 8	11 2	194 4	291 6	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
16 7	16 9	10 7	17 4	16 8	10 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 7	13 4	12 5	Bellary ...		
...	...	12 9	15 0	15 0	12 4	...	...	204 1	12 5	12 5	11 3	Kurnool ...		
16 6	16 4	9 3	15 6	15 6	10 8	87 5	87 5	85 0	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...		
16 5	15 7	9 6	17 2	17 9	11 7	93 3	102 1	97 2	13 9	13 9	12 4	Chingleput ...		
17 9	18 3	9 4	19 1	19 7	10 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
15 9	17 1	11 9	21 0	20 1	13 7	233 3	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Arcot ...		
15 8	15 1	11 3	17 5	17 5	11 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 0	12 0	Tanjore ...		
16 4	16 4	11 1	18 5	18 5	11 5	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	11 3	Trichinopoly ...		
16 3	17 0	13 2	18 2	16 9	12 5	106 9	102 1	145 8	14 0	14 0	13 1	Madura ...		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
18 0	18 0	11 5	20 4	19 9	12 2	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
18 0	13 0	8 6	12 4	12 4	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	8 3	8 3	Nilgiris ...		
16 5	16 5	10 5	19 8	19 8	12 0	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		
14 1	14 1	11 4	13 6	14 1	13 1	123 9	116 6	103 0	12 1* / 13 0†	11 2 / 12 2	11 5 / 11 5	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
13 1	13 1	10 2	16 0	15 1	12 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
8 7	8 7	10 0	9 11	9 6	10 13	75 1	75 1	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	11 13	11 7	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	9 8½	8 8	8 3	113 0	113 0	92 7	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
8 8	8 8	8 15	7 12	7 12	10 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
...	...	...	11 11	12 0	9 6	...	125 0	125 0	10 12	12 0	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
14 15	14 15	11 3	11 2	11 2	9 6	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 5	12 5	11 6	Násik ...		
...	...	...	9 15	9 15	7 5	79 0	79 0	80 0	11 14	11 12	11 6	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 1	76 0	76 0	85 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...		
...	...	...	8 11	8 2	7 5	107 0	106 10	75 4	9 12	9 12	10 12	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	7 6	7 0	8 8	...	...	224 0	12 4	12 0	12 12	Kaladgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 13	116 8	116 8	145 10	11 0	10 3	11 10	Satara ...		
15 11	16 0	14 8	7 3	7 8	9 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	Belgaum ...		
14 0	14 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	80 0	80 0	89 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
14 2	14 11	13 0	8 6	7 0	8 3	150 0	150 0	154 0	12 4	12 4	14 6	Ratnágiri ...		
13 0	13 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 7	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahâls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	11 13	10 0	10 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	11 4	11 1	7 9	96 0	109 13	107 2	12 8	12 10	12 6	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	10 5	10 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 13	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	14 6¾	13 11	13 10½	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 8	11 11	38 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	70 0	57 8	40 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
7 0	7 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	114 0	114 0	101 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	...	...	10 5	10 10	12 0	240 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	17 14	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	10 4	10 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	400 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 4	11 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	11 8	10 4	14 8	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 2	8 14	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 12	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	11 0	8 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-4 to 6-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11-3 to 12-12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12-12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 11-8 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, and gram 8-8 to 14 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore ...	8 11 *i*	8 6	12 0	12 4	16 0	...	13 3	12 0	18 0	15 9	14 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
Rajshahye ...	12 0*j*	12 0	12 12	26 4	26 4	27 8	9 12 to 11 4	9 12 to 10 8	10 0 to 11 4	13 8	12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 13 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 5½	Rajshahye ...		
Rungpore ...	9 0*k*	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 15	11 4½	11 4½	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
Bogra ...	10 8	10 8	9 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	12 0	13 8	14 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 7	8 7	Bogra ...		
Pubna ...	13 8*l*	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	Pubna ...		
Darjeeling ...	8 0*m*	8 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	4 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
Jalpáiguri ...	7 5*n*	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 5	12 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 0	7 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
Eastern Districts.																									*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca ...	10 12*o*	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	12 0	12 4	12 4	14 4	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
Furreedpore ...	12 8*p*	12 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 4	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
Backergunge ..	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
Mymensingh ...	10 0*r*	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
Tipperah ...	9 4	9 0	10 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 4	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
Chittagong ...	8 0*s*	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
Noakholly ...	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	8 0	13 5	13 5	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
Behar.																									*Behar.*		
Patna ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
Gya ...	13 0*u*	13 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
Shahabad ...	12 0*v* to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 4 to 14 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	12 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	14 0	14 0 to 15 0	12 8 to 13 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 8 to 16 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Shahabad ...		
Durbhunga ...	9 0*w*	12 0	14 4	18 0	20 0	19 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 0	120 0	187 0	8 2	8 0	8 12	Durbhunga ...		
Mozufferpore ..	12 0*x*	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
Sarun ...	11 12	11 4	11 8	21 4	20 4	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	13 12	13 12	12 0	26 0	25 4	17 8	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 0	14 8	11 0	13 8	Sarun ...		
Chumparun ..	11 0*y*	11 0	14 0	17 0	...	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
Monghyr ..	11 5*z*	11 5	15 7	15 7	19 9	16 8	8 4	9 4	8 4	11 10	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Monghyr ...		
Bhágalpur ..	10 11*a1*	10 1	13 4	15 2	12 10	18 15	12 5	11 6	10 11	14 8	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	10 5	18 9	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bhágalpur ...		
Purneah ...	10 0*b2* to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 11	15 14	8 8	8 8	8 13	Purneah ...		
Maldah ...	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 12	126 4	151 9	8 8	8 3	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
Orissa.																									*Orissa.*		
Cuttack ...	11 13	14 1	11 13	...	...	...	11 13	13 12	9 3	18 6*	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 2	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree ...		
Balasore ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																									*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh ...	14 0*z3* (New)	11 8	12 0	24 0	...	16 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	18 0	12 0 (New)	9 8	13 0	Hazáribágh ...		
Lohardugga ..	8 0*z4*	8 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	Lohardugga ...		
Singbhoom ...	7 0	7 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	Singbhoom ...		
Manbhoom ...	11 0*z5*	9 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	Manbhoom ...		
Sylhet ...																									Sylhet ...		
Cachar ...																									Cachar ...		
Goálpárá ...																									Goálpárá ...		
Gáro Hills ...																									Gáro Hills ...		
Kámrúp ...																									Kámrúp ...		
Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Darrang ...		
Nowgong ...																									Nowgong ...		
Sibságar ...																									Sibságar ...		
Lakhimpur ...																									Lakhimpur ...		
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																									Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...		
Nága Hills ...																									Nága Hills ...		
Dehra Dún ...	10 8	11 0	12 8	15 8	17 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
Saháranpur ...	11 4	10 2	14 8	18 9	16 3	18 4	7 8	6 6	5 5	8 8	8 0	7 7	15 9	14 0	11 12	15 0	14 0	7 7	15 0	13 7	18 2	9 14	9 2	9 0	Saháranpur ...		
Muzaffarnagar ...	12 10	11 12	16 8	19 11	17 0	22 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	16 8	15 6	15 6	16 8	11 5	13 4	15 6	14 5	18 11	13 2	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
Meerut ...	13 0	12 4	15 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	4 12	4 12	5 12	10 8	10 8	8 0	17 8	16 8	14 0	18 0	16 0	11 8	13 8	13 0	17 12	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
Bulandshahr ...	13 0	13 8	14 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 8	12 16	0 16	0 16	4 15	14 4	14 0	20 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	Bulandshahr ...		
Aligarh ...	14 0	13 8	14 4	19 8	18 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Aligarh ...		
Kumaun ...	10 0	8 12	9 12	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 23-10 seers per rupee.
a In Boygunge the prices are—Best rice 12 seers, and common rice 14 seers.
b In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and gram 7-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 21 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.
d In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 7 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10-8 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 6-4 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 11-4 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 9-6 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10-10 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 seers, and common rice 13 to 14 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 17 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 15-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Nowada) 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 18 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 19 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 17 to 18 seers, great millet 30 to 33-8 seers, lesser millets 15 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 14 seers.
o In Madhubani the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, and gram 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 37-8 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-8 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14-8 seers, lesser millets 28 to 33 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 32-8 seers, and gram 8-12 to 10 seers.
r In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 18·6 seers, barley 19·9 seers, best rice 15·7 seers, common rice 15·7 seers, great millet 28·25 seers, lesser millets 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 seers, and gram 13·6 seers.
s1 In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, barley at (Banka) 18 seers, best rice 12-8 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Mudhipura) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 19 seers, and gram (at Banka) 10 seers.
s2 In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
s3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-8 seers, barley 16 to 24 seers, common rice 15 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 22 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
s4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 13 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 22 seers, best rice 10·12 to 16 seers, common rice 14·62 to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 16·18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 18·56 seers, and gram 10·70 to 14 seers.
s5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál ...	No return received																													Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor ...	11 6	11 10	13 8	15 12	15 12	18 0	5 10	6 7	6 12	9 9	10 2	7 5	14 10	14 1	13 8	14 10	13 12	5 10	...	...	...	12 15	13 4	15 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	14 6	14 1	12 8	21 4	19 6	20 0	7 13	7 13	7 3	10 10	10 10	8 7	20 0	17 13	13 12	18 2	16 14	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 15	15 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad ...		
Budaun ...	15 4½	13 7½	12 4½	21 9½	19 12½	16 12½	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	18 0	17 6	15 0	17 6	16 8	9 14	...	...	...	17 1½	16 3	12 9½	168 0	192 0	192 0	9 4½	9 5	9 4½	Budaun ...		
Bareilly ...	14 6	12 13	10 15	21 4	20 0	16 4	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 10	9 11	8 2	19 6	18 2	13 12	18 2	16 14	11 14	...	...	...	15 0	14 1	14 11	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 6	9 11	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	16 4	15 12	12 4	22 8	23 12	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 12	21 0	20 0	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 8	16 12	13 12	155 0	150 0	170 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	14 6	13 2	11 14	20 0	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	8 2	17 8	15 10	13 12	17 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 6	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	13 8	12 4	13 4	18 0	17 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	17 4	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	13 0	12 12	12 8	20 0	19 0	16 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 8	17 8	15 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	15 2	14 6	11 13	20 12	19 15	18 7	4 15	5 0	5 7	10 8	10 13	9 12	20 0	18 3	14 2	18 0	17 7	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 3½	14 6	165 0	165 0	180 0	10 5	9 11½	10 14	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	15 0	13 4	13 0	23 0	19 4	17 4	4 0	4 0	5 12	11 0	12 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 8	17 0	10 12	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	14 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	8 8	21 0	19 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	13 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah ...		
Etah ...	15 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 4	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah ...		
Jalaun ...	19 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jhánsi ...	15 13	15 14	13 11	25 0	25 0	13 13	7 8	7 8	5 11	11 8	11 8	7 12	22 7	22 3	15 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 6	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	8 0	8 12	Jhánsi ...		
Lalitpur ...	15 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	18 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	26 0	25 8	17 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 12	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Lalitpur ...		
Cawnpore ...	14 0	13 8	13 4	21 8	20 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	11 0	10 8	9 0	22 0	20 8	15 8	19 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	Cawnpore ...		
Fatehpur ...	13 8	12 0	13 2	19 12	18 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 4	12 12	8 0	21 4	19 12	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
Bánda ...	15 0	15 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	11 0	13 0	9 8	23 0	24 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
Allahabad ...	13 8	12 8	11 8	21 4	18 10	15 0	7 0	7 2	7 0	13 12	13 4	10 0	23 0	21 8	13 12	19 12	18 12	12 14	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	8 6	8 2	Allahabad ...		
Hamírpur ...	15 14	16 5	12 6	21 6	20 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	11 0	11 4	8 0	22 0	21 15	11 4	19 2	20 4	10 4	...	...	...	17 6	15 8	19 7	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	15 14	13 6	12 0	21 14	21 3	16 15	6 5	6 5	7 1	11 4	11 4	9 14	24 0	23 4	14 2	19 6	19 12	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	9 14	197 12	197 12	197 12	9 0	9 0	8 6	Jaunpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	11 11½	12 1½	11 0	19 12½	19 12½	19 4	9 14½	9 7½	8 12	12 9½	12 9½	10 1	22 8	22 8	14 0	18 0	17 1½	10 8	...	...	...	12 9½	12 2½	10 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 6½	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
Basti ...	11 10	11 12	14 4	20 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	8 2	12 8	14 0	8 12	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Basti ...		
Azamgarh ...	12 3	11 8	13 4	17 3	16 5	20 10	6 13	7 6	8 14	12 4	12 5	11 13	24 7	21 14	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh ...		
Mirzapur ...	12 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	7 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
Benares ...	14 13	13 14	11 15	19 9	20 2	17 6½	7 10	7 5	7 10	13 1	14 2	12 0	22 6	22 4	15 4	18 8	17 6½	10 3	...	...	...	14 2	12 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 1	7 12	...	Benares ...		
Gházipur ...	15 7	13 8½	13 8	20 0	19 15	18 0	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	12 4	12 14	10 5	25 0	23 13	13 8	18 10½	18 10½	13 8	...	...	...	14 13	12 14	13 8	257 8	257 8	180 0	7 11½	7 6	7 6	Gházipur ...		
Delhi ...																															Delhi ...	Punjab.	
Gurgáon ...																															Gurgáon ...		
Karnál ...																															Karnál ...		
Hissar ...																															Hissar ...		
Rohtak ...																															Rohtak ...		
Sirsa ...																															Sirsa ...		
Umballa ...																															Umballa ...		
Ludhiána ...																															Ludhiána ...		
Simla ...																															Simla ...		
Jullundur ...																															Jullundur ...		
Hoshiárpur ...																															Hoshiárpur ...		
Kángra ...																															Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...																															Amritsar ...		
Siálkot ...																															Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspur ...																															Gurdáspur ...		
Lahore ...																															Lahore ...		
Ferozepore ...	No return received																					No return received									Ferozepore ...		
Gujránwála ...																															Gujránwála ...		
Ráwalpindi ...																															Ráwalpindi ...		
Jhelum ...																															Jhelum ...		
Gujrát ...																															Gujrát ...		
Shahpúr ...																															Shahpúr ...		
Mooltan ...																															Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...																															Jhang ...		
Montgomery ...																															Montgomery ...		
Muzaffargarh ...																															Muzaffargarh ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...																															Dera Ismail Khán ...		
Dera Gházi Khán ...																															Dera Gházi Khán ...		
Bannu ...																															Bannu ...		
Pesháwar ...																															Pesháwar ...		
Kohát ...																															Kohát ...		
Hazára ...																															Hazára ...		
Lucknow ...	14 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	20 4	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	24 0	13 12	18 8	18 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	13 12	13 15	12 11	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
Unáo ...	13 8	13 8	14 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	25 0	21 0	11 0	20 0	20 4	13 0	21 0†	19 0	11 8	13 12	13 8	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	15 8	13 8	13 8	22 0	19 0	16 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 8	8 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	21 0†	19 0	11 8	13 12	13 8	14 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
Sitapur ...	16 10	15 2	10 6	25 3	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	21 0	20 0	...	20 0	19 0	...	28 0†	28 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur ...		
Hardui ...	No return received																		...§	20 10	...	18 3	17 4	11 13							Hardui ...		
Kheri ...	15 12	15 8	10 9	24 0	21 0	14 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 4	12 0	9 0	25 0	21 0	11 0	20 0	20 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Kheri ...		
Fyzabad ...	12 8	12 6	12 11½	20 12	19 12	14 8	7 0	6 14	7 6½	12 4	12 4	8 13¾	21 12	20 4	12 9	15 0	15 4	11 8	30 0	31 0	16 0	19 0	17 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
Bharaich ...	13 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 6	12 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich ...		
Gonda ...	13 14	13 1	14 13	19 4	19 4	18 14	10 4	10 2	8 4	11 8	11 8	8 10	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0†	32 0	14 0	16 0	13 8	9 0	170 0	170 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
Rai Bareli ...	17 4	14 8	13 2	28 0	21 0	17 6	12 4	14 0	7 2	13 0	14 8	7 6	24 0	22 12	11 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 7‖	30 6	10 8	14 0	14 2	10 15	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli ...		
Sultánpur ...	17 0	13 0	13 8	26 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	11 0	23 0	22 8	14 0	21 8	21 8	13 4	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur ...		
Partábgarh ...	14 7	12 10	13 9	20 7	22 0	19 0	12 8	12 11	7 11	14 11	14 11	8 11	25 12	21 0	14 0	23 8	22 8	13 13	26 0¶	40 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Partábgarh ...		
																			24 15**	19 5	15 12	13 5	12 11	13 1	193 5	193 5	199 5	8 1	8 1	8 3			

Description of Lesser Millets.

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

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 4	12 4	10 0	13 14	13 14	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	115 0	115 0	110 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 8	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	13 12	13 0	10 4	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	Bhandára		
	Chánda	10 8	9 9	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	9 2	18 3	17 2	17 8	...	...	...	9 9	6 6	8 8	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda		
	Wardha	11 4	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	6 4	7 0	9 8	10 0	8 12	18 12	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	10 0	132 0	128 0	120 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 8	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	6 0	14 8	14 8	9 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	14 12	14 0	7 0	13 8	11 12	12 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	7 4	21 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor		
	Damoh	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 8	10 0	7 8	24 0	22 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 4	9 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	8 0	14 12	14 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	11 12	240 0	240 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Seoni		
	Mandla	9 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 6	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 5	7 14	15 0	13 12	15 12	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 8	10 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 11	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	16 8	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 8	13 8	12 0	21 0	19 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	12 0	19 4	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	25 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																												Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	6 2	6 5	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 5	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Amáoti		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 5	8 5	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Wún		
	Básim	7 2	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 5	8 0	6 7	12 0	11 5	16 5	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 5	10 0	8 7	8 7	6 0	10 0	9 7	6 5	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	7 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	11 2	11 2	10 2	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 1	7 1	8 9	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 4	13 0	13 8	7 0	...	...	9 2	24 0	24 0	11 1	22 5	21 0	9 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 5	7 5	6 0	5 5	...	10 2	10 0	5 7	11 0	10 5	6 2	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	24 7	24 2	9 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 5	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	6 3	6 3	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	8 4	81 0	81 0	72 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Mysore		
	Hassan	8 7	7 7	6 0	8 7	9 0	7 0	11 7	13 2	6 5	15 0	17 5	7 2	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	24 6	25 6	9 6	135 0	128 0	130 0	9 2	9 2	8 5	Hassan		
	Shimoga	5 2	6 2	4 2	6 2	8 5	5 2	8 5	8 5	5 7	12 7	12 5	8 5	21 0	21 0	14 7	...	...	...	23 5	25 0	8 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Shimoga		
	Kadur	12 0	12 0	6 0	...	...	...	1 0	14 0	6 5	17 0	18 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 2	24 7	14 7	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 5	6 5	...	8 0	9 5	5 5	11 0	10 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	15 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	6 3	5 8	6 3	5 4	5 4	5 7	9 7	8 8	6 9	14 2	14 2	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	20 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 5	8 4	7 9	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	10 0	9 12	10 8	13 8	12 12	13 8	4 8	5 0	5 4	6 12	7 0	6 4	13 8	13 0	10 12	13 4	12 4	11 8	22 8	21 5	12 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	18 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	*	9 8	10 12	*	13 0	12 12	*	6 4	6 0	*	7 0	6 12	*	13 0	11 0	*	12 8	11 8	...	...	*	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	*	10 4	39 0	Kishengurh		* Not received.
	Ulwur	10 7	10 9	11 8	14 12	15 0	15 0	6 15	7 1	6 4	8 10	8 8	7 8	14 12	14 8	13 0	14 3	15 10	8 8	...	...	...	13 13	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 9	26 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 6	11 6	12 4	18 3	15 8	15 2	7 0	7 0	6 9	8 14	8 14	7 8	17 11	15 3	12 2	15 12	14 14	8 14	17 12	15 8	...	14 6	14 8	14 6	240 0	200 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	10 5	10 9	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 12	10 0	10 0	6 2	11 4	11 4	6 12	15 5	15 0	11 2	15 5	14 12	8 13	14 0	13 8	11 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	23 2	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	9 0	8 12	10 4	13 12	12 12	13 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	13 8	10 0	13 0	12 8	13 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	10 9	10 1	12 13	14 13	14 3	14 2	...	...	...	9 11	8 0	7 0	14 10	14 2	13 12	15 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 3	12 2	13 4	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	28 12	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	7 12	7 12	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 8	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	8 4	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Abu		
	Anadra																												Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	7 0	6 8	8 12	11 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	6 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	7 0	7 6	9 6	10 2	9 6	10 15	5 7	5 7	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 15	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9	9 6	17 3	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	8 7	8 7	11 5	...	...	...	6 10	6 4	5 0	8 2	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	11 14	...	...	...	11 4	15 0	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	7 13	7 0	10 14	10 0	10 0	14 6	3 12	5 0	4 14	5 10	6 4	5 8	10 0	10 0	16 12	10 5	9 6	14 8	11 4	10 5	16 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	16 10	17 0	43 12	Marwar		
	Bickaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer		
	Boondee																												Boondee		
	Kotah	13 2	13 2	16 6	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 2	7 12	7 10	8 5	19 4	19 4	19 4	14 0	14 0	8 12	16 0	16 4	20 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	18 8	Kotah		
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 0	12 2	15 10	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	5 1	6 5	5 12	19 0	19 1	18 6	12 0	12 11	...	15 3	15 4	16 14	...	...	...	7 15	7 8	15 5	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	13 3	11 14	10 11	16 13	16 9	13 3	6 12	6 12	5 10	9 0	9 0	8 11	16 14	15 12	10 11	16 1	15 1	8 12	13 15	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	16 7	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	8 14	8 14	12 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 5	8 0	8 0	7 1	12 5	12 10	15 0	12 0	11 6	12 0	12 7	14 1	12 7	96 0	96 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	12 9	12 7	10 1	16 7	16 7	7 5	5 1	5 4	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 12	16 5	15 11	11 5	15 3	14 14	8 4	12 9	12 2	10 5	109 8	91 4	100 7	9 2	8 12	10 9	Gwalior		
	Goona	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	12 10	6 4	17 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 1	8 12	12 6	...	...	...	5 1	6 0	4 14	7 6	7 1	5 15	12 12	12 10	13 15	10 9	10 7	12 2	11 2	10 14	13 11	80 0	80 0	160 0	10 0	10 3	10 9	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	21 0	20 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 8	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st APRIL 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras remain fair on the whole. In Mysore the crops are in a satisfactory state and the outlook is very promising; prices have fallen in some districts. The *rabi* harvest in Bombay is approaching completion; the damage to late crops by rats in Dharwar has been great averaging as much as 12 annas; nothing is said in the present report regarding the distress felt in Kaladgi and parts of Satara. In the Central Provinces the reaping of the *rabi* crops and threshing continue and the results are fairly good; prices are steady. There has been no change in Berar and Central India. In Rajputana the *rabi* harvest has commenced and the anticipated outturn is generally satisfactory. No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week and the want of it is much felt in several districts both for the standing crops and for ploughing and sowing; the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished and the outturn is fair, but prices have as yet fallen only in Sarun; the spring rice in Orissa is promising but in Cuttack part of it has been attacked by worms. In Assam rain is much wanted and the rice crops are likely to suffer. Public health in British Burma is generally good and cattle disease has diminished. No change has occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab agricultural prospects continue to improve.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (March 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·48, *cholum* 15·61, *raggi* 17·54, *cumboo* 15·62; nearly 5 inches of water passing over anicut; *raggi* under wells and maize doing fairly; later maize harvested in Repalli taluk, outturn ½; cotton being picked, outturn ¼ to ½.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 11·13, *cholum* 16·38, *cumboo* 17·39, *raggi* 20·52; 2nd crop paddy in good condition; cotton being picked in 4 taluks, outturn from ½ to ¾; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·43 (average of eight stations); one station no report; *nil* in others.	Rice 10·12, *cholum* 13·38, *raggi* 17·41, *cumboo* 15·07; Cauvery and its branches contain about 6 to 24 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition, improved by the late rains; harvest of *samba* paddy, *varagu*, and *cholum*, outturn ⅜ to ½.
Madura („ „)	1·55 (average of 11 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·46, *cholum* 14·22, *raggi* 18·13, *cumboo* 16·83.
Malabar („ „)	·71 (average of six stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·55, *raggi* 17·59; prices slightly fallen in three taluks, risen in two, and stationary elsewhere.
Bombay (April 2nd)—		*General Remarks.*—General prospects on the whole fair.
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River rising at Kotri—on 29th 3 feet 2 inches against 9¼ feet on same date last year; one fresh case of small-pox at Kurrachee.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather warm; *sarsu* crop being harvested; wheat and other *rabi* crops maturing; small-pox in taluka Thul decreasing; cow-pox, foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Jacobabad, Thul, and Kashmor.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Harvesting continues; weather warm.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* reaping progressing; weather cloudy.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Wheat and cotton reaping progressing; serious sickness with considerable mortality in Jambusar *bara* villages now extending to Wagra *bara* villages.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Colába (March 31st)	...	Weather warm; *rabi* crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha, but damaged by locusts in Mangaon and Mahad.
Ratnágiri („ 25th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; insects injuring *pawta*; fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Weather hot.
Satara ...	·72 in Jauli	Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	...	Weather fair; cotton picking progressing.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Damage to late crop by rats averages 12 annas; no change in state of public health; cattle disease decreasing.
Kanara ...	...	Ground being prepared for *monsoon* crop; weather cloudy and hot.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	...	Harvestingcompleted; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	Few drops on morning of 30th and night preceding.	Weather hot; thunder and lightning with rain; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	Slight rain	Cotton picking continues; weather cloudy for two days. *General Remarks.*—Hot weather generally prevalent; considerable damage by rats to crops in Dharwar; *rabi* harvest generally approaching completion.
Bengal—(April 2nd)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cattle disease in Cox's Bazar.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Small-pox in neighbourhood of Agartala.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Public health fair, but cholera still prevails in Perozepore sub-division.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	A few cholera cases.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in many places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in several thanas.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	
Bogra ...	*Nil*	District pretty healthy.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent in Bagdogra.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Much cholera about.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	An outbreak of cholera in pergunna Patgram, 21 deaths last week; small-pox appearing in Jalpáiguri town.
Darjeeling ...	Return not received	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox raging in town, considerable mortality; a few cholera cases at Tumlook.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Fever, cholera, and small-pox in places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still reported.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	Return not received	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera and small-pox cases.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Health of people good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Small-pox in several thanas; health of plough cattle good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Public health normal; cholera in Sasseram.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera in several places, 22 deaths in Purulia town since first attack reported.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	**Cholera still prevails here and there.**
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Cholera still reported. *General Remarks.*—No rain during week; it is much wanted in several districts both for crops on ground and for cultivation for early crops; *rabi* harvest being rapidly completed, generally with fair outturn; spring rice in Orissa promising, but some of it in Cuttack attacked by worms; *mohwa* prospects in Chota Nagpore now everywhere good; prices in Sarun fallen, no fall elsewhere reported.
N. W. P. and Oudh (April 2nd)—		
Benares (April 1st)	...	No change; *rabi* cut; sugarcane being sown.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Hot west wind.
Jhánsi („ 2nd)	...	Crops being cut; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Agra (April 1st)	Slight rain on night of 31st March.	Crops ripening.
Bareilly („ 2nd)	...	*Rabi* being cut.
Meerut („ „)	·1	Prospects unaltered; prices falling; health good.
Kumaun (Mar. 29th)	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; crops somewhat improved by late rain.
Lucknow (April 2nd)	...	Prospects continue the same.
Sitapur („ „)	...	No change.
Partabgarh (Mar. 31st)	...	
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	
Punjab (April 1st)—		*General Remarks.*—Prospects unchanged.
Delhi ...	·1	Health good; agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices of wheat and grain.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Harvesting commenced; crops fair; slight improvement in prices of food-grains; health generally good but small-pox about.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; public health good.
Jullundur ...	·1	Crops fair; health good.
Ferozepore ...	·3	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	Sprinklings of rain	State of crops and public health good.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects favourable.
Ráwalpindi ...	·3	Health and agricultural prospects favourable.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·02	Crops thriving; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects still improving.
Central Provinces—		
Nimár ...	...	Prospects unchanged; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Harvest nearly completed; outturn below average.
Betúl ...	...	*Rabi* gathered, and is being threshed; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Harvest completed; health good; prices stationary.
Nágpur (April 2nd)	...	Hot; *rabi* gathering and threshing continues, outturn fair; cattle disease continues.
Chánda ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and warm; *rabi* harvested; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Harvest progressing; health good.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Reaping continues; outturn below average; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Reaping continues; small-pox in places; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Harvest continues; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (March 29th)	...	Clear; *rabi* harvested; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 28th)	...	Sugarcane planting continues; slight cholera prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Reaping of *rabi* crops and threshing continue, outturn on the whole fair; prices steady.
British Burma (April 2nd)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues normal; slight cholera in one township of Akyab District.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Sixteen deaths from small-pox and cholera in Rangoon town; fever of a bad type still prevalent in Hmaubee; in other parts of the district health fairly good; cattle disease slight.
Bassein ...	...	Cholera, 1 death in town; 12 deaths in Myoungmya township from 1st to 9th March.
Thoukwa ...	...	One death at Pyapoon, otherwise health good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health fair; small-pox prevailing in parts of district.
Prome ...	...	Three cases of small-pox in Prome town, otherwise health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Xain, and Meaday.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Report not received.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	*General Remarks.*—Public health on the whole good; cattle disease diminished.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 2nd)	·60; slight shower on 27th and 28th ultimo.	Weather unseasonably hot; sowing of rice crops retarded for want of rain.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Rain very much wanted; *buro* rice in jeopardy; opening of tea season delayed; price of rice stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (April 2nd.)	...	Crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable; prices fallen in some districts, stationary elsewhere; for week ending 22nd March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 224.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 2nd)	...	*Rabi* crops mostly gathered; heat increasing.
Central India (April 2nd.)	*Nil*	Prospects the same.
Rajputana (April 2nd)—		
Sirohi (March 30th)	...	Tanks drying; wells good; health fair; prospects good; warmer; hot season advancing.
Marwar („ 22nd)	...	Sufficient water in tanks and wells; health good; weather warm; *rabi* harvest commenced; crops excellent; prices falling.
Harowtee („ „)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Health good; weather hot.
Ajmere (April 2nd)	...	Prospects good; harvest commencing.
Bhurtpore (March 21st)	...	Wind westerly.
Ulwur ...	Partial showers ...	*Rabi* being harvested; health good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1879.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Jamaica.			St. Lucia.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	19	10	29	2	2	4	4	3	7	13	4	17	38	19	57	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Surinam and the French W. I. Colonies.
From 2 to 10 years	42	23	65	11	7	18	13	10	23	20	16	36	86	56	142	
„ 10 to 20 „	51	17	68	38	12	50	44	26	70	21	14	35	154	69	223	
„ 20 to 30 „	143	111	254	57	33	90	70	49	119	83	41	124	353	234	587	
„ 30 to 40 „	12	6	18	1	2	3	2	...	2	56	20	76	71	28	99	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	4	8	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	267	168	435	109	56	165	133	88	221	197	98	295	706	410	1,116	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Surinam and the French W. I. Colonies.
Western Bengal ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	5	3	8	
Central ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	3	4	7	
Eastern ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar ...	19	10	29	3	3	6	3	...	3	123	59	182	148	72	220	
N.-W. Provinces ...	159	111	270	31	15	46	62	28	90	59	25	84	311	179	490	
Oudh ...	79	43	122	74	36	110	64	59	123	6	4	10	223	142	365	
Central India ...	4	3	7	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	6	12	
Punjab ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Nepal ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	5	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	
Grand Total ...	267	168	435	109	56	165	133	88	221	197	98	295	706	410	1,116	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste		21	21	42	16	5	21	18	12	30	23	9	32	78	47	125	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Surinam and the French W. I. Colonies.
Agriculturist	Hindoos.	92	53	145	35	26	61	48	33	81	60	19	79	235	131	366	
Artisans	Hindoos.	13	10	23	1	2	3	4	1	5	9	2	11	27	15	42	
Low castes	Hindoos.	92	64	156	39	16	55	47	23	70	66	43	109	244	146	390	
Musulmans ...		49	20	69	18	7	25	16	19	35	39	25	64	122	71	193	
Christians ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...		267	168	435	109	56	165	133	88	221	197	98	295	706	410	1,116	

Memo.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	584	339	923
2. Musulmans ...	122	71	193
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	706	410	1,116

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

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	Route. East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,202	7,657 14	113	389 7	60	307 12	3,523	16,049 13	...	...	536	1,746 10	204	807 1	246	430 6	5,893	27,387 15
Received ...	963	5,139 10	92	323 9	70	412 5	3,089	14,170 4	...	...	407	1,314 15	354	1,397 15	221	485 9	5,186	23,244 3
Total ...	2,165	12,797 8	205	713 0	139	720 1	6,612	30,220 1	...	...	943	3,061 9	558	2,205 0	467	924 15	11,079	50,642 2
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Via Madras ...	3	8 9	1	3 15	2	8 15	1,483	7,575 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	7,596 7
Received { Via Rangoon	3	12 9	...	...	...	...	1,243	6,020 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246	6,033 6
Received { Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 6
From West to East—																		
Sent. { Via Madras...	377	1,594 11	1	1 10	...	...	1,843	8,075 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,221	9,671 8
Sent. { Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	2,318 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	2,318 11
Sent. { Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23 15
From West to West— Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	8 15	3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20 2
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24 7
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 10
Total ...	383	1,615 13	3	14 8	5	20 2	5,106	24,043 7	2	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,499	25,668 5
														GRAND TOTAL ...			16,578	76,340 10

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

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	953	1,202	2,155	22·67	24·50	23·65
Indo-European	„ Turkey	92	113	205	2·19	2·30	2·25
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	70	69	139	1·66	1·41	1·53
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	3,089	3,523	6,612	73·48	71·79	72·57
	Total ...	4,204	4,907	9,111	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 30th November 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.			Five-year leases.		Three-year leases.				Annual leases.				Sugarcane.		Grand Total up to end of the month.				Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Khurreef.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.												
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased during November.	Leased up to end of November.	Leased during November.	Leased up to end of November.	Leased during November.	Leased up to end of November.	Leased during November.	Leased up to end of November.	Leased during November.	Leased up to end of November.	Leased during November.	Leased up to end of November.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	414·76	...	3,740	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	33	32,518	421	33	32,972	27,820	3·05	43·21	49·90	
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	1,003	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	9,815	467	...	10,282	645				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	184·85	...	320	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	12,875	5	9	12,889	10,841				
		Toldundah ...	1,300	183·5	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	8,437				
		Machgong ...	650	104	...	976	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	23,338	383	119	23,840	19,945				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	6,039	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	286	87,831	1,741	286	89,858	67,688	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,569	66,944	...	626	5	118	66,944	626	118	67,688	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	174	...	75	48,337	...	...	...	...	...	691	...	...	...	...	49,028	...	...	49,028	14,605	1·83	49·92	9 years 51·69	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	18	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,089	...	...	6,089	2,817	1·34	39·95	8 years 50·53	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	75	54,293	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	...	...	...	55,117	...	...	55,117	17,422	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,392	17,422	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	961	961	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	416	13,934	...	559	266	1,972	15,003	559	1,972	17,534	18,340	0·93	24·08	38·93	
		Arrah ...	1,660	704	704	...	...	...	774	...	...	646	51,581	...	...	12	136	52,355	...	136	52,491	71,101	0·79	31·83	37·36	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	1,466	538	...	...	...	...	379	...	160	347	4,988	...	1,383	18	32	5,365	1,543	32	6,940	...	0·90	34·15	36·70	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	160	1,409	70,501	...	1,942	296	2,140	72,723	2,102	2,140	76,965	89,441	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	85,755	...	...	652	3,686	85,755	...	3,686	89,441	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	6,114	142,124	...	2,222	...	160	1,409	71,325	...	3,683	296	2,426	215,671	3,843	2,426	221,940	174,551	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,841	170,121	...	626	657	3,804	170,121	626	3,804	174,551	...	...	...	...	

The 20th January 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st December 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.			Five-year leases.		Three-year leases.				Annual leases.				Sugarcane.		Grand Total up to end of the month.				Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Khurreef.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.												
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased during December.	Leased up to end of December.	Leased during December.	Leased up to end of December.	Leased during December.	Leased up to end of December.	Leased during December.	Leased up to end of December.	Leased during December.	Leased up to end of December.	Leased during December.	Leased up to end of December.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.					
Orissa ..	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	322·85	...	...	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	490	...	33	32,518	490	33	33,041	27,963	0·45	43·66	49·94	
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	471	...	...	9,815	471	...	10,286	700				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	145·05	...	...	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	12,875	5	9	12,889	10,854				
		Toldundah ...	1,300	Canal	closed	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	119	9,285	380	119	9,784	8,509				
		Machgong ...	650			...	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	119	23,338	383	119	23,840	19,994				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1,814	...	286	87,831	1,814	286	89,931	68,020	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,944	257	883	75	193	66,944	883	193	68,020	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	87	...	257	48,594	...	...	...	...	8	699	...	...	...	...	49,293	...	...	49,293	14,605	0·52	50·44	9 years 51·70	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	6	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	6,089	...	...	6,089	2,817	0·49	40·44	8 years 53·03	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	257	54,550	...	...	...	...	8	832	...	...	...	...	55,382	...	...	55,382	17,422	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	17,422	...	...	...	...	
Sone ..	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	924	924	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	13,934	1,817	2,376	285	2,257	15,003	2,376	2,257	19,636	99,569	...	24·08	39·11	
		Arrah ...	1,660	362	362	...	...	...	774	...	...	...	51,581	13,017	13,017	98	234	52,355	13,017	234	65,606	118,467	...	31·83	37·37	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	1,466	532	400	...	...	...	379	...	160	...	4,986	987	2,370	5	37	5,365	2,530	37	7,932	...	...	34·15	36·77	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	160	...	70,501	15,821	17,763	388	2,528	72,723	17,923	2,528	93,174	218,036	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,755	121,703	121,703	6,892	10,578	85,755	121,703	10,578	218,036	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	257	142,381	...	2,222	...	160	8	71,333	15,894	19,577	388	2,814	215,936	19,737	2,814	238,487	303,478	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,121	121,960	122,586	6,967	10,771	170,121	122,586	10,771	303,478	...	...	...	...	

The 17th February 1879.

H. C. LEVINGE, C. E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1878-79 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during January 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Water distributed during January 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Water distributed during January 1879: Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Water distributed during January 1879: Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	...	740	570	30,076	56,175
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	927	54,661	20,436
Meerut	8·30	...	969	394	85,376	41,531
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	853	98,424	39,859
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	834	118,821	71,587
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	438	98,965	48,818
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	650	112,824	47,613
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,666	599,147	326,019
Lower Ganges. Kasganj	...	...	...	105	11,045	...
Bhongaon	...	...	...	150	5,586	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	919	149,675	66,289
Agra Canal	10·	...	2,000	735	61,959	51,950
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	238	51,850	2,742
Bijnor	...	...	...	152	6,914	6,454
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	240	1,026
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	625	650
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	708	542
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	887,749	455,678

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from October 1878 to January 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	33,236	837	289	872	18,780	54,014	·6	3·2
Muzaffarnagar ...	72,410	1,847	2,076	3,231	9,415	88,979	·4	2·4
Meerut ...	140,046	7,475	3,032	7,876	9,789	168,218	·7	2·5
Bulandshahr ...	76,874	12,738	856	14,519	6,396	111,383	·9	1·9
Aligarh ...	43,087	26,282	1,319	6,079	2,219	78,986	·4	2·0
Muttra ...	3,644	7,661	353	5,684	4,995	22,387	·2	1·8
Agra ...	9,840	6,647	1,021	7,010	2,590	27,108	·3	1·9
Etah ...	14,710	10,615	476	5,954	286	32,041	·3	2·1
Mainpuri ...	29,573	19,304	95	1,009	3,842	53,823	·5	1·9
Fatehgarh ...	9,732	9,262	113	205	4,024	23,336	·2	2·5
Etáwah ...	24,600	28,477	207	745	5,807	59,837	·3	2·6
Cawnpore ...	25,699	41,881	859	11,083	2,500	82,022	·1	2·2
Delhi ...	25	95	...	58	120	298	...	2·4
Gurgaon ...	2,888	4,277	1,833	5,502	10,530	25,030	·1	2·3
Dehra Dún ...	5,950	237	54	170	503	6,914	·6	4·0
Bijnor ...	181	11	...	47	1	240	·9	2·9
Tarái ...	2,330	244	135	1,105	...	3,814	·2	3·2
Bareilly ...	33,363	2,832	1,385	10,428	28	48,036	...	2·8
Jhánsi ...	148	102	156	213	6	625	...	1·4
Hamírpur ...	56	614	38	...	...	708	...	1·9
Total ...	528,392	181,438	14,297	81,791	81,831	887,749	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	269,510	79,050	21,951	35,898	49,269	455,678	...	...
Increase ...	258,882	102,388	...	45,893	32,562	432,071	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	7,654	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct	5,225
Volume discharged—	
Jani escape 41	
Syana ,, ... 43	
Kot ,, ... 57	
Ghiror 3	
Malhausi 51	
Rura 11	
Cawnpore escapes 117	
Distributaries' tails 13	
Tail 223	
	559
Balance expended	4,666
Meerut Division reports:—No rain to speak of during the month. A slight drizzle on the 12th, and one or two light showers on the 16th.	
Eastern Jumna Canal	
Water entering canal	923
Ditto leaving ditto	4
Net consumption	919
Agra Canal—	
Water entering canal	1,093
Ditto leaving Bata escape 217	
Ditto ditto Kitam ditto 141	358
Net consumption	735
Dún Canal—	
Water entering canals	165
Ditto leaving silt trap at Ambari	13
Net consumption	152
Executive Engineer reports.—Supply hardly equal to demand. Want of rain much felt.	
Rohilkhand Canals—	
Water entering canals	288
Ditto leaving ditto	50
Net consumption	238

Allahabad,
The 1st March 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,010	...	6,260	...	7,270	...	...	...	300	...	300	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	365	...
Rice	3,025	...	1,870	...	4,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán ...	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	176	...	1,632	...	1,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	135	...	4,207	...	4,342	...	...	...	3,780	...	3,780	...
Juár	34,812	...	...	...	34,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	625	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	25,157	...	173	...	25,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	64,364	...	14,767	...	79,131	...	...	...	4,445	...	4,445	...
Cotton	...	...	20,315	...	20,315	...	...	...	623	...	623	...
Oilseeds	80	...	380	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	435	...	19,846	...	20,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	6,137	...	1,247	...	7,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	27,718	...	33,970	...	61,688	...	7,225	...	...	...	7,225	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,746	...	42,639	...	44,385	...	...	...	2,550	...	2,550	...
Firewood	4,900	...	24,529	...	29,429	...	...	...	8,050	...	8,050	...
Bamboos	...	...	5,240	1,04,800	5,240	1,04,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	180	9	11,567	9,618	11,747	9,627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	255	510	255	510	...	...	29,926	...	29,926	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,05,560	9	1,74,755	1,14,928	2,80,315	1,14,937	7,225	...	45,594	...	52,819	...
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	31,201	236	1,13,342	1,04,678	1,44,543	1,04,914	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	74,359	...	61,413	10,250	1,35,772	10,023	7,225	...	45,594	...	52,819	...
Decrease	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

The total maundage of food-grains moved both ways during the month shows an increase of nearly 50,000 maunds, as compared with the corresponding period last year, and 20,000 maunds over the quantity carried during previous month.

Cotton shows an increase of 6,000 maunds over previous year's return, while salt from Moraudnugger is slightly less.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	5,353	10,382	...	1,886
Ton-mileage ...	936,775	1,487,146	...	202,015
Value of goods ...	7,58,009	10,43,748	...	72,262
Number of passengers ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*

Allahabad,
The 1st March 1879.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 19, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 19, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 280, 281, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, AND 359 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND MARCH AND 5TH APRIL 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloo, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Divisions.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.			
2nd half of February 1879.																																	
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	10 0	11 0	22 0	9 8	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	2nd half of February 1879. Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	Bombay.	
1st half of March 1879.																																	
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	9 8	10 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	1st half of March 1879. Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	15 12	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
Cachar ...	8 6	8 0	11 2	16 0	11 6	16 0	12 4	12 4	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 6	8 0	Cachar ...		
Goálpárá ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpára ...		
Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
Kámrúp ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 3	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
Lakhimpur ...	8 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	...	5 3	9 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 8	200 0	160 0	200 0	6 0	...	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
Delhi ...	13 4	12 0	15 0	20 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	18 8	15 8	15 0	17 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	17 0	90 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi [a] ...	Punjab.	[a] Barley, jowar, and firewood falling.
Gurgáon ...	12 14	12 0	13 14	18 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	16 8	16 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Gurgáon ...		[b] Firewood falling.
Karnál ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	18 8	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Karnál ...		[c] Barley falling.
Hissar ...	10 8	10 0	12 8	23 0	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	120 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar ...		[d] Firewood rising.
Rohtak ...	12 4	10 12	13 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	16 9	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	7 0	Rohtak ...		[e] Wheat, barley, jowar, and falling.
Sirsa ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	7 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	16 9	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	24 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	32 0	Sirsa ...		
Umballa ...	13 4	11 12	14 0	19 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	21 4	18 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 4	9 8	Umballa ...		
Ludhiána ...	13 8	12 8	15 12	21 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0	9 4	Ludhiána ...		
Simla ...	10 8	12 0	11 4	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	7 4	Simla ...		
Jullundur ...	12 4	11 4	15 0	18 8	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	9 10	Jullundur ...		
Hoshiárpur ...	13 0	12 0	14 8	19 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	14 8	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	16 8	14 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	9 6	Hoshiárpur ...		
Kángra ...	8 8	8 8	8 12	0 13	0 13	0 16	0	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 8	14 8	12 8	17 8	16 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	12 0	11 8	15 8	18 0	17 8	23 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 12	20 0	110 0	95 0	110 0	11 11	11 3	10 5	Amritsar [b] ...		
Siálkot ...	11 4	9 12	14 0	18 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 10	14 8	14 8	14 12	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspur ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Gurdáspur ...		
Lahore ...	12 0	10 8	16 0	19 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 8	13 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 14	Lahore [c] ...		
Ferozepore ...	13 0	11 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 12	90 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Ferozepore [d] ...		
Gujránwála ...	10 12	10 4	14 8	17 0	16 4	22 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Gujránwála ...		
Ráwalpindi ...	10 4	8 12	15 12	13 4	12 4	22 8	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	10 4	9 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 4	11 8	10 4	Ráwalpindi ...		
Jhelum ...	11 0	9 13	15 6	13 5	15 8	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	12 8	11 12	11 0	Jhelum ...		
Gujrát ...	11 0	10 12	13 6	17 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	13 4	13 0	15 8	12 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	10 12	Gujrát ...		
Shahpúr ...	9 8	8 8	16 12	16 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Shahpúr ...		
Mooltan ...	8 8	9 4	12 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	11 8	12 12	11 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	10 12	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Jhang ...		
Montgomery ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	14 0	...	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	9 8	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...	9 15	9 10	16 4	13 15	13 12	21 4	...	...	...	4 11	5 0	5 15	14 12	13 12	12 12	8 11	10 10	5 5	15	...	...	9 7	11 2	15 0	100 0	100 0	112 8	55 0	55 0	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
Dera Ghází Khán ...	8 12	9 1	11 14	11 14	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 4	7 8	10 2	11 4	14 11	9 3	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	13 2	125 0	125 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 10	Dera Ghází Khán ...		
Bannu ...	13 12	8 7	19 14	21 4	10 5	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	6 14	15 0	10 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 4	8 2	18 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu [e] ...		
Pesháwar ...	7 10	6 6	16 8	9 1	7 9	38 8	...	...	...	5 15	6 0	8 4	8 2	6 14	24 0	8 12	7 9	12 8	...	...	...	7 10	7 14	11 8	98 0	73 0	90 0	39 10	36 8	46 0	Pesháwar [b] ...		
Hazára ...	9 3	8 0	9 2	13 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 12	6 8	10 8	8 8	8 12	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára ...		
Secunderabad ...	6 3	6 8	7 3	...	...	...	7 5	...	5 4	9 3	9 6	5 9	12 1	...	10 3	13 2	13 5	...	12 0	13 6	...	8 4	8 7	6 7	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 6	8 9	8 3	Secunderabad ...	H. A. Districts.	
Bolarum ...	7 7	7 3	7 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 3	4 8	9 6	7 6	5 5	11 7	11 7	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	7 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 4	9 0	Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...	6 0	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	9 2	9 2	6 0	9 7	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	7 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 5	8 7	Chudderghat ...		
Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) ...	9 1	9 1	12 3	...	...	...	5 0	4 11	4 1	7 8	6 14	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	10	10	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	13 12	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) ...	Rajpootana.	

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

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.

Presidencies and Provinces.		1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sea Customs Revenue.																
Bengal ...	Gross	88,53,721	20,00,678	1,08,54,399	86,02,443	21,25,577	1,07,28,020	80,20,801	21,91,723	1,02,12,524	95,40,663	22,44,339	1,17,85,002	76,81,814	21,89,735	98,71,549
	Nett	...	...	1,07,37,386	85,66,584	20,93,968	1,06,60,542	79,89,972	21,52,207	1,01,42,179	95,13,508	21,02,316	1,16,15,824	76,58,037	20,83,102	97,41,139
Bombay ...	Gross	63,45,864	5,05,136	68,51,000	62,01,022	4,04,725	66,05,747	55,76,873	1,12,034	56,88,907	61,40,651	1,39,506	62,80,157	50,74,872	2,22,584	58,97,456
	Nett	...	...	61,31,769	58,16,316	3,97,829	62,14,145	52,18,518	1,10,920	53,29,438	57,88,443	1,38,740	59,27,183	52,02,326	2,20,637	55,12,963
Sind ...	Gross	2,28,256	1,72,521	4,00,777	2,49,072	1,24,000	3,73,072	2,25,806	37,416	2,63,222	2,76,668	48,174	3,24,842	2,56,065	35,668	2,91,733
	Nett	...	...	3,93,563	2,39,286	1,20,319	3,59,605	2,21,336	37,416	2,61,752	2,75,575	48,163	3,23,738	2,55,730	35,668	2,91,398
Madras ...	Gross	16,80,876	12,32,260	29,13,136	17,84,130	9,75,128	27,59,258	17,03,792	5,38,494	22,42,286	16,27,558	2,53,895	18,81,453	14,34,072	4,63,543	18,97,615
	Nett	...	...	28,58,867	17,51,159	9,67,480	27,18,639	16,73,557	5,36,576	22,10,133	15,45,942	2,51,265	17,97,207	14,05,468	4,59,648	18,65,116
B. Burma ...	Gross	10,77,223	27,17,461	37,94,684	9,32,300	35,00,576	44,32,876	10,09,464	31,71,133	41,80,597	11,73,496	29,70,525	41,44,021	14,20,412	33,48,789	47,69,201
	Nett	...	...	36,91,947	9,22,739	34,03,511	43,26,250	10,04,733	31,39,239	41,43,972	11,69,364	29,31,872	41,01,236	14,16,642	33,11,671	47,28,313
TOTAL ...	Gross	1,81,85,940	66,28,056	2,48,13,996	1,77,68,967	71,30,006	2,48,98,973	1,95,36,736	60,50,800	2,25,87,536	1,87,59,036	56,56,439	2,44,15,475	1,64,57,235	62,60,319	2,27,27,554
	Nett	...	...	2,41,33,532	1,72,96,084	69,83,097	2,42,79,181	1,91,11,116	59,76,358	2,20,87,474	1,82,92,832	54,72,356	2,37,65,188	1,60,28,203	61,10,726	2,21,38,929
Land Customs Revenue.[3]																
No information available.																
Bombay ...	Gross													13,272	30,240	43,512
	Nett													13,256	30,240	43,496
Madras ...	Gross													63,894	54,526	1,18,420
	Nett													63,885	54,526	1,18,411
TOTAL ...	Gross													77,166	84,766	1,61,932
	Nett													77,141	84,766	1,61,907
GRAND TOTAL ...	Gross													1,65,44,401	63,45,085	2,28,89,486
	Nett													1,61,05,344	61,95,492	2,23,00,836

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to February only.

3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th April 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th APRIL 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras remain fair. In Mysore the standing crops are in good condition, but paddy in some places has been damaged by rats; prices are fluctuating. The *rabi* harvest in the Bombay Presidency is approaching completion. In the Central Provinces the cutting of the *rabi* is almost finished, and threshing and winnowing continue; the outturn is on the whole fair; cholera prevails in the eastern districts. Ploughing operations have commenced in Berar. In Central India, the wheat harvest is light, and prices are high. The *rabi* crops are being gathered in in Rajputana with generally satisfactory results. There has been no rain in Bengal; the crops on the ground are suffering in many places, and operations for sowings of early crops are retarded; cholera and small-pox are still prevalent. Slight rain has fallen in Assam, but the want of more is much felt; in Sylhet the *bura* rice is reported to be dying. In British Burma, public health is generally good; cattle disease has almost entirely disappeared. The agricultural condition of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is on the whole fair; in Jhansi the outturn of the *rabi* is under 10 annas. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest continue fairly favourable, and the prices of food-grains show a downward tendency throughout the Province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 12th)	Nil	Rice 21·92, *cholum* 14·98, *raggi* 18·17, *cumboo* 14·96; 11 inches water standing over subsoil; standing crops generally good; rabi maize, tobacco, cotton, and castor being harvested.
Kurnool („ „)	·31 in one station; *nil* in other stations.	Rice 11·18, *cholum* 16·65, *cumboo* 17·39, *raggi* 20·85; fever prevalent; cotton picking continues; second crop paddy being harvested in 2 stations, yield ½; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	1·01 (average of 8 stations).	Rice 10·45, *cholum* 14·17, *raggi* 17·82, *cumboo* 15·07; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 24 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition; harvest of *cholum*, oil-seed, chillies, and horse-gram, outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·40 (average of 8 stations).	Rice 10·46, *cholum* 16·20, *raggi* 18·01, *cumboo* 17·45.
Malabar („ „)	·88 (average of 11 stations).	Rice 10·09, *raggi* 17·89; prices slightly fallen in one taluk, stationary elsewhere; pasture reviving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay (April 16th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri 2 inches lower than last week.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair, nights continue cool; reaping of *rabi* crops other than *sarsu* begun throughout the district; epidemic of small-pox in and about Jacobabad.
Gujarat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Weather clear and hot.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; public health good.
Broach ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
		Reaping of crops progressing; weather sultry, mornings and evenings cool.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—		
Thana ...	...	*Rabi* outturn below average; public health good.
Kolába (April 14th)	...	Weather warm; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping progressing.
Ratnagiri „ 8th)	...	*Waingani* crops being cut; 18 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Weather warm; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	...	No change.
Belgaum ...	·12 in Athni.	
Dharwar ...	...	Weather sultry; no change in state of crops and public health.
Kanara ...	...	Good *rabi* outturn expected; ground being prepared for monsoon crop.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Wadhwan ...	...	No change.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest approaching completion; public health good, except in Jacobabad where small-pox prevails.
Bengal (April 16th)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Sporadic small-pox cases.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
Backergungo ...	*Nil*	Cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	
Dacca ...	*Nil*	
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Some sporadic cholera cases.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera cases.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera in different places; small-pox still very bad in and about Kishnaghur.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent in some thanas.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Much cholera and small-pox about.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera cases.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	District fairly healthy; sporadic cholera cases in Dubcháncha; some small-pox cases in Bogra.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent in Bagdogra sub-division; cholera still at Kurigram.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Cholera very bad in many places, and people are in great alarm.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Health generally good; cholera disappeared.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent; considerable mortality.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Fever, cholera, and small-pox in places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	No endemic or epidemic disease as yet.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox reported.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox cases less frequent; health of plough cattle good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent; many cholera cases in interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Health generally good, except in Palamow, where small-pox still very prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent; small-pox still in Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Public health fair.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Public health unchanged.
Puri ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain still holding off; crops on ground suffering in many places; hardly any cultivation for early crops going on; *rabi* harvest in Behar nearly finished; short crop in Chumparun; some *dalua* rice in Pooree damaged by insects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (April 16th)—		
Benares (April 15th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)		
Jhánsi („ 16th)	...	*Rabi* outturn under 10 annas.
Agra („ 15th)	...	*Rabi* crops cut; a little sickness in Agra City itself; district free.
Bareilly („ 16th)	...	No change.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; health good.
Kumaun („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Lucknow (April 16th)	...	*No change.*
Sitapur („ „)	...	No change; prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	...	No change.
Fyzabad („ 16th)	*Nil*	Winds continue strong and dry.
		General Remarks.—Prospects unchanged; health good.
Punjab (April 15th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; a further slight fall in prices of food-grains; health good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops being cut; further slight fall in prices of food-grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops ripening; *kharif* sowings begun; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops ripening; price of wheat falling; health good.
Lahore ...	Shower on 12th inst.	State of crops and public health good.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut.
Ráwalpindi ...	·25	Agricultural prospects and health fair.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects good; slight fall in price of barley; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prices of wheat and barley have fallen a little this week.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects generally fairly good, with a tendency to a decline in the prices of food-grains throughout the Province.
Central Provinces (April 16th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Health good; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Threshing and winnowing continue.
Betúl ...	...	Heat intense; threshing continues; outturn below average; prices risen.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* threshing completed; small-pox slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Nágpur (April 17th)	...	Very hot; *rabi* crops reaped; threshing continues, outturn generally fair; cholera abating; cattle disease continues; prices high.
Chánda ...	...	Clear and hot; threshing continues; small-pox and fever to slight extent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Hot; threshing continues; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Threshing continues.
Bhandara (April 16th)	...	Clear, but extremely hot; *rabi* harvested; winnowing progressing; outturn favourable; fever, small-pox, and cholera prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* cutting and threshing continue; health good.
Bálaghát ...	...	*Rabi* threshing continues; small-pox prevalent; slight cholera; prices steady, except of wheat, which is falling.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; harvesting nearly completed; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Threshing in progress; health good; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore (April 16th)	...	Clear; threshing and winnowing progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur („ 12th)	...	Cloudy and close; threshing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Biláspur („ 12th)	...	Clear and hot; threshing of *rabi* continues; cholera, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent
Sambalpur („ 11th)	...	Very warm; harvest completed; cholera continues.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and hot; *rabi* cutting almost completed; threshing and winnowing continue; outturn on the whole continues fair; cholera prevalent in Eastern districts and slightly in Nágpur district.
British Burma (April 16th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health normal; 1 death from cholera in Akyab town; slight cholera in Membya township.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Three fatal cases of cholera, and 14 deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of the district good; slight cattle disease.
Bassein ...	...	Two deaths from small-pox in Bassein town.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mengdoon, Kama, and Myedai.
Thonkwa ...	...	Reports not received.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General health good; a few deaths from cholera and small-pox; cattle disease almost totally ceased.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 16th)	·13 ; shower on 13th instant.	Unseasonably dry and hot ; since shower on 13th, it is cooler ; sowing of rice not finished and the crop not doing well for want of rain ; cholera in station and district.
Sylhet („ „)	·07	Extraordinary drought ; *bura* rice dying ; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg (April 16th)—	...	Standing crops in good condition ; paddy in some localities damaged by rats ; prices fluctuating ; for week ending 5th April,—gratuitously relieved in hospitals, 193.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (April 16th)	...	*Rabi* crops stored ; ploughing operations commenced.
Central India (April 16th)	...	Weather seasonable ; health good ; wheat harvest light ; prices high ; opium harvest excellent.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (April 13th)	...	Tanks nearly dry ; wells good ; health improving ; crops cut, outturn excellent in quantity and quality ; prices falling ; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 12th)	...	Same as last.
Jhallawar („ 10th)	...	No change ; *rabi* harvesting almost finished.
Ajmere („ 16th)	...	Harvest above average, yet prices stationary, owing to large export of grain towards Marwar ; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Harvesting progressing favourably ; fair outturn expected ; health good ; weather seasonable.
Ulwur („ 15th)	...	Small-pox in one tahsil.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1879.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	23	14	37	18	18	36	41	32	73	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, and Surinam during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	67	50	117	30	26	56	97	76	173	
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	139	50	189	87	36	123	226	86	312	
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	442	186	628	267	113	380	709	299	1,008	
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	52	16	68	15	3	18	67	19	86	
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Above 50 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	726	317	1,043	417	196	613	1,143	513	1,656	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, and Surinam during this month.
Western Bengal	7	1	8	1	...	1	8	1	9	
Central ditto	4	6	10	1	...	1	5	6	11	
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar	66	30	96	148	64	212	214	94	308	
N.-W. Provinces	393	189	582	228	129	357	621	318	939	
Oudh	220	87	307	14	2	16	234	89	323	
Central India	9	3	12	7	...	7	16	3	19	
Punjab	9	...	9	3	...	3	12	...	12	
Nepal	7	...	7	13	1	14	20	1	21	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c.	9	1	10	1	...	1	10	1	11	
Grand Total ...	726	317	1,043	417	196	613	1,143	513	1,656	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	99	39	138	58	19	77	157	58	215	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, and Surinam during this month.
Agriculturist Hindoos ...	248	96	344	138	64	202	386	160	546	
Artisans Hindoos ...	34	9	43	20	8	28	54	17	71	
Low castes Hindoos ...	218	106	324	152	78	231	371	184	555	
Musulmans	127	67	194	48	27	75	175	94	269	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	726	317	1,043	417	196	613	1,143	513	1,656	

Memo.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	968	419	1,387
2. Musulmans ...	175	94	269
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,143	513	1,656

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 26, 1879.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of March 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraico, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraico, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraico, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Ganjam ...	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	6 5	11 3	11 1	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	13 3	215 8	215 8	323 7	12 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
Vizagapatam ...	8 5	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 1	15 7	13 0	16 8	16 8	13 9	16 4	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7•	Vizagapatam ...		
Godavery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	6 9	10 0	10 0	8 5	17 2	17 2	12 5	...	...	...	17 2	11 8	243 0	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
Kistna ...	6 9	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	12 4	11 9	6 5	13 0	12 5	7 0	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 9	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 4	12 8	Kistna ...		
Nellore ...	7 2	7 2	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	18 2	18 2	12 5	17 4	18 3	...	20 0	19 1	85 0	85 0	105 3	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore ...		
Cuddapah ...	5 9	7 7	7 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 1	4 9	11 2	10 8	8 3	15 8	15 0	12 6	17 4	17 4	12 3	21 0	19 5	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 9	Cuddapah ...		
Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 6	10 0	10 0	6 7	15 4	15 4	11 3	15 0	14 1	10 8	17 0	16 7	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 7	13 7	12 5	Bellary ...		
Kurnool ...	5 1	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 4	5 7	13 7	12 9	12 3	14 4	13 4	10 3	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 5	12 5	11 3	Kurnool ...		
Madras ...	6 6	6 6	7 4	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 8	8 4	12 6	11 5	9 1	15 5	15 5	9 6	...	...	202 7	...	...	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...		
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 9	7 5	11 5	11 3	8 5	...	...	...	17 8	16 5	...	16 9	16 6	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	Chingleput ...		
North Arcot ...	6 4	7 1	8 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	6 9	11 6	11 6	8 5	...	...	9 5	17 3	18 1	9 1	16 7	15 9	233 3	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	14 4	North Arcot ...		
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	7 8	10 9	11 4	8 3	18 5	18 5	11 8	16 9	17 5	10 4	15 9	15 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	12 4	South Arcot ...		
Tanjore ...	5 5	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 7	...	...	...	13 9	13 5	12 7	14 5	14 5	11 6	15 5	15 5	170 1	170 1	170 1	12 9	12 9	12 1	Tanjore ...		
Trichinopoly ...	6 9	6 6	5 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 1	8 6	10 9	10 5	9 1	14 0	12 6	...	15 9	15 2	15 2	17 0	16 4	145 8	145 8	145 8	13 0	13 0	12 1	Trichinopoly ...		
Madura ...	5 1	5 1	4 1	...	...	...	10 1	8 2	8 4	10 8	9 9	8 6	16 2	14 6	...	16 2	14 7	16 2	15 8	16 3	109 3	106 9	145 8	15 0	14 0	13 5	Madura ...		
Tinnevelly ...	4 6	4 6	5 3	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 2	9 8	9 1	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	14 8	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
Coimbatore ...	6 6	5 7	6 6	...	...	...	9 4	10 3	7 2	10 0	10 9	8 1	16 5	15 7	12 2	19 9	19 1	15 9	19 7	19 7	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
Nilgiris ...	6 3	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	6 8	8 0	8 8	7 2	13 9	13 9	9 2	13 3	14 0	8 4	13 0	12 0	131 2	131 2	131 2	8 3	7 4	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
Salem ...	5 6	5 6	4 7	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	7 4	10 8	10 4	8 5	15 9	14 3	9 5	17 4	15 2	8 7	18 0	16 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		
South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara ...		
Malabar ...	6 5	6 5	7 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
Bombay. ...	7 1	6 12	6 4	15 3	16 14	15 7	6 1	5 7	5 2	10 2	8 9	7 4	12 4	11 10	10 2	11 10	10 6	8 9	7 15	8 7	61 7	75 1	68 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
Ahmedabad ...	8 8	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	6 4	6 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
Kaira ...	7 4	7 4	8 7	16 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 11	10 11	9 11	9 6	9 11	8 10	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 5	13 5	Kaira ...		
Surat ...	7 6	7 6	7 14	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	6 2½	4 9	6 11	6 11	5 11	9 7	7 9	4 10	10 9	9 14	9 8½	...	...	113 0	113 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
Broach ...	8 0	8 0	8 6½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	8 14½	8 14½	8 6¾	10 0	11 0	6 10	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
Tanna (Salsette) ...	5 13	5 14	7 6	6 13	...	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	9 0	7 8	6 14	8 13	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 5	8 5	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
Colába (Alibág) ...	6 2	6 0	7 7	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 11	10 8	10 8	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	8 4	7 15	8 9½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 0½	11 14	11 14	10 11	...	...	125 0	...	125 0	10 12	10 12	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
Násik ...	9 2	9 0	8 1	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 5	8 3	7 11	...	...	11 3	11 7	11 10	9 3	...	...	125 0	...	125 0	9 4	9 4	11 6	Násik ...		
Ahmednagar ...	7 8	7 7	7 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 15	5 8½	7 7	7 7	6 7	11 11	11 14	9 4½	11 9	12 0	9 8	14 13	14 15	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 9	11 14	11 0½	Ahmednagar ...		
Poona ...	6 14	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	10 6	8 10	...	...	79 0	...	79 0	11 9	11 14	11 0½	Poona ...		
Sholápur ...	6 14½	6 2	7 7	...	...	...	7 4½	7 5	6 10	8 2½	8 4	7 1	9 4½	9 1	10 1	11 8	11 0	10 1	9 3	9 14	76 0	76 0	55 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Sholápur ...		
Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	4 12	4 14	6 10	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	5 12	8 12	8 13	6 10	14 0	12 15	12 15	13 0	12 4	13 6	9 14	9 15	109 8	107 0	82 8	10 0	9 12	9 3	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
Satara ...	6 1	6 1	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 13	8 13	8 11	...	...	...	...	224 0	11 15	12 4	12 13	Satara ...		
Belgaum ...	5 8	4 11	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	9 0	9 0	7 3	9 8	9 8	7 10	12 0	11 11	12 10	11 8	11 8	12 8	8 7	8 7	145 10	116 8	150 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	Belgaum ...		
Dharwar (Hubli) ...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	16 0	15 11	14 0	125 0	...	...	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
Ratnágiri ...	5 4	5 4	6 7½	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 12	10 9	11 5	7 14	9 2	9 2	10 0	7 6	7 15	7 13	14 0	15 11	80 0	...	150 0	14 0	12 4	12 4	Ratnágiri ...		
Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	...	14 2	14 2	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
Pánch Mahála (Godhra) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	7 4	13 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahála (Godhra) ...		
Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	9 5	10 3	10 3	8 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Aden ...		
Asirgarh ...	7 14	7 12	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	13 0	13 0	11 5	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Asirgarh ...		
Baroda ...	6 9	6 9	8 0	9 10	9 10	9 8	6 9	6 9	5 10	8 6	8 4	7 2	11 6	11 6	9 8	9 10	9 2	8 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 13	Baroda ...		
Disa ...	8 5	7 13	7 12	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	108 8	12 8	12 8	12 7	Disa ...		
Nimach ...	9 8	9 2	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 4	12 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 4	11 4	140 0	140 0	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
Nasirabad ...	10 7½	9 7½	12 9	14 5½	13 9	15 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 6	13 11½	12 0	12 6	11 9	11 11	11 8	11 12	140 0	140 0	137 8	9 0	9 0	14 12	Nimach ...		
Rájkot ...	8 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 4	8 8	10 0	9 12	7 4	12 8	11 12	90 0	100 0	111 8	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nasirabad ...		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8 1	8 3	11 12	11 8	11 7	12 0	5 8	6 0	8 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 12	8 ...	...	...	14 8	13½	96 14	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	Rájkot ...		
Karachi ...	8 10	8 2	10 2	12 0	11 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	70 0	70 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	8 5	9 4	9 8	8 22	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Karachi ...		
Shikarpur ...	8 6	7 14	11 0	12 12	12 2	12 10	5 11	6 2	7 12	8 10	8 10	10 4	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	106 0	114 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	Shikarpur ...		
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	8 5	8 7	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 1	6 9	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	8 14	7 0	7 0	...	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
Western Districts.																											Shikarpur ...		
Burdwan ...	9 12a	10 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
Bancoorah ...	12 0b	12 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	*Western Districts.*		
Beerbhoom ...	10 0c	10 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	120 0	400 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan ...		
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
Hooghly ...	11 0d	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
Howrah ...	9 12	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 8	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	140 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
Central Districts.																			10 0	10 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
Calcutta ...	9 2	10 0	11 12	13 8	13 8	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 6	11 0	11 0	10 4	16 0	12 8	13 5	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	140 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	6 8	11 4	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Central Districts.*									
Nuddea ...	11 7f	11 7	12 5	17 4	...	18 5	10 10	10 5½	10 11	11 7	11 7	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	130 0	64 0	99 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
Jessore ...	9 0g	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	10 0	12 8	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	140 0	90 0	80 0	9 12	8 12	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
Moorshedabad ...	13 0h	11 0	13 4	...	...	17 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	10 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	8 14	Nuddea ...		
																			9 0	9 0	140 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
																			12 0	11 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 15-6 seers, common rice 13 to 17-4 seers, and gram 9 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 26 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, best rice 12-8 to 16-2 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-4 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13-4 seers, and gram 9 to 11-8 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 6-6 seers, common rice 10-4 to 13 seers, and gram 10-4 to 11-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dinagepore ...	9 5	8 11	10 8	15 0	12 4	32 0	13 13	13 3	13 4	15 9½	15 9	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	12 0	12 0	12 8	26 4	26 4	27 8	11 4	9 12 to 11 4	9 0 to 10 0	14 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	9 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 15	11 1½	11 1½	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	12 0	14 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	13 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	8 0 *m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri ...	10 0*n*	7 5	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	12 0	12 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca ...	10 12*o*	10 12	11 7	22 10	...	32 0	11 4	11 4	11 14	12 1	12 4	13 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...
Furreedpore ...	12 8*p*	12 8	16 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 8	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	10 0*r*	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	9 4	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	9 8*s*	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly ...	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	8 0	11 6	13 5	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna ...	14 8	12 0	15 8	24 0	19 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	17 0	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya ...	13 0	13 0	14 8	18 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	12 0*u* to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 4 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 18 0	12 0	12 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga ...	...	9 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 8	11 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore ...	12 0*w*	12 0	13 0	22 8	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	12 4	11 12	12 0	22 4	21 4	19 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	14 0	13 12	11 0	25 12	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	11 0*x*	11 0	14 0	28 0	17 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	13 6*y*	11 5	13 6	16 8	15 7	16 8	9 4	8 4	8 4	11 5	11 10	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur ...	10 11	10 11	13 4	15 2	15 2	20 3	12 0	12 5	10 1	13 14	11 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	12 0*z* to 13 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0 to 15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	12 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
Orissa.																		
Cuttack ...	9 3	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	15 12*	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	9 3	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	15 2	15 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazáribágh ...	13 0*z*2	14 0	11 8	...	24 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 4	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga ...	10 0*z*3	8 0	10 0	14 0	...	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom ...	10 0	7 0	14 0	28 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom ...	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	12 4	10 0	13 2	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar ...	8 6	8 6	10 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	12 13	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpárá ...	10 0	12 0	11 9	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	5 12	9 6	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dún ...	11 8	10 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
Saháranpur ...	14 14	11 4	14 6	18 9	18 9	18 4	7 8	7 8	5 6	8 8	8 8	7 0	15 9	15 9	11 13	15 0	15 0	7 8
Muzaffarnagar ...	14 5	12 10	17 10	22 0	19 11	28 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	18 11	16 8	15 6	16 0	16 3	8 13
Meerut ...	14 4	13 0	16 8	21 0	19 0	23 0	4 8	4 12	5 12	10 0	10 8	8 8	18 0	17 8	14 0	17 0	18 0	11 8
Bulandshahr ...	13 8	13 0	16 0	22 8	18 8	26 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	17 8	17 0	16 4	16 4	12 0
Aligarh ...	15 0	14 0	16 4	21 8	19 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	18 8	15 0	18 0	17 0	11 0
Kumaun ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murinwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murinwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murinwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	10 8	6 12	14 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	12 0	7 8	16 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	7 14	8 0	12 8	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
...	...	...	12 0	9 0	12 0 to 15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Pubna ...		
12 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	8 0	7 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 6	7 5	7 2	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	11 7	10 0	13 5	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	9 4	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
...	...	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
19 0	22 0	20 12	12 0	10 0	14 4	120 0	121 0	186 0	8 0	8 2	8 12	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
21 4	20 4	18 0	15 4	14 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	14 0	8 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	13 6	12 11	14 7	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	**Monghyr** ...		
...	...	...	10 11	11 6	15 12	126 4	138 12	151 9	8 13	8 8	8 13	**Bhágalpur** ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	**Purneah** ...		
...	...	...	14 0	8 0	15 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
17 1	15 12	21 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	12 8	13 2	14 7	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	140 0	140 0	85 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
24 8	24 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	11 12	240 0	240 0	210 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
22 0	22 0	28 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	12 0	9 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	108 0	1 8 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	9 11	8 14	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 10	8 3	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 8	7. 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	6 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	120 0	100 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	3 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 4	172 0	172 0	129 0	9 14	9 14	9 1	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	16 8	15 6	19 4	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	14 4	13 8	18 12	120 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 22-5 seers the rupee.

t In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 12-8 seers.

u In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 16-8 seers, best rice 9-14 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 9-12 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.

w In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 6-5 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 10-6 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 7-6 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 11-7 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 9-6 to 12 seers.

*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, and common rice 11 to 13-8 seers.

*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.

*z*3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 1[illegible] seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10-10 to 13 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.

*z*4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 seers, and common rice 13-8 to 14 seers.

*z*5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.

*z*6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 18 seers, great millet 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

*z*7 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley (at Madhubani) 25 seers, best rice 8-4 to 16 seers, common rice 14-4 to 17 seers, murwa (at [illegible]) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Madhubani) 36 seers, and gram 11-8 to 13 seers.

*z*8 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 27 seers, best rice 7-8 to 20 seers, common rice 11-8 to 22 seers, lesser millets 21 to 34 seers or Indian-corn 14-8 to 37-8 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.

*z*9 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-8 to 15 seers, barley 13-12 to 28 seers, best rice 8-12 to 11 seers, common rice 13-12 to 15 seers, lesser millets 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 35 seers, and gram 8-4 to 21 seers.

*z*10 In Begoo serai the prices are—Wheat 14·14 seers, barley 23·2 seers, best rice 9·9 seers, common rice 13·13 seers, jowar 24·8 seers, murwa 26·5 seers, Indian-corn and gram 16·6 seers.

*z*11 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, lesser millets 25 seers, [illegible] to 16 seers.

*z*12 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

*z*13 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 24 and gram 12 to 14 seers.

*z*14 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 24·62 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 12·90 seers, best rice 10·75 to 16 seers, common rice 13·50 to 20 seers, Daltongunge) 16·83 seers, murwa 23·62 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19·70 seers, and gram 13·50 to 14 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varaku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varaku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varaku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Garhwál ...	13 4	13 8	8 8	14 8	15 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	6 9	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor ...	11 13	11 6	16 0	18 0	15 12	24 12	5 10	5 10	6 12	10 2	9 9	7 14	15 12	14 10	13 8	14 10	14 10	14 10	5 10	14 10	12 15	18 9	180 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	16 4	14 6	15 5	23 12	21 4	26 14	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 14	10 10	8 2	21 4	20 0	21 4	19 6	18 2	...	16 4	16 4	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	140 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad ...		
Budaun ...	15 9½	15 4½	16 3	21 9½	21 9½	26 11	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	19 3	18 0	10 0	18 2	...	...	18 9½	17 1½	21 9½	168 0	168 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 9½	...	Budaun ...		
Bareilly ...	14 11	14 6	14 6	22 8	21 4	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 10	10 10	8 7	20 5	19 6	15 0	18 2	18 2	13 12	15 10	15 0	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	16 4	14 6	12 8	25 0	20 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	8 2	20 0	17 8	13 12	18 12	17 0	13 12	14 8	14 4	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	14 4	13 8	14 8	19 4	17 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	14 8	14 4	16 8	80 0	80 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	13 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	20 0	18 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	19 0	18 8	14 0	18 0	17 0	10 8	15 4	15 0	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	15 14	15 2	12 15	21 8	20 12	21 15	5 0	4 15	5 10	10 8	10 8	8 12	21 1	20 0	14 0	18 5	18 0	...	16 10	15 13	17 14	165 0	165 0	170 0	10 5	10 5	9 12	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	14 8	15 0	13 8	22 0	23 0	20 8	4 0	4 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 8	20 12	18 0	11 12	18 0	18 8	11 0	15 8	15 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	14 8	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah ...		
Etah ...	15 8	15 0	16 8	23 0	19 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	... 16	0 ...	... 15	0 ...	...	...	16 10	16 10	16 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Etah ...		
Jalaun ...	17 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	22 0	23 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jhánsi ...	15 9	15 13	14 2	24 12	25 0	15 14	7 8	7 8	5 12	11 8	11 8	8 0	22 9	22 7	16 4	21 0	21 0	...	16 10	16 15	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	8 1	Jhánsi ...		
Lalitpur ...	14 14	15 0	13 4	16 8	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	26 8	26 0	16 4	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 8	7 8	Lalitpur ...		
Cawnpore ...	14 8	14 0	13 12	22 0	21 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 12	19 0	19 0	9 4	14 8	15 0	13 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Cawnpore ...		
Fatehpur ...	13 12	13 8	13 2	19 0	19 12	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 4	12 4	8 0	... 21	4 ...	... 18	0 ...	...	...	14 12	14 0	12 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
Bánda ...	13 12	15 0	13 8	17 0	20 0	18 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	21 0	23 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	...	17 0	18 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
Allahabad ...	14 4	13 8	12 6	21 8	21 4	14 8	7 4	7 0	6 6	13 0	13 12	9 8	23 14	23 0	13 0	21 4	19 12	12 8	15 4	14 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	9 0	8 2	Allahabad ...		
Hamírpur ...	16 14	15 14	13 2	19 11	21 6	19 2	7 0	7 0	6 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 15	22 9	18 3	21 14	19 2	10 4	17 0	17 6	16 14	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	15 8	15 14	12 11	22 15	21 14	16 15	5 10	6 5	6 5	11 4	11 4	9 2	22 9	24 0	14 2	19 12	19 6	...	14 6½	12 9½	11 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	13 15½	11 11½	13 2	21 9½	19 12¾	17 8	10 12¾	9 14½	7 14	12 9½	12 9½	9 3	21 9½	22 8	13 2	...	18 0	10 8	13 0	12 12	13 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gorakhpur ...		
Basti ...	12 12	11 10	13 8	22 4	20 0	17 8	10 8	10 8	8 14	12 0	12 8	9 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	13 1	10 5	9 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 3	Azamgarh ...		
Azamgarh ...	13 1	12 3	12 15	20 0	17 3	19 3	6 11	6 13	8 4	12 5	12 4	11 7	23 9	24 7	15 2	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
Mirzapur ...	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	14 2	14 2	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 12½	8 1	...	Benares ...		
Benares ...	14 11	14 13	11 15½	20 2	19 9	16 0½	7 1	7 10	7 10	11 15½	13 1	11 6½	22 15½	22 6	15 4	17 6½	18 8	8 11	15 7	14 13	11 9½	250 0	257 8	180 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur ...		
Gházipur ...	15 7	15 7	13 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	12 4	12 4	9 0	25 0	25 0	12 14	18 10½	18 10½	10 5														
Delhi ...	14 8	13 4	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 8	18 8	18 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	15 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi ...	Punjab.	
Gurgáon ...	13 0	12 14	15 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 6	17 0	16 8	11 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Gurgáon ...		
Karnál ...	12 8	12 0	15 4	21 0	18 8	19 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	15 4	17 0	16 8	14 2	14 0	15 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Karnál ...		
Hissar ...	11 0	10 8	12 8	22 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar ...		
Rohtak ...	12 0	12 4	13 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 4	15 8	18 4	100 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Rohtak [*a*] ...		
Sirsa ...	10 8	11 0	15 8	30 0	26 0	25 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	16 9	16 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	Sirsa [*b*] ...		
Umballa ...	14 8	13 4	15 0	25 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	15 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 4	Umballa [*b*] ...		
Ludhiána ...	14 8	13 8	15 12	23 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	19 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	17 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	Ludhiána ...		
Simla ...	11 0	10 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 0	14 0	17 12	18 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Simla ...		
Jullundur ...	14 8	12 4	17 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	17 8	16 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jullundur ...		
Hoshiárpur ...	14 8	13 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	17 8	16 8	20 4	130 0	120 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	10 0	Hoshiárpur [*c*] ...		
Kángra ...	9 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	16 0	14 8	18 0	17 8	16 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	13 8	12 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	22 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 15	11 11	10 10	Amritsar ...		
Siálkot ...	13 8	12 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 4	15 0	14 8	14 12	16 0	14 4	13 12	15 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspur ...	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	14 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Gurdáspur ...		
Lahore ...	13 0	12 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 8	15 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	105 0	10 8	9 12	10 4	Lahore ...		
Ferozepore ...	14 0	13 0	18 8	22 8	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	20 8	100 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ferozepore [*c*] ...		
Gujránwála ...	11 12	10 12	15 4	18 0	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	16 0	14 4	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	Gujránwála ...		
Ráwalpindi ...	11 4	10 4	18 4	15 8	13 4	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	70 0	80 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	10 12	Ráwalpindi [*a*] ...		
Jhelum ...	13 11	11 0	16 0	20 3	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 0	10 4	20 0	...	14 13	12 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum [*b*] ...		
Gujrát ...	13 12	11 0	13 12	20 12	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	...	14 11	12 3	17 0	...	14 2	13 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	Gujrát [*b*] ...		
Shahpúr ...	11 8	9 8	20 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	15 8	13 4	16 0	14 0	12 4	15 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	Shahpúr [*b*] ...		
Mooltan ...	9 8	8 8	14 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 8	12 0	15 0	13 8	12 0	19 0	15 0	13 8	18 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 12	10 8	10 4	Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...	10 8	9 8	16 8	15 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	11 8	11 8	15 0	11 0	23 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jhang ...		
Montgomery ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	9 0	9 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	11 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...	10 4	9 15	17 8	17 15	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	12 14	0	10 15	10 7	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 10	55 0	55 0	Dera Ismail Khan [*d*] ...		
Dera Gházi Khán ...	9 1	8 12	13 2	11 14	11 14	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 11	5 10	13 12	14 12	15 0	11 14	11 10	17 8	11 9	10 0	13 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	26 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Gházi Khán ...		
Bannu ...	12 3	13 12	18 12	16 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	5 0	6 1	7 8	10 0	10 2	15 0	10 0	9 3	15 0	11 11	11 4	16 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu [*c*] ...		
Peshawar ...	8 0	7 10	16 0	11 4	9 1	36 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 14	15 0	15 0	17 8	12 8	10 0	15 0	7 9	7 10	11 10	92 0	98 0	104 0	39 1	39 10	18 8	Peshawar ...		
Kohát ...	9 2	8 2	17 9	11 6	11 15	31 0	...	...	...	6 5	5 15	8 3	8 10	8 2	23 4	8 11	8 12	15 8	8 4	8 4	11 0	134 0	102 0	102 0	75 1	77 0	76 8	Kohat [*c*] ...		
Hazára ...	9 0	9 3	12 8	13 4	13 8	18 8	...	...	...	7 15	7 2	12 12	9 10	8 13	20 6	11 8	10 10	20 6	10 0	7 8	9 0	190 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [*a*] ...		
										8 0	8 8	12 6	11 0	10 8	13 8	8 ...	...	...													
Lucknow ...	15 1½	14 0	11 0½	22 10	21 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 12	11 0	9 4	21 5	21 0	13 8	19 0½	18 8	9 0	21 12*	21 0	17 0	13 12½	13 12	13 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
Unáo ...	14 8	13 8	14 4	23 0	23 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	21 8*	21 0	11 8	15 8	13 12	14 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	15 0	15 8	13 8	21 0	20 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	28 0*	28 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
Sitapur ...	17 8	...	15 13	26 0	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 4	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 3	15 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur ...		
Hardui ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui ...		
Kheri ...	18 0	15 12	10 9	27 0	30 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	8 8	25 0	25 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	30 0½	30 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Kheri ...		
Fyzabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Fyzabad ...		
Bharaich ...	16 0	13 8	13 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	27 0	24 0	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0½	32 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich ...		
Gonda ...	16 9	13 14	14 11	24 8	19 4	20 4	9 12	10 4	8 6	11 10	11 8	8 10	26 4	24 14	12 15	20 0	18 8	8 4	32 0§	28 0	11 4	16 12	14 0	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
Rai Bareli ...	17 10	17 4	13 8½	26 8	28 0	19 12	12 0	12 4	7 0	13 0	13 0	7 4	23 4	24 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 0	12 0½	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli ...		
Sultánpur ...	17 0	17 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	12 4	26 0‖	26 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur ...		
Partábgarh ...	16 12	14 7	13 2	16 14	20 7	18 0	12 0	12 8	7	14 8	14 11	8 4	27 0	25 12	...	23 8	23 8	14 0	21 12¶	21 15	14 0	17 0	13 5	12 10	180 0	193 5	170 0	8 2	8 1	8 0	Partábgarh ...		

(*a*) Firewood rising.
(*b*) Barley falling.
(*c*) Firewood falling.
(*d*) Barley falling and salt rising.
(*e*) Barley rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Kodo, medium.
‖ Peas.
¶ Arhar, peas, mash, and bhut[illegible]

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	11 4	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 4	9 8	13 14	13 14	14 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára ...	15 0	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	8 0	13 12	13 12	11 4	15 12	15 12	13 8	...	...	...
	Chánda ...	11 2	10 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 2	17 2	18 3	17 2	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	11 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	7 0	10 4	9 8	8 12	16 0	18 12	17 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	12 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor ...	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	6 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...
	Damoh ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 0	10 8	7 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	...
	Seoni ...	11 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 0	14 12	14 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	10 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	6 8	9 0	10 0	7 8	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	9 6	9 6	10 6	...	...	...	4 8	6 12	6 3	6 12	7 5	6 12	15 0	15 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 8
	Narsinghpur ...	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Nimár ...	11 0	10 8	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 13	14 0	14 0	11 3
	Raipur ...	21 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	15 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	23 0	19 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 9	24 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	6 5	6 5	6 11	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 8	9 6	9 5	5 14	12 2	12 2	10 2	13 3	13 3	...
	Bolarum ...	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	4 0	9 10	9 10	5 9	11 11	11 11	9 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	9 3	9 3	6 0	9 8	9 11	8 0	14 0	15 0	9 0
	Amráoti ...																		
	Akola ...																		
	Ellichpur ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buldána ...																		
	Wún ...																		
	Básim ...																		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	6 2	...	7 7	6 7	7 7	10 0	8 7	8 7	6 0	9 7	10 0	6 5	17 5	15 7	10 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ...	...	7 1	8 1	4 6	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 4	12 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	9 2	24 0	24 0	10 1
	Túmkúr ...	7 0	7 0	8 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 2	10 2	5 7	11 0	11 0	6 2	...	...	9 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ...	6 3	6 3	3 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	6 2	10 3	11 6	6 4	23 4	23 4	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ...	7 0	8 7	6 0	8 7	8 7	6 0	12 2	11 7	6 0	13 0	15 0	6 5	...	...	8 0	...	...	...
	Shimoga ...	5 2	5 2	4 2	6 2	6 2	5 2	8 5	8 5	5 2	13 7	12 7	7 5	21 0	21 0	14 2	...	...	...
	Kadur ...	10 0	12 0	6 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	6 5	16 0	17 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog ...	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 5	5 5	6 0	8 0	8 0	5 5	11 0	11 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
	Coorg ...	6 2	6 3	6 2	5 9	5 4	5 7	9 4	9 7	6 9	14 3	14 2	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore ...	11 0	10 0	12 9	15 8	13 8	15 0	4 12	4 8	5 5	7 0	6 12	6 9	16 0	13 8	11 2	14 8	13 4	13 2
	Kishengurh ...	8 12	*	11 8	12 12	*	14 0	6 4	*	6 0	8 0	*	7 0	13 4	*	11 0	11 8	*	11 0
	Ulwur ...	10 8	10 7	12 8	15 5	14 12	16 8	7 0	6 15	6 10	8 8	8 10	7 8	15 7	14 12	14 6	14 12	14 3	10 8
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	13 0	12 6	12 0	17 12	18 3	15 2	7 0	7 0	6 11	8 14	8 14	7 8	16 11	17 11	12 2	15 5	15 12	10 4
	Kerowlee (City) ...	11 4	10 5	13 12	17 8	15 0	16 4	10 0	10 0	6 4	11 4	11 4	6 14	16 4	15 5	15 0	15 5	12 8	...
	Ajmere ...	10 4	9 0	11 0	14 4	13 12	14 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	10 0
	Deoli Cantonment ...	11 3	10 9	12 14	16 0	14 13	14 15	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	5 8	15 0	14 10	13 8	14 4	15 0	7 4
	Erinpura ...	10 0	7 12	10 4	13 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
	Sirohee ...	9 8	8 4	9 12	14 12	14 0	13 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	15 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
	Abu ...	7 11	7 9	8 1	11 0	10 8	10 11	4 9	4 8	4 7	5 1	5 0	4 15	...	...	...	8 11	8 8	8 6
	Anadra ...	8 8	8 2	8 14	12 0	11 8	12 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 1	...	...	...	9 10	9 4	9 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	10 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	7 13	7 0½	9 12	11 5	10 2	11 10	4 11	5 7	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Báuswára (Meywar Agency)	10 0	8 7	10 10	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 0	8 12	8 2	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	9 12	9 1	12 13	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	4 1	7 8	7 8	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	8 0	7 13	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	3 12	3 12	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 10	10 5	10 5
	Bickaneer ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee ...	15 0	15 0	16 4	18 8	20 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	19 0	18 4	20 0	...	...	...
	Kotah ...	13 0	13 2	16 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 4	17 8	13 0	14 0	8 0
	Tonk ...	12 0	11 12	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	14 0	...
	Jhallawar ...	11 6	12 0	15 10	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	4 13	18 1	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	10 12	10 0	12 1	14 4	13 8	13 11	8 0	7 12	6 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	14 0	13 0	12 7	13 0	12 4	10 4
	Dholpur ...	12 11	13 3	11 13	18 2	16 13	14 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 3	17 0	16 14	11 11	16 0	16 1	9 4
Central India.	Indore ...	9 3	8 14	10 10	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 1	13 5	12 5	14 8	13 5	12 0	11 0
	Gwalior ...	12 13	12 9	11 1	16 15	16 7	19 9	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 12	16 11	16 5	12 12	15 7	15 3	7 5
	Goona ...	14 0	14 8	16 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	6 8	21 4	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Rutlam ...	9 11	9 1	11 12	...	...	...	6 8	5 1	5 0	8 1	7 6	6 0	12 13	12 12	12 13	8 10	10 9	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	13 0	12 0	14 0	20 8	16 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	10 8	115 0	115 0	100 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	
	Bhandára ...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Chánda ...	...	...	...	10 12	9 9	9 1	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 12	132 0	132 0	123 0	10 12	9 0	10 8	
	Bálaghát ...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	13 8	11 12	11 0	260 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	
	Mandla ...	21 0	21 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Betúl ...	12 8	13 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	
	Chhindwára ...	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	12 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Nimár ...	...	...	...	13 1	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 3	11 0	11 8	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	18 0	10 12	13 0	82 0	82 0	90 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	300 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
	Bilaspur ...	66 0	64 0	65 0	21 0	13 0	27 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Upper Godávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13 2	12 14	...	8 3	8 6	7 2	140 0	130 0	140 0	8 11	8 10	8 11	
	Bolarum ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 14	112 13	112 13	112 13	9 0	9 0	8 13	
	Chudderghat ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	8 11	
	Amáoti ...													
	Akola ...													
	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Buldána ...													
	Wún ...													
	Básim ...													
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	24 0	22 5	10 0	19 7	18 7	10 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 7	11 2	10 0	
	Kolar ...	26 8	24 7	9 3	26 2	25 0	11 9	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	
	Túmkúr ...	16 5	16 0	8 5	21 0	21 0	7 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
	Mysore ...	27 0	24 6	10 0	22 6	21 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	
	Hassan ...	25 5	23 5	8 5	22 0	22 0	9 0	140 0	135 0	128 0	9 5	9 2	9 0	
	Shimoga ...	29 7	27 2	14 2	15 7	15 7	12 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	
	Kadur ...	26 0	24 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	
	Chitaldroog ...	27 0	26 5	11 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Coorg ...	24 2	22 8	11 2	21 8	20 5	11 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	8 5	8 2	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	18 0	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	13 8	*	14 8	...	...	...	10 12	*	39 0	* Not received.
	Ulwur ...	...	...	...	14 8	13 13	15 4	...	...	...	11 3	9 11	24 0	
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	17 0	17 12	14 12	14 2	14 6	13 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	26 12	
	Kerowlee (City) ...	16 4	14 0	15 12	15 0	13 12	15 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	
	Ajmere ...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	
	Deoli Cantonment ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 3	14 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 1	30 0	
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	17 0	13 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	40 0	
	Sirohee ...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 5	13 5	40 0	
	Abu ...	...	...	...	11 1	10 8	10 3	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	
	Anadra ...	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	11 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 8	6 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	9 0	8 0	10 0	† Per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	...	...	...	10 2	9 12	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9	8 9	14 1	
	Báuswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 5	
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 14	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	15 0	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	16 4	16 10	43 12	
	Bickaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Boondee ...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	
	Kotah ...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	20 7	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	20 0	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	16 8	15 3	17 10	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	15 5	
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	12 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	
	Dholpur ...	...	...	...	14 10	13 15	14 0	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	16 5	
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	12 10	11 6	11 2	96 0	96 0	100 0	9 3	8 14	8 14	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	13 7	12 9	12 4	229 8	229 8	220 7	9 10	9 2	9 13	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	12 14	11 2	12 12	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 11	10 3	10 4	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 10	10 4	9 12	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																	
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		80,389	17,71,179	6,786	1,59,765	...	...	973	21,601	...	...	...	...	25,752	7,09,398	...	...	7	100	113,907	26,62,043
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1879		80,389	17,71,179	6,786	1,59,765	...	...	973	21,601	...	...	...	...	25,752	7,09,398	...	...	7	100	113,907	26,62,043
Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.		166,591	37,50,721	19,355	4,72,264	2,276	58,053	2,752	59,948	...	...	...	...	110,001	30,90,179	...	8	10	144	300,985	74,31,317
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	1,812	39,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	528	16,180	4,73,555	...	...	63	1,658	18,084	5,15,066
	1876-77 ...	129,599	29,71,732	7,996	1,76,586	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	75,749	21,75,560	...	...	16	146	216,574	54,02,774
	1875-76 ...	31,029	6,23,220	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	151,697	42,75,432	854	20,874	4	86	183,651	49,21,284
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		96,493	25,35,979	63,763	17,76,800	58,378	15,57,091	66,545	18,64,290	...	...	...	...	1,210	31,075	...	...	8,925	2,39,500	295,314	80,34,735
Kurrachee		19,880	4,69,120	...	...	1,569	30,000	1,400	32,000	...	...	...	...	3,314	90,789	...	...	...	...	26,163	6,21,909
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1879		116,373	30,05,099	63,763	17,76,800	59,947	16,17,091	67,945	18,96,290	...	...	...	...	4,524	1,21,864	...	...	8,925	2,39,500	321,477	86,56,644
Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.		256,926	65,90,894	141,185	39,53,060	72,138	19,41,528	158,892	44,29,185	1,641	50,000	...	...	16,290	4,40,172	...	...	21,074	5,40,421	668,136	1,79,45,260
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	458,295	1,27,28,855	189,865	53,78,498	151,131	43,41,864	257,241	73,03,315	...	...	...	...	35,383	10,49,370	...	...	106,779	30,88,892	1,195,694	3,38,90,794
	1876-77 ...	621,491	1,72,24,066	189,974	50,75,445	207,482	61,66,640	146,324	39,69,917	10,059	2,87,400	...	...	33,049	9,28,095	...	...	18,454	5,12,443	1,226,833	3,41,64,026
	1875-76 ...	553,513	1,33,62,914	160,108	41,38,822	108,664	27,69,789	112,614	29,89,206	63,767	16,33,395	...	...	102,886	27,61,057	...	...	5,674	1,43,984	1,107,126	2,77,99,167
Madras.																					
Madras		616	12,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	12,414
Coconada		3,083	69,285	...	...	3,713	86,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,796	1,55,535
Tuticorin		4,173	91,823	268	5,820	...	...	4,888	1,06,215	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,330	2,03,878
Other Ports		29	1,100	...	...	804	32,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	33,243
Total, March 1879		7,901	1,74,772	268	5,820	4,517	1,18,243	4,888	1,06,215	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,575	4,05,070
Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.		96,917	24,22,353	10,952	2,78,942	8,742	2,18,985	9,229	2,07,234	...	...	1	20	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	126,530	31,44,946
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	24,295	5,73,076	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,753	93,033	3,374	81,974	...	...	...	...	47,361	11,21,303
	1876-77 ...	47,315	10,69,217	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,386	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,872	4,994	1,16,485	...	...	...	...	67,459	15,16,000
	1875-76 ...	170,160	37,31,194	8,277	1,93,390	34,001	7,09,219	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,175	24,026	5,47,769	...	...	...	...	247,625	54,38,267
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		1,605	25,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	65,685	1,436	26,443	...	...	6,491	1,17,755
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1879		1,605	25,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	65,685	1,436	26,443	...	...	6,491	1,17,755
Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.		7,810	1,47,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,615	89,294	11,431	2,20,564	...	...	23,856	4,57,749
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	27,402	5,31,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,925	56,526	24,994	5,16,969	...	...	56,321	11,04,909
	1876-77 ...	50,530	9,37,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199	58,042	3,036	53,013	56,765	10,48,059
	1875-76 ...	3,163	54,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,730	10,42,432	...	...	51,893	10,96,798
Grand Total.																					
Total, March 1879		206,268	49,76,677	70,817	19,42,385	64,464	17,35,334	73,806	20,24,106	...	...	1	20	33,726	8,96,947	1,436	26,443	8,932	2,39,600	459,450	1,18,41,512
Total, 6 months, October 1878 to March 1879.		528,244	1,29,11,859	171,522	47,04,266	83,156	22,18,566	170,863	46,96,367	1,641	50,000	1	20	131,565	36,37,057	11,431	2,20,572	21,084	5,40,565	1,119,507	2,89,79,272
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	511,804	1,38,72,670	189,865	53,78,498	164,122	46,40,564	260,189	73,77,835	...	...	3,782	93,561	58,862	16,61,425	24,994	5,16,969	106,842	30,90,550	1,320,460	3,66,32,072
	1876-77 ...	848,935	2,22,02,039	198,908	52,73,031	220,154	64,40,383	147,342	39,94,350	10,059	2,87,400	3,736	89,872	113,792	32,20,140	3,199	58,042	21,506	5,65,602	1,567,631	4,21,30,859
	1875-76 ...	757,865	1,78,21,694	168,385	43,32,212	142,665	34,79,008	121,841	31,52,398	63,767	16,33,395	1,998	45,175	278,609	75,84,258	49,584	10,63,306	5,578	1,44,070	1,590,295	3,92,55,516

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd APRIL 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras continue fair. In Mysore the crops are satisfactory, and the out-look is favourable; prices are stationary. The harvesting of the *rabi* is still going on in the Bombay Presidency, and in a few places preparations for *kharif* cultivation have commenced; the weather is generally hot. In some districts of the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing have been completed, and are progressing in others; the outturn is on the whole fair; prices are steady, but shew a tendency to rise; cholera still prevails in the eastern districts. Ploughing operations are being carried on in Berar. In Central India prices are rising at Indore. The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in Rajputana. In Bengal slight rain has fallen only in Furreedpore, Jessore, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Midnapore and parts of Balasore; the want of rain continues to be felt generally; the *rabi* harvest has been completed; cholera and small-pox are prevalent. Good rain has now fallen in Assam; the price of rice in Sylhet is however reported to be rising. Public health in British Burma is generally satisfactory; cattle disease has re-appeared. The state of things in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is on the whole fair; cholera has appeared in the northern districts. In the Punjab the *rabi* crops are being gathered in and the weather is seasonable; cholera is reported in several districts, but here, as in some other places, it is due to the return of pilgrims from the Hardwár fair. Throughout the whole of India there has been no rainfall of any volume except in Assam, and the weather appears in almost all provinces to have been exceptionally hot for the time of year.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 19th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·29, *cholum* 14·63, *raggi* 18·35, *cumboo* 14·83; river-level below top of anicut; *raggi* under wells and later maize are in ear and being reaped in parts.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 11·25, *cholum* 16·44, *raggi* 20·94, *cumboo* 17·30; fever prevalent; cotton picking continues; 2nd crop paddy being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·67, *cholum* 16·74, *raggi* 17·92, *cumboo* 15·07; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 12 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition; harvest of *chittaraikkaduppug*, gingelly, and chillies, outturn ⅝ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·37 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·62, *cholum* 18·36, *raggi* 18·33, *cumboo* 18·1.
Malabar („ „)	·67 (average of 11 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·31, *raggi* 18·29; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, Wynaad, and Walluvanad, stationary elsewhere. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay (April 23rd)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River slowly rising at Kotri, 4 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 11 inches last year; Western Nára commenced to flow on 11th; one case of small-pox in Manjhand; measles in all talukas of Jerruck district.
Shikarpur ...	...	River 3 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cattle disease decreasing; small-pox in 10 talukas; wheat crops damaged by insects in 2 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain on 14th	Reaping progressing; small-pox in 3 northern talukas; sky overcast; *nala* Shahadakpur river rising.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather warm; nights cool; *rabi* harvest progressing; two fresh cases of small-pox in Thul taluka.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Four cases of cholera in Broach, one fatal; crops almost reaped; mornings cool; days warm.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Ditto.
Konkun—		
Tanna ...	...	Slight cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (April 21st)	...	Weather warm; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping nearly finished.
Ratnágiri („ 15th)	...	Reaping of *waingani* crops continues; fever in Rájápur taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Ditto.
Sholapur ...	...	Ditto.
Satara ...	...	Weather warm; slight fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in Khánápur taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	...	Cotton picking continues; weather very hot; fields being prepared for *kharif* cultivation; people from Nizam's country coming for employment.
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Monsoon crop preparations continue.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health generally good; cholera continues.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Baroda ...	...	Health good; outturn of cotton better than was expected.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally hot; river rising in Sind.
Bengal (April 23rd)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cholera in town and parts of district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather unfavourable to general health.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	A few cholera cases in and about Agartala.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Public health bad; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	·28	Cholera and small-pox in places.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera in Baraset; small-pox in suburbs.
Jessore ...	·82	Cholera still in places.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in several places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cholera in several places; cattle plague appeared in some villages.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Public health fair; cattle disease somewhat prevalent in Gohail.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox cases still occur.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox about.
Rungpore ...	·38 on 22nd	Small-pox in Bagdogra sub-division; cholera in Kurigram.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Cholera very bad, taking an epidemic form in some places.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	
Darjeeling ...	·84	
Midnapore ...	·30	Small-pox prevalent; considerable mortality.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Fever prevails in some places; cholera in Serampore; small-pox in Serampore, Boidobatty, and Utterpara.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Small-pox increasing in Bankoora town, but mortality decreasing.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Some small-pox cases, otherwise public health good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox cases in a few out-stations only; health of plough cattle generally good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera abating in Sasseram; small-pox still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	One heavy shower confined to very narrow limits.	Cholera deaths in various quarters; a few small-pox cases reported.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
		General remarks.—Slight rain only in Furreedpore, Jessore, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Midnapore and in places in Balasore; it is generally much wanted for standing crops and for ploughing and sowing operations; *rabi* harvest now completed; outturn not good in Noakholly, inferior in Purneah, and ten to twelve annas in Mozufferpore; prospects of *mohwa* crop in Lohardugga gloomy; *mohwa* will be also short in Hazáribágh; mango crop in Maldah will be very scanty.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (April 23rd)—		
Benares (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Heat increasing; fever prevalent.
Jhánsi („ 23rd)	...	Harvest over; prices rising.
Agra („ 22nd)	...	Clouds about; sickness continues.
Bareilly („ 23rd)	...	No change.
Meerut („ „)	Slight shower on 21st	Weather unsettled; prices rather easier; cholera 58 seizures, 32 deaths.
Kumaun („ 19th)	...	Weather seasonable; pilgrims from Hardwár have brought cholera in the district.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	...	No change; prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—No change in agricultural prospects; cholera has appeared in the northern districts.
Punjab (April 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; prices of food-grains still falling; cholera prevailing among pilgrims from Hardwár.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping and harvesting in progress; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains, with general tendency downwards; health good generally, but cholera among pilgrims.
Umbálla ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; cholera among pilgrims.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops fair and ripe; *kharif* sowing in progress; cholera and small-pox about.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; rise in prices of food-grains.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; health generally good, but cholera has appeared among Hardwár pilgrims.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; public health indifferent.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; prices of food-grains have fallen; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health good; *rabi* crops being cut.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable for harvesting; health generally good, the out-break of cholera being confined almost entirely to pilgrims from Hardwár.
Central Provinces (April 23rd)—		
Nimár ...	...	Health good; prices slightly rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Threshing and winnowing nearly completed, outturn much below average.
Betúl ...	...	Very hot during day; *rabi* gathered, outturn below average; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	Harvest completed; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Nágpur (April 23rd)	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest completed; slight cholera in Rámtek tahsil.
Chánda ...	...	Clear and hot; fever slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Threshing and winnowing continue; prices falling.
Bhandara (April 22nd)	...	Clear; very hot; winnowing completed, outturn favourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices high.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* threshing continues; one case of small-pox; cholera reported.
Bálaghát ...	...	Very hot; threshing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Threshing and winnowing continue; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Very warm; harvesting almost finished; outturn very poor; small-pox increasing; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Threshing and winnowing progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (April 19th)	...	Clear and hot; threshing continues; outturn good; small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	...	Weather oppressive; no crops on ground; fever and cholera continue.
		General Remarks.—Very hot; threshing and winnowing completed in some districts and continue in others, outturn on the whole fair; cholera in eastern districts continues; prices steady and showing tendency to rise.
British Burma (April 23rd)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; slight cholera in two townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	One death from cholera and five from small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district normal; fever still prevalent; slight cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Public health excellent.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; 64 cattle deaths in one circle from 18th to 24th ultimo.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health fair; a few cases of small-pox.
Prome ...	...	Health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in four townships.
Thonkwa (April 12th)	...	Health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	
Toungoo ...	...	Health good; 95 buffaloes have died from small-pox in Zykwaddie township during week. *General Remarks.*—Public health generally good; a little cholera and small-pox; cattle disease re-appeared.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 23rd)	3·2	Weather cooler; cholera in station and district; sowing of crops not yet finished.
Sylhet („ „)	1·72	Rain most welcome; price of rice rising.
Mysore and Coorg (April 23rd)—	...	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; prices stationary; for week ending 12th April,—gratuitously relieved in hospitals, 174.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (April 23rd)	...	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress.
Central India (April 23rd)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prices rising.
Morar ...	...	No change.
Sutna ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Ágar ...		
Sirdarpore ...		
Mánpur ...		
Nowgong ...		
Bhopal ...		
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (April 20th)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; health improving; crops harvested; prices falling; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 12th)	...	Health and prospects good; heat increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 18th)	...	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops gathered and being threshed.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	...	Health good.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	...	Harvest cut; weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Fair harvest secured; a few cases of cholera amongst those returned from Hardwár; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	Slight rain on 21st instant.	Prices stationary.
Ulwur ...	...	Cholera reported in seven villages of Lachhmangarh tahsil; two or three deaths in each village daily.

MARINE SURVEYS—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 15.]

SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.

SEYCHELLE, FARQUHAR ISLANDS, AND MADAGASCAR.

The following information relating to Seychelle and Farquhar islands, also to port Robinson, Madagascar (lately published at the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty), is derived from the remarks and surveys of Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H. M. ships *Shearwater* and *Fawn*, 1875-78:—

(*All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation in* 1879):—

Seychelle islands 4° 30′ *W.*—*Farquhar islands* 7° 20′ *W.*

Port Robinson (*Madagascar*) 9° 20′ *W.*—*Port Radama* 11° *W.*

SEYCHELLE ISLANDS.*

MAHE island—Port Victoria.—Vessels approaching port Victoria should pass all chequered buoys and beacons surmounted by balls on the starboard hand, and all black buoys and beacons with half-balls on the port hand.

Light.—A lighthouse, built of coral, 42 feet high, painted white, is situated 70 yards from the edge of the coral reef at the south side of the entrance to the harbour channel. Care must be taken not to mistake the lighthouse for a conspicuous white tower situated on the mainland shore northward of the town.

A fixed *red* light, visible 9 miles, is exhibited from the lighthouse between the bearings of South through West to N. W. ½ N., except where obscured by the adjacent islands. A red sector of light is also shown over the anchorage in port Victoria.

***Night anchorage.*—By means of a bearing of this light, an anchorage can be obtained at night to the north-west of St. Anne's island, whose bold peak presents a good object; but a stranger is not advised to attempt to pass the buoys;** they are too small to be seen at night.

***To enter Port Victoria.*—On rounding the northern end of St. Anne's island, a red and white chequered buoy with staff and ball will be observed bearing W. by S., distant 1¼ miles from the north point of the island.**

Pass this buoy at a distance of about 100 yards on the starboard hand, and a black buoy with staff and half-ball, which lies 2¾ cables to the south-east of the chequered buoy, on the port hand.

Steer S. W. by S. until beacon island is in line with the south point of St. Anne's island, then keep these objects in line astern, which will lead between two buoys placed on 3-fathom patches on either side of the entrance to the inner harbour channel, and will lead a vessel in until the lighthouse bears S. W. Thence the lighthouse—which, as before remarked, is 70 yards from the edge of the reef—the posts on the reef, and the eye, must be the guides to the inner anchorage.

Caution.—The posts erected on the points of the coral reef bordering the harbour channel are not unfrequently washed away and are not always promptly replaced. The buoys in the outer anchorage are very small, and are not kept painted.

A mooring buoy belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company is placed in 12 fathoms water 4 cables N. E. by E. of the lighthouse. Vessels anchoring in the vicinity of this buoy should give it a berth of half a cable; the anchors lie east and west.

The inner harbour, a basin in the coral reef, is of irregular shape. The channel into it is 200 yards wide, and has well defined and steep edges.

With the two following exceptions the harbour is clear of detached rocks: one of 12 feet N. E. ½ E., 1¼ cables from the Long or Victoria pier end, and another of 14 feet S. E. ½ S., three-quarters of a cable from the pier. These are both small and do not generally show, but they are clear of the most convenient berths.

Position.—The observation spot on Houdouls Jetty is situated in lat. 4° 37′ 15″ S., long. 55° 27′ 33″ E., depending upon Aden (telegraph office) being in 44° 58′ 32″ E., and Rodriguez (Transit of Venus Observatory, 1874, Mathurin bay) being in 63° 26′ 15″ E.†

Pier.—Victoria pier, 1,050 yards long, is built over the shore reef to the inner harbour, and is terminated by a T head, at present used as a coal depôt. A vessel can lie alongside, but would require careful mooring to keep her off the reef, which projects under water. There are no bollards for securing.

* *See* British Admiralty charts:—Indian ocean, No. 748*b*; Seychelle group, No. 721; Approaches to port Victoria, also plan of port Victoria, No. 722; scale, *m* = 1¾ inches and 6 inches.
This notice cancels the British Admiralty Hydrographic Notice, No. 20 of 1870.

† Hydrographic Department, 1878.

Water.—Water of an excellent quality (price two shillings per ton) is conveyed by a pipe to the landing place, two-thirds of the way along Victoria pier. Boats can fill up on either side of the pier at high water, but the northern side dries at low-water springs.

Mails.—The mail steam vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Company call at port Victoria on their way to and from Aden and Mauritius once a month, except during the south-west monsoon (or from May to October), when they call only on their return voyage to Aden.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, at port Victoria at 4h. 15m.; springs rise 5½ feet; neaps 3 feet.

PLATTE island is low, but has trees on it, and of late years cocoanut trees have grown. The island was visible from the *Shearwater's* masthead from a distance of 12 miles.*

La Perle reef.—A dangerous shoal known as La Perle reef, said to have 12 feet least water, lying to the south-west of and distant 10 miles from Platte island, was examined in 1875. The danger appeared to consist of a reef about 3 miles in length, N.W. by N. and S.E. by S., but of little width: no dry sand or rocks were visible. A small isolated patch has been reported a mile or two farther westward, but was not seen by the *Shearwater*. The vessel anchored in 7½ fathoms, 1½ miles from a long line of breakers, but the swell was too heavy to allow a boat to venture nearer the breakers than at a distance of several hundred yards, where there was 4 fathoms. The breakers were not continuous, and were observed especially in three spots about a mile apart.†

La Perle reef appears to be on the southern extreme of a bank of soundings connected with Platte island; on this bank 14 fathoms was obtained. Commander Wharton places the centre of La Perle reef in lat. 6° 1′ S., long. 55° 17½′ E., and Platte island, south end, in lat. 5° 53′ S., long. 55° 23½′ E.; Houdouls jetty, Mahé, Seychelles being in 55° 27′ 23″ E.

COETIVY island, examined by Commander Wharton in 1875, is about 5¾ miles long, 1½ miles wide, 40 feet high, and covered with cocoanut trees; it has several sand hills, but none are higher than the trees. The island is fringed by a reef which, at the south end, extends 3 miles from the shore. The reef is dry at low water, and breaks heavily; there is deep water close to its east and north sides; but on the west and south-west sides a bank of soundings, with 5 to 20 fathoms sand and coral, extends 2 to 6 miles from the shore of the island; this bank may plainly be seen.

There is anchorage anywhere on the western side of Coetivy, but the most convenient for communication is off the settlement near the centre of the island. Anchor in 10 fathoms with the huts bearing East 7 cables distant, and north-west extreme of island N.E. by N. The shore reef is broken at this part, and a boat can land on the sandy beach, but care must be taken to avoid the shoal patches which lie at a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The population, consisting of 60, are all employed by the proprietor, who exports oil to Mauritius.

Position.—The north end of Coetivy is in lat. 7° 6′ S., long. 56° 16¾′ E., Houdouls jetty, Mahé, Seychelles, being in 55° 27′ 23″ E.

FARQUHAR ISLANDS.‡

These islands, formerly known as Joao de Nova, are a dependency of Mauritius. The group forms an *atol* 11½ miles long in a north-east and south-west direction, but the central lagoon being shallow, with numerous dry banks and patches, affords no shelter except to small vessels. The largest islands of the group, situated on the eastern side of the reef, are low, with a few bush-covered sand hills 30 to 50 feet high. The reef which fringes the group appears tolerably steep except in the north-west part, where a sand bank of 6 to 12 fathoms, plainly visible, extends westward 3½ miles. The outer edge of the bank lies W. by N. nearly 5 miles from Trois isles; eastward of Trois isles the bank extends 3 to 8 cables from the shore, and shoals rapidly from 20 to 5 fathoms.

There is good anchorage on the bank off the entrance of the lagoon channel, except during the hurricane season, December to April inclusive. The best berth is in 7 fathoms, sand, with Race point bearing South, and the north extreme of the north island E.½N. Here the tides run strongly the ebb to the west, flood E.N.E.; the flood is the stronger of the two streams. Little or no swell was found at this anchorage, although the sea was heavy outside. South-east winds prevail from April or October; during the remainder of the year the winds are variable.

Trois isles, on the north-west reef, are mere specks of islands bush-covered; there are really six islets, but three are bare and almost awash at low water. Goelette, on the south-east side, is low and bare, with a small sand hill. The reef extends 5 miles W.S.W. of Goelette, and 4 miles S.W. by W. of the western wooded Trois isles, where there is another shallow break in the reef.

Lagoon.—The entrance to the inner harbour is situated at the west end of the north island. The harbour is small, and, except in cases of emergency, for vessels drawing less than 10 feet practically useless, on account of the narrow crooked entrance and the rapidity of the tides. Probably the least water in the channel is 3 fathoms, but there are numerous coral heads on which the depth may possibly be less.

Tides.—It is high water full and change at 4 hours; springs rise 7 feet, neaps 5 feet.

Settlement.—The islands are at present leased by a Mauritius firm, who have about 40 people employed, and have planted a considerable number of cocoanuts. The chief settlement, named Grand Poste, is at the west end of the north island, where a stone house with a flagstaff stands on a sand hill 35 feet high.

* Lieutenant Taylor, H.M.S. *Cossack*, 1869, remarked that vessels bound to the southward from the Seychelles should not attempt to pass to windward of the islands and reefs lying between Seychelles and the north end of Madagascar, the winds being variable, the weather frequently thick and hazy, the currents strong and uncertain, apparently for a great part of the year. The *Cossack* experienced the strong westerly current very unequally, and twice in proceeding from Seychelles to Madagascar had to use steam to ensure the safety of the vessel.

† Originally published in British Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 39 of 1875.

‡ *See* British Admiralty chart:—Farquhar islands, No. 718; scale, $m = 0{\cdot}8$ inch.

Position.—The stone house at Grand Poste is in lat. 10° 6′ 45″ S., long 51° 10′ 24″ E. depending on the Martello tower, Cooper island, Mauritius being in 57° 29′ 32″ E.

Turtle and fish abound; boobies and terns breed in great numbers on the islands. Fresh water may be obtained by digging.

MADAGASCAR,—NORTH WEST COAST.*

PORT ROBINSON, about 6 miles west of cape Amber, is a snug harbour, and has the advantage of a straighter channel than either port Jenkinson or port Liverpool, which are situated immediately to the westward; the reefs on either side can be clearly seen from aloft, and the eye must be the chief guide in entering the channel, which has a depth of 9 to 12 fathoms, and is 130 yards wide at the narrowest part. The tides run strongly in the entrance but directly through the passage, which is open on a S.E. by S. bearing.

The *Fawn* found a good berth in 11 fathoms, sand and mud, with the north-west point of entrance bearing N.N.W.½W., and Rocky point W. by S; the reefs being three-quarters of a cable distant on either side. Further in there would probably be more room to turn, but this part was not examined.

Water could probably be found at all times by digging in the valley on the north-east side of the harbour.

The country in the neighbourhood of Port Robinson seems almost deserted. Herds of cattle roam over the hills and plains, but no foot-steps of men were seen, although the dry grass on the hills had recently been burnt. Wild pigs, guinea fowl, and wild fowl were seen in the neighbourhood.

Tides.—It is high water full and change at Port Robinson at 4 hrs. 15 min.; springs rise 7 feet.

CAPE AMBER.—The country about cape Amber presents a broken outline, the highest points of which are probably above 1,000 feet high: the hills are bare with the exception of the peaks, which are grass-covered; Liverpool hill is remarkable from being broader than the other hills, and from being the only wooded hill in the neighbourhood except Dark round hill. These two show dark by contrast, Robinson hills are of rounded basalt, and covered with grass.

Off cape Amber, during the south-east trade, there is a heavy sea, which gives an appearance of shoal water: but the broken water is caused by the strong westerly current round the cape meeting the tidal stream from Mozambique channel.

PORT RADAMA, Northern Approach to.—A coral reef on which H.M.S. *Vestal* recently struck lies S. ¾ W., about 6½ miles from the southern Bermabomey island, and N.N.E. ¾ E. from the centre of Erandza island. This reef uncovers at low water, and is of considerable extent; its outer edge lies nearly 3 miles from the adjacent mainland.†

Great caution is necessary in entering any of the bays in this locality.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta, 3rd April 1879.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 16.]

TORRES STRAIT AND NEW GUINEA SOUTH-EAST COAST.

The following information (lately published at the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty) is derived from the remarks of officers of H. M. ships employed on the Australian station: received through Commodore A. H. Hoskins, C.B. Also from journals of the Reverend Messrs. Macfarlane and Chalmers, of the London mission vessels *Ellangowan* and *Bertha*, 1877-78:—

All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation in 1879.

Normandy Sound 4¾° *Easterly. Port Moresby* 6° *Easterly.*

TORRES STRAIT.—PRINCE OF WALES' CHANNEL.‡§

Ipili reef.—The small red beacon formerly placed upon a portion of wreck lying on the north-west part of this reef has disappeared.

Sunk reefs (*d*).—These reefs, lying on the north side of Prince of Wales' channel, are reported by the signalman at Goode island to extend one and a half miles farther to the westward than is shown on the Admiralty charts or to the longitude of 142° 6′ 15″ E. As these extension shoals are said to narrow Prince of Wales' channel, great care should be taken when navigating in this vicinity.

* *See* British Admiralty charts:—Madagascar, northern portion, cape St. Andrew to Antongil bay. No. 758. ports and anchorages in the vicinity of cape Amber, No. 676; scale, $m = 0{\cdot}4$ inch. Also, Hydrographic Notice, No. 31 of 1877.

† Information by Navigating Lieutenant C. H. S. Douglas, H.M.S. *Vestal*, 1878.

‡ *See* British Admiralty charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2759*a*; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764; Australia, north and east coast, sheet 20, No. 2354; Torres Strait, north-east and east entrances, No. 2422; Torres strait, western channel, No. 2375; and Admiralty plan:—Normandy sound and Prince of Wales' channel, No. 691; scale, $m = 2$ inches: Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1864, pp. 240—243; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 27 of 1875, page 2, and No. 37 of 1878.

§ Navigating Lieutenant H. S. Penn, H. M. S. *Sappho*, 1878.

Normandy sound.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel:—

A red buoy north of and close to Ghibbar rock.

A black beacon on the southern edge of the reef extending westward from Wai-weer island; the beacon lies North, distant 5 cables from the east side of Black rock.

A black buoy close off the western edge of the reef which extends west from Thursday island, west extreme.

Ellis channel.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel:—

A red buoy on Hovell rock, with Quoin point, the south extreme of Goode island, in line with Vivien point, the south extreme of Thursday island bearing W. by N. ½ N., and channel rock in line with the south-east point of Thursday island bearing N. E. ½ N.

A red beacon on the western edge of Madge reefs bearing S. E. by E. ½ E., distant 7 cables from Vivien point.

A black beacon on the eastern edge of Madge reefs bearing S.S.E., distant 7½ cables from east extreme of Thursday island.

A red buoy S. S. E. from the east extreme of Thursday island, distant 6½ cables.

A black buoy at both the east and west extremities of Hovell bank.

It is intended to place a red buoy north of the west Hovell bank buoy, distant 1½ cables.

GREAT NORTH-EAST CHANNEL.

Cocoa-nut isle.—H. M. S. *Sappho,* in 1878, anchored in 17 fathoms, with Cocoa-nut isle bearing E. ½ S., and Dove islet bearing N. N. E.

NEW GUINEA.—SOUTH-EAST COAST.*

Caution bay to Port Moresby.—Inside the Barrier reef which extends between these places the least water found by H. M. S. *Sappho* was 4 fathoms.

Basilisk passage.—Immediately inside this passage a depth of 3¾ fathoms was obtained by H.M.S. *Sappho.*

Port Moresby.—A coral reef (*Conflict reef*) awash at low water, lies S. W. by W. ½ W. from the south-west extreme of Ethel island (on the eastern side of port Moresby), distant 7 cables.

This reef is a quarter of a mile long in a north-west and south-east direction, and 200 yards broad.

The shoal lying N. by W. ½ W., distant 3 cables from Paga point, the east entrance point of port Morseby, formerly supposed to have not less than 2 fathoms water on it, appears nearly awash at low water.

Port Moresby to Round head.—H. M. S. *Sappho,* in 1878, found the channel between these places inside the Barrier reef clear of dangers, until within 5 miles of Round head, except a few sunken dangers, which were easily seen.

Round head.—This point extends about 1½ miles farther south-west than was formerly supposed; numerous sunken dangers exist in the vicinity, extending from 5 miles north of the head to about the same distance south of it.

Great care is requisite when navigating among these dangers, as, except under favourable conditions, they are not seen well from aloft.

Hood lagoon.—From the eastern entrance point of this lagoon (on which is situated the native village of Kerepunu) a reef extends W. N. W. for a distance of 3 miles, approaching the north shore of Hood bay to a distance of one mile at its western extremity.

H. M. S. *Sappho* entered the lagoon by passing north of this reef, keeping about half a mile off the shore of Hood bay, and carried a depth of 5 fathoms to the entrance of the lagoon, where anchorage was obtained in 8 fathoms, mud.

The discoloured water from Hood lagoon renders it very difficult to see the reef at the entrance from aloft. A large vessel should not attempt to enter the lagoon, as some shoals of about 2½ fathoms are situated within a mile of the entrance; anchorage in 6 or 8 fathoms water may be obtained outside these shoals under shelter of the reef.

Coast.—Between the east entrance point of Hood lagoon and Keppel point, which is situated 9½ miles to the eastward, the coast is indented by several large though inaccessible bays; and mangrove swamps, extending several miles inland, commence about 5 miles eastward of Hood lagoon, and extend round Keppel point.

Keakaro bay, from the western shore of which a reef extends nearly across to the opposite side, is situated immediately east of Keppel point.

Between Keakaro bay and Macfarlane harbour the land near the beach is sandy and dry, but farther back appears low.

Macfarlane harbour.—This name is applied to the outer expansion of Marshall lagoon. A good deep passage is said to exist leading from seaward into this harbour.

The eastern entrance point is a high bluff; on the western side of the harbour, the land is low and apparently swampy; in this harbour are situated two native villages.

Between Macfarlane harbour and Cheshunt bay the coast forms two bays.

Cheshunt bay is situated about 11 miles eastward of the entrance to Macfarlane harbour, between cape Rodney and Brethren isles, a group of five rocks covered with brushwood lying N.W.byW. from that cape, distant 4 miles. The mission vessel anchored on the eastern side of this bay.

A bank which uncovers at low water extends some distance from the shore at the head of Cheshunt bay.

* *See* British Admiralty charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2759*a*; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764; Papua or New Guinea, sheets 5, 6, 7, and 8 Nos. 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124; and Admiralty plan:—Port Moresby, No. 2126; scale, $m = 2{\cdot}9$ inches: Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1864, pp. 367—378, 383, 391; and Hydrographic Notices No. 8 of 1873, No. 25 of 1875, page 6, and No. 11 of 1877.

A considerable stream, to which the name of Cheshunt river was applied, discharges into the sea at the head of Cheshunt bay; a depth of one fathom was found at the entrance, immediately inside of which the water is midchannel deepened to 3 fathoms, and maintained that depth for some distance; at about 6 miles from the entrance the depth was found to be 10 feet.

After passing the entrance points a large stream coming from the northward empties itself into a fine basin; three miles eastward of this, Cheshunt river is joined by another stream from the northward 75 yards wide, to which the name of Reynolds river was given; between these rivers the main stream is about 150 yards wide, the banks on both sides being covered with mangroves; above Reynolds river the stream is about 100 yards wide, contracting to a width of 75 yards at 6 miles from the entrance, at which position the tidal influence was still experienced.

Cape Rodney.—A shoal extends about half a mile from the shore along the southern edge of this cape, and detached coral daggers lie between it and the Barrier reef.

Between Sandbanks bay and cape Rodney the *Ellangowan*, drawing 6 feet, found a good passage inside the Barrier reef.

Sandbanks bay.—This bay is situated about 10 miles eastward of cape Rodney; the eastern side is low and formed by a long reef and sandbanks extending from a mangrove swamp; a forest of large trees lines the shore round the head of this bay, and a river (Domaru river), said to be of considerable size, falls into the bay on the western side, off the mouth of which anchorage was found in 2 fathoms at low water.

Between Sandbanks bay and Cloudy bay there is a small bight, into which a river flows.

Cloudy bay.—This bay is divided by a reef extending from Sewell island in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 4½ miles, off the extremity of which are several detached shoals; the *Ellangowan* anchored in the western portion of the bay about 2½ miles from Sewell island; at low water it dries between Eugenia islet and the main, and also between Eugenia and Sewell islands.

Colombier point, the east entrance point of Cloudy bay, is situated about 3½ miles westward of its former supposed position; several detached shoals lie south of Colombier point and in the bight immediately east of it.

Baxter bay.—Between Colombier point and Table point the coast forms two indentations, the eastern and larger of which has been named Baxter bay, where the *Ellangowan* found good shelter from the trade wind. There are several shoals in the western part of this bay.

Amazon bay.—This bay is much encumbered with shoals; coral reefs surround Amazon island. Double rock and the eastern Amazon island are also connected by a reef, between which and the western Amazon island there is anchorage for small vessels.

Amazon bay was entered from the westward by passing between the western Amazon island and the mainland.

Coast.—Between Baxter bay and Amazon bay there is a fine tract of level land, thickly wooded, extending to the inland hills, between which extensive valleys were seen.

Toulon island.—The summit of this island, covered with grass, and about 300 feet high, rises sharply from the narrow belt of low land which extends half round the island. A reef encircles Toulon island.

Mayri bay.—At the eastern extremity of Amazon bay the coast recedes and forms a fine, large bay, affording good, safe anchorage in S. E. winds.

Millport harbour, situated midway betwen port Glasgow and Mayri bay, with a depth of 3 fathoms in the entrance, apparently afforded good anchorage.

Barrier reef.—Several reefs awash are said to exist about 3 miles northward of that portion of the sunken Barrier reef lying betwen the meridians of 149° 43′ E. and 149° 50′ E.

Coast.—From the western point of Amazon bay to a few miles east of port Glasgow the hills, covered with vegetation, come boldly down to the shore; plantations are seen on the sides of many of them as high as 1,000 feet above the sea.

Between Dufaure island and Isabel cove the coast is indented by four bays, to which the names of Argyle bay, port Dudfield, Ellangowan bay, and Meikle bay have been given.

Port Dudfield is completely landlocked, with a depth of 10 fathoms in the centre, and 7 fathoms at the head.

Ellangowan bay is described as a fine bay of considerable extent.

Fyfe bay, formed between Roux islands and the mainland, afforded anchorage to the *Ellangowan* in 6 fathoms.

A shoal, with 2 fathoms water on it, is reported to lie in lat. 10° 41′ S., long. 150° 2′ E. (approx.) or S.E. ¼E. from the southern Roux island, distant 2½ miles.

Baxter harbour, at the head of Farm bay, afforded anchorage in 6 fathoms.

Stacey island.—South cape is the southern extremity of Stacey island, which is separated from the mainland by a channel one cable broad (Marri pass), in the centre of which there is a depth of 9 fathoms.

H.M.S. *Sappho* in 1878 found good anchorage in 13 fathoms, about a quarter of a mile W.N.W. from the Mission Station, established on the northern point of Stacey island. A black rock, awash at high water, is situated W. by N.¼N., distant 4½ cables from the extremity of this point.

Bertha lagoon, of considerable extent, is situated immediately north of Stacey island; in many places it is too shallow even for a boat, but on the western side a channel was found sufficiently deep to admit of the *Ellangowan* proceeding as far as the village, close to which a river falls into the lagoon.

Tinot island.—A sunken danger is reported to exist N.W., distant half a mile from the north-west extremity of this island.

Teste island.—At the west extreme of East islet there is a lagoon about 2 miles long and one broad, with two entrances, one a quarter of a mile wide, and from 4 to 9 fathoms deep, with a rock in the centre, which may be passed on either side. The other entrance is too narrow to be available for any but small vessels. In the lagoon there are numerous shoals, but good anchorage with shelter from any wind may be obtained near the entrance.

China strait.—A sunken rock (*China rock*), which seldom breaks, is reported to lie in the northern part of this strait, with Paplas island bearing S.S.W., distant 1½ miles, and the centre of Didymus island S.E.¾S., distant 2 miles.

Heath island.—H.M. schooner *Conflict* anchored in the bay on north-east side of this island, in 9 fathoms, sand, with Dinner island bearing N.5°E. and Peninsular point (Hayter island) bearing N.60°E.

On approaching this anchorage from seaward the soundings gradually decrease from a depth of 17 fathoms, sand.

The bay affords good shelter from S.E. winds; a missionary station has been established here.

Moresby island.—A sunken danger, on which there is a depth of 3 fathoms, is situated about two-thirds of a mile from the shore, on the north side of Moresby island. From the shoal cape Lookout bears S.39°E., distant one mile, and Pitt island S.59°W., distant three-quarters of a mile.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO.*

Calvados chain.—A shoal of coral ground, with 13 or 14 fathoms water upon it, lies 2¾ miles south of the south-west extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N.3°E., distant 5 miles, and summit of Mewstone N.53°W., distant 9¾ miles.

A sunken danger, with 3 fathoms upon it, lies 5¾ miles S.S.E. from the east extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N.3°E., distant 3½ miles, and summit of Mewstone N.62½°W., distant 11 miles.

A shoal of coral ground, on which the bottom was clearly seen, is situated 1¾ miles S.¾W. from Robinson island south extreme. From the shoal Quoin rock bears N.35°W. distant 3½ miles, and Kalouma island, west extreme, N.50°E. distant 4 miles.

Joannet island, N.W. bay.—From the north side of the small island situated in the centre of this bay a sandy spit, about 20 yards wide, and dry at low water, extends north for some distance.

This spit, together with numerous reefs, completely block the channel between the island and the north shore of the bay.

Sud-est island.—A shoal, on which the bottom was clearly seen, is situated about 3 miles from the south-west point of Sud-est island, with Bousquet point bearing N.37°W., distant 7 miles, and mount Rattlesnake bearing N.45°E.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 3rd April 1879.

* Lieutenant J. G. Musters, commanding H. M. schooner *Conflict*, 1878.

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

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEPARTMENTAL CONTRACTS BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 466, under date, Simla, the 24th April 1879.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated the 23rd June 1877.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 688, dated the 27th March 1879.

RESOLUTION.

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

Departmental contracts and other instruments.	By the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Madras.

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

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF TELEGRAPHS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 467, under date, Simla, the 24th April 1879.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1414, dated 22nd October 1878.

Read also—

Letters from the Director General of Telegraphs :—

No. 122 E. T., dated 17th January 1879.
No. 141 E. T., dated 20th February 1879.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in addition to the orders in clause III of the Resolution, dated the 22nd October last, to declare that the under-mentioned class of contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed generally as follows :—

Contracts and other instruments for works and stores in the Telegraph Department and for securities deposited by Telegraph Subordinates.	By Superintendents of Telegraphs subject to a limit of Rs. 10,000 and by Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs subject to a limit of Rs. 2,000.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 2nd QUARTER of 1878.

Circular No. 10 R., dated Fort William, 12th March 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4 R of 6th February 1879.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on railways open for traffic in India for the 2nd quarter of 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—*Part I.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling Stock, Permanent Way, &c.*—The total casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., during the quarter ending 30th June 1878, were among passengers 6 injured, and among servants 5 killed and 10 injured. The casualties to passengers occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and were nearly all due to an accident which

was caused by a mail train being turned into a wrong line, and coming into collision with a dead mud buffer. The injuries sustained were very slight. In another collision on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 4 servants were killed and 3 injured.

There were 3 collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains; 13 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, or vehicles standing foul of the line by which 1 servant was injured; 18 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, by which 4 railway servants were killed and 4 injured; 4 collisions between light engines, causing injury to one railway servant; 9 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 112 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; 12 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points, by which 5 passengers and 1 servant received slight scratches; 2 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 224 cases of trains running over cattle; 20 cases of trains running over obstructions; 11 cases of trains running through level crossing gates; and 7 cases of bursting of boilers, tubes, &c., of engines. There were 22 failures of engine machinery, 3 of tyres, 28 of axles and 19 of couplings.

There were 13 cases in which axles failed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 10 on the East Indian Railway. The casualties resulting from this class of accidents were 2 servants injured.

There have also been reported 4 cases of broken rails; 4 cases of flooding of portions of permanent way by which 1 servant was killed and 1 injured; 10 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments; 79 cases of fire in trains; 8 cases of fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 140 other accidents.

As observed in the returns for the first quarter of 1878, the number of miscellaneous accidents is the largest on the East Indian Railway, *viz.*, 107, and they consist chiefly of points being damaged. It has already been laid down in Public Works Department Circular No. 4 R of 6th February 1879, that **such accidents, as damage to points resulting in no further mischief, should be excluded from the returns.**

The total number of accidents of all descriptions included in Part I was 752 against 733 during the previous quarter, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby were 5 and 16 against 3 and 4 respectively.

It is observed that the derailment of a wagon on the Rajputana State Railway on the 21st June, caused by a stone being placed on the line, has been classified under heading 6 of the key to Part I. This accident should have been shown under heading 10, "Trains running over obstructions on the line."

The case in which the feed pipe of the engine of a mail train was bent on the Northern Bengal Railway on the 21st April, in consequence of its running over a bullock, should have been excluded from the return of trains running through level crossing gates over cattle or other obstructions as required by the heading of the return and entered in the general return.

***Part II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., persons passing over level crossings, trespassers and others.*—There was 1 passenger killed and 14 injured, of whom 1 was injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 1 killed and 1 injured by falling when getting into or out of trains; 1 injured by the closing of carriage doors; 8 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 3 injured through other causes. Of other persons included in this part of the return 3 were killed and 4 injured whilst passing over railways at level crossings; 29 killed and 10 injured while trespassing on the line; 12 were suicides; and 5 killed and 3 injured from miscellaneous causes.**

As compared with the first quarter of 1878, the number of passengers killed shows a decrease of 4, and the number of passengers injured an increase of 5.

Part III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods.—Out of a total of 35 killed and 77 injured, 4 were killed and 12 injured during shunting operations; 6 killed and 14 injured by falling off engines, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing on adjoining lines; 4 killed and 5 injured while getting in or out of trains, engines, &c.; 4 injured while loading, unloading or sheeting; 1 killed whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels; 1 injured whilst working at cranes or capstans; 1 injured whilst working on the permanent way or in sidings; 3 killed whilst walking along the lines on the way home or to work; 4 killed and 5 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 2 killed whilst passing between vehicles; 2 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines; 1 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 2 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, &c., 4 killed and 5 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles; and 8 killed and 24 injured from miscellaneous causes.

As compared with the previous quarter, the number killed shows an increase of 2, and the number injured an increase of 12.

The totals of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains on all railways were as follows:—

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS—		
From causes beyond control	...	8
„ misconduct or want of caution	1	12
SERVANTS—		
From causes beyond control	15	30
„ misconduct or want of caution	26	57
Persons passing at level crossings	3	4
Trespassers (including suicides)	41	10
Other persons	5	3
TOTAL ...	91	124

In addition to the above, 25 persons were killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c. There have also been reported 103 deaths of passengers in carriages and at stations, due largely to their undertaking journeys when in bad health.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the attention of the authorities concerned be invited to the remarks with regard to the classification of certain accidents noted above and to the large number of miscellaneous accidents on the East Indian Railway.

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

Madras. Bombay. Bengal. North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Central Provinces. British Burmah. Hyderabad. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways. Directors of State Railways.

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

Home Department. Punjab. Mysore and Coorg. Assam. Rajputana. Central India.

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

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

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

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

	RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own control. Injured.	PASSENGERS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	PASSENGERS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Injured.	PASSENGERS. Total. Killed.	PASSENGERS. Total. Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From Causes beyond their own control. Killed.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From Causes beyond their own control. Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From their own Misconduct or want of caution. Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. Total. Killed.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. Total. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns. Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Total. Killed.	OTHER PERSONS. Total. Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	1,503¾	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	7	1	2	5	9	3	2	19	3	2	...	23	4	32	27
	Eastern Bengal	a 171¼	...	6	...	1	...	7	1	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	5	2
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	3	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	3	12	15
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (Punjab and Delhi Section)	b553	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	1
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (Sind Section)	109¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
STATE.	Madras	858	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1
	South Indian	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	22	7
	Great Indian Peninsula	1,263	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	12	...	1	6	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	7
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalhati	27¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	103½	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Muttra-Hathras	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sindia	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Holkar and Neemuch	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	c119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Nizam's	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	7,567¾	...	8	1	12	1	20	15	30	1	4	26	57	41	87	3	4	41	10	5	3	91	124

No. 2.

Number of Persons reported, during the Second Quarter of 1878, as **Killed** or **Injured** on the several **Railways** open for Traffic in **India**, distinguishing between **Passengers**, **Railway Servants** and **Other Persons**, and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| State. | Railways. | Passengers. | | |

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

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

	EAST INDIAN.							EASTERN BENGAL.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							PUNJAB AND DELHI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	246	...	...	2	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	4	4	4	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles		135,389,663						20,905,213							38,108,010							44,330,314						
„ of servants employed		21,401						4,831							4,202							10,491						
Train mileage of all descriptions		2,196,211*						148,607							389,986							487,513						

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

FROM PART I (SEE TABLE No. 4).

	SIND.							MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	..	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	2	...	2
Number of passenger miles		2,316,345						35,248,471							49,965,322							73,986,822						
„ of servants employed		2,194						13,207							5,476							19,907						
Train mileage of all descriptions		50,582						582,711							396,043							1,892,919						

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

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

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles			34,611,671							1,524,165							704,040							4,277,011			
„ of servants employed			4,124							251							170							858			
Train mileage of all descriptions			294,120							10,879							10,005							99,130			

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

	Tirhoot.							Punjab Northern.							Muttra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles			3,247,650							8,831,662							1,182,093							18,526,110			
„ of servants employed			374							810							135							5,473			
Train mileage of all descriptions			[illegible]							[illegible]							[illegible]							274,519			

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

	Sindia.							Holkar and Neemuch.							Ganekwar or Baroda's.							Khamgaon.							Amraoti.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger miles		1,153,192						4,984,145							273,662							131,411							173,958						
„ of servants employed		381						852							59							30							31						
Train mileage of all descriptions		7,326						89,374							4,515							2,944							1,363						

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

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

	Wardha Valley.							Hond-Manmad.							Nizam's.							Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.							Total All Railways.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	4	4	4	4
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	1	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	2
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	45	...	...	1	1	1	1	752	...	6	5	10	5	16
Number of passenger miles		434,535						1,621,991							3,595,354							11,408,362							496,931,201						
„ of servants employed		81						939							236							1,436							98,449						
Train mileage of all descriptions		9,818						39,993							84,509							91,209							7,219,474						

TABLE No. 4.

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

GUARANTEED. RAILWAYS.	1.—Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger Trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian	...	11	8	...	...	39	7	...	34	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1	..	...	1	2	1	15	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
S. P. and D. Punjab and Delhi Section...	2	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	4	...	1	2	2	1	...	..	...	2	...	...
S. P. and D. Sind Section... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	1	...	...	19	...	...	36	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	1	...	8	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Punjab, Northern	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	..	1	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	1	...	1	...	3	13	1	...	55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Sindia	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	8	4	2	1	4	...	...	2	...	11	...	...
TOTAL ...	3	13	18	4	9	112	12	2	224	20	11	7	22	3	...	28	...	19	...	4

	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and Others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.			
							Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per Million of Passengers.		Per Million of Passenger Miles.	
																				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	
East Indian	...	...	14	6	107	246	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,503¼	1,929,175	† 2,196,211	135,389,663	1,283	...	90,064	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	573,979	148,607	20,905,213	3,342	865	121,719	...	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	6	4	4	4	10	547¾	729,040	389,986	38,108,010	1,331	712	69,572	...	8·23	...	0·
S. P. and D. Punjab and Delhi Section...	...	...	3	...	7	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	553¾	813,274	487,513	44,330,344	1,469	880	80,055	...	...	...	
S. P. and D. Sind Section... ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	33,026	50,532	2,316,345	301	460	21,106	..	...	...	
Madras	...	...	10	1	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	605,636	532,711	35,248,471	811	621	41,082	...	...	...	
South Indian	...		14	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	1,380,329	396,043	49,965,322	2,274	652	82,315	...	...	...	
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	9	12	...	1	58	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,268½	1,188,830	1,892,919	73,986,822	937	1,492	58,326	...	...	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,212,430	294,120	34,611,671	2,731	662	77,954	...	...	...	
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...		...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	158,572	10,879	1,524,165	5,663	389	54,434	...	...	...	
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	34,091	10,005	704,040	1,251	367	25,836	...	...	...	
Northern Bengal	1	...	1	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	104,900	99,130	4,277,011	567	536	23,119	..	...	...	
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	102,634	33,366	3,247,650	1,267	412	40,094	...	...	..	
Punjab, Northern	...	...	1	...	3	13	..	...	...	...	...	...	103½	241,130	61,312	8,831,662	2,329	592	85,330	...	...	...	
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	63,793	10,570	1,182,092	2,200	364	40,762	...	...	...	
Rajputana	1	...	...	...	13	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	356,772	274,519	18,526,110	866	666	44,966	...	...	...	
Sindia	1	...	...	..	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35¼	37,436	7,326	1,153,192	1,062	208	32,715	...	...	...	
Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	20	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	151,594	89,374	4,984,145	1,232	727	40,522	...	...	...	
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20	17,546	4,515	273,662	877	226	13,683	...	...	...	
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16,135	2,911	131,411	2,954	368	16,426	...	...	...	
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28,967	1,363	173,958	4,828	227	28,993	...	...	...	
Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	17,957	9,818	434,535	399	218	9,656	...	...	...	
Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	119*	34,290	39,993	1,621,991	288	336	13,630	...	...	...	
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	121	57,448	84,509	3,595,354	475	698	29,714	...	...	...	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1	...	3	...	4	45	...	...	1	1	1	1	161	233,351	91,209	11,408,362	1,449	566	70,859	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	4	10	79	8	140	752	...	6	5	10	5	16	7,567¾	10,212,635	7,219,474	496,981,201	1,349	954	65,664	...	0·58	...	

* This line was open for 62 days only during the quarter. † The train mileage run during the first quarter of 1878 was 2,244,487.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. VIA TEHERAN. No.	VIA TEHERAN. Indian Value.	VIA TURKEY. No.	VIA TURKEY. Indian Value.	PERSIAN GULF. No.	PERSIAN GULF. Indian Value.	VIA SUEZ. No.	VIA SUEZ. Indian Value.	EAST. VIA AMER. No.	VIA AMER. Indian Value.	VIA MADRAS. No.	VIA MADRAS. Indian Value.	VIA RANGOON. No.	VIA RANGOON. Indian Value.	NATIVE BURMA. No.	NATIVE BURMA. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	959	6,790 9	107	479 10	65	327 6	2,824	18,458 6	...	...	709	2,772 1	92	364 12	358	1,414 9	5,114	30,607 8
Received ...	629	3,840 11	72	235 14	75	403 1	3,006	16,068 11	...	...	593	1,808 10	112	354 11	249	758 8	4,736	23,170 3
TOTAL ...	1,588	10,631 4	179	715 8	140	730 10	5,830	34,527 4	...	...	1,302	4,580 11	204	718 8	607	2,172 13	9,850	53,777 11
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Via Madras ...	...	...	1	1 0	3	9 9	2,506	11,500 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,510	11,511 12
Via Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	141 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	141 0
Via Lanjhia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33 9
From West to East—																		
Via Madras ...	270	979 14	...	...	1	3 15	2,831	10,135 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,101	11,118 13
Via Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	470 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	470 4
Via Lanjhia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 8
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	5 10	1	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 10
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	270	979 14	3	6 10	5	16 8	5,024	22,381 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,302	23,388 13
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,858	11,611 2	182	721 18	145	747 2	10,854	56,909 15	...	...	1,302	4,580 11	204	718 8	607	2,172 13	15,152	77,166 12

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

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { *Vid* Teheran ...	629	959	1,588	16·63	19·35	18·18
" Turkey ...	72	107	179	1·91	2·16	2·05
Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	75	65	140	1·98	1·31	1·60
RED SEA ... *Vid* Suez	3,006	3,824	6,830	79·48	77·18	78·17
TOTAL ...	3,782	4,955	8,737	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1879.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption Cubic Feet per Second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	RAINFALL. Total from October 1878 to February 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
GANGES CANAL. Northern ...	10·00	...	7·10	650	32,572	56,175	Saháranpur ...	36,715	1,114	637	1,280	18,847	58,593	1·0	4·8	
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	7·00	774	63,444	20,436	Muzaffarnagar ...	75,227	1,970	2,653	3,611	9,531	92,992	·8	3·7	
Meerut ...	8·30	...	9·69	199	90,579	45,161	Meerut ...	149,014	5,651	8,362	11,015	9,991	184,033	2·0	3·4	
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	9·72	598	111,394	39,859	Bulandshahr ...	80,153	6,089	9,644	20,852	6,570	123,308	1·5	2·4	
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	9·94	982	128,362	88,554	Aligarh ...	44,733	28,797	3,320	7,946	3,119	87,915	·4	2·9	
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	9·58	426	103,492	52,543	Muttra ...	4,318	8,759	493	6,285	5,137	24,992	·2	2·0	
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	7·71	605	126,260	60,555	Agra ...	10,542	7,361	1,487	8,767	2,693	30,850	·3	2·1	
TOTAL, GANGES CANAL ...	...	...	6,104	4,234	656,103	363,283	Etah ...	11,236	7,790	860	3,348	519	23,753	·3	2·4	
LOWER GANGES. Kasganj ...	...	...	...	111	11,045	...	Mainpuri ...	31,546	20,768	101	1,238	3,961	57,614	·5	2·2	
Bhongaon ...	...	...	...	40	5,586	...	Fatehgarh ...	9,859	9,796	116	205	4,122	24,098	·3	2·8	
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	...	703	160,301	77,942	Etáwah ...	26,558	31,187	231	765	5,852	64,593	·3	2·9	
Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	877	67,782	65,894	Cawnpore ...	27,829	46,990	1,247	12,325	2,845	91,236	·1	3·2	
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	180	52,812	6,261	Delhi ...	25	123	...	65	120	333	...	3·1	
Dún ...	...	...	...	128	8,308	6,454	Gurgaon ...	2,896	4,313	1,870	5,702	10,681	25,462	·3	2·8	
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	643	1,026	Dehra Dún ...	7,118	263	86	208	633	8,308	2·6	5·7	
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	640	1,443	Bijnor ...	378	46	8	163	53	643	2·5	3·9	
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	745		Tarái ...	2,330	244	135	1,105	...	3,814	1·4	4·0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	963,971	522,303	Bareilly ...	34,325	2,832	1,385	10,428	28	48,998	·2	3·4	
							Jhánsi ...	148	102	163	222	11	646	·4	1·5	
							Hamírpur ...	56	615	38	30	6	745	...	2·1	
							TOTAL ...	555,006	184,810	32,831	95,560	84,719	952,926	...	...	
							TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR ...	310,407	89,969	25,248	45,321	51,358	522,303	...	...	
							Increase ...	244,599	94,841	7,583	50,239	33,361	430,623	...	...	
							Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through

	Cubic feet per second.
Soloni aqueduct	4,655
Cawnpore escape 162	
Ditto tail 258	
Etáwah escape 1	
	421
Balance expended	4,234

Meerut Division reports—Rainfall on 15th and 21st February varying from 1-10th to 7-10ths.

Eastern Jumna Canal—	
Water entering canal	703
Net consumption	703
Agra Canal—	
Water entering canal	914
Ditto leaving Kitam escape	37
Net consumption ...	877
Rohilkhand Canal—	
Water entering canal	290
Ditto leaving canal	110
Net consumption ...	180
Dún Canals—	
Water entering canal	137
Ditto leaving silt trap at Ambari	9
Net consumption ...	128

Executive Engineer reports—"Heavy demand for wheat and rabi crops up to 15th, when rain gave relief."

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd April 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	3,868	...	4,175	...	8,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	2,054	...	1,825	...	3,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	100	...	203	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	740	...	4,437	...	5,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	700	...
Juár	53,719	...	465	...	54,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	1,393	...	465	...	1,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	8,066	...	500	...	8,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	35	...	147	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	69,975	...	12,217	...	82,192	...	...	...	700	...	700	...
Cotton	...	...	14,994	...	14,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	79	...	401	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts	150	...	29,590	...	29,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	1,239	...	2,286	...	3,525	...	29	...	...	...	29	...
Building materials	17,757	...	25,050	...	42,807	...	6,305	...	...	...	6,305	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,861	...	15,461	...	17,322	...	...	...	4,745	...	4,745	...
Firewood	7,900	...	18,540	...	26,440	...	...	...	12,475	...	12,475	...
Bamboos	740	14,800	4,259	85,180	4,999	99,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	240	12	7,530	9,223	7,770	9,235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	106	212	106	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	99,941	14,812	1,30,434	94,615	2,30,375	1,09,427	6,334	...	17,920	...	24,254	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	35,382	368	1,34,618	1,05,933	1,70,000	1,06,301	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	64,559	14,444	...	...	...	...	6,334	...	17,920	...	24,254	...
Decrease	...	...	4,184	11,318	60,375	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

The upward movement of grain continued throughout the month, and the returns show about the same quantity carried as was moved during January. The bulk of the juár boated was for Meerut and stations above that point.

There is a considerable decrease in the cotton trade, and a corresponding increase in the salt traffic from Muradnagar.

There is not much change in the raft traffic as compared with the previous month's returns.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,296	8,532	...	866
Ton mileage	1,101,800	1,141,910	...	70,429
Value of goods Rs.	5,47,802	5,66,433	...	25,476
Number of passengers	12	...	...	Nil.

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd April 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, IN THE PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·03	3,073·60	486·35	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	9,166	2·98	0·06	Wheat ...	138,338	The volume entering the Bári Doáb Canal head was 1364·11 cubic feet per second, of which 0·10 cubic feet per second only was lost through escapes in the 2nd Division. There is an increase of 24,339 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year; of this 13,323 acres are due to irrigation on the newly opened Kasúr and Sobráon Branches. The demand for water is reported as being intense and taxing the energies of all officers to the utmost.
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·65		368·60	...	...	Amritsar ...	75,734	1·59	...	Barley ...	3,744	
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·80		509·06	...	...	Lahore ...	107,186	1·63	...	Mixed grains ...	3,564	
											Miscellaneous ...	46,440	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3,073·60	1,364·01	...	...	.....	192,086	...	...	.....	192,086	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	23·36	...	...	.....	167,747	...	...	.....	167,747	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·41	2,546·00	452·00	225,005 Kurries, bullies, &c., and 52,703 mds. fuel.		Umballa ...	2,919	2·00	0·2	Wheat ...	127,980	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal was 1,874 cubic feet per second; of this 2 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The decrease of 69,558 acres in the area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is reported by the Superintending Engineer to have occurred in the Hansi Division, and to be due principally to the great sickness and mortality among the cultivators preventing the land being ploughed and seed sown.
Western Jumna Canals. Delhi do.	5·70	4·31		507·00			Karnál ...	50,298	1·29	0·7	Barley ...	4,020	
Western Jumna Canals. Hánsi do.	9·00	7·19		668·00			Delhi ...	41,588	0·50	...	Mixed grains ...	25,529	
Western Jumna Canals. Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·41		245·00			Rohtak ...	34,136	0·50	0·4	Miscellaneous ...	24,493	
							Hissár ...	27,652	0·40	...	.....	...	
							Jínd ...	23,801	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	90	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	1,538	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canals	...	...	2,546·00	1,872·00	...	225,005	.....	182,022	...	...	.....	182,022	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546·00	1,719·00	...	197,554	.....	251,580	...	...	.....	251,580	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	.....	...	
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	0·51	0·40	.....	...	
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	166,000	...	...	.....	...	
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	71,600	0·31	...	.....	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	289,600	...	...	.....	289,600	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	244,400	...	...	.....	244,400	
Najafgarh Jhíl Drainage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	1,233	...	...	Wheat ...	825	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	113	0·3	0·2	Barley ...	123	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed grains ...	394	
											Miscellaneous ...	4	
Total Najafgarh Jhil Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,346	...	...	.....	1,346	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	374,108	...	...	.....	374,108	
Do., Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	419,327	...	...	.....	419,327	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Punjab, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 3, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF 1877-78.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.			
				KHARIF, 1877-78.			RABI, 1877-78.			WHOLE YEAR 1877-78.							
					In comparison with 1876-77.			In comparison with 1876-77.			In comparison with 1876-77.						
DISTRICT.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Total Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1877-78.	REMARKS.
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																	
Amballa	1,035,488	1,677,337	959,708	6,263	2,927	...	5,392	1,624	...	11,655	4,551	...	+64·06	39·7	20·9	−47·3	
Karnal	610,927	1,505,171	671,896	51,041	13,370	...	72,526	25,025	...	123,567	38,395	...	+45·08	24·2	23·1	− 4·5	
Delhi	608,850	817,819	532,874	45,505	6,014	...	51,047	19,348	...	96,552	25,362	...	+35·62	21·5	14·9	−30·7	
Rohtuck	536,939	1,158,988	905,839	47,324	6,040	...	68,123	27,724	...	115,447	33,764	...	+41·33	19·3	14·4	−25·4	
Hissar	484,681	2,265,428	1,407,818	36,573	5,168	...	50,999	13,116	...	87,572	18,284	...	+26·38	24·4	14·0	−42·6	
Jhind	...	...	...	28,068	5,771	...	44,647	15,500	...	72,715	21,271	...	+41·31	...	...	...	
Bikaneer	...	...	...	361	116	...	106	...	250	467	...	134	−22·29	...	...	...	
	3,276,885	7,424,743	4,478,135	215,135	39,406	...	292,840	102,337	250	507,975	141,627	134	+38·60	...	...	...	
BARI DOAB CANAL.																	
Gurdaspur	906,126	1,163,589	855,675	13,262	3,503	...	12,877	8,392	...	26,139	11,895	...	+83·5	35·37	35·49	+ 0·3	
Amritsar	852,750	999,680	766,720	33,525	1,802	...	65,902	17,911	...	102,527	19,713	...	+23·8	40·90	22·65	−44·6	
Lahore	789,666	2,341,439	1,080,541	38,877	4,611	...	99,452	28,064	...	138,329	32,675	...	+30·9	33·20	20·60	−37·9	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	2,528,542	4,504,708	2,702,936	85,664	9,916	...	181,331	54,367	...	266,995	64,283	...	+31·7	...	...	...	
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS ...	5,805,427	11,929,451	7,181,071	300,799	49,322	...	474,171	156,704	250	774,970	205,910	134	+36·1	...	...	...	
DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS AND INUNDATION CANALS.																	
Delhi	Given above.		...	7	...		3,959	538	...	1,144	545	...	5,103	−90·3	Given above.		
Gurgaon	689,653	1,267,335	967,440	17	...		2,859	1,536	757	...	1,553	...	2,102	−57·5	31·4	18·2	−42·0
Lahore	Given above.		...	6,380	1,518	...	10,738	...	480	17,118	1,038	...	+ 6·4	Given above.			
Montgomery	359,437	3,566,928	420,957	38,244	15,077	...	25,823	...	9,173	64,067	5,904	...	+10·2	8·80	9·60	+ 9·1	
Mooltan	471,563	3,793,280	624,640	165,639	10,641	...	119,041	...	11,606	284,680	...	965	− 0·3	7·6	13·4	+76·3	
Dera Gazi Khan	308,840	3,033,312	1,027,098	129,586	5,420	...	46,374	3,966	...	175,960	9,386	...	+ 5·6	13·2	6·1	−53·8	
Shahpore	368,796	3,907,607	420,361	4,610	...		2,061	978	...	1,474	5,588	...	3,535	−38·7	18·8	19·2	+ 2·2
	2,198,289	14,668,462	3,460,496	344,483	32,656		8,879	205,928	4,723	23,877	549,511	16,328	11,705	+ 0·8	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,003,736	26,597,913	10,641,567	645,282	81,978		8,879	679,199	161,427	24,127	1,324,481	222,238	11,839	+18·9	...	...	...

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.

YEAR.	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	8,198,096	2,63,78,651	4,451,275	1,29,91,556	6,539,522	1,19,17,108	3,844,973	76,18,899	143,050	75,366	790,122	1,49,075	23,967,038	5,91,21,655
1875-76	7,914,887	2,55,23,345	4,450,629	1,30,67,036	6,554,397	1,19,71,301	4,111,136	80,11,703	185,117	92,974	1,021,903	1,58,703	24,238,069	5,88,25,062
1876-77	8,112,193	2,61,89,375	4,582,496	1,34,37,957	6,402,364	1,17,07,812	4,268,888	83,30,851	163,128	83,648	900,130	1,50,359	24,429,199	5,99,00,002
1877-78	8,512,150	2,72,00,668	4,563,937	1,30,05,444	6,318,405	1,24,05,384	4,354,363	90,59,063	213,905	1,08,385	820,146	1,17,660	24,782,996	6,18,96,544
1878-79	8,461,602	2,48,77,488	5,447,025	1,38,42,913	5,975,699	1,40,52,593	4,630,605	1,13,78,423	74,204	1,12,806	905,712	1,18,653	25,494,847	6,52,82,876
AVERAGE ...	8,239,786	2,60,33,905	4,699,072	1,32,68,981	6,358,077	1,25,90,840	4,241,993	88,79,776	155,899	94,636	887,603	1,37,090	24,582,430	6,10,05,228

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 29th April 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF MARCH 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 358, 359, 382, 383, 388 AND 389 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH AND 26TH APRIL 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nagloo, &c., *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	1st half of March 1879.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	Abu ...	7 9	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	9 14	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14							8 8	8 8	6				10 8	10 8	9 0	0	0	0	0 11	0 12	0 25	0
	Anadra ...	8 2	7 13	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 10	5 8	5 4	3 2							9 4	9 0	9 4				11 8	11 8	11 0				12 0	13 0	32 0	
	Boondee ...	15 0	15 0	16 4	20 0	21 0	18 0	6 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	10 0	18 4	18 4	17 8										17 0	17 4	19 0	0	0	0	0 10	0 10	8 22	0
	Tonk ...	11 12	11 0	10 6	15 0		13 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	4 6	0 16	0 15	0 13	0 14	0 14	0							13 8	13 0	13 0	0	0	0	0 11	0 11	0 20	0
	Shahpoora ...	10 0	9 8	11 10	13 0	13 0	12 14	7 8	7 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	14 8	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 10	0						12 8	12 8	12 10	160	0 160	0 160	0 11	0 11	0 25	3
	2nd half of March 1879.																																		
Madras.	South Canara ...	6 7	6 4	6 9	...	...	...	7 3	7 5	7 3	9 3	9 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	10 6	13 6	13 6	12 1	126 4	123 9	98 2	12 1*	12 1*	11 5*	12 1*	12 1*	11 5*	* Bombay Salt.
																													13 0†	13 0†	11 5†	13 0†	13 0†	11 5†	† Goa Salt.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amráoti ...	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 2	6 2	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 5	15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	11 0							11 0	11 0	8 5	45 0	45 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	61 0	61 0	64 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
	Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0				8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	9	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0				
	Wún ...	9 5	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	8 5	8 0	14 0	16 0	18 0		...	...				11 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 7				
	Básim ...	8 0	7 2	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 6	11 0	12 0	18 0		...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th APRIL 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras are fair. In Mysore the standing crops are good; prices remain stationary. In the Bombay Presidency slight rain has fallen in the Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts; the *rabi* harvest is nearly over, and preparations for the cultivation of the *kharif* are general; in the Upper Sind Frontier food-grains are selling at famine rates, and forage is scarce. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in some districts of the Central Provinces, and is progressing in others; the results are generally fair; in a few districts ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced; prices continue steady; cholera is abating. Prices are still rising in Central India. In Rajputana matters are, on the whole, satisfactory. Ploughing operations continue in Berar. In Bengal, though the slight rain that has fallen in a few districts has done some good, the prospects of the crops and cultivation generally are not encouraging; owing to continued drought the results of the spring rice harvest which has begun in places are not expected to be good; cholera and small-pox are still prevalent. Heavy rain fell in Assam, and the station of Gauhati was visited by a cyclone on the 28th April; the rain has been of much benefit, but in Sylhet a great part of the *bura* rice has altogether failed; public health in British Burma is, on the whole, good; small-pox prevails in places, and cattle disease is reported in three districts. The weather in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is seasonable, and the state of things generally fair; relief-works have been opened in one pargana of the Jhansi district; cholera is decreasing. In the Punjab the harvest is progressing with generally satisfactory results; cholera continues in several districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 26th)	***Nil***	**Rice 11·43, *cholum* 14·29, *raggi* 18·65, *cumboo* 14·29; *dalwa* paddy in Kolair lands, and *raggi* and tobacco under wells doing well; later maize, *raggi*, cotton, and tobacco being harvested in some taluks.**
Kurnool („ „)	·40 in Nandikotkur	**Rice 11·15, *cholum* 16·44, *raggi* 20·89, *cumboo* 17·27;** cotton picking continues; second crop paddy being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	**Rice 10·78, *cholum* 18·90, *raggi* 18·19, *cumboo* 15·07;** some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 18 inches of water; wet and dry crops, though generally in good condition, require rain in 3 taluks; harvest of *chittraikkadappu*, *cholum*, *gingelly*, and chillies, outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·80 (average of 6 stations); *nil* in others.	**Rice 10·62, *cholum* 18·08, *raggi* 18·33, *cumboo* 17·41.**
Malabar („ „)	·62 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	**Rice 10·23, *raggi* 18·82;** prices slightly risen in Walluvanad, fallen in Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; sowing of first crop begun generally; pasture scanty.
Bombay (April 30th)—		***General Remarks.*—General prospects continue generally fair.**
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·23 in Kohistan on 14th.	**River on 26th, 5 feet 1 inch, last year 14 feet 2 inches on same date; small-pox in Mánjhand; measles in 4 talukas; *kharif* preparations and sowings progressing; 7 or 8 shocks of earthquake in Dadu on 25th—duration 3 or 4 minutes; much fever about.**
Shikarpur ...	...	**River 3 feet 5 inches, against 11 feet 2 inches on same date last year—unusually low for time of year.**
Hyderabad ...	·58 on 29th	**Hail with rain; small-pox in 4 talukas; *rabi* nearly reaped.**
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather warm and close; nights cool; *rabi* harvesting continues; *sarsu* reaped; *hattai* in progress; food-grains at famine rates; forage scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather warm; manuring operations progressing in some talukas; general health good; slight cholera in Gogo and Dhandhuka, in city one death.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Weather clear and very hot.
Kaira ...	...	Weather getting warmer; cotton picking nearly over; public health good.
Broach ...	...	Two cholera cases in Broach, one fatal; no fresh cases of dropsy; weather very hot.
Surat ...	...	One death from cholera in Olpád; in some places *jowari* crops reported to be lost now thriving.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Ditto.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan—		
Colába (April 28th)	...	Weather warm; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping nearly finished.
Ratnágiri(„ 22nd)	...	Reaping of *waingáni* rice crops almost completed; 5 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Ditto.
Sholapur ...	...	Ditto.
Satara ...	...	Weather warm; slight fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in Khánápur taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	...	Cotton picking almost completed.
Belgaum ...	·73 in Belgaum ·20 in Chikodi ·97 in Gokák	Fever in Gokák; large numbers of beggars in Athni; 2 large flights of locusts through Bidi taluka.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in 4 talukas.	*Rabi* harvest nearly over; tillage commenced.
Kanara ...	...	Agricultural operations continue; public health satisfactory.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; fever prevails in many Hoikar talukas; cholera at Songarh and some surrounding villages.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather hot; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Health good.
		General Remarks.—Showers in Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts; heat elsewhere great; preparations for monsoon sowings general.
Bengal—(April 30th)		
Chittagong ...	·7	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather unfavourable to general health.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill *Tipperah* ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevails.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	In Sudder and Perozepore sub-division cholera and small-pox still prevalent; cattle disease also appeared in Patoukhally and Bhola sub-divisions; public health fair.
Furreedpore ...	·67	
	Goalundo ... 2·05	
	Madarcepore ·10	
Dacca ...	·21	
Tipperah ...	1·0	
Mymensingh ...	·91	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera and small-pox cases in suburbs.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Cholera still somewhat prevalent.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevailing.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in several thanas.
Pubna ...	1·34	Public health still not good; small-pox and cholera remain.
Rajshahye ...	·92	Cholera, small-pox, and cattle plague still reported.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox cases still occur.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Sickness increasing all over district.
Rungpore ...	·38	Small-pox still prevalent in Bagdogra, and cholera in Kurigram sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Cholera still very bad.
Jalpáiguri ...	·69	
Darjeeling ...	·67	
Midnapore ...	·23	Small-pox still prevalent, causing considerable mortality.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Fever and small-pox in some places.
Burdwan ...	·43	
Bankoora ...	·43	
Beerbhoom ...	·15	
Santhal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox raging in places; general health fair.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent at Sudder station.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Small-pox continues; cholera at Sasseram abating.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	·83	Cholera deaths in many villages, especially in north; foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in places in south.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in places has done some good; owing to long drought prospects of crops and cultivation generally unfavourable; *rabi* crops now being harvested in Noakholly, outturn indifferent; spring rice harvest commenced in places, outturn on the whole not expected good; cholera and small-pox prevalent in several places.
N. W. P. and Oudh (April 30th)—		
Benares (April 29th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	
Jhánsi („ 30th)	...	Relief works started in Pargana Moth on 16th; weather seasonable.
Agra („ 29th)	...	Heat increasing; fever prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Bareilly („ 30th)	...	No change.
Meerut („ „)	...	Hotter; cloudy occasionally; harvest completed, outturn 10 annas; cheapest wheat grain 17¾ seers; *jowar* 22½ seers; cholera 73 seizures, 28 deaths.
Lucknow („ „)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	...	Heat on the increase; prices rising; early *sawan* being cut, the later *sawan* irrigated.
Fyzabad („ 30th)	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; cholera decreasing.
Punjab (April 29th)—		
Delhi ...	...	Reaping in progress; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; cholera prevailing.
Hissar ...	...	Harvesting still in progress; weather seasonable; prices of food-grains stationary; several fatal cases of cholera in the division, chiefly among the returning pilgrims.
Umballa ...	...	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops being gathered; cases of cholera and small-pox frequent.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops being reaped; prices of wheat and barley falling; several cases of cholera.
Ferozepore ...	...	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops average; health generally good.
Siálkot ...	...	Crops being cut.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Crops about average; cases of cholera have occurred.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* crops under sickle; prices of food-grains falling; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops being cut and threshed; prospects good; health good.
Pesháwar ...	...	Slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall at above stations *nil*; weather continues seasonable for harvesting crops.
Central Provinces (April 30th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Heat increasing; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; harvest over; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	...	Very hot; outturn of *rabi* below average; wheat imported from Hoshangabad; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Harvest over; ploughing for *kharíf* commenced; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Nágpur (April 30th)	...	Hot and cloudy; harvest completed; ploughing for *kharíf* commenced; cholera abating.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; harvest almost completed; few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Harvest completed; outturn of wheat below average; grain fair.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; few cholera cases reported; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Hot; cloudy; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Harvesting and threshing continue; health good; prices falling.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; small-pox increasing; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing continues; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; harvest completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices slightly fallen.
Biláspur (April 26th)	...	Hot; clear; *rabi* outturn good; cholera and small-pox continue; fever slightly prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 25th)	...	Cloudy and close; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Hot; *rabi* harvest completed in some districts and progressing in others; outturn continues on the whole fair; cholera abating; prices generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (April 30th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	**Public health continues good.**
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	**Twelve deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; 2 deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.**
Thonkwa (April 19th)	...	One death from cholera; 5 cattle deaths in one circle; public health good.
Bassein ...	...	Health of town good; small-pox prevalent in Yaigyee and Thaboung; cattle disease, 247 deaths in Laymyetna township in February and March, 754 in Yaigyee from 24th February to 7th April, 22 in Kyoonpyaw from 16th February to 7th March, and 112 in Thaboung from 21st March to 22nd April.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 3 fatal cases of small-pox in Kyankheng.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	General health good; small-pox prevalent.
Prome ...	...	Health generally good; 2 cases of small-pox in Prome town.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama and Myadai.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; 59 deaths from cattle disease in Zeywadee township.
Tavoy (April 12th)	...	Public health good.
Mergui („ „)	...	Ditto.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; small-pox prevalent in places; cattle disease in three districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 30th)	2·0; heavy rain during week.	At 7-30 P.M. on 28th a cyclone passed over the station, the wind veering round first from south, then east, and lastly north; cholera still bad; rain has done much good; sowing of *aus* crops continued.
Sylhet („ „)	**3·34**	**Much *bura* rice has failed altogether; cultivation for *aman*, *shail* and *aus*; tea prospects better.**
Mysore and Coorg (April 30th)—	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; prices stationary; State relief entirely stopped.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 30th)	...	Weather very hot; ploughing operations continued.
Central India (April 30th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warm; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Health good throughout Central India.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (April 27th)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; health good; occasionally cloudy and close, alternating with breezes; season variable, somewhat irregular.
Marwar („ 19th)	...	Supply sufficient; health and crops good; weather seasonable; prices falling.
Meywar („ 25th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; threshing of crops being carried on weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 19th)	...	Health good; weather cloudy and sultry.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 30th)	...	**Prices still remain high; few cases of cholera.**
Jeypore	...	**Prospects good; weather seasonable.**
Bhurtpore	...	**Hot winds; health good; harvesting over.**
Ulwur	...	**Cholera in 43 tahsils, 2 fatal cases in each daily; hot wind.**
	A few cents rain in 2 tahsils.	

THE ITALIAN GENERAL TARIFF.

No. 38, dated India Office, London, the 20th March 1879.

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

To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, six copies of a Table showing the alterations which have been made in the Italian General Tariff in consequence of the new Treaty of Commerce between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Duties on Importation into Italy.

No.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unit upon which the Duties are Calculated.	Treaty Tariff of December 27, 1878, between Italy and Austria-Hungary.	Italian General Tariff of May 30, 1878.	Treaty Tariff of 1867 between Italy and Austria-Hungary.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
1	Mineral waters, natural or artificial, including gaseous waters.	100 kilog.	0 50	3 00	**Exempt.**
2	Wines—				
	(*a.*) In casks and barrels	Hectol.	5 77	15 00	5 77
	(*b.*) In bottles	100	18 00	30 00	**Not specified.**
3	Beer—				
	(*a.*) In casks and barrels	Hectol.	2 00	15 00	2 00
	(*b.*) In bottles holding a litre or less ...	100	2 00	15 00	2 00
4	Spirits—				
	(*a.*) Neither sweetened nor scented, in casks and barrels.	Hectol.	12 00	Hectol. of pure alcohol. 25 00	5 50* / 10 00†
	(*b.*) Sweetened or scented, in casks and barrels.	„	25 00	50 00	10 00
	(*c.*) Of every kind, in bottles—				
	1. Holding more than ½ litre, but not exceeding a litre.	**100**	**25 00**	**50 00**	**15 00**
	2. Holding ½ litre or less ...	**100**	**18 00**	**50 00**	**15 00**
5	Fixed oils—				
	(*a.*) Olive oil	100 kilog.	3 00	6 00	3 00
					Colza oil. 2 00
					Linseed oil, &c. 5 75
	(*b.*) Other oils	„	6 00	6 00	Oil of sesame, &c. 6 00
6	Chicory and every other substance used instead of coffee, roasted, or also ground.	„	5 00	20 00	5 00
7	Oxide of lead	„	2 00	2 00	2 00
8	Carbonate of lead	„	5 00	5 00	3 75
9	Sulphuret of mercury (vermilion) ...	„	25 00	100 00	1 00
10	Wood matches	...	Exempt	11 00	10 00
11	Medical herbs, flowers, leaves, lichens, and roots.	100 kilog.	2 00	2 00	2 00
12	European resins, raw	„	1 00	1 00	1 00
13	Soaps—				
	(*a.*) Common	„	6 00	6 00	6 00
	(*b.*) Other kinds	„	12 00	80 00	6 00
14	Sealing-wax	„	30 00	30 00	25 00
15	Woods, roots, barks, leaves, flowers, herbs, and fruits, for dyeing and tanning, not ground.	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
16	Crayons—				
	(*a.*) Unmounted	100 kilog.	10 00	50 00	1 00
	(*b.*) Mounted	„	30 00	50 00	On value 10 per cent.
17	Hemp, flax, and other fibrous plants, except cotton and jute—				
	(*a.*) Raw	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
	(*b.*) Combed	...	„	„	„
18	Cordage and cables of flax and of hemp, also if tarred.	100 kilog.	3 00	3 00	3 00
19	Nets	„	4 00	4 00	4 00

* Less than 22 degrees. † More than 22 degrees.

No.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unit upon which the Duties are Calculated.	Treaty Tariff of December 27, 1878, between Italy and Austria-Hungary.	Italian General Tariff of May 30, 1878.	Treaty Tariff of 1867 between Italy and Austria-Hungary.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
20	Yarn of flax and of hemp, single, unbleached, lye-washed, or bleached.	100 kilog.	11 50		11 50
21	Yarn of flax and of hemp, single, dyed ...	„	17 10		17 10
22	Yarn twisted, unbleached, lye-washed, or bleached.	„	23 10	*	23 10
23	Yarn of flax and of hemp, twisted, dyed ...	„	34 65		34 65
24	Tissues of flax and of hemp, plain, with not more than 5 threads in warp in the space of 5 millim.—				
	(*a.*) Unbleached or bleached, not for packing.	„	23 10		23 10
	(*b.*) For packing, girths, and piping ...	„	12 00		10 00
	(*c.*) Dyed or made of dyed yarn ...	„	38 00		38 00
25	Tissues of flax and hemp, plain, with more than 5 threads in warp in the space of 5 millim.—			†	
	(*a.*) Unbleached, bleached, or mixed with white.	„	57 75		57 75
	(*b.*) Dyed or made of dyed yarn.	„	90 00		90 00
26	Tissues of flax and of hemp, printed ...	„	115 00		115 00
27	Tissues of flax and of hemp, with patterns	„	250 00	300 00	Wanting.
28	Cloths of flax and of hemp, oiled or varnished—				
	(*a.*) For floors and tarpaulins	„	20 00	25 00	On value 10 per cent.
	(*b.*) Of any other kind	„	40 00	50 00	
29	Hosiery and trimmings of flax and of hemp.	„	110 00	110 00	Same as the cloths.
30	Buttons and ribbons of flax and of hemp ...	„	100 00	130 00	80 00
31	Articles of flax and of hemp, sewn or stitched (made up).	...	Rate of the tissue plus 10 per cent.	Same as the tissue plus 10 per cent.	Same as the tissue.
32	(*a.*) Tissues of carded wool	100 kilog.	150 00	165 00	On value 10 per cent.
	(*b.*) Tissues of carded wool, with cotton warp.	„	100 00	110 00	
33	Tissues of horsehair for sieves ...	„	30 00	30 00	25 00
34	**Articles of wool, sewn or stitched (made up)**	...	**Rate of the tissue plus 10 per cent.**	**Same as the tissue plus 10 per cent.**	**Same as the tissue.**
35	**Charcoal ... ...**	...	**Exempt**	**Exempt**	**Not specified.**
36	Firewood	...	„	„	„
37	Wood for cabinet-work, sawn ...	100 kilog.	4 00	4 00	„
38	Wood, in planks or squares, inlaid for floors	„	4 00	6 00	„
39	Common wood, rough, sawn, squared, rough hewn or dressed with an axe.	...	Exempt	1 00‡	Exempt.
40	Split wood, for boxes, sieves, sifters, and the like, wooden hoops, of any length.	...	Exempt	1 00	Exempt.
41	Furniture, not stuffed—				
	(*a.*) Of bent wood, also if polished, with or without cane.	100 kilog.	7 50	20 00	7 00
	(*b.*) Other kinds of common wood ...	„	13 00	20 00	10 per cent. on value.
42	Oars, poles, and laths	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
43	Utensils and various articles of common wood—				
	(*a.*) Neither polished nor painted ...	...	„	8 00	10 per cent. on value
	(*b.*) Of other kinds	100 kilog.	8 00	8 00	10 per cent. on value.
44	Fancy goods (merceries), of wood, including wooden toys for children.	„	40 00	55 00	40 00
45	Vehicles for ordinary roads—				
	(*a.*) With two wheels	Each	33 00	33 00	10 fr. plus 5 per cent. on value.
	(*b.*) With four wheels and four springs ...	„	110 00	110 00	

No.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unit upon which the Duties are Calculated.	Treaty Tariff of December 27, 1878, between Italy and Austria-Hungary.	Italian General Tariff of May 30, 1878.	Treaty Tariff of 1867 between Italy and Austria-Hungary.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
46	Coarse basket work	...	Exempt	5 50	Exempt.
47	Pulp of wood, straw and other similar matters.	...	„	Exempt	Not specified.
48	Paper—				
	(*a.*) White, or made of coloured pulp, of any quality.	100 kilog.	10 00	10 00	10 00
	(*b.*) Coloured, gilt, or painted, and paper for hanging.	„	25 00	25 00	25 00
	(*c.*) Blotting paper, and thick paper for packing.	...	**Exempt**	**5 00**	**Exempt.**
49	(*a.*) Common pasteboard, of any kind ...	...	„	8 00	8 00
	(*b.*) Fine pasteboard, of any kind ...	100 kilog.	8 00	8 00	8 00
50	Printed books, not bound, or only stitched...	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
51	Books, not printed, account books—				
	(*a.*) Stitched or in boards	100 kilog.	10 00	10 00	„
	(*b.*) Bound in leather or parchment ...	„	15 00	35 00	17 32*
	(*c.*) Bound in any other manner ...	„	100 00	100 00	100 00
52	Skins—				
	(*a.*) Raw, fresh, or dried, not for furriery ...	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
	(*b.*) Raw, fresh, or dried, for furriery ...	100 kilog.	5 00	5 00	Not specified.
53	Saddlers' work, excepting harness and saddles	„	50 00	60 00	50 00
54	Articles made of tanned skins without hair, excepting gloves, boots and shoes, portmanteaus, and fancy goods of leather.	„	50 00	70 00	50 00
55	Scraps, dross, and filings of iron, cast-iron, and steel.	...	**Exempt**	Exempt	**Exempt.**
56	Cast-iron—				
	(*a.*) In pigs	...	„	„	„
	(*b.*) In rough castings	100 kilog.	4 00	4 00	4 00
	(*c.*) Worked up, smoothed, turned, tinned, enamelled or japanned, also if with fittings of other metals.	„	5 00	5 00	4 60
57	Wrought-iron in blocks, and steel in ingots.	„	2 00	2 00	Not specified.
58	Wrought-iron—				
	(*a.*) Rolled or hammered (rods of more than 5 millim. in diameter, and bars of any size).	„	4 62	4 62	4 62
	(*b.*) In rods (including wire) of 5 millim. or less in diameter or at side.	„	**8 00**	**8 00†**	‡
	(*c.*) In plates 4 millim. or more in thickness	„	4 62	4 62	4 62
	(*d.*) In plates less than 4 millim. in thickness, and also if in pipes.	„	8 00	8 00	9 25
59	Wrought-iron and steel, forged in axles, anchors, anvils, and other rough works.	„	7 00	7 00	6 93
60	Wrought-iron and steel rails for railways...	„	3 00	3 00	1 15
61	Wrought-iron otherwise worked up (iron manufactures)—				
	(*a.*) Plain	„	11 80	11 80	11 55
	(*b.*) Fitted with other metals ...	„	14 00	14 00	13 85
62	Tin plate, &c. (sheets of iron covered with tin, zinc, or lead)—				
	(*a.*) Not worked up	„	10 75	10 75	9 25
	(*b.*) Worked up, also if fitted with other metals.	„	16 00	16 00	15 00
63	Steel—				
	(*a.*) In bars, rods, sheets, and wire ...	...	The rate for iron according to the dimensions.	10 00	13 85
	(*b.*) Springs of all kinds	100 kilog.	15 00	15 00	15 00
	(*c.*) Otherwise wrought	„	25 00	25 00	23 10
64	(*a.*) Scythes and sickles	„	10 00	14 00	9 25
	(*b.*) Other tools and implements for arts and handicrafts, and for agriculture, of iron, of steel, or of iron and steel.	„	12 00	14 00	9 25
65	Nickel and its alloys with copper and zinc (packfong, argentan)—				
	(*a.*) In cubes, in lumps, and scraps ...	„	4 00	4 00	4 00
	(*b.*) In foil, rods, and wire	„	10 00	10 00	10 00
	(*c.*) In other works	„	60 00	100 00	60 00
66	(*a.*) Stationary steam engines, with or without boiler, and hydraulic movements.	„	6 00	8 00	6 00
	(*b.*) Locomotive steam engines (tenders included), locomobiles and engines for navigation, with or without boiler.	„	8 00	10 00	8 00
	(*c.*) Other machinery and detached parts of machinery.	„	6 00	8 00	4 00§
67	Apparatuses of copper or other metals for heating, refining, distilling, &c.	„	10 00	10 00	10 00

* Single unbleached yarns which measure per kilog.—

	Lire.
Up to 4,500 metres	11
More than 4,500 metres up to 6,000 metres ...	14
6,000 metres up to 12,000 metres ...	18
12,000 „ „ 24,000 „ ...	23
24,000 „ „ 36,000 „ ...	30
36,000 „ „ 54,000 „ ...	40
More than 54,000 metres	60

Bleached yarns, single—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 per cent. in addition.

Dyed yarns, single—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 lire in addition.

Twisted yarns—
Same as the single strands of which they are composed, with 30 per cent. in addition.

† Unbleached tissues showing between weft and warp in the square of 5 millim. per side—

	Lire.
Up to 10 threads inclusive	20
11 and 12 threads	35
13 to 16 „	58
17 and 18 „	70
19 to 25 „ inclusive	80
26 to 34 „ „	90
More than 34 threads	110

Bleached tissues—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 per cent. in addition.

Coloured or dyed tissues—
Same as the unbleached, with 30 lire in addition.

Printed tissues—
Same as the bleached, with 60 lire in addition.
Sail cloths, 40 lire.

‡ Per cubic metre.

* By mistake in the old Conventional Tariff the duty was put down at 100 lire, whilst the General Tariff entered at 17·32 lire.
† In the General Tariff the limit for small iron is 7 millim.
‡ Drawn iron of less diameter than 7 millim., 8 lire 10 c.
§ Spinning machines paid 7 lire per quintal, and machinery not specified paid 1·15 per cent. on the value.

No.	Denomination of the Goods.	Unit upon which the Duties are Calculated.	Treaty Tariff of December 27, 1878, between Italy and Austria-Hungary.	Italian General Tariff of May 30, 1878.	Treaty Tariff of 1867 between Italy and Austria-Hungary.
			Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
68	Detached boilers of iron or steel plate with or without heating-tubes or stoke-holes.	100 kilog.	8 00	10 00	6 plain. 8 tubular.
69	Carriages—				
	(*a.*) For luggage and merchandize ...	„	7 00	9 00	5 + 5 per cent. on value.
	(*b.*) For travellers	„	13 00	15 00	10+5 per cent. on value.
70	Stones for building, rough, sawn, moulded, or rubbed, including statues.	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
71	Tiles, bricks, terra-cotta slabs and pipes ...	...			
72	Other articles of common clay (crucibles, pitchers, stoves, &c.)	100 kilog.	1 " 50	2 " 20	1 " 15
73	Porcelain wares, white	„	12 00	18 00	12 00
74	Glass or crystal plates—				
	(*a.*) Unpolished (dull), 4 millim. or more in thickness.	„	3 75	8 00	3 75
	(*b.*) Polished, not silvered	„	20 00	25 00	15 00
75	Glass and crystal plates, polished and silvered (including framed mirrors.)	„	35 00	50 00	25 00*
76	Glass and crystal wares—				
	(*a.*) Simply blown or moulded, not coloured, nor cut, nor ground	„	7 00	12 00	†
	(*b.*) Coloured, ground, painted, enamelled, gilt, or silvered	„	11 00	18 00	...
77	Glass, crystal, and enamel, in form of drops, or ornaments and prisms for chandeliers and other similar works	„	30 00	50 00	Not specified.
78	Starch	„	3 00	4 50	1 50
79	Fresh fruit, including grapes	...	Exempt	1 00‡	Exempt.
80	Dried fruits, excepting almonds, walnuts, nuts, and other oleaginous fruit, raisins, and figs.	100 kilog.	2 00	10 00	8 00
81	Oil-cakes and other oleaginous articles ...	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
82	Horses	...	„	20 00	For horses worth more than 300 fr., 15 00§
83	Oxen and bulls	Per head.	15 00	18 00	15 00
84	Cows	„	7 50	7 50	7 50
85	Young oxen and bulls	„	5 00	6 00	5 00
86	Calves	„	2 00	3 00	Not specified.
87	Sheep and goats	„	0 20	0 20	Exempt.
88	Meat, salted or smoked or otherwise prepared.	100 kilog.	20 00	25 00	Not specified.
89	Fresh fish of all kinds	...	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt.
90	Fresh butter	100 kilog.	5 00	10 00	
91	Cheese	„	8 00	15 00	Soft, 3 " 00 Hard, 4 00
92	Honey of all kinds	„	5 00	10 00	5 00
93	Common sponges	„	15 00	20 00	20 00
94	Fancy goods (mercerics)—				
	(*a.*) Common (excepting those of wood and wooden toys for children.)	„	60 00	66 00	50 00
	(*b.*) Fine	„	120 00	140 00	100 00
95	Pianos, square, upright, and grand ...	Each	80 00	Upright, 80 fr. Grand, 150 fr.	7 lire plus 5 per cent. on value.
96	Other musical instruments (excepting church organs, portable organs, and harmoniums.)	„	1 00	2 00	0 50
97	India-rubber and gutta-percha, worked up in trimmings, ribbons, and elastic textures.	100 kilog.	115 50	115 50	115 50
98	India-rubber and gutta-percha, otherwise worked up, including made-up articles, boots, and shoes.	„	32 00	32 00	Thread, 4 60 Other works, 28 85
99	Felt hats	100	50 00	100 00	Not specified.

* Framed looking-glasses are not mentioned in the old Conventional Tariff.

			Glass.		Crystal.
† Bottles of any shape, also if coloured Glass and crystal wares—	... ...	Lire	2	...	...
Smooth or cast, neither coloured nor ground	...	„	5	...	12
Ground	...	„	7	...	15
Concave glasses, not ground	...	„	5	...	...

‡ For grapes the duty is 7·50 lire.

§ In the Treaty of 1868 the duty of 6 lire for all horses was conceded to Switzerland.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 3 (Agriculture and Horticulture), dated Simla, the 30th April 1879.

READ—

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 240, dated the 23rd August 1878.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 616 (Revenue), dated the 19th March 1879.

Read also—

Resolution by the Government of India, No. 1 (Agriculture and Horticulture), dated the 4th February 1879.

RESOLUTION—The Governor General in Council has read with interest the Report transmitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in that province for the year 1877-78. This Report shows in a clear and concise manner the important work performed by the Department at the several farms, public gardens, and estates under the Court of Wards in the province in connection with agricultural projects and improvements, as well as in the collection of agricultural and commercial statistics and the promotion of trades and manufactures. His Excellency in Council is glad to be able to express entire acquiescence in His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner's estimate of the great value of the work being done under Mr. E. C. Buck's direction, and to endorse strongly His Honour's commendation of Mr. Buck's ability and industry.

2. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of inviting the attention of other Local Governments and Administrations to this interesting Report, as an illustration of what results can be achieved by an intelligent supervision and direction of agricultural improvements in a province.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution, with the letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Report under notice, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in continuation of the Resolution of the Government of India No. 1 (Agriculture and Horticulture), dated the 4th February 1879, on the subject of imparting to the agricultural community the lessons to be learnt from the operations of model and experimental farms.

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

No. 616, dated Allahabad, the 19th March 1879.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt., North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In accordance with the orders contained in your No. 240, dated 23rd August 1878, I am desired to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a Report by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in these Provinces on the Administration of his Department for the past year.

2. The Report speaks for itself as to the nature and extent of the operations Mr. Buck is engaged in. Reports under the principal heads have already been submitted to Government, and orders passed thereon. Mr. Buck will be asked to refer separately any point which has not been already disposed of.

3. The summary given in the present Report is short and concise, but suffices to show that much valuable work is being done and information acquired. Sir George Couper takes this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the zeal,

talent, and industry Mr. Buck has brought to bear on the discharge of the multifarious duties entrusted to him, and of the highly important services he is rendering to the Administration of these Provinces.

No. 616½.

COPY forwarded to Mr. Buck, with the request that he will refer separately any point on which he is desirous of obtaining the orders of Government.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

THE work under this Department is divided under the following heads:—

I.—Agriculture.
II.—Commerce.
III.—Village records.

I.—Agriculture includes the following sub-divisions:—

(*A*) Farms and public gardens.
(*B*) Arboriculture.

(*A*) FARMS AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

These are now connected with this Department:—

(1) The botanical gardens—one at Saháranpur and two at Mussoorie (under one superintendence).
(2) An experimental and arboricultural farm at Cawnpore.
(3) A sewage farm at Allahabad.
(4) The horticultural and arboricultural gardens at Lucknow.
(5) A tobacco farm at Gházipur, with a branch at Pusa in Bengal.
(6) An orchard and tobacco plantation in Kumaun.
(7) A seed and stock farm in the Dún.
(8) A silk farm in the Dún.
(9) Farming operations under the Court of Wards.

Separate reports have been submitted during the year on the working of the above institutions, and it is not necessary for me to do more now than supply a brief abstract of their operations.

(1) *Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur and Mussoorie.*

THE SAHARANPUR BOTANICAL GARDENS.

These are not under my executive charge; but I am required to keep Government informed of progress in the gardens, and bring to the notice of Government any points in connection with them which require Government orders.

General character.

Mr. Duthie joined as successor to Dr. Jameson at the beginning of 1877. Mr. Nisbet, head-gardener, having held temporary charge for a year and a half, after continued ill health, died during the year. A report has already been sent up to Government on these gardens, and I need not now re-enter into details which were then given. During the year I visited the gardens more than once, and, as I had to make them my head-quarters for a month while preparing a collection for the Paris Exhibition, learned a great deal about their capabilities, and have in the special report described the operations of the year. I take the opportunity now to discuss a little more fully the character which the gardens have assumed, and the work which I think they ought to perform, since it will be easier from a general report like that now under submission to judge of the position which they bear in relation to other kindred institutions maintained by Government than in a special account describing these gardens alone.

SAHARANPUR BOTANICAL GARDENS.

In the first place, their net cost is large (Rs. 25,000); and in 1877-78 I was asked by Government whether the expenditure could be cut down. I objected on the grounds that it would be a pity to take any hasty action in diminishing the capabilities of the only scientific institution of the north of India which had become historical, and which I believed had done, and was doing, a great deal of practical good in the distribution of trees and plants, in addition to the scientific ends which it served. His Honour allowed these pleas to be admitted.

Its objects.

The botanical collection which Saháranpur possesses is valuable, and must be maintained. It is being, and will be, increased under the skilled management of Mr. Duthie, whose scientific attainments are exceptional. In this direction it is due to the dignity of the Province to maintain what is a national heirloom, and to grant ungrudgingly the funds required for the purpose. During the year, Mr. Duthie, in agreement with me, considered it desirable to clear out the plantations and drain the grounds, and the improvements which were effected were mainly defrayed from the sale of felled timber. The botanical collection was at the end of the year in a much better condition—I may almost say a better state of health—than at the beginning, and a fresh start can now be made. The objects with which the botanical collection is maintained are, I conceive, to collect North India products for examination and arrangement, and also to ascertain what useful products from other parts of the world can be successfully grown in the north of India, and not to make a scientific collection of plants from all parts of the world, as at Kew. The first object is one which chiefly concerns the Superintendent; the second is one in which this Department, as representing agricultural and economic interests, is specially concerned; and during the year I impressed upon the Superintendent the desirability of increasing the utility of the gardens in this direction. It seemed to me that a very great deal of action was still required.

Flower garden.

Next to expenditure on the objects above noted, which are the legitimate work of the botanical gardens, comes expenditure on laying out the grounds. Here I judged that much of the expenditure was, under existing conditions, unnecessary. There is no public, as at Calcutta or London, for whom to make scenic effects, and money spent on raising beds of annuals and roses is wasted, if no other object is served than to beautify the gardens. There is not a native gardener in the place who understands flower-gardening, and a very large number of hands are employed to no purpose. The only plea for maintaining a flower garden at all is for training gardeners for supply to the number of India or for propagating Indian plants; and these objects cannot be effected without a practical and well-trained English gardener in charge. Mr. Duthie asked for a successor to Mr. Nisbet, and I hope the arrangement will be made; otherwise the flower-gardening, which has been hitherto conducted by natives in the most ignorant way, had better be discontinued.

Vegetable seeds.

Next is expenditure on vegetable gardening. This is maintained with a laudable object. Seeds are brought out from England and multiplied at Saháranpur for distribution to British regiments and the public (gratis to the former, and at a low price to the latter). Here, again, I found the greatest ignorance and bad management to prevail, the native gardeners having no pretension to any knowledge of the proper way in which to cultivate and select for seed; and I have not been surprised to learn from several gentlemen who are skilled vegetable growers that for the last two or three years at least the Saháranpur seeds have been comparatively worthless. A practical gardener is considered by the Superintendent and myself as absolutely necessary to superintend this branch of the work.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

Next comes distribution of plants and trees. The canal plantations were believed to depend a good deal upon the gardens; but reports from canal officers indicated that the connection between canal plantations

SAHARANPUR BOTANICAL GARDENS.

and the gardens were being fast severed, and that little was obtained except seeds. Foresters had been trained at Saháranpur for them, but the training was not of the kind required. I represented to Government that advantage should be taken of Saháranpur to raise trees of utility, especially foreign trees, for distribution to road plantations and district groves; and this is the chief direction which distributions will now take. For the last two or three years no systematic distribution has been effected; demand has been left to chance purchasers, and active measures are necessary on the part of Government in this Department, outside the gardens, to create a field to which the gardens may supply useful trees which are there found successful. This is one reason why I recommended Government to allow this Department to become interested in arboricultural extension.

Fruit trees are raised to some extent for distribution. But very little advance has been made on outside culture, and cultivation of rhea has lately been a prominent feature in the work of the gardens. I found the plantation had been much neglected under Mr. Nisbet, and a great deal had to be done to bring it into order. Separate reports have been submitted on this subject, which give an account of the action which I took with reference to rhea cultivation.

MUSSOORIE GARDENS.

The Mussoorie gardens attached to Saháranpur provide a botanical collection and a distributing centre for hill productions, and are as supplementary to Saháranpur for the collection of hill products which will not thrive in the plains. Similar work was done during the year in clearing and improving, as at Saháranpur, and the collection is being fast improved. Gardening is not such a prominent feature here as at Saháranpur, though I consider the gardens ought to be utilised to train hill-gardeners, who are much wanted; and I have obtained the consent of the Superintendent to institute a system for training hill-gardeners. Both here and at Chajuri (a third garden, at a lower elevation) fruit and other trees and plants are raised for distribution, and, so far as they are raised at any cost to Government, I doubt the wisdom of continuing the expense. There is no country near Mussoorie where (as in Kumaun) fruit trees can be distributed, since the whole of the hill territory in the neighbourhood is under Native rule. I have proposed it, therefore, as a necessary element in the maintenance of the Mussoorie and Chajuri gardens, that, outside the cost of botanical collections, no expenditure shall be maintained which does not result in an equivalent income. There is a ready market at Mussoorie, and the cost of whatever gardening is maintained ought to be recouped by sale of produce to the public. During the year the Superintendent placed by my advice a strong staff of gardeners, under a skilled native, at Chajuri (which had been much neglected), with the view of enabling gardening operations to be conducted in an efficient and remunerative form.

(2) *An Experimental and Arboricultural Farm at Cawnpore.*

THE CAWNPORE FARM.

The Cawnpore Farm is practically, since the abolition of the farm at Bulandshahr, the only farm retained for experimental purposes. A few experiments are still conducted at Allahabad, but they are, on account of the absence of irrigation, restricted to a very limited extent.

Its area.

During the year arrangements were made for the purchase of the adjacent premises hitherto used as an orphanage by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The arrangement provides accommodation for myself and my office, and permits me for the first time to reside on the farm during a portion of the year—a consideration which I believe to be very important for the further progress of

operations. Acres 63·3 were added to the farm lands, which now consist of the following areas:— THE CAWNPORE FARM.

(1) *Government land.*—The areas are—

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Under trees	32	1	14
„ crops	8	3	26
Roads and buildings	8	1	38
Tank	4	1	13
Total	54	0	11
(2) *Land taken on lease*	116	2	24
	170	2	35

Flower-gardening having hitherto monopolised too much attention (chiefly because the "farmers" sent out from England for the cotton farms some years ago were gardeners and not farmers), flower business was transferred to Lucknow. The last one, who was useless except to grow roses, resigned under compulsion, and the farm has since been under the temporary management of an indigo-planter. He is going, and the question now is, whether to try the experiment of a trained farmer from home, or a manager experienced in Indian agriculture. I am in favour of the latter, on the principle that we must work from below and not from above, by inductive and not deductive processes.

The drought destroyed the value of field experiments; an account of them is given in the farm report, and I need do no more than to note other operations on the farm, which were— Experiments.

(1) *Trials of English and improved ploughs*, the results of which proved that the B. F. O. (Ransom and Sims) and American ploughs (supplied by the Secretary of State) were the best adapted for Indian conditions. A further account is given below.

(2) *The trial of new seed wheat*, both from England and those parts of India of which the wheat has the best reputation: none of the new seed produced better results than the native seed.

(3) *Sub-soil drainage* was tried with at present indefinite results.

(4) *Water-lifts.*—Arrangements were made for the trial of every kind of water-lift in which there appeared *primâ facie* to be any merit (see remarks in general note).

(5) *Winnowing by machinery*, with good results.

The chief strength of our endeavours on the experimental farm has, therefore, been devoted to these objects, and some further remarks on the prospects in view appear desirable. In a note submitted by me last year to Government I brought forward the following difficulties with regard to the introduction of improved ploughs, which I consider the most important step which can be taken, because the improvement of one acre with a new plough means the improvement of several millions of acres if its use can be extended. Introduction of improved ploughs.

(1) *Disinclination of cultivators.*—I have made attempts through Collectors to introduce ploughs on the Court of Wards' estates, and sent out 30 B. F. O. ploughs and 12 Madras ploughs as the best adapted. I also sent men to instruct the cultivators, so that no objection might be raised on the score of ignorance, and trust that the step thus taken may lead to a greater familiarity with their use which may overcome the disinclination which now prevails. The drought completely stopped progress in 1877; but in 1878 the farm instructors went out, and the ploughs were used. It does not belong to this report to include an account of the results in 1878; but I may give

CAWNPORE FARM.

the following extract from the officer in charge of the Etawah district, not that I place too much reliance on what I may call sensational cases:—

"Several zamindars, having seen the results produced by the improved ploughs mentioned in your letter No. $\frac{811 \text{ A.}}{\text{LXXX}}$ of 1878 to the Collector of Etawah, of their own accord have come to me and asked me to ascertain where they can be procured, and at what price, as they are anxious to get them. Etawah being a small city, and there being few good blacksmiths, and only one model left at the tahsili to imitate, similar ploughs cannot be quickly enough produced."

The Collector of Banda has made much progress on Court of Wards' estates with great success, and I expect a report from him at an early date of an encouraging nature.

(2) *Inaptitude of English implements.*—I notice in my note "a seemingly absurd, but perfectly valid, objection, that the driver of the bullocks cannot reach his bullocks' tails." Criticisms, which I was glad to receive, denied that this was an objection; but the following note by Mr. D. Reid, a well-known Bengal planter, proves that the objection has force:—

Introduction of improved ploughs.

"The ploughman was highly delighted with Mr. Macrae's sub-soiler, because he could get at the tails of his cattle; and the native does really get more work out of his bullocks when he can reach over to twist their tails."

[No plough successfully used on the farm has overcome this difficulty, and two men must work with all that we have at present approved. Mr. Macrae's "sub-soiler" has not yet been tried.]

Another point is, that the plough must be light for the cultivator to carry on his shoulder. The B. F. O. is 64 lbs., which is too heavy, and a lighter plough is wanted. Of all yet tried, the American plough sent by the Secretary of State is the best in this respect. I saw Messrs. Ransom and Sims in London, and Mr. Fuller, my Assistant, visited their workshops at Ipswich with the object of discussing with them what plough is best suited to conditions in India; and the result was the choice of an eagle American plough, very like that sent by the Secretary of State. An Indian plough was sent to Messrs. Ransom and Sims for their inspection; but there seems little chance of any improvement being effected by its modification at home. The principle on which it works is a wrong one according to English notions.

Another objection is, that native cattle are trained to turn round in the opposite direction to that required by the English plough. If native cultivators are to accept the plough, we must make the share turn the other way; for they cannot be expected to change their old custom and train their cattle in a new way. The difficulty can be overcome as I have pointed out, but it has been necessary to discover it.

The Madras farm plough, which is an improved native plough, has been thoroughly tried at Cawnpore, and has not given satisfaction; but it has been distributed to natives, and will be allowed a thorough trial. The improvements appear to add to the weight and draught.

(3) *Weakness of draught cattle.*—This must be accepted, at any rate for years to come; and every beginning must be made with ploughs of light draught. The B. F. O. and American ploughs are both fairly good in this respect, and can be drawn by ordinary cattle; but the American plough appears to be the best of the two.

(4) *Expense of ploughs.*—This must be, and has been greatly, overcome by manufacture in Indian bazars, at any rate of the rough parts of the plough. The B. F. O. and American ploughs have now been turned out at Cawnpore for Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each, which are the lowest prices we can hope to reach with good work. The native blacksmiths give very strong metal, and their ploughshares are less brittle than English ones; but it remains to be seen how they will wear. In appearance the ploughs are admirable. For next ploughing season a number of ploughs will be distributed at these prices for payment, to be made by instalments, Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, at each six-monthly harvest.

CAWNPORE FARM.

(5) *Difficulty of keeping them in order.*—The least complicated plough is best; and in this respect the American ploughs—both that sent out by the Secretary of State and that selected by Mr. Fuller—are far superior to any others. There will not be any practical difficulty in keeping the plough in order, and it is intended, if the plough is found to meet with native approval, to establish agencies throughout the province.

I have thus indicated the steps which have been taken towards overcoming the difficulties which exist in the way of the introduction of an improved plough. The question is of the very highest importance to the country, if it is true that a larger amount of food-crops can be raised by its means throughout India; and I cannot but insist that the native's verdict will in this respect be the surest.

English farmers and indigo-planters have given theirs in favour of the plough, but they do not cultivate under the same conditions as Indian cultivators; and it is now our duty, having overcome as far as we can the practical difficulties in the way of a new plough, to see that they give it a full trial, and it may be safely promised that they will, if the produce is larger, take to the use of any plough which is adapted to their labour and means.

Arboriculture.

Arboriculture was for the first time made part of the farm work, and nurseries of *carob prosopis*, *inga dulcis*, and other fruit and fodder bearing trees for distribution commenced. (The arboricultural operations of the Department will be further described under the head of Arboriculture.)

Sheep-breeding.

Stock-breeding.—Horned cattle are not bred at the farm, but half-bred English rams are reared for distribution, and were sent to the districts of Budaun and Banda, where there was reason to believe that special interest would be taken in sheep-breeding. New rams were also ordered from Australia.

The net expenditure to Government for the Cawnpore Farm was Rs. 1,837 during the year under report.

(3) *Sewage Farm at Allahabad.*

ALLAHABAD SEWAGE FARM.

The *Allahabad Farm* not being suited, on account of absence of irrigation, for experimental purposes, has been maintained for the purpose of proving the agricultural value of the sewage of a city in India. The manager, being under a contract, had to be kept, and under the circumstances could best be utilised in superintending operations, and in preparing a statistical record of results.

The way of raising municipal income.

Operations are fully described in the farm report, and it is sufficient in this place to indicate that land manured with latrine filth brings without irrigation about Rs. 20 an acre, and with irrigation about Rs. 40 an acre, more than the ordinary rent on leases of not less than five years. It is worth mentioning that at Cawnpore some land (where canal water and latrine manure are unlimited in supply) has lately let at more than £20 an acre. The enhancement of income which is estimated for the city of Allahabad when the system is completed is Rs. 10,000.

The results tend to prove that municipalities should buy land round the city, and gradually raise its value as market garden ground; that they should make a monopoly of the city manure, and, if possible, arrange for a free water-supply, which doubles its value, and thus recoup the whole expenditure which they are obliged to make for sanitary purposes. The sewage farm costs nothing to Government.

(4) *A Horticultural and Arboricultural Garden at Lucknow.*

LUCKNOW HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.
Acclimatisation of seeds and plants.

The Lucknow gardens came under this Department in May 1878; they had hitherto been under Dr. Bonavia, whose special appointment at Lucknow terminated at the beginning of the year. They are chiefly maintained for horticultural objects, but some attention has also been paid to arboriculture and useful plants. Successful experiments had been carried on by Dr. Bonavia for the production of acclimatised flower seeds, and the seeds raised at Lucknow are becoming popular for the two reasons, that they are cheaper and more certain of germination. Similar experiments were conducted in vegetable seeds, the improvements of native vegetables being also one of the objects in view, and some success has been obtained.

The Superintendent reported of the flower seeds that "they germinate quicker, in greater proportion, and are more certain than imported seeds, while the plants came into flower sooner and flowered more abundantly." These effects are the result of several years' work, and are important, if they indicate that a similar result may be obtained by patient experiment with plants of a more useful kind. The trees to which especial attention must be drawn as having been successfully raised are *eucalypti* and *carobs*. The Superintendent considers that he has proved that of the *eucalypti*, *rostrata* and *sideroxylon* are the two best adapted to these Provinces, and that their hardiness is established. *Carobs* have fruited abundantly, and supplied quantities of seeds for distribution. The successful establishment of this tree is due to Dr. Bonavia, and may prove of the highest importance.

The net cost of the gardens to Government was in the year under report Rs. 2,640.

(5) *A Tobacco Farm at Gházipur, with a Branch at Pusa in Bengal.*

TOBACCO FARMS.
Position of affairs.

The operations conducted during the year by Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, who have now the full control over these farms, have been important. At the beginning of the year 1877, I had obtained the consent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the above firm, whom North-West Government had established at Gházipur, to treat with the Bengal Government for the occupation of the Pusa Stud Estate; and arrangements were eventually concluded by which they entered into possession of Pusa a few months later.

The position of affairs at the beginning of the year under report was the following. In 1876-77, a crop had been raised from 52½ acres at Gházipur; a severe hailstorm reduced the value of the crops, according to the firm's estimate, by fully one-third. The outturn was nearly 59,000 lbs., exclusive of second cuttings retained by cultivators, but was not sent to England on account of its being so much broken by hail.

Meanwhile, the enterprise was running a very great risk of complete failure through the unfortunate illness of the Virginian curer, Mr. Williamson, who had both worked too hard and exposed himself too freely to the climate, the dangers of which he had not appreciated. Already I had taken him to the Himalayas and obtained his temporary recovery; but in April he became so ill, that I strongly urged the firm to send him to Java for a sea-trip, with the secondary object of instituting enquiries into Java tobacco culture, which has there been very successful. To relieve Mr. Williamson, a European apprentice had previously been placed by me at Government expense on the farm, with the consent of the firm, who were at that time unwilling to undergo the expense themselves, and, luckily, things were kept going until Mr. Williamson's return in July.

TOBACCO FARMS. Outturn of 1876-77.

The ensuing drought, which was extreme at Gházipur in 1877, prevented the growth of anything like a good crop at that farm; but the firm had, in anticipation of obtaining Pusa, secured a second professional curer and manufacturer from America (Mr. Cabaniss), who arrived in time to raise an excellent crop on 200 acres at Pusa—a result which justified my conclusions previously placed before Government as to the greater suitability of Upper Bengal climate for tobacco. At Gházipur, however, there was as much difficulty experienced in keeping the crop alive as the curer, and on 60 acres the outturn was only 50,000 lbs. of an inferior quality. Before this was cut, I had to send Mr. Williamson again to the hills, whence he returned in improved health, though he has since, under medical advice, been allowed by the firm to take a sea-voyage to America.

The Pusa crop on 200 acres realised an outturn of more than 150,000 lbs., of which 15,000 lbs. have been sent to England and valued at prices varying from 2½*d.* to 5½*d.*; but the brokers say that it would have fetched more if it had been kept longer in this country to mature. Of the remainder, a large quantity will be manufactured, and a portion sent to England as cured leaf.

General management.

The two estates have now been placed by the firm, Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., in the immediate charge of a member of the firm, who has taken up his residence at Pusa, visiting Gházipur when his presence is required there. The apprentice whom I appointed to relieve Mr. Williamson has been taken over by the firm, and is paid by them as assistant manager. There are two professional American curers, one for each estate, who will now be relieved of all those worries of management which went some way to endanger Mr. Williamson's life, and a fifth (English) assistant has been trained in Germany in the cigar-making trade, and will shortly join; meanwhile, Mr. Williamson has been commissioned by the firm to import the best machinery of all kinds for tobacco and cigar-making while on leave in America.

Progress made.

The above statement proves not only the progress which the enterprise is making, but also the vigour with which Messrs. Begg, Sutherland are at work, and how fully they have justified the confidence which Government placed in them. When, at the outset, advice was given to employ Government agency alone, the issue was decided in favour of utilising commercial enterprise as most likely to succeed; and it is certain that Government alone could never have made such rapid strides as Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, who, while they have connections in the trade in England and America, have not to ask the leave of half a dozen authorities when they want a new curer.

Results.

The results of the operations hitherto undertaken are still uncertain. The firm are sanguine, and I am sanguine, as to ultimate success; but time is still wanted. A crop sown in July 1877 is cut in January, cured by March, sent home in the rains, kept in bond for a year (two are better), and opened for sale in 1879. Of all the tobacco sent home, only the small parcels of 1876 (which were the produce of a crop injured by hail and grown in a dry season) have been tested in the market. They realised a price three times as great as Indian leaf previously exported, and about two-thirds the price of American leaf of the same class.

The tobacco of 1877 has not yet been subjected to sale; but an offer was made by a wholesale English firm for a very large quantity annually at a price which would have paid a sure profit. It would, however, be premature, and possibly indiscreet, to discuss the question in the present stage; and I prefer to reserve facts for a future report.

No official report has been received in this office on the samples sent to England through official channels; but I have understood that

TOBACCO FARMS.

they have not been favourably judged. This report does not agree with the fact that good prices have been privately offered to the firm in England, or with the opinion of the American curers, who are as good judges as any professionals can be, and time must be asked for before any final verdict is given. Sales in the open market are the best test; and if these can be effected on favourable terms, no doubt will remain as to the results.

The above remarks refer to cured leaf. But attention is also being given to manufacture; and as the speciality of Virginians is smoking tobacco and not cigars, first experiments have been made with smoking tobacco. Samples of "Black Cavendish" sent to regiments in Mr. Williamson's absence during the year under report were practically condemned by the troops; and as the tobacco was certainly not of the best class, it was a pity the experiment was made. But a smoking "mixture" offered to the public has succeeded far better, and is showing signs of finding general favour. Manufactured tobacco must, however, be much more restricted to the local market than cured leaf; and although an individual firm will no doubt make more profits by local sale in India, yet competition with the world must probably take the form of export of cured leaf.

Comparison between tobacco and tea.

A comparison of tobacco with tea may give some idea of the possible position which the former may take as a product of India. An acre of tea produces in Eastern Bengal about 300 lbs. on the average; three or four years elapse before it begins to yield, and full vigour only lasts for a few years without expensive manuring. Cost of cultivation and manufacture is given at various rates; but there is reason to believe that, including export, it is not less than 4 annas a pound. The average price, good leaf and bad, is said not to exceed 9 annas a pound. At these rates, net profits on 100 acres would be 300 × 5 annas × 100 = Rs. 9,375. An acre of tobacco produces about 800 lbs. on the average; cost of cultivation and curing can, including export, be kept probably to 2 annas, and, if manufacture is added, to 3 annas. The price of cured leaf ought to be, if it is to compete with American tobacco, 6*d.* a pound, or 4 annas, and of manufactured tobacco in India about 10 annas. The minimum net profits of 100 acres at these rates are 800 × 2 annas × 100 = Rs. 10,000 for cured tobacco, and 800 × 6 × 100 = Rs. 30,000 for manufactured.

The above figures show that there is as good, if not a better, margin for profit in tobacco than in tea. The market in which it competes is of larger extent, and it is almost proved that tobacco cured in India can be sold in London at a profit for a price at which it would not pay America to send it. The indications which I have given of the thorough manner in which exportation is progressing under Messrs. Begg, Sutherland may at least convince Government that the position (whether low or high) which India can occupy in the tobacco market of the world will be in a very few years thoroughly established.

(6) *Orchard and Tobacco Plantations in Kumaun.*

KUMAUN ORCHARD AND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.

Tobacco experiments in the hills.

In bringing the American curer to Kumaun for the preservation of his health, I was permitted by Government to institute with his assistance tobacco experiments in the hills. The curer believed that a finer leaf, which would obtain a better market at home, could be raised in the hills—such, indeed, as is exported from Java. The year under report comprises the termination of a first experiment under Mr. Robert Troup, planter at Ránikhet, and the commencement of another in the following season at the Government fruit nurseries at the same place. Both have failed. The first crop of three or four acres was badly cultivated and burnt up. Seed for the second crop came out too late from America, and the situation proved too cold for the plant. But neither experiment was conclusive, and arrangements have been

made for a third, and still more thorough, trial on the estate of another planter (Mr. Norman Troup). To enter fully into details now will be to trench on the operations of the year subsequent to that under report, and it is sufficient at present to inform Government that a third trial has been taken in hand under conditions which ought to ensure a thorough experiment. A trained cultivator is to be sent from Gházipur, the services of an American curer are to be placed at the disposal of the planter, and the best cigar-leaf seed has been ordered. The Manager of the Gházipur and Pusa Estates has in the meanwhile visited Mr. Troup, and thoroughly interested him in the project.

KUMAUN ORCHARD AND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.

Establishment of orchards.

The original idea conceived by myself with reference to Kumaun was to establish a tobacco plantation on new land, and to import a Mulatto curer, whom Mr. Williamson thought he could obtain on cheap terms. The attempt, however, failed. But when the Commissioner of Kumaun was consulted on the matter, he had expressed a wish to give a further impetus to fruit cultivation by establishing Government orchards, and the original proposals to Government were made to continue the two projects. In the year under report land was chosen and inspected, but subsequently abandoned, in consequence of certain disadvantages in soil and position which I need not describe in detail. New land has since been selected, on which I will report next year. Meanwhile, fruit trees have been raised at the Government nurseries at Ránikhet, while the tobacco experiments have for the time become altogether dissociated from the orchard project.

Position of Kumaun to N. W. P.

It will be convenient at this place to make a few remarks as to the position of Kumaun with respect to the agricultural interests of the North-Western Provinces. Kumaun possesses a climate and natural conditions not common to any other part of the Provinces (or indeed of India) in British occupation. There is therefore a *primâ facie* presumption that it can be made to yield certain products which India requires either for consumption or export which cannot be produced elsewhere. A successful commencement was made thirty years ago with tea, which subsequently being extended to the lower hill countries east of Bengal, found there a climate better suited to its production. There are now plantations in Kumaun which yield about 300,000 lbs. out of the 30 million pounds produced in India. The frost and cold of the winter months prevent such large acreage yields as are given under the sub-tropical moisture of Assam and similar climates, and Kumaun finds it difficult therefore to compete against the lower hills. A better tea of the finer classes is undoubtedly produced, and commands a higher price in private sales, since it can be better used as a "whole" or unmixed tea than the Assam leaf, which is employed chiefly for flavouring by home dealers; but demand for such classes is far more limited in the home markets, and Kumaun planters have therefore hitherto chiefly occupied themselves in providing green teas for Central Asia, where they are carried by Kabuli traders, who visit Kumaun yearly, and often purchase the whole, or nearly the whole, produce of an estate. During the last two years, however, owing to Russian restrictions on export to Central Asia and to combination amongst the Kabulis, prices have fallen, and sales are now made which give a very much smaller profit to planters. This circumstance is one reason why I am anxious to induce thorough experiments in tobacco in Kumaun, which may, if a better leaf can be raised there than in the plains, provide large profits. Tea plantations have increased the prosperity of the Kumaun agricultural classes so greatly (by opening up communications and bringing in a large labouring population, for whom they are required to raise food), that the decline of tea would now be a great blow to this division of the Provinces if nothing were brought forward to take its place. Labour is supplied from the Native States, Tehri, Kashmir, and Nipal (chiefly the last), and the greater part of the cash paid for tea filters through these foreign labourers to the agricultural population of

Backward state of tea.

KUMAUN ORCHARD AND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.

Kumaun. Next to tobacco, or perhaps before it, the most promising product is fruit. Large quantities of fruit, chiefly apples and dried stone-fruits, are brought annually from Kabul to India; and there seems no reason why Kumaun should not supersede that country as the orchard for the plains. The experiments which have been made by the Commissioner of Kumaun (Sir H. Ramsay) and at the Government nurseries founded by Sir William Muir at Ránikhet, as well as by one or two of the planters, prove that apples and apricots can be raised with the very greatest success in the Himalayas. Large quantities of young trees have already been distributed by the nurseries; but private enterprise is deterred from making any rapid steps by the length of the period which intervenes between the outlay of capital in the plantation of orchards and the returns realised from them. The consequence is, that apples are still selling for 6*d.* apiece in Naini Tal, although the far lower price offered in native bazars in the plains for inferior Kabul fruit is sufficient to guarantee substantial profits. These are the reasons which have induced the Commissioner of Kumaun and myself to give an impetus to fruit-growing, by the establishment of large orchards, which may, if found desirable after the lapse of some years, be eventually placed in private hands. The object in view in this case is not merely to bring money to Kumaun, but also to add to the food-supply of the population of the plains, who depend almost entirely on vegetable productions for sustenance. Chestnuts (which provide the greater portion of food in the Pyrenees) are also not unlikely to succeed in the Himalayas, although experimental cultivation has not been so successful as in the case of apple and some of the stone-fruits. But as chestnuts possess extreme importance in their adaptability for exportation, every possible measure will be taken to increase their cultivation on the chance of their proving a success.

Adaptability of Kumaun for fruit cultivation.

Experiments in the plains with hill potato.

The production of potatoes for seed also received my attention during the year. New potato stock had been introduced both by the Commissioner and myself to Kumaun in previous years; and as experiment at Cawnpore had proved that potatoes from the hills gave better crops than seed sown in the plains (where only the very smallest can be preserved through the rains), I commenced a system of export in 1877, which resulted in the disposal of 273 maunds. There is difficulty, however, in providing ripe tubers in sufficient time, since the crop in the hills is taken up in October, the same month that it is required for seed in the plains, and carriage to the nearest railway is slow. On the whole, the results were favourable, and when the railway connects the hills with the plains, success will be more certain. The project is important, as potatoes form one of the few products which can be made to supply rapidly a large amount of food after a failure of the autumn harvest in the north of India; and I trust that every attempt may therefore be made to induce the agriculturists of the plains to accustom themselves to obtain potato seed from hill cultivators. I am glad to know that some of the zamindars who took the seed last year were pleased with the result.

The net cost of Ghásipur and Kumaun operations was Rs. 6,050, defrayed from the rent paid by Messrs. Begg and Sutherland.

SEED AND STOCK FARM IN THE DUN.

(7) *Seed and Stock Farm in the Dún.*

Suitability of the Dún.

The same principles which led to the utilisation of Kumaun for the supply of products and seed which cannot be produced in the plains, suggested the project of establishing a seed and stock farm in the Dún, which possesses a climate healthier, both for cereals and for animal life, than any other portion of the plains. There is land still belonging to Government in the Dún, and the Superintendent is

SEED AND STOCK FARM IN THE DUN.

in favour of utilising it for the purpose. Strong and good cereal seed is a very urgent want throughout the Province, and the best way in which to raise a supply has been for some time the subject of consideration. His Honour Sir George Couper was in favour of some practical attempt being undertaken, and the suggestion to utilise Dún land was therefore placed before the Commissioner of the division for discussion with the Superintendent of the Dún. What further action has been proposed or taken will be noticed in the next report. It is necessary, however, to remove at once any idea that may be formed that model farms are to be multiplied. There were four years ago three model farms in the Province. There are now only two, one of which at Allahabad is practically only a sewage farm, and will be eventually handed over to the municipality; the other, the experimental farm at Cawnpore. The Dún land, if utilised at all, will be used only for the production of good seed and for stock-breeding, and not as a model farm.

Stock-breeding.

With regard to stock-breeding little has been done, and little could be done until existing conditions were better known. During the year under report Mr. Fuller, my Assistant, was sent to Hissar to learn what arrangements were conducted there, and was desired to place all the facts ascertained by him before Government, as well as any propositions which might seem feasible. Further enquiries are to be made this season in the cattle-breeding districts of the Sub-Himalayan tracts. Mr. Fuller's report is before Government, and has been circulated for opinion; and I need only say here that it is not at all certain that it will not be wiser to depend upon Hissar as a central breeding establishment than to attempt any independent measures. If, however, any are undertaken, it is not improbable that the Dún will form one of the best centres of supply.

Sheep-breeding.

[Sheep-breeding was, as I have noticed under the head of "Cawnpore Farm," undertaken to a small extent there, and distribution made to two districts, of which Banda was one. Banda lies in a tract of country which has for years past been utilised for sheep and cattle breeding on account of the large area of pasture land available. The Collector has during the year folded a large number of ewes, for which rams with which he has been supplied have been exclusively used, and the lambs when sufficiently hardy are to be distributed in the neighbourhood. The natives themselves refused to take the rams, not feeling sure that the new breed would suit the climate, and it remains to be seen how far they were right or wrong. New Australian rams were ordered for the Cawnpore establishment, because it was believed that, coming from a hotter climate than England, they would suit the North-Western Provinces better. The other district to which rams were sent was Budaun, where five were made over to zamindars.]

(8) *A Silk Farm in the Dún.*

THE DUN SILK FARM.

The silk farm is under personal charge of Mr. Ross, Superintendent of the Dún, who in the year under report brought operations through a third season. The second season was a failure, owing to Mr. Ross' absence; but in this year he made some progress. The annual report states that "the practical points of success were the health of the acclimatised worms and the large weight of good silk produced from good cocoons," which facts taken together prove that good silk can be successfully produced in the Dún. Professional opinion on the silk has not yet been received. It has been in previous reports explained, but the statement may be repeated, that the merits of the Dún for silk culture are (1) that eggs can be removed to and stored in a cold atmosphere in the Himalayas, which prevents quick germination,

THE DUN SILK FARM.

resulting in feeble worms; (2) that mulberry trees like the climate; (3) that worms are healthier in the spring of the year (when eggs are hatched) than in the lower plains.

Its advantages.

The remaining advantage of cheap labour is of course shared by other parts of India. The great advantage is, therefore, that of being able to rear strong, healthy worms; and that this can be done is now proved.

Instruction of natives in silk production.

One feature in the year's operations must be noted. Two professional reelers, prisoners in Bengal jails, were imported, one of whom proved a failure, the other a success. Mr. Ross has now taken in hand the instructions of natives of the Dún, with the view of extending the industry among the agricultural population, so as to give immediate and practical effect to the lead given by the Government farm. The net cost to Government on the silk farm has been Rs. 3,454.

(9) *Farming Operations under the Court of Wards.*

With the following remarks made in Sir John Strachey's minute on the organisation of this Department I fully agree:—

OPERATIONS IN COURT OF WARDS' ESTATES.

Sir John Strachey's view.

"Estates under the Court of Wards afford another means of promoting agricultural improvements. No one can be less inclined than I am to try doubtful experiments at other people's expense; but I believe that, under proper superintendence, much might be done on these estates through the agency of the cultivators themselves. They might often be induced to try new seeds, new plants, or new methods of cultivation. The rapid increase of potato, opium, and indigo cultivation in these Provinces sufficiently proves that no real bar exists to the adoption of novelties by the agricultural classes when once they are convinced that they are remunerative. The successful introduction of an improvement on one or two Court of Wards' estates would have a much better chance of leavening the agriculture of the surrounding country than any number of equally successful experiments on the model farms. In fact, while the latter must be utilised chiefly in teaching experience to the Government, and in proving what experiments are likely to meet with success and what with failure, the latter should be employed in reproducing, for the education of the agricultural classes, any of those experiments in which success has been obtained. While leaving the general control over those estates, as at present, in the hands of the district officers, much might be done in the direction of agricultural improvements through the agency of the special department. 'These estates,' it was said in the Report on the Administration of these Provinces for 1871-72, 'should be our model farms; and the higher cultivation, the greater appearance of comfort, the trim villages, and the skilful utilisation of natural advantages, should testify to the people what the effects of an enlightened management can be.'

"But it appears to me that Court of Wards' estates might, under intelligent inquiry, be made the medium for investigations of a still more important character. Great ignorance prevails regarding the real condition of the cultivating population; the manner in which they live, the profits which they realise from their holdings, and the relations which exist between them and the money-lending classes, are subjects on which much light might be thrown. Even among experienced officers whose attention has been specially devoted to the subject a wide divergence of opinion will be found as to the real margin which, taking good and bad years together, proprietors realise from their estates after payment of the Government demand. The facts stand out that a year of scarcity reduces a large portion of the cultivating community to a condition of severe distress; that in some parts of the country the people are always under-fed; that throughout these Provinces the majority of them are in debt to the money-lending classes.

OPERATIONS IN COURT OF WARDS' ESTATES.

An examination of 1,000 cultivators taken at random in a district in the Lower Doab proved that, while 25 per cent. were irretrievably in debt, 50 per cent. more were in the constant habit of borrowing, and that only 25 per cent. never resorted to the money-lender at all. The fact is equally prominent that a large number of proprietors who bore up under the exactions of oppressive Native Governments have broken down, or are breaking down, under the demands of a Government whose intentions at least are infinitely more benevolent. The extreme importance of ascertaining the causes which tend to these results is apparent, and no better instrument for the purpose can be found than the Court of Wards' estates. They afford the opportunity of investigating facts connected with the condition of the cultivating classes, of discovering what remedies may be applied for their improvement, and of ascertaining the results of investing capital, not only on works of agricultural utility, but also in relieving cultivators during periods of pressure and temporary scarcity with money or food, and in assisting them at proper times in the purchase of cattle or agricultural implements."

Experiments ought not to be made at the expense of Court of Wards' estates unless probabilities in their favour are established facts. We have at present advanced very little beyond the experimental stage, and the only improvements which I have dared to suggest for introduction on Court of Wards' estates have been English ploughs, new wheat seed, and new sugar-mills.

Introduction of new implements and seeds.

In 1877 operations were practically defeated by the drought, and I refrained from making any attempt in the year under report to press experiments forward at a time when all official agricultural energy was devoted to the preservation of vegetable, animal, and human life. The following distributions were made (expense of carriage being defrayed from the Farm Budget):—

12 Madras ploughs.
16 B. F. O. ploughs.
59 Sugar-mills.
176 maunds wheat seed.

Separate reports have been submitted to Government on the two latter; the former could not be tried on account of the want of rain. Of the new sugar-mills and the wheat seed an account has been given under the Cawnpore Farm. I am convinced that little good will be obtained in any attempts I myself or higher authority may make in working through Court of Wards' estates, unless district officers have more time to attend to such matters, and are allowed to consider them of practical importance to the country. It would be better still—and I have stated this opinion in a letter to Government on the subject—to place Court of Wards' estates under the intelligent management of selected European managers or of covenanted officers, who could easily be spared without cost to the State, if the more economical system of providing Judicial Courts with Native Magistrates were further extended. I cannot personally watch agricultural undertakings on any estate; agricultural operations which require continual supervision can only be superintended by local officers; and I must use every opportunity to insist that, if Government wish to extend improvements, which are proved to be successful, among native agricultural classes, they must either provide special local agency for the purpose, or, by giving them leisure, permit and require district officials to interest themselves in the work. As the surest, I advocate special and well-selected agency in the superintendence of Court of Wards' estates.

(B) ARBORICULTURE.

ARBORICULTURE. Nurseries.

The duty of providing nurseries for district arboriculture was entrusted to this Department just as the year was closing. Arrange-

ARBORICULTURE.

ments had hitherto been made in the Public Works Department, and the orders of Government now required that, while nurseries should be maintained by this Department, avenues and roadside planting should remain under the Public Works Department. The chief change has been to reduce the number of small nurseries which were kept up at much waste of money, and concentrate operations on one or two large nurseries in each district and on provincial nurseries, under professional supervision, at Saháranpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. The last-named nursery has been placed under Forest supervision. The others already existed.

Its object.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having desired that fruit or fodder trees only should in future be planted, steps have been taken to raise plantations of carobs, prosopis, mangoes, and other useful trees; the provincial nurseries being especially used for the introduction of new and foreign trees, which will be distributed thence to the districts.

The scheme prepared in the North-Western Provinces agrees very much in plan with a similar programme lately promulgated by the Government of India in the Forest Department, in conjunction with which it will probably be very advantageous for the provincial scheme to be combined.

The main object of the proposals is to secure the plantation of useful trees throughout the plains, and thus supplement the work done in the forest lands under the Himalayas, which, useful as it is, does not materially affect the well-being of the districts at any distance from the mountain range. It is, and I believe reasonably, assumed that the aridity of the North-Western climate, increased as it is by the continual clearance of wood and scrub before advancing cultivation, may be kept in check by the plantation of trees wherever room can be found for them; and it is manifestly desirable that, if this idea is carried out, trees of which the fruit or foliage is useful as food should be selected for the purpose. The first step is to organise the nursery system, and this has been commenced. As the year under report was at its close when orders issued, the above explanation of the nature of the measures which have been undertaken is sufficient for the present report.

II.—Commerce may be divided under the following heads:—

(*A*) Collection of trade statistics.

(*B*) Promotion of trades and manufactures.

(*A*) COLLECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS.

(*A*). In describing what has been done for the registration of trade statistics, it is desirable to call attention to the programme which was adopted at the Simla Conference in June 1876, at which it was decided that traffic should be divided and registered under the following heads:—

1*st*.—Trade with foreign countries, *i.e.*, as regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, trade with Nipal and Tibet.

2*ndly*.—With provinces and Native States immediately surrounding the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3*rdly*.—Traffic within the Provinces, including the traffic of principal roads, rivers, canals, and railways, and the trade of municipalities.

Arrangements were made for the registration of foreign trade, and reports have been submitted on our trade with Nipal and Tibet, to which I refer for details.

With regard to trade with other provinces and Native States, a cordon of posts was established round the Province, and registration effected of all traffic which passed the boundary by road and river; and a provincial report has already been submitted

to Government in which detailed results are shown. It is impossible to say more of these statistics than that they indicate in a general way the character and amount of exports and imports. It is idle to pretend that accuracy of detail has been obtained. An attempt was made to provide for supervision by placing traffic registration under the special charge of one officer in each district; but district officers have so many duties to perform, that they cannot be expected to devote much time to the investigation of work conducted on the extreme boundaries of their districts. This system of frontier registration is, by the orders of the Secretary of State, to be discontinued next year. But, meanwhile, the returns of the year under report and of the current year will, however inaccurate, have provided a very useful, and I believe valuable, indication of the general flow and character of the trade which this Province conducts with other parts of India.

In the above remarks I have purposely omitted to allude to railway traffic, the registration of which is by far the most important, while it admits at the same time of being rendered the most complete.

At the Simla Conference there was a general understanding that Bengal should provide returns for the East Indian Railway,—Punjab, for the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway,—and the North-Western Provinces, for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The railway statistics eventually obtained by Bengal and the Punjab were, however, of a local character, and proved practically useless for the compilation of a synopsis of railway traffic between different provinces and between one part and another of the same province. I visited Calcutta with the object of obtaining more complete statistics through the Bengal Office, but objections were there raised to my proposals on the score of difficulty and expense. I felt convinced however that, through the agency of the East Indian Railway Audit Office, a system could be established, at comparatively small expense, under which the railway trade of any part of each province with any part of every other province could be completely registered; and my expectations were realised at a visit which was paid to the Audit Office by Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, and myself, in November 1877. I subsequently visited Jamalpur to arrange preliminaries, and since October 1877 the system which I proposed has been in working order, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, which was finally accorded in a Resolution dated 22nd February 1878. The provinces included in this scheme are Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, as well as Bombay, Rajputana, and Ajmere, so far as that portion of this railway trade is concerned which passes between them and the four provinces first named. The whole expenditure does not exceed Rs. 5,000. It is satisfactory to record that railway statistics of a year, *viz.*, from October 1877 to October 1878, are now complete, and that at the present time returns are provided quarterly showing the amount and value of each class of merchandise exported from and imported to not only each province, but each section of the province, as well as from and to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. Since the close of the year under report, the whole of the arrangements connected with the railway trade of the four provinces named have been placed by the Government of India under my control.

The registration of internal trade was confined to the collection of statistics in (1) the Rohilkhand and the Meerut Divisions, (2) in the Benares Division, in which localities Government required information in connection with light railways, and special reports were submitted to Government in the Public Works Department on the returns attained. The funds allotted for trade registration did not admit of further expenditure, and, with the exception of municipal registration effected in some of the Rohilkhand towns in connection with the above enquiries, town registration could not be undertaken. It is a question whether a municipality should not be required to provide Government returns of their trade at their own expense, since it is of importance to every town to maintain a history of its own trade.

(*B*). PROMOTION OF TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

(*B*) The only attempts which have been made to promote the interests of special trades of large commercial importance are those which have been described already under the head of "Agriculture," *viz.*, those in connection with tobacco, silk, and rhea fibre, and I need not add anything in this place to the account I have already given of the first two of the undertakings named.

Rhea would deserve further notice, but that the action which has been taken in connection with the attempts to develop an industry in this fibre is due so much more to the Government of India than to this Department, that it would be out of place to describe the operations as belonging to provincial action.

I desire now to offer some brief remarks on the subject of promoting commercial enterprise in new directions with a view partly of explaining what action has been taken, and partly of inviting an expression of the wishes of Government on the subject. In developing new enterprise, Government can afford assistance in three ways. First, by making enquiry, and bringing such facts as may be elicited before the notice of the commercial public; secondly, by offering prizes or bonuses for the successful establishment of a new undertaking; thirdly, by itself actively engaging in the enterprise as pioneer.

The first duty is one which I have on the part of Government undertaken. I have taken steps to obtain through the agency of village records complete statistics of agricultural products in the Province. I next took the opportunity afforded by the requisition made upon this Department for the Paris Exhibition, of making a collection of all North-Western Provinces products other than agricultural which are, or are likely to be, the subject of commerce; and I am preparing a series of volumes in continuation of those edited by Mr. Atkinson of the Civil Service, and entitled "Economic Products of the North-Western Provinces." The volume which has been prepared in the year under report, and which is now under issue from press, is that on Dyes and Tans, Mr. Atkinson having already edited two volumes—one on Gums and Resins, the other on the Minerals of Kumaun. The most important volume of the series will be that on Agricultural Products, of which Mr. Wright's valuable agricultural memorandum for Cawnpore (prepared partly in communication with this Department) is to form the basis. Material has been collected during the year in each district which, when supplemented by further enquiries, will enable Mr. Wright and myself to expand his memorandum into an agricultural dictionary for the Province.

In the meantime enquiries of a more special character have been made in the interest of particular trades, in respect to which it is premature at present to predicate any definite results. The glass manufacture of the reh-covered plains of the northern districts and the wool supplies of Bhutan and Tibet have been the subject of detailed investigation, and I shall shortly be in a position to publish some interesting facts regarding them.

The second and third means of assisting commercial enterprise, *viz.*, by offering prizes, or by active engagement in a new enterprise, may be treated together. An instance of the second method of giving aid is supplied by the action taken by the Government of India in offering a prize of Rs. 50,000 for a successful Rhea machine; and of the third by the steps taken for the development of the tobacco and silk industries. Much more could be done if funds were available; while but little progress can be made without either actual expenditure, or concessions which are equivalent to a grant-in-aid. Some little time ago I pointed out that one method of action, already practised not unsuccessfully, might be more persistently followed: I refer to the utilisation of jail machinery. For the development of such industries as pottery and glass-making, it is almost safe to say that nothing is wanted but skilled instruction, since the plant of these trades is extremely cheap. I am firmly convinced that immense development would follow the introduction of skilled professional knowledge into the country; and if Government are unable to provide funds sufficient for independent experiment, I again take the opportunity of noticing that a more economical way of effecting the object may be found in carrying out the system (already partly encouraged) of providing our jails with specially qualified warders. If, on the other hand, this proposal is considered for any reason unfeasible, then I venture to trust that Government will acknowledge the expediency of following up the action which they have already adopted in the case of tobacco, by granting me sufficient funds to enable me to carry out experiments, or to offer substantial prizes, under the direction of my own Department. If the principle I have proposed is admitted to be a sound one, I shall be prepared to place before Government projects for approval.

A first step has been taken for the encouragement and possible improvement of art manufacture by the establishment of a central depôt at Allahabad, where samples

of textile fabrics and ornamental ware are being collected for exhibition and sale. Samples are not allowed to be exhibited until passed in this Department, and only duplicates of passed samples can be sold at the depôt. It is intended, in conjunction with this undertaking, to obtain and provide new patterns to manufacturers, where means exist of adopting such measures. The collection has only lately been commenced, and a more complete account must be awaited in my next report.

During the year samples of teas and cotton fabrics were sent to the Colonies, and there is reason to believe that some opening may be found for these articles of commerce in Australia. One of the Kumaun tea-planters has obtained a favourable report and further orders through the agency of this Department.

I may allude, in conclusion, to the collection of products which was made for the Paris Exhibition, and which occupied some weeks of my time in the cold weather of the year under report. The collection was, I believe, intended as much for the India Museum in Kensington as for the Paris Exhibition, and was received with favourable comments by the Government of India.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO AND REPORTING ON SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 1633-50 R., Simla, dated April 22, 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular, No. 22 R., of 19th October 1875.
" " " " " 15 R., of 12th August 1876.
To Home Department, No. 1758 R., dated 7th June 1877.
From " " " 246, dated 26th July 1877.
To " " " 155 R., dated 11th January 1878.
From " " " 65, dated 28th March 1878.
Public Works Department Circular, No. 13 R., dated 1st June 1878.

Read also—

From Home Department, No. 55, dated 20th February 1879, forwarding Rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council, for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways.

ORDER.—**Ordered, that these Rules be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah and Mysore; the Resident, Hyderabad; the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and the Director of State Railways, Western System, for information and guidance. Also to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, for information.**

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and that it and the Rules be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

GENERAL.

THE following Rules are prescribed by the Governor General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways:

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of life or limb or other serious injury or danger of such loss or injury to persons travelling, or being upon the Railway; or accidents that have, or might have, caused large loss of public or private property.

2. In the case of any State Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what official shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the District in respect of the portions of the Railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these Rules, the words, "nearest District Superintendent of Police" shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of State Railways, whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established.

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious Railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph, when possible—

(a) to the nearest Magistrate;
(b) to the Railway Police Superintendent;
(c) to the Officer in charge of the Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

(a) in the case of accidents on Railways open for public traffic only, to the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents, and who, for the purposes of these Rules, is hereinafter called the Government Inspector;
(b) to the Director of the Railway System, in as full detail as practicable;
(c) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within 12 hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and pay all their expenses while in hospital.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental enquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the enquiry if possible; in his unavoidable absence, an officer of Police should be present; also he shall communicate the result of the enquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in Rule 4, and if an open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a Magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager to bring to justice all Railway subordinates guilty of crime, or of breaches of the Railway Act or Rules and Regulations calculated to cause serious accident, and to require the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting Railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also he shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned, in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And he shall assist these authorities in conducting enquiries, and depute some responsible and intelligent officer to aid them in obtaining evidence and securing the attendance of the Railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the Railway Officers to arrest any offender under Section 24 of Act XVIII. of 1854, or otherwise, the Manager shall see that he is at once arrested, or when such offender is himself a Railway Officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He shall arrange for the attendance at the Court or place of enquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other Civil officer.

12 He shall maintain at each Railway station a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situate), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of Railway Officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial enquiries, he shall report the result to the Director of State Railways, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to the Director of State Railways all Railway accidents of a serious nature, whether happening on the open or unopen line, and report what steps have been, or are being taken, in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

15. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing Rules, and furnish the Director of State Railways with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

16. An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any Railway accident.

17. Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these Rules on Railway Police must be discharged by the District Police, in addition to their duties as such.

18. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the District.

19. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police, or the District Police, as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the Police investigation, prescribed by this Rule shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway, and to the Magistrate of the District.

20. When the investigation is made by the Railway Police, and officers of the District Police arrive on the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent, if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these Rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local Police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

21. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the District, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious Railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either—

(a) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry;
(b) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry; or
(c) to direct investigation to be made by the District Police.

22. In all serious cases, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of Railway Police, if any, to proceed without delay to the scene of the accident to conduct this enquiry. If unable to go, he will at once report the fact to the Magistrate.

23. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway, and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

24. The Manager, or the Magistrate of the District, or the District Superintendent of Police, may require the Civil Surgeon of the District or any District Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any Railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid, and of making before the investigating authorities any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

25. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

26. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the Railway.

27. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the Railway Departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused, or to proceed with the case.

28. If the Manager of the Railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

29. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector, or Manager of the Railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the Railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to Railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the Court.

30. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government, and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the Railway.

31. Magistrates, through whose jurisdiction a State Railway passes, shall maintain a list of Railway officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspector's duties.

32. On receiving notice of a serious accident, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident, shall note the facts, watch the proceedings, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or Officer in charge of the Line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

33. He shall send his report with any notes he may desire to record to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the Railway, or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native Territory as the case may be.

34. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry whenever called upon to do so.

35. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, he shall inform the Government of India what steps have been or are proposed to be taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		2nd Feb. 1878.	1st Feb. 1879.	to 2nd Feb. 1878.	to 1st Feb. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,94,450	7,83,358	35,90,415	35,73,056	...	17,359
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	87,625	96,627	3,61,166	5,04,590	1,53,424	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,292	68,174	3,59,205	2,76,653	...	72,552
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,095	1,30,502	3,96,255	5,43,076	1,46,821	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,01,227	2,10,734	9,61,393	8,41,379	...	1,20,014
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,32,748	1,20,212	5,82,955	5,04,828	...	78,127
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	59,220	59,513	2,66,767	2,72,163	5,396	...
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,80,841	5,73,028	29,21,023	26,26,806	...	2,94,217
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,97,232	1,67,802	8,79,748	7,10,356	...	1,69,392
	TOTAL ...	23,30,730	22,09,950	1,03,18,927	98,52,907	...	4,66,020
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,562	2,497	11,663	11,999	336	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,041	1,652	9,040	7,861	...	1,179
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	69,843	89,698	2,89,259	3,82,642	93,383	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	19,695	15,985	72,802	71,775	...	1,027
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,820	1,600	6,104	4,967	...	1,137
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,948	2,420	11,157	6,907	...	4,250
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,295	3,017	14,428	10,927	...	3,501
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	16,409	10,787	72,483	54,210	...	18,273
5th April 1879	Tirhut ..	9,002	10,696	32,120	42,339	10,219	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ..	18,425	26,836	69,987	1,20,882	50,895	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,144	7,329	12,949	29,575	16,626	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,309	18,863	69,560	68,492	...	1,068
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	7,661	20,087	20,242	82,645	62,403	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,417	1,977	(a)3,673	7,933	4,260	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad .	...	9,564	...	40,045	40,045	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	41,225	...	1,97,731	1,97,731	...
	TOTAL ...	1,77,571	2,67,233	6,95,467	11,40,930	4,45,463	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,08,301	24,77,183	1,10,14,394	1,09,93 837	...	20,557
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			49,95,129	53,79,284	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			60,18,265	56,14,553	...	4,03,712

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd February 1878.

No. VI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th Feb. 1878.	For week ending 8th Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 9th Feb. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 8th Feb. 1879.	Total increase in 1879.	Total decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,85,600	7,99,716	43,76,015	43,72,772	...	3,243
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	75,946	1,20,105	4,37,112	6,24,995	1,87,883	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	89,723	73,353	4,18,928	3,50,006	...	98,922
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,383	1,17,858	4,91,638	6,60,934	1,69,296	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,27,955	1,98,584	11,89,348	10,39,963	...	1,49,385
22nd ditto ...	Madras	1,48,351	1,31,347	7,31,306	6,36,175	...	95,131
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,520	60,945	3,37,287	3,33,108	...	4,179
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,39,244	6,14,233	36,60,267	32,41,039	...	4,19,228
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,84,983	2,00,817	10,64,731	9,11,173	...	1,53,558
	TOTAL ...	24,17,705	23,17,258	1,27,36,632	1,21,70,165	...	5,66,467
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,713	2,721	14,376	14,720	344	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,302	1,753	11,341	9,614	...	1,727
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	61,674	90,611	3,50,933	4,73,253	1,22,320	...
5th April 1879	Holkar	17,086	13,208	89,889	84,983	...	4,906
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,923	2,284	8,027	7,251	...	776
Ditto ...	Amraoti	2,836	2,003	13,993	8,910	...	5,083
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,220	2,909	17,648	13,836	...	3,812
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	14,944	14,688	87,427	68,898	...	18,529
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	12,361	12,082	44,481	54,421	9,940	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	16,914	26,969	86,901	1,47,851	60,950	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,346	6,281	17,295	35,856	18,561	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,359	20,313	89,919	88,805	...	1,114
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	7,797	24,022	28,039	1,06,667	78,628	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,385	1,947	5,058*a*	9,880	4,822	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	7,568	...	47,613	47,613	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	38,523	...	2,36,254	2,36,254	...
	TOTAL ...	1,69,860	2,67,882	8,65,327	14,08,812	5,43,485	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,87,565	25,85,140	1,36,01,959	1,35,78,977	...	22,982
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			61,69,849	66,44,193	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			74,32,110	69,34,784	...	4,97,326

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 9th February 1878.

No. VII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th Feb. 1878.	For week ending 15th Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 16th Feb. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 15th Feb. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,78,361	8,14,803	51,54,376	51,87,575	33,199	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	77,158	96,235	5,14,270	7,21,230	2,06,960	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,526	87,398	5,36,454	4 37,404	...	99,050
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,00,614	1,28,347	5,92,252	7,89,281	1,97,029	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,18,253	3,10,532	14,07,601	13,50,495	...	57,106
22nd ditto ...	Madras ..	1,34,990	1,12,936	8,66,296	7,49,111	...	1,17,185
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,282	56,517	4,05,569	3,89,625	...	15,944
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,16,373	6,60,642	43,76,640	39,01,681	...	4,74,959
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,85,662	1,87,810	12,50,393	10,98,983	...	1,51,410
	TOTAL ...	23,67,219	24,55,220	1,51,03,851	1,46,25,385	...	4,78,466
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,791	2,621	17,167	17,341	174	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,844	1,829	13,185	11,443	...	1,742
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	65,456	82,613	4,16,389	5,55,866	1,39,477	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	23,108	17,243	1,12,997	1,02,226	...	10,771
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,490	2,027	10,517	9,278	...	1,239
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,148	2,586	16,141	11,496	...	4,645
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,631	2,721	21,279	16,557	...	4,722
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	13,523	12,887	1,00,950	81,785	...	19,165
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	11,993	9,851	56,474	64,272	7,798	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,573	40,268	1,04,474	1,88,119	83,645	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,140	6,818	21,435	42,704	21,269	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,573	24,436	1,11,492	1,13,241	1,749	...
22nd Mar. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	11,536	25,420	39,575	1,32,087	92,512	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,369	1,564	(*a*) 6,427	11,444	5,017	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	8,188	...	55,801	55,801	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	40,664	...	2,76,918	2,76,918	...
	TOTAL ...	1,83,175	2,81,766	10,48,502	16,90,578	6,42,076	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,50,394	27,36,986	1,61,52,353	1,63,15,963	1,63,610	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			73,26,707	79,83,401	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			88,25,646	83,32,562	...	4,93,084

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 16th February 1878.

No. VIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		23rd Feb. 1878.	22nd Feb. 1879.	to 23rd Feb. 1878.	to 22nd Feb. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Apl. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,16,599	8,37,727	59,70,975	60,25,302	54,327	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	61,184	88,651	5,75,454	8,09,881	2,34,427	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	95,630	71,360	6,32,084	5,08,764	...	1,23,320
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,05,028	1,28,696	6,97,280	9,17,977	2,20,697	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,83,697	2,26,200	16,91,298	15,76,695	...	1,14,603
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,33,765	1,20,964	10,00,061	8,70,075	...	1,29,986
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	53,917	52,971	4,59,516	4,42,596	...	16,920
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,20,249	7,32,502	50,96,889	46,34,183	...	4,62,706
5th A l. 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,90,377	1,93,172	14,10,770	12,92,155	...	1,48,615
	Total ...	24,60,476	24,52,243	1,75,64,327	1,70,77,628	...	4,86,699
	State.						
5th Apl. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,554	2,779	19,721	20,120	399	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,712	2,028	15,897	13,471	...	2,426
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	70,251	90,665	4,86,640	6,46,531	1,59,891	...
5th Apl. 1879	Holkar ...	20,706	22,768	1,33,703	1,24,994	...	8,709
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,313	2,196	12,860	11,474	...	1,386
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,886	2,812	20,027	14,308	...	5,719
5th Apl. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,758	2,392	25,037	18,949	..	6,088
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	14,765	11,933	1,15,715	93,718	...	21,997
5th Apl. 1879	Tirhut ...	16,062	9,892	72,536	74,164	1,628	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	19,046	25,122	1,23,520	2,13,241	89,721	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,662	6,797	25,097	49,501	24,404	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	24,237	29,594	1,35,729	1,42,835	7,106	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	12,855	25,711	52,430	1,57,798	1,05,368	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,453	1,614	(a) 7,880	13,058	5,178	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	9,358	...	65,159	65,1[illegible]	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	39,937	...	3,16,855	3,16,85[illegible]	...
	Total ...	1,98,299	2,85,598	12,46,792	19,76,176	7,29,384	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,58,766	27,37,841	1,88,11,119	1,90,53,804	2,42,685	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			85,32,724	93,23,026	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,02,78,395	97,30,778	...	5,47,617

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd February 1878.

No. IX of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		2nd March 1878.	1st March 1879.	to 2nd March 1878.	to 1st March 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,86,032	9,16,544	67,57,007	69,41,846	1,84,839	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	51,053	1,17,811	6,26,507	9,27,692	3,01,185	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	83,688	(a)86,590	7,15,772	5,95,354	...	1,20,418
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,1,1138	1,28,122	8,08,418	10,46,099	2,37,681	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,39,106	2,24,000	19,30,404	18,00,695	...	1,29,709
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,32,056	1,15,841	11,32,117	9,85,916	...	1,46,201
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	62,305	55,386	5,21,821	4,97,982	...	23,839
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,33,090	6,26,455	58,29,979	52,60,638	...	5,69,341
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,83,029	2,04,973	16,23,799	14,97,128	...	1,26,671
	Total ...	23,81,497	24,75,722	1,99,45,824	1,95,53,350	...	3,92,474
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,773	3,376	22,494	23,496	1,002	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,770	2,096	18,667	15,567	...	3,100
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	64,785	90,403	5,51,425	7,36,934	1,85,509	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	21,463	20,845	1,55,166	1,45,839	...	9,327
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,871	1,419	15,731	12,893	...	2,838
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,805	2,615	22,832	16,923	...	5,909
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,588	3,166	28,625	22,116	...	6,509
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	18,702	(d)	1,34,417	(c)93,718	...	40,699
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	7,466	8,458	80,002	82,622	2,620	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,077	41,780	1,41,597	2,55,021	1,13,424	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,576	7,039	29,673	56,540	26,867	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,710	24,085	70,140	1,81,883	1,11,743	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,705	31,268	1,63,434	1,74,103	10,669	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,953	1,892	(b)9,833	14,950	5,117	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	8,619	...	73,778	73,778	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	41,786	...	3,58,641	3,58,641	...
	Total ...	1,97,244	2,88,847	14,44,036	22,65,024	8,20,988	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,78,741	27,64,569	2,13,89,860	2,18,18,374	4,28,514	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			97,02,440	1,06,75,730	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,16,87,420	1,11,42,644	...	5,44,776

(a)—Includes earnings of the Damukdia Branch, from 1st January to 1st March 1879.
(b)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd March 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(d)—Return not received.

No. X of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1879.	Total decrease in 1879.
		9th Mar. 1878.	8th. Mar. 1879.	to 9th Mar. 1878.	to 8th Mar. 1879.		
	Guaranteed	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,59,682	7,95,747	76,16,689	77,37,593	1,20,904	...
Ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur	70,447	89,052	6,96,954	10,16,744	3,19,790	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,781	(a) 65,900	7,98,553	6,61,254	...	1,37,299
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	88,507	98,979	8,96,925	11,45,078	2,48,153	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,43,458	2,20,000	21,73,862	20,20,695	...	1,53,167
22nd Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,585	1,21,208	12,55,702	11,07,124	...	1,48,578
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	54,190	52,466	5,76,011	5,50,448	...	25,563
29th Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,34,705	6,98,492	66,64,684	59,59,130	...	7,05,554
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,74,293	1,96,170	17,98,092	16,93,298	...	1,04,794
	Total ...	25,31,648	23,38,014	2,24,77,472	2,18,91,364	...	5,86,108
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,902	2,947	25,396	26,443	1,047	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,865	1,944	21,532	17,511	...	4,021
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	55,060	80,680	6,06,185	8,17,614	2,11,429	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	16,029	14,973	1,71,195	1,60,812	...	10,383
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,690	2,352	18,421	15,245	...	3,176
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	6,118	2,629	28,950	19,552	...	9,398
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	4,334	3,995	32,959	26,111	...	6,848
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	19,876	(d)	1,54,293	(c) 93,718	...	60,575
5th April 1879	Tirhut ...	7,113	8,253	87,115	90,875	3,760	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	20,224	29,089	1,61,821	2,84,110	1,22,289	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,441	6,086	33,114	63,226	30,112	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	29,277	34,723	1,92,711	2,08,826	16,115	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	9,612	24,700	79,752	2,06,583	1,26,831	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,828	4,093	(b) 11,661	19,044	7,383	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	8,562	...	82,340	82,340	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	46,173	...	4,04,814	4,04,814	...
	Total ...	1,81,369	2,71,799	16,25,405	25,36,824	9,11,419	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,13,017	26,09,813	2,41,02,877	2,44,28,188	3,25,311	...
	Gross Estimated expenses ...			1,09,33,065	1,19,52,712	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,31,69,812	1,24,75,476	...	6,94,336

(a)—Includes earnings of the Damukdia Branch.
(b)—Total receipts from 10th January to 9th March 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(d)—Return not received.

No. XI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		16th March 1878.	15th March 1879.	to 16th March 1878.	to 15th March 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,05,004	7,17,142	84,21,693	84,54,735	33,042	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	81,645	74,823	7,78,599	10,91,567	3,12,968	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	85,566	(d) 61,406	8,84,119	7,22,660	...	1,61,459
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	76,458	67,379	9,73,383	12,12,457	2,39,074	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,81,963	2,21,000	23,55,825	22,41,695	...	1,14,130
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,26,886	1,14,301	13,82,588	12,21,425	...	1,61,163
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,385	50,771	6,39,396	6,01,219	...	38,177
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,33,179	5,83,954	74,97,863	65,43,084	...	9,54,779
5th April 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,38,479	1,75,153	19,36,571	18,68,451	...	68,120
	Total ...	23,92,565	20,65,929	2,48,70,037	2,39,57,293	...	9,12,744
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	7,721	2,377	33,117	28,820	...	4,297
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,603	1,949	24,135	19,460	...	4,675
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	69,223	84,557	6,75,708	9,02,171	2,26,463	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	22,986	15,846	1,94,181	1,76,658	...	17,523
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,546	1,434	20,967	16,679	...	4,288
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,594	2,785	32,544	22,337	...	10,207
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,505	3,074	36,464	29,185	...	7,279
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	21,649	(c)	1,75,942	(b) 93,718	...	82,224
5th April 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,010	9,661	94,125	1,00,536	6,411	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	16,296	33,953	1,78,117	3,18,063	1,39,946	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,095	5,830	36,209	69,056	32,847	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	32,777	30,364	2,25,488	2,39,190	13,702	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	15,606	21,750	95,358	2,28,333	1,32,975	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,611	2,803	(a) 15,272	21,847	6,575	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	9,156	...	91,496	91,496	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	1,09,140	...	5,18,954	5,18,954	...
	Total ...	2,12,222	3,31,679	18,37,627	28,71,503	10,33,876	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,04,787	24,00,608	2,67,07,664	2,68,28,796	1,21,132	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,21,13,596	1,31,27,330	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,45,94,068	1,37,01,466	...	8,92,602

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 16th March 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Includes earnings of the Damukdia Branch.

No. XII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For work ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		23rd March 1878.	22nd March 1879.	to 23rd March 1878.	to 22nd March 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th April 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,59,836	7,95,382	91,81,529	92,50,117	68,588	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	60,670	74,536	8,39,269	11,66,103	3,26,834	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,093	59,495	9,66,212	7,82,155	...	1,84,057
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	64,190	83,506	10,37,573	12,95,963	2,58,390	...
29th Mar. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,73,905	2,61,600	25,29,730	25,03,295	...	26,435
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,26,683	1,10,475	15,09,271	13,51,900	...	1,57,371
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,506	52,947	6,99,902	6,54,166	...	45,736
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,36,112	7,42,289	82,33,975	72,85,373	...	9,48,602
5th April ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,24,729	1,72,006	20,61,300	20,40,457	...	20,843
	TOTAL ...	21,88,724	23,52,236	2,70,58,761	2,63,29,529	...	7,29,232
	State.						
5th April 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,338	2,513	35,455	31,333	...	4,122
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,467	2,068	26,602	21,528	...	5,074
29th Mar. 1879	Rajputana ...	48,099	86,632	7,23,807	9,88,803	2,64,996	...
5th April 1879	Holkar ...	16,639	16,263	2,10,820	1,92,921	...	17,899
29th Mar. 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,901	1,841	22,868	18,520	...	4,348
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,024	2,657	35,568	24,994	...	10,574
5th April 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,724	2,106	39,188	31,291	...	7,897
22nd Feb. 1879	Nizam's ...	16,221	*(d)*	1,92,163	*(c)* 93,718	...	98,445
5th April 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,406	10,323	1,01,531	1,10,859	9,328	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,792	28,747	1,96,909	3,46,810	1,49,901	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,548	6,548	38,757	75,604	36,847	...
29th Mar. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	32,070	31,486	2,57,558	2,70,676	13,118	...
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,362	21,000	1,17,720	2,49,333	1,31,613	...
29th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,034	3,623	*(a)* 16,306	25,470	9,164	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	2,343	10,236	*(b)* 2,343	1,01,732	99,389	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	1,01,127	...	6,15,081	6,15,081	...
	TOTAL ...	1,79,968	3,27,170	20,17,595	31,98,673	11,81,078	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	**23,68,692**	**26,79,406**	**2,90,76,356**	**2,95,28,202**	**4,51,846**	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,31,89,035	1,44,48,149	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,58,87,321	1,50,80,053	...	8,07,268

(*a*). Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd March 1878.
(*b*). Total receipts from 15th to 23rd March 1878.
(*c*). Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd February 1879.
(*d*). Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ON THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1878, AND THE RETURNS OF CASUALTIES AMONGST THEM FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH THAT DATE.

Nos. 1523—1540 R., dated Simla, 18th April 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 10 R., dated 2nd May 1878.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, No. 2150, dated 8th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5784, dated 7th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Government of Bombay, No. 2262, dated 5th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Director, Central System, No. 4121 W., dated 8th November 1878, and enclosures.

Docket from the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 551 S—R., dated 13th November 1878, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director, Western System, No. 6131 W., dated 22nd November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from Consulting Engineer, Lahore, No. 2478, dated 30th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Government of Madras, No. 1143 R., dated 19th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 5554-38, E.—R., dated 30th November 1878, and enclosures.

„ from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, No. 3317, dated 2nd December 1878, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Owing to want of uniformity in the system of working out the averages for the columns headed "Average number employed" in the Casualty Returns of the different Indian Railways for the year under review, it appears doubtful whether the figures in the General Return are in all instances quite correct.

2. The Returns of the Sind Section, for example, in Form No I, show the average number of Europeans employed during the year under General Administration and Engineer's Department as 3 and 3⅓ respectively, without any casualties; while in the Numerical Return the numbers under the same heading are shown as 2 and 3 respectively.

3. The principle adopted on the East Indian Railway, of taking the number of persons employed on the 1st of each month and dividing by 12, seems to be both sufficiently correct and simple; and the Government of India desires that it may be followed on all Railways in future.

4. The late submission of the Returns of some of the Railways has delayed the compilation of the General Return, which should have been issued by the Government of India early in January last.

RESOLUTION.—All Local Governments and Officers concerned should be requested to give attention to the points above noticed, and to adopt such measures as will ensure the careful preparation and punctual submission of these Returns to the Government of India in future.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, with the copies of the Returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burmah and Mysore.
Hyderabad.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
The Director of State Railways, Western System.

Ordered also, that copies of the Returns may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the Returns may be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.*,
Offg. Depy, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

1.—Numerical Return of Railway Employés on the 30th September 1878.
2.—Casualty Returns for the year ending with that date.

Numerical Return of all races employed on open lines of Railways and on the Steam Flotilla on the 30th September 1878.

RAILWAYS.	General Administration, including Agency, Audit, Account, Pay Masters, Stores, Medical, Barrack, Printing, Stationery and Police Establishment.				Traffic and Telegraph Departments.				Engineer's Department.				Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, including Steam Boat Establishment.				Total.				Number of miles open.	Number of Stations.	REMARKS.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.			
Great Indian	70	42	3,277	3,389	289	216	9,524	10,029	90	16	13,975	14,081	495	212	11,331	12,038	914	486	38,107	39,537	1,503½	155	
Eastern Bengal (including Dámukdia Branch)	14	...	776	790	61	38	(a) 2,438	2,540	166	3	1,598c	1,617	58	28	1,654	1,740	152	69	6,466	6,687	171½	36	
Steam-Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	458	481	23	...	458	481	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhund	31	24	620	675	50	20	1,391	1,461	21	9	2,971	3,001	80	31	2,298	2,409	182	84	7,280	7,546	543¾	81	
Punjab and Delhi	53	10	659	722	99	45	2,268	2,412	47	4	4,288	4,339	136	39	2,678	2,853	335	98	9,893	10,326	(n)566	67	
Sind	2	9	152	163	7	29	176	212	3	2	533	538	13	39	726	778	25	79	1,587	1,691	110	9	
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	6	61	67	26	21	793	840	...	...	...	...	24	26	391	441	50	53	1,245	1,348	...	...	
Rajputana and Sindia State	21	15	398	434	26	32	802	860	20	2	2,105	2,127	(d)100	53	1,121	1,274	167	102	4,426	4,695	462½	56	
Malwa and Neemuch „	11	1	153	168	17	24	228	269	7	5	1,013	1,025	26	5	397	428	64	35	1,791	1,890	171	(e)21	
Punjab Northern „	5	...	50	(f) 55	10	16	291	317	4	...	391	395	20	3	439	462	39	19	1,171	1,229	103	13	
Pegu and Irrawaddy Valley „	11	21	81	113	7	49	186	242	13	11	1,556	1,580	16	21	289	326	47	102	2,112	2,261	161	18	
... ...	14	47	522	583	51	436	2,137	2,624	25	102	5,184	5,311	202	584	4,231	5,017	292	1,169	12,074	13,535	858	96	
South Indian	9	28	227	264	6	59	1,313	1,378	21	51	3,315	3,387	74	...	1,673	1,924	110	315	6,528	6,953	607	86	
Great Indian Peninsula (k)	35	31	1,145	1,211	319	253	4,640	5,212	66	12	13,119	13,197g	443	199	8,166	8,808	863	495	27,070	28,428	1,594	175	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15	28	680	723	15	45	1,552	1,612	19	2	2,375	2,396	61	157	1,185	1,403	110	232	5,792	6,134	464	80	
Calcutta and South-Eastern State	(k) 1	...	(k) 23	24	...	...	56	56	...	1	107	108	(k)1	1	56	58	2	2	242	246	28	9	
Carnatic „	...	...	2	2	...	...	31	31	...	...	70	70	...	...	65	65	...	...	168	168	27½	7	
Sindia „	5	2	67	74	6	10	228	244	3	1	334	338	3	4	244	251	17	17	873	907	(o)78	14	(o).—Includes Barh Branch.
Steam-Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	35	...	1	34	35	...	...	
Southern Bengal State	5	1	106	112	11	22	501	534	21	12	6,805	6,838	26	23	569	618	63	58	7,981	8,102	219	(l)30	
Railways under the control of the Government of India	221	128	6,227	6,576	595	490	18,097	19,182	221	52	28,480	28,703	991	457	21,782	23,230	2,028	1,127	74,586	77,691	3,791½	456	
Madras	23	75	749	847	57	495	3,450	4,002	46	153	8,499	8,698	276	761	5,904	6,941	402	1,484	18,602	20,488	1,465	182	
Bombay	50	59	1,825	1,934	334	298	6,192	6,824	53	14	15,494	15,593	504	356	9,351	10,211	973	727	32,862	34,562	2,058	255	
Bengal	11	3	198	212	17	32	816	885	24	14	7,316	7,354	30	29	968	1,027	82	78	9,298	9,458	352½	60	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	305	265	8,999	9,569	1,003	1,315	28,555	30,873	376	283	59,739	60,348	1,801	1,603	38,005	41,409	3,485	3,416	135,298	142,199	7,667	953	

(a).—Includes coolies employed by labour contractors.
(b).—One of these is a contractor.
(c).—Includes 280 extra men employed on miscellaneous works, and 21 contractors.
(d).—Includes 5 West Indians and Africans.
(e).—Excludes Mortakka.
(f).—Not including Stores and Medical Departments, which are under the orders of Engineer-in-Chief, nor the Civil Surgeons at Lahore and Jhelum who are in medical charge.

(g).—Includes 195 persons employed regularly on the Wardha Valley State Railway by Government, but there are also occasionally engaged on the works a European Engine-4 Lorrymen, 1 Engine Driver and 3 Firemen who are not included with the permanent establishment.
(h).—Does not include the Engineering Establishment on the Nizam's and Dhond and Manmad State Railways.
(k).—Manager, Auditor, Locomotive Foreman and 16 men out of the establishment are jointly employed on both lines.
(l).—Including Ferry.
(n).—Inclusive of the distance between Ghaziabad, and Delhi, 18 miles.

No. 1.

Numerical Return of Casualties, whether by death, resignation and discharge, or dismissal among the European and East Indian employés on the Railways open for traffic in India during the year ending 30th September 1878.

RAILWAYS.	General Administration, including Agency, Audit, Account, Paymaster, Stores, Medical, Barrack, Printing, Stationery and Police Establishment.									Traffic and Telegraph Departments.									Engineers.				
	Europeans.					East Indians.				Europeans.					East Indians.				Europeans.				
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.
East Indian	70	1	2	...	3	42	...	1	1	2	318	7	75	35	117	230	4	75	26	105	91	1	8	2	11
Eastern Bengal (including Dámukdia Branch)	11½	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	65*a*	1	11	20	32	30½*a*	1	13	21	35	13	...	1	...	1
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	28	1	3	...	4	23	...	2	1	3	40	3	10	7	20	13	...	1	7	8	20	1	1	...	2
Punjab and Delhi	54⅙	...	12	...	12	10¼	...	6	...	6	117	2	22	27	51	41	3	12	21	36	33	...	9	...	9
Sind	2	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	1	9	...	3	...	3	28	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Indus Steam Flotilla											30	...	3	1	4	23	...	2	...	2					
Rajputana and Sindia State ...	23	...	3	...	3	16	...	3	1	4	28	2	7	2	11	33	...	9	2	11	20½	...	2	...	2
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	15	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	1	3	15	...	1	2	3	4	...	1	...	1
Punjab Northern „ ...	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	10	...	6	1	7	14	1	3	1	5	4	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	10	...	...	...	...	23	...	3	2	5	10	...	3	2	5	53	1	7	15	23	32	1	2	5	8
Madras	13 1/12	...	2	1	3	47¼	2	2	1	5	50½	1	8	5	14	440 1/12	8	51	81	140	25½	1	8	2	11
South Indian	9	...	1	...	1	28	1	7	2	10	8	1	1	...	2	73	2	12	28	42	21½	1	4	...	5
Great Indian Peninsula	35	1	3	...	4	32	1	1	...	2	319	9	50	26	85	253	5	40	19	64	66	1	5	3	9
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	14	1	1	...	2	28	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	48	...	6	...	6	19	3	1	2	6
Calcutta and South-Eastern State ...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati „ ...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „ ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	2	10	...	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal State ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	...	8	11	19	44	...	13	9	22	24	...	3	2	5
Railways under the control of the Government of India	221⅛	3	28	...	31	132⅞	1	16	5	22	649	17	110	96	253	489⅛	10	126	98	234	220⅞	3	24	7	34
Madras	22⅝	...	3	1	4	75½	3	9	3	15	58½	2	9	5	16	513 1/12	10	63	112	185	47	2	12	2	16
Bombay	49	2	4	...	6	60	2	1	...	3	334	9	50	26	85	301	5	46	19	70	85	4	6	5	15
Bengal	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	36	...	9	12	21	54	...	15	10	25	27	...	3	2	5
Total Indian Railways ...	305½	5	35	1	41	271	6	26	8	40	1,077½	28	208	139	375	1357 1/12	25	250	239	514	379¾	9	45	16	70

Department.	Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, including Steam Boat Establishment.								Total.								Mean mileage open.	Remarks.
	East Indians.				Europeans.				East Indians.				Europeans.				East Indians.					
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		
	17	1	4	... 5	513	14	84	22	120	228	5	57	9	71	992	23	169	59	251	517	10	137	36	183	1,503¼	
	2¼	...	...	... ...	60	4	11	4	19	28¾	...	4	3	7	152½	6	29	24	59	70½	1	17	24	42	167½	(*a*). Inclusive of shipping and landing establishment.
	...	...	...	... ...	13½	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	13½	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9	...	...	... ...	66	4	44	5	53	36	1	19	3	23	163	9	58	12	79	81	1	22	11	34	543½	
	4	...	...	... ...	144	3	50	25	78	36	...	16	1	17	348⅛	5	93	52	150	91¾	3	34	22	59	566	
	2	...	...	... ...	14⅘	...	5	...	5	39⅘	1	11	1	13	89⅘	1	15	3	19	139⅘	2	20	2	24	110	
					31	1	4	2	7	31	...	4	1	5												
	1⅓	...	...	... ...	85	1	8	5	14	34	...	10	5	15	156⅞	3	20	7	30	84⅓	...	22	8	30	433	
	6	...	2	... 2	21	1	6	3	10	5	...	...	...	...	53	3	8	4	15	27	...	3	2	5	102⅜	
	...	...	...	... ...	20	...	3	3	6	3	...	1	...	1	39	...	10	4	14	18	1	5	4	10	103	
	15	...	4	... 4	35	2	33	5	40	31	...	18	3	21	87	3	38	12	53	122	1	32	20	53	161	
	98¾	1	27	2 30	224	5	33	7	45	596	8	22	13	43	314 1/12	7	51	15	73	1,182 1/12	19	102	100	221	858	
	52	...	9	4 13	77¼	3	6	11	20	116½	1	21	28	50	115¾	5	12	11	28	269½	4	49	62	115	605⅓	
	11	...	2	1 3	463	6	91	20	117	211	6	76	3	85	883	17	149	49	215	507	12	119	23	154	1,467⅓	
	2	1	...	... 1	61	1	13	5	19	157	2	41	7	50	109	5	15	7	27	235	4	47	7	58	464	
	1	...	...	... ...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	28	
	...	...	...	... ...	1*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	
	1	...	...	... ...	3	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	17	...	2	1	3	17	...	2	2	4	78	
	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	12	...	...	... ...	38	...	7	5	12	44	...	9	12	21	97	...	18	18	36	101	...	22	21	43	184¾	
	56 7/12	1	10	... 11	1,003 3/10	32	253	75	360	472 11/20	7	140	26	173	2,094 13/20	55	415	178	678	1,151 13/20	19	292	129	440	3,689⅜	
	150½	1	36	6 43	801¼	8	39	18	65	712¼	9	43	41	93	429⅚	12	63	26	101	1,451 1/12	23	151	162	336	1,463⅓	
	13	1	2	1 4	524	7	104	25	136	368	8	117	10	135	992	22	164	56	242	742	16	166	30	212	1,931⅓	
	14	...	...	... ...	43	...	8	5	13	50	...	10	13	23	118	...	20	19	39	121	...	25	23	48	318	
	284½	3	48	7 58	1,871 11/20	47	404	123	574	1,603 1/20	24	310	99	424	3,634 1/20	89	692	279	1,060	3,465 33/40	58	634	344	1,036	7,403¾	

(*b*).—One Auditor and a Locomotive Foreman are jointly employed on both lines.

No. II.

Statement shewing the number of servants employed in the Traffic and Telegraph Departments of all Railways open for traffic in India, and the casualties amongst them, whether by death, resignation and discharge or dismissal, during the year ending 30th September 1878, distinguishing those engaged in England and in India.

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.										ENGAGED IN INDIA.										REMARKS.
	Station Masters, Guards, Assistant Guards, and all engaged in working trains.					Others.					Station Masters, Guards, Assistant Guards, and all engaged in working trains.										Others.										
	Europeans.					Europeans.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.					
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	251	4	52	29	85	104	1	29	9	39	65	2	23	6	31	126	3	46	17	66	
Bengal (including Dámukdia ich)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40¼	1	9	19	29	9½	1	1	6	8	19¾	...	2	1	3	26	...	11	15	26	
Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	3	7	7	17	9	...	1	3	4	7	...	3	...	3	4	...	...	4	4	
ab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	103	2	21	25	48	36	3	11	20	34	10	...	...	2	2	5	...	1	1	2	
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	3	...	3	
Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
and Sindia State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	7	2	11	30	...	9	1	10	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	
and Neemuch ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	1	2	15	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
ab Northern ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	5	9	...	3	4	7	4	...	2	...	2	5	1	...	...	1	
on and Irrawaddy Valley State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	2	5	53	1	7	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	7	1	9	181	5	32	52	89	29¾	...	1	...	5	259 1/12	3	19	32	54	
Indian	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	73	2	12	28	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ian Peninsula	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	249	7	40	23	70	186	5	30	18	53	61	2	10	...	15	67	...	10	1	11	
Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	36	...	5	...	5	
and South-Eastern State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	2	8	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	11*	8	19	44	...	13	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* In the Return No. I the figures are and 11, respectively.
under the control of the Government of India	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	2	494½	13	106	86	205	278½	6	62	60	128	112½	3	30	9	42	184	4	61	38	103	
Madras	4	1	1	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	14	1	7	1	9	254	7	44	80	131	29¾	...	1	4	5	259 1/12	3	19	32	54	
Bombay	3	...	...	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	254	7	40	23	70	198	5	31	18	54	67	2	10	3	15	103	...	15	1	16	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	12	9	21	52	...	14	10	24	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1*	...	1	
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	7	1	1	...	2	29	1	1	...	2	797½	21	165	119	305	782½	18	151	168	337	311½	5	41	16	62	548 1/12	7	96	71	174	

	Total.									
	Europeans.					East Indians.				
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.
	318	7	75	35	117	230	4	75	26	105
	62	1	11	20	32	35½	1	12	21	34
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	49	3	10	7	20	13	...	1	7	8
	117	2	22	27	51	41	3	12	21	36
	9	...	3	...	3	28	...	3	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	2	7	2	11	33	..	9	2	11
	18	2	...	1	3	15	...	1	2	3
	10	...	6	1	7	14	1	3	4	8
	10	...	3	2	5	53	1	7	15	23
	50⅝	1	8	5	14	440 1/12	8	51	84	143
	8	1	1	...	2	73	2	12	28	42
	319	9	50	26	85	253	5	40	19	64
	15	...	...	...	...	48	...	6	...	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	...	1	1	2	10	...	2	1	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	...	11	8	19	44	...	13	9	22
	616	17	137	95	249	462½	10	123	98	231
	583⅛	2	9	5	16	513 1/12	10	63	112	185
	334	9	50	26	85	301	5	46	19	70
	36	...	12	9	21	54	...	15	10	25
	1,044⅜	28	208	135	371	1,330 1/12	25	247	239	511

No.

Statement shewing the number of servants employed in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments of dismissal, during the year ending 30th September 1878,

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.										ENGAGED
	DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.					OTHERS.					DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.
	EUROPEANS					EUROPEANS.					EUROPEANS.
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
...kan	35	...	4	1	5	65	3	7	...	10	239
...Bengal (including Dámukdia ...)	2	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	45½
...Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...nd Rohilkhand ...	5	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	41
...and Delhi	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	1	93
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8 3/10
...team Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... and Sindia State...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	60
... and Neemuch „ ...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
... Northern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
...m and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
... ...	26	2	14	1	17	24	...	2	...	2	63
...Indian	32½	1	...	1	2	18¼	1	...	...	1	23⅓
...ian Peninsula ...	132	3	12	4	19	55	...	9	3	12	174
...), Baroda and Central India	12	1	2	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	20
... and South Eastern State...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...oot „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...Boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... State ...	5	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	23
... under the control of the ...overnment of India ...	50	2	7	1	10	93	3	8	...	11	532½
Madras ...	58¼	3	14	2	19	42¼	1	2	...	3	86⅝
Bombay ...	144	4	14	4	22	66	...	9	3	12	194
Bengal ...	6	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	258¼	9	36	8	53	202½	4	19	3	26	838 3/10

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED										REMARKS.
	DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN, AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.										
	EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
...kan	20	1	1	1	3	15	...	7	2	9	
...Bengal (including Dámukdia ...)	7	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
...Boat Establishment on ditto	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...nd Rohilkhand ...	12	1	6	1	8	19	...	9	1	10	
...and Delhi	111	...	6	2	8	468	5	10	9	24	
... ...	3½	...	1	2	3	72¾	1	8	8	17	
...team Flotilla	102	...	22	...	22	124	6	58	1	65	
... and Sindia State...	18	...	6	1	7	131	2	37	5	44	
... and Neemuch „ ...	1 [b]	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
... Northern „ ...	1 [b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...m and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...Indian	9	...	1	...	1	12	...	2	3	5	
...ian Peninsula ...	283	11 [a]	75	17	103	267½	4	66	11	81	
...), Baroda and Central India	114¼	...	7	4	11	540¾	6	18	17	41	
... and South Eastern State...	120	...	28	1	29	255	8	95	6	109	
... State	11	...	1	...	1	13	...	2	3	5	
...oot „	2¼	11	111	22	144	1,076	18	181	37	236	
...Boat Establishment on ditto											
... State ...											
... under the control of the ...overnment of India ...											
Madras ...											
Bombay ...											
Bengal ...											
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...											

III.

Railways open for traffic in India, and the casualties amongst them, whether by death, resignation and discharge or dismissal, distinguishing those engaged in England and in India.

IN INDIA.																				REMARKS.
OTHERS.											TOTAL.									
EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.						EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.				
Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by					Average number employed.	Number of casualties by				Average number employed.	Number of casualties by			
	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.			Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
174	4	29	8	41	151	3	26	5	34		513	14	84	22	120	228	5	57	9	71	
6¼	1	2	...	3	18	...	2	2	4		60	4	11	4	19	28¾	...	4	3	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	1	15	...	16	18	...	8	1	9		66	4	44	5	53	36	1	19	3	23	
35	3	18	6	27	11	...	5	...	5		144	3	50	25	78	36	...	16	1	17	
5½	...	2	...	2	32½	1	9	...	10		14⅔	...	5	...	5	39⅘	1	11	1	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	1	1	1	3	15	...	7	2	9		85 [a]	1	8	5	14	34	...	10	5	15	
7	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...		21	1	6	3	10	5	...	...	...	...	
5	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		20	...	3	3	6	3	...	1	...	1	
12	1	6	1	8	19	...	9	1	10		35	2	33	5	40	31	...	18	3	21	
111	...	6	2	8	468	5	10	9	24		224	5	33	7	45	596	8	22	13	43	
3½	...	1	2	3	72¾	1	8	8	17		77¼	3	6	11	20	116½	1	21	28	50	
102	...	22	...	22	124	6	58	1	65		463	6	91	20	117	211	6	76	3	85	
18	...	6	1	7	131	2	37	5	44		61	1	13	5	19	157	2	41	7	50	
1 [b]	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1 [b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	1	...	1	12	...	2	3	5		38	...	7	5	12	44	...	9	12	21	
283	11 [a]	75	17	103	267½	4	66	11	81		958⅛	29	244	72	345	441 11/30	7	136	25	168	
114¼	...	7	4	11	540¾	6	18	17	41		301¼	8	39	18	65	712⅜	9	43	41	93	
120	...	28	1	29	255	8	95	6	109		524	7	104	25	136	368	8	117	10	135	
11	...	1	...	1	13	...	2	3	5		43	...	8	5	13	49	...	9	13	22	
2¼	11	111	22	144	1,076	18	181	37	236		1,827 7/30	44	395	120	559	1,571 1/30	24	305	89	418	

(a).—Includes 6 West Indians and Africans.

(b).—A Locomotive Foreman is jointly employed on both lines.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 1877 and 1878.

QUARTERS.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
First Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 959,928	a 924,261	118,540	84,193	a 84,158	a 106,427	108,750	111,762	c 229,395	c 251,977	228,372	161,665	62,701	75,073	858,461	831,365	198,333	205,772	2,781	3,829	2,215	2,698
Mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	548	548	676	676	858	858	553	607	1,268	1,268	442	441	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	73,841	71,097	9,118	6,476	6,474	8,187	8,365	8,597	17,646	19,614	17,567	12,436	4,823	5,775	66,035	64,182	15,256	15,829	214	295	170	233
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	57·7	55·5	40·7	28·9	41·0	51·8	15·3	15·7	26·1	29·0	20·5	14·5	8·7	9·5	52·1	50·6	34·5	35·7	7·6	10·5	6·3	8·3
Second Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 943,047	a 856,634	110,503	93,417	a 91,956	a 88,312	118,035	138,113	c 222,389	c 170,091	235,740	152,362	83,933	83,750	827,115	721,957	233,572	176,450	3,229	3,180	2,486	2,090
Mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	b 171	548	548	676	676	858	858	572	607	1,268	1,268	444	441	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	72,542	65,895	8,500	7,186	7,074	6,793	9,129	10,624	17,107	13,084	18,131	11,720	6,458	6,442	63,647	55,535	17,967	13,573	248	245	191	155
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	56·7	51·5	37·9	32·5	44·8	40·0	16·7	19·4	25·3	19·4	21·1	13·7	11·3	10·6	50·2	43·8	40·5	30·6	8·9	8·7	7·1	5·8
Third Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 823,466	a 617,870	96,133	41,157	a 138,812	125,388	89,712	81,881	c 214,165	c 115,700	255,682	141,552	91,076	70,661	620,044	343,005	97,547	80,446	2,531	2,673	2,122	1,905
Mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	159	548	544	676	672	858	858	601	607	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	63,344	47,490	7,395	3,166	10,678	9,638	6,903	6,299	16,474	8,900	19,662	10,889	7,006	5,897	47,696	26,385	7,504	6,188	195	206	163	147
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	49·5	37·1	33·0	14·1	67·6	60·6	12·6	11·6	24·4	13·2	22·9	12·7	11·7	9·7	37·6	20·8	16·9	13·9	7·0	7·4	6·0	5·4
Fourth Quarter.																						
Total earnings £	a 912,981	a 905,888	100,078	122,307	127,516	105,820	110,650	130,441	c 236,636	c 277,831	200,227	152,186	79,050	80,893	698,376	700,781	184,445	170,301	3,316	2,878	2,122	2,194
Mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	h 171	548	544	676	675	858	858	601	611	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	70,230	69,684	7,767	9,415	9,809	8,140	8,512	10,034	18,203	21,372	15,402	11,707	6,081	6,223	53,721	53,906	14,188	13,100	255	221	163	169
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	54·9	54·4	34·7	42·0	62·1	50·9	15·5	18·4	26·9	31·7	18·0	13·6	10·1	10·2	42·4	42·5	32·0	29·5	9·1	7·9	6·0	6·3
Whole Year.																						
Total earnings £	c 3,639,422	c 3,304,153	426,154	341,164	a 442,442	a 425,867	427,786	462,203	c 902,585	c 818,602	919,901	607,765	316,523	316,377	3,004,296	2,630,108	713,897	632,96	11,848	12,569	8,945	9,027
Mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	165	548	540	676	675	858	858	582	608	1,268	1,268	444	441	28	28	27	27
Average receipts per week ... £	69,990	63,541	8,195	6,561	8,509	8,190	8,227	8,888	17,357	15,742	17,690	11,688	6,087	6,084	57,775	50,002	13,729	12,173	228	242	172	174
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	54·7	49·6	36·6	29·3	53·8	49·6	15·0	16·3	25·7	23·3	20·6	13·6	10·5	10·0	45·6	39·4	30·9	27·4	8·1	8·6	6·4	6·6

QUARTERS.	Rajputana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khangaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia (State).		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
First Quarter.																												
Total earnings £	74,310	77,684	8,414	23,370	2,100	2,529	3,085	3,807	1,508	4,200	19,385	21,570	6,974	11,183	13,501	22,151	1,526	4,233	...	20,347	...	13,635	...	d 1,879	...	e 589	...	...
Mileage open ...No.	396	396	70	86	8	8	6	6	19	45	121	121	61	81	103	103	37	37	...	163	...	164	...	37	...	50	...	...
Average receipts per week ... £	5,716	5,976	647	1,798	162	194	237	309	116	328	1,491	1,659	536	860	1,039	1,704	117	326	...	2,257	...	1,049	...	185	...	243	...	...
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	14·4	15·1	9·2	20·9	20·2	24·2	39·5	50·6	6·1	7·2	12·3	13·7	8·8	10·6	10·1	16·5	3·2	8·8	...	13·8	...	6·4	...	5·0	...	4·9	...	...
Second Quarter.																												
Total earnings £	71,625	87,719	10,983	19,032	1,791	2,092	2,276	2,761	1,866	3,179	19,867	20,965	6,502	11,646	20,414	21,565	1,532	3,278	f 6,548	28,157	...	31,189	...	3,024	...	g 5,820	...	...
Mileage open ...No.	396	413	70	88	8	8	6	6	19	45	121	121	76	81	103	103	37	37	161	162	...	184	...	37	...	121	...	...
Average receipts per week ... £	5,510	6,747	845	1,464	137	161	175	212	144	245	1,528	1,613	500	896	1,570	1,659	118	252	709	2,166	...	2,399	...	233	...	657	...	...
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	13·9	16·3	12·1	17·0	17·1	20·1	29·2	35·3	7·6	5·4	12·7	13·3	6·6	11·1	15·2	16·1	3·2	6·8	5·0	13·1	...	13·0	...	6·3	...	5·4	...	...
Third Quarter.																												
Total earnings £	53,440	50,362	9,247	10,232	h 627	i 115	919	838	1,911	2,446	20,396	16,854	7,379	8,761	18,629	17,258	2,238	5,574	9,795	15,062	j 277	17,982	...	2,124	...	k ...	...	7,380
Mileage open ...No.	396	428	70	86	8	8	6	6	21	45	121	121	76	76	103	103	37	80	161	161	134	219	...	37	...	...	...	280
Average receipts per week ... £	4,111	3,874	711	787	71	54	71	65	139	188	1,569	1,296	568	674	1,433	1,327	172	429	753	1,159	57	1,383	...	163	...	...	...	585
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	10·4	9·0	10·2	9·1	8·9	6·7	11·8	10·8	6·6	4·2	13·0	10·7	7·5	8·9	13·9	12·9	4·6	5·4	4·7	7·2	0·4	6·3	...	4·4	...	...	...	2·0
Fourth Quarter.																												
Total earnings £	70,284	81,504	11,441	19,198	q 593	m 575	1,774	1,448	2,546	3,131	23,407	19,761	9,100	12,541	17,132	29,058	2,632	7,988	17,802	23,730	4,595	32,768	...	2,363	...	m 7,117	...	48,906
Mileage open ...No.	396	428	70	86	8	8	6	6	35	45	121	121	78	76	103	103	37	85	161	161	134	219	...	37	...	145	...	462
Average receipts per week ... £	5,406	6,270	880	1,477	86	86	136	111	196	241	1,801	1,520	700	965	1,318	2,304	203	614	1,369	1,825	353	2,520	...	183	...	1,086	...	3,760
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	13·7	14·6	12·6	17·2	11·0	10·7	23·7	18·5	5·6	5·4	14·9	12·6	9·0	12·7	12·8	22·4	5·4	7·7	8·5	11·8	2·6	11·5	...	4·9	...	7·3	...	7·8
Whole Year.																												
Total earnings £	269,659	297,269	40,085	71,832	5,101	5,311	8,054	8,944	7,731	12,956	83,055	79,150	29,955	44,131	69,676	90,032	7,928	21,073	34,445	93,286	4,872	95,572	...	9,390	...	13,526	...	56,376
Mileage open ...No.	396	416	70	86	8	8	6	6	24	45	121	121	73	78	103	103	37	60	161	162	134	196	...	37	...	n 119	...	p 361
Average receipts per week ... £	5,186	5,716	771	1,381	123	153	155	172	149	249	1,597	1,522	576	849	1,340	1,740	152	405	990	1,852	271	1,838	...	181	...	751	...	2,145
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	13·1	13·7	11·0	16·1	15·4	19·1	25·8	28·7	6·2	5·5	13·2	12·6	7·9	10·9	13·0	17·0	4·2	6·7	6·1	11·4	2·0	9·4	...	4·9	...	6·3	...	5·6

a Inclusive of steamer earnings.
c Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
d Receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878.
e Receipts from 15th to 31st March 1878.
f Receipts from 2nd May to 30th June 1877.
g Receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
h Includes the open length of the Paradaha Section of the N. B. State Railway.
i Receipts for the first 15 days of July 1878.
j Receipts from 28th August to 30th September 1877.
k Line closed.
l Receipts for July and August 1877.
m Receipts from 15th November to 31st December 1878.
n Average mean mileage open during the year.
p Average mean mileage open during the 2nd half of 1878.
q Total receipts from 15th November to 31st December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	7 4	...	10 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	6 6	11 5	11 3	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...apatam ...	8 0	8 5	12 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 8	15 1	15 1	13 0	16 8	16 8	...	17 6	17 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	215 8	215 8	215 8	12 0	12 0	10 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
...very ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	9 9	8 9	6 9	12 0	10 0	8 0	19 2	17 2	12 5	...	...	...	15 1	15 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
...m ...	6 9	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	6 5	13 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	12 5	12 5	12 5	243 0	243 0	161 8	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
...re ...	7 6	7 2	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 5	21 1	18 2	13 4	19 1	17 4	...	17 2	17 2	11 8	19 4	19 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 4	12 8	Kistna ...		
...dapah ...	6 6	5 9	6 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	4 5	11 2	11 2	8 3	15 0	15 8	13 0	15 9	17 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 2	18 4	19 4	85 0	85 0	101 7	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore ...		
...ry ...	7 7	7 7	9 6	...	...	...	9 1	8 6	5 3	10 3	10 0	6 5	14 9	15 4	11 3	15 5	15 0	10 3	20 2	21 0	14 2	18 1	18 1	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
...rnool ...	5 4	5 1	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 7	10 4	5 7	13 4	13 7	12 7	14 5	15 10	10 2	17 4	17 0	11 6	18 5	17 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	12 8	13 7	12 5	Bellary ...		
...ma ...	6 0	6 6	7 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	7 8	10 4	10 4	8 4	7 8	12 6	9 1	15 2	15 9	17 4	16 8	...	16 6	16 6	16 6	213 8	202 7	243 0	12 0	12 4	11 3	Kurnool ...		
...gleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 5	7 9	11 7	11 5	8 7	...	...	...	18 5	17 8	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 2	16 6	87 5	88 1	83 8	13 9	13 9	12 0	Madras ...		
...h Arcot ...	5 4	5 4	8 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 4	12 6	11 6	9 4	...	...	10 4	17 3	17 3	9 1	17 5	16 9	10 6	17 2	16 9	93 3	93 3	97 2	13 9	13 9	13 9	Chingleput ...		
...h Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 7	11 4	10 9	9 2	18 5	18 5	11 8	17 3	16 9	10 4	17 7	16 6	10 4	16 6	16 6	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
...ore ...	6 6	5 5	5 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 1	...	...	...	17 5	13 9	15 1	14 5	14 5	13 0	17 5	17 5	11 8	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...inopoly ...	6 9	6 9	5 6	...	...	...	10 1	10 8	8 6	10 9	10 9	9 1	14 7	14 0	...	15 9	15 9	15 2	17 5	17 5	11 8	17 5	17 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	12 4	Tanjore ...		
...ura ...	5 1	5 1	4 7	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	7 8	10 6	10 8	8 0	14 6	16 2	...	15 4	16 2	15 4	17 0	17 0	12 4	18 5	18 5	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	12 1	Trichinopoly ...		
...evelly ...	5 0	4 6	5 3	...	...	...	9 7	8 6	8 0	10 6	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	109 3	109 3	121 5	14 1	15 0	13 5	Madura ...		
...intore ...	7 0	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	9 9	9 4	8 1	10 4	10 0	9 0	17 4	16 5	12 2	20 0	20 0	15 9	18 6	17 8	13 9	18 6	18 6	106 9	109 3	121 5	14 1	15 0	13 5	Tinnevelly ...		
...ri ...	5 7	6 3	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 2	13 9	13 9	9 9	2 14	0 13	3 8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	6 7	5 6	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	7 7	10 8	10 8	9 1	15 9	15 9	9 9	8 15	9 17	4 8	7	7	6	7	7	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Coimbatore ...		
...ara ...	6 4	6 7	7 1	...	...	...	7 5	7 3	7 5	9 3	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	13 1	21 8	20 9	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Nilgiris ...		
...	7 2	6 5	7 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 3	10 5	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	18 0	12 0	22 4	20 6	151 6	151 6	151 6	12 4	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		
...Bombay ...	6 15	7 1	6 10	15 3	15 3	15 7	5 15	6 1	5 2	10 7	10 2	7 9	12 3	12 4	10 10	11 6	11 10	8 12	14 5	13 6	11 0	13 6	12 1	128 3	126 4	99 1	12 1*	12 1	11 5	South Canara ...		
...Ahmedabad ...	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	6 0	6 4	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
...ma ...	8 0	7 4	8 8	16 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 0	10 11	10 0	8 14	9 6	8 14	14 5	14 5	11 6	14 5	14 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 4	12 8	Kistna ...		
...at ...	7 0½	7 6	7 14	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2½	6 2½	4 9	6 11	6 11	5 11	8 3	9 4	10 15	9 4	9 14	8 11	14 5	14 5	11 6	14 5	14 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 4	13 4	12 8	Nellore ...		
...ah ...	7 9½	8 0	8 14	...	...	...	7 4½	8 0	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 6¾	9 6½	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	20 2	21 0	14 2	18 1	18 1	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
...a (Salsette) ...	5 13	5 13	7 6	6 13	6 13	8 6	6 6	6 6	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 14	8 13	8 13	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 5	17 4	17 0	11 6	18 5	17 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	12 8	13 7	12 5	Bellary ...		
...e (Alibég) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	10 3	16 5	16 1	213 8	202 7	243 0	12 0	12 4	11 3	Kurnool ...		
...desh (Dhulia) ...	3 4	9 4	8 9½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 7	11 14	11 14	11 5	17 5	16 9	11 6	17 2	16 9	93 3	93 3	97 2	13 9	13 9	13 9	Chingleput ...		
...lnagar ...	9 5	9 2	8 15	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 5	7 7	...	...	12 4	11 5	11 7	9 10	18 5	17 8	13 0	17 5	17 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
...r ...	7 14	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	5 14	7 7	7 7	6 7	11 10	11 11	9 15½	11 9	11 9	10 3½	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...pur ...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	9 13	10 6	10 6	9 3	16 9	16 9	10 6	16 9	16 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	12 4	Tanjore ...		
...gi (Bagalkot) ...	7 4	6 14½	6 0¾	...	...	...	7 3	7 4½	6 10½	8 1	8 2¼	7 1	9 7	9 4½	9 10	11 15	11 8	10 1	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	4 12	4 12	6 10	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	6 12	13 0	14 0	13 5	12 8	13 0	13 4	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	6 1	6 1	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 2	7 14	7 14	7 2	9 5	9 5	9 0	8 13	8 13	8 8	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	5 12	5 8	8 4	12 2	11 8	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 10	12 0	13 8	12 8	11 8	13 8	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...r (Hubli) ...	...	4 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	15 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...tri ...	6 1	5 4	6 7	...	...	...	7 2	8 9	5 12	9 15	10 9	8 10	10 6	9 2	10 0	8 9	7 6	7 13	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...(Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...Mahála (Godhra)...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	7 4	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	9 6	9 15	10 3	8 0	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	8 0	7 14	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	...	6 9	8 0	...	9 10	10 10	...	6 9	5 10	...	8 6	7 2	...	11 6	10 10	...	9 10	8 7	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	8 4	8 5	7 12	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	9 8	9 8	11 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 4	14 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...bad ...	11 0¾	10 7½	13 2	14 10¾	14 5¾	16 3¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 3¾	14 6	11 3¾	13 8¼	12 6	12 3¼	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	8 7	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 7	9 4	8 8	9 12	10 0	7 8	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...Sind Frontier ...	8 6	8 8	11 12	11 0	11 8	12 0	6 0	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	12 8	8 12	8 ...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...hi ...	8 10	8 10	10 9	15 0	12 0	17 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...arabad (Nakur) ...	9 8	9 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	9 8	8 9	8 22	0 9	8 9	0 21	0 17	0 17	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	8 1	8 6	11 0	12 12	12 12	12 10	5 10½	5 11	7 12	8 0	8 10	10 7	...	...	12 12	9 13	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...(Umarkot)	8 1	8 5	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	6 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	10 4	9 12	11 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	13 4	13 8	12 0	13 12	14 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	11 12½	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	17 12	17 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	11 0c	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...pore ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...dy ...	11 0c	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	10 0	9 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
Central Districts.																															
...lcutta ...		9 2	10 8	14 0	13 8	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	7 4	11 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...ddea ...	11 7	11 7	11 7	17 4	17 4	20 0	10 10	10 10	10 0	11 7	11 7	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...ssore ...	10 0f	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	9 0	12 4	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...rshedabad ...	12 8g	13 0	13 5½	...	...	20 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	11 6	17 5	17 5	233 3	233 3	228 4	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 17 to 18 seers, best rice 10-4 to 15 6 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16-4 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 23 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian corn 23 to 26 seers, and gram 11 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11-4 seers, best rice 12 to 16-8 seers, common rice 15 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-8 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10 to 14 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore ...	8 14*h*	9 5	10 10	17 0	15 0	26 10	13 12½	13 13	5 0	15 9	15 9½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 9	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
Rajshahye ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 4	29 12	10 8 to 12 0	11	10 0	13 14	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Rajshahye ...		
Rungpore ...	9 0*i*	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	12 0	12 12	11 4½	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
Bogra ...	10 2	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	8 4	12 0	14 4	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 2	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
Pubna ...	15 0*j*	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Pubna ...		
Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
Jalpáiguri ...	10 5*l*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 7	13 3	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 0	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 6	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca ...	10 12*m*	10 12	10 0	20 0	22 10	29 0	10 8	11 4	11 14	12 4	12 4	13 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	11 7	13 0	91 4	91 4	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
Furreedpore ...	13 8*n*	12 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
Mymensingh ...	10 0*p*	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh ...		
Tipperah ...	10 0	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
Chittagong ...	9 8*q*	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
Noakholly ...	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	8 0	11 6	11 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 5	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
Behar.																													*Behar.*		
Patna ...	14 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	24 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
Gya ...	13 0*s*	13 0	13 8	18 8	18 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
Shahabad ...	13 0*t* to 13 8	12 0 to 13 0	13 8 to 14 0	19 0	16 0 to 17 0	17 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0 to 14 8	16 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Shahabad ...		
Durbhunga ...	12 0*u*	10 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	20 12	11 0	12 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	181 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
Mozufferpore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	22 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
Sarun ...	12 0	12 4	13 0	20 4	22 4	18 8	6 12	7 0	7 8	13 8	14 0	11 0	24 4	25 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	13 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	11 0	14 0	...	28 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	21 4	17 0	15 0	15 4	13 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Chumparun ...		
Monghyr ...	14 7*w*	13 6	12 6	18 9	16 8	21 0	8 4	9 4	8 4	13 6	11 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...		
Bhágalpur ...	12 4*x*	10 1	11 15	18 14	15 2	20 3	12 0	12 0	10 1	13 14	13 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bhágalpur ...		
Purneah ...	*y* 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 13 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	10 11	14 8	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	Purneah ...		
Maldah ...	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maldah ...		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8*z*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
Orissa.																													*Orissa.*		
Cuttack ...	9 3	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	17 1*	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	13 6	13 6	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Cuttack ...		
Pooree ...	10 8*z*1	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	15 2	15 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	13 6	13 6	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pooree ...		
Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	10 11	14 3	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Purneah ...	12 0*z*2	13 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 8	15 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Purneah ...		
Maldah ...	10 0*z*3	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah ...		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
Orissa.																													*Orissa.*		
Cuttack ...	12 0*z*4	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	21 0	17 1	15 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
Pooree ...	...																		...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 13	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree ...		
Balasore ...	...																		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	102 8	8 0	8 0	6 4	Balasore ...		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh ...	12 0*z*2	13 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 8	15 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	17 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
Lohardugga ...	10 0*z*3	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	24 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
Singbhoom ...	9 0	10 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
Manbhoom ...	10 0	10 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
Sylhet ...																													Sylhet ...	Assam.	
Cachar ...																													Cachar ...		
Goálpárá ...																													Goálpárá ...		
Gáro Hills ...																													Gáro Hills ...		
Kámrúp ...																													Kámrúp ...		
Darrang ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.										Darrang ...		
Nowgong ...																													Nowgong ...		
Sibságar ...																													Sibságar ...		
Lakhimpur ...																													Lakhimpur ...		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																													Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
Nága Hills ...																													Nága Hills ...		
Dehra Dún ...	13 0	11 8	13 8	18 0	15 8	20 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	14 8	13 8	13 0	14 0	18 0	10 0	...	14 8	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
Saháranpur ...	14 5	14 14	15 0	22 8	18 9	22 8	7 8	7 8	5 6	9 9	8 8	7 0	16 0	15 9	11 12	12 15	0 17	8 0	...	16 8	16 0	19 4	150 8	172 0	150 0	9 9	9 14	9 4	Saháranpur ...		
Muzaffarnagar ...	15 6	14 5	16 8	24 14	22 0	28 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	22 0	18 11	15 6	19 12	16 0	11 0	...	16 8	16 8	18 3	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
Meerut ...	16 0	14 4	15 4	21 8	21 0	22 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	18 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	...	16 0	14 4	18 0	115 0	120 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
Bulandshahr ...	16 8	13 8	15 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	16 4	11 0	...	18 4	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bulandshahr ...		
Aligarh ...	17 8	15 0	15 8	22 8	21 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	21 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	14 0	17 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
Kumaun ...	10 8	10 0	9 4	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 23-10 seers the rupee.
i In Durbhunga the prices of best rice are 11 seers and of common rice 12-8 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 12-13 seers.
k In Backergunge the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 9 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 13-8 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 9 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 11-7 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 9-6 seers.
o In the interior the prices of best rice are 11 to 12 seers and common rice from 11 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 13-12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10-10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
r In the interior the price of best rice is 12 seers and of common rice 13 to 14 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 13-12 to 16 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.
v In Madhubani the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, and gram 30 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 28 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 36 seers, and gram 8-8 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14·7 to 16·8 seers, barley 19·9 to 23·2 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9·9 seers, common rice 14·4 to 16·8 seers, great millet 16·8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26·2 seers, and gram 15·7 to 16·16 seers.
y In Banká the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 seers, and gram 12-8 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 14 seers.
a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
*z*1 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 15-12 seers, common rice 18-6 seers, and gram 13-13 seers.
*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 17 seers, and gram 12 seers.
*z*3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 21·96 seers, best rice 10·70 to 14 seers, common rice 14·2 to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 19·99 seers, 20·25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 19·99 seers, and gram 14·62 to 16 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 10, 1879.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuries). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuries). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuries). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál ...	13 4	13 4	8 8	14 8	14 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor ...	14 10	11 13	15 3	24 3	18 0	18 9	5 10	5 10	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 7	19 2	15 12	13 8	16 5	14 10	5 10	17 7	14 10	18 9	180 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	16 14	16 4	16 4	23 12	23 12	24 1	7 13	7 13	6 12	10 10	10 14	8 2	21 4	21 4	17 8	19 6	19 6	...	16 14	16 4	18 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad ...		
Budaun ...	15 14	15 9½	18 4½	21 0	21 9½	25 3	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 14	9 9½	8 6	19 3	19 3	10 3	18 0	18 0	9 0	17 1½	18 9½	20 11	192 0	192 0	240 0	9 9½	9 4½	9 9½	Budaun ...		
Bareilly ...	16 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 3	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 10	7 13	20 0	20 5	15 0	18 2	18 12	12 8	15 0	14 6	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	17 8	16 6	16 2	24 4	24 8	23 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 12	10 0	...	21 0	...	...	19 4	...	15 0	14 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	16 4	16 4	16 14	25 0	25 0	27 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	12 8	19 6	18 12	13 12	14 0	14 8	14 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	13 8	14 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	14 8	13 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	16 12	16 10	16 10	165 0	165 0	165 0	10 5	10 5	10 14	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	16 0	15 14	14 13	21 13	21 8	21 15	5 14	5 0	5 12	10 8	10 8	8 12	21 1	21 1	1 ...	18 5	18 5	...	16 8	15 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	15 8	14 8	16 4	21 0	22 0	21 4	4 4	4 0	6 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	21 0	20 12	...	18 8	18 0	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	14 8	14 8	14 0	21 8	23 0	18 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	20 8	21 0	12 0	19 0	19 8	12 0	16 4	16 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etah ...		
Etah ...	16 8	15 8	17 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jalaun ...	17 0	17 0	14 8	21 0	20 0	17 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 8	16 10	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	9 8	7 6	Jhánsi ...		
Jhánsi ...	15 3	15 9	13 12	23 0	24 12	16 0	7 8	7 8	5 9	11 8	11 8	7 10½	21 10	22 9	16 8	21 0	21 0	...	17 4	16 4	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	Lalitpur ...		
Lalitpur ...	13 8	14 4	13 4	16 0	16 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	26 0	26 8	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
Cawnpore ...	16 0	15 8	15 8	22 8	23 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 12	11 0	11 8	8 8	22 8	23 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	10 0	13 6	14 12	13 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
Fatehpur ...	13 6	13 12	19 8	18 12	19 0	17 12	6 8	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
Bánda ...	13 8	13 12	16 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	19 8	21 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	...	14 14	15 4	12 0	142 8	160 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Allahabad ...		
Allahabad ...	14 6	14 4	10 4	21 4	21 8	15 12	7 12	7 4	7 4	12 4	13 0	9 0	22 8	23 12	13 0	19 0	21 4	13 0	17 10	17 0	16 5	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Hamírpur ...	15 12	16 1¼	15 9	19 2	19 11	21 6	5 8	7 0	6 12	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 4	22 15	12 6	18 0	21 14	10 4	15 8	15 8	12 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	9 0	8 6	Jaunpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	15 8	15 8	12 11	22 15	22 15	18 5	6 5	5 10	7 1	11 4	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	14 2	18 5	19 12	...	14 6½	14 6½	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	14 6½	13 15½	12 11	21 9½	21 9½	17 0	10 5½	10 12½	7 7	12 9½	12 9½	9 6	21 9½	21 9½	14 0	...	...	11 6	12 12	13 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Basti ...		
Basti ...	13 8	12 8	13 12	22 6	22 4	17 8	10 0	10 8	7 8	12 8	12 0	8 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	11 15	13 1	19 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh ...		
Azamgarh ...	12 9	13 1	12 9	19 7	20 0	19 4	6 10	6 11	7 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	13 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Simla [a] ...		
Mirzapur ...	13 0	13 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	11 4	8 15	24 0	23 4	...	15 12	15 0	9 0	18 12	17 8	19 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Jullundur ...		
Benares ...	14 2	14 11	11 15½	19 13½	20 2	16 13	7 10	7 1	6 8½	11 15½	11 15½	10 14	21 12	22 13½	15 4	17 6½	17 6½	8 12	20 0	17 8	20 0	120 0	130 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 0	Hoshiárpur [d] ...		
Gházipur ...	14 13	15 7	12 4	21 4	20 0	16 14	6 7	7 1½	7 1½	12 4	12 4	9 10½	25 0	25 0	12 14	18 10½	18 10½	10 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
																			19 0	17 0	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 13	11 15	10 12	Amritsar ...		
Delhi ...	14 0	14 8	15 4	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	19 8	18 8	15 0	18 8	17 8	15 8	16 0	15 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	150 0	11 12	11 8	10 4	Siálkot ...		
Gurgáon ...	15 0	13 0	13 12	22 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 12	16 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurdáspur ...		
Karnál ...	14 0	12 8	17 4	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	130 0	90 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Lahore [e] ...		
Hissar ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	8 8	Ferozepore ...		
Rohtak ...	13 0	12 0	13 8	18 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	18 0	16 4	16 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	8 8	Rohtak ...		
Sirsa [c] ...	14 0	10 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 8	20 0	21 0	26 0	21 6	21 0	22 0	24 6	22 0	24 0	160 0	80 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	32 0	Sirsa [c] ...		
Umballa ...	15 4	14 8	19 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 8	16 0	12 0	17 4	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Umballa ...		
Ludhiána ...	16 8	14 8	17 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 17	12 13	0 18	8 17	12 14	20 0	20 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiana ...		
Simla [a] ...	11 0	11 0	9 12	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	13 8	13 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Simla [a] ...		
Jullundur ...	14 12	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	17 8	17 0	21 0	15 4	15 0	18 0	18 12	17 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Jullundur ...		
Hoshiárpur [d] ...	15 8	14 8	16 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	14 0	...	20 0	17 8	20 0	120 0	130 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	Hoshiárpur [d] ...		
Kángra ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	15 0	13 8	18 0	20 8	20 0	34 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 4	15 8	15 0	11 12	17 8	16 0	15 8	19 0	17 0	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 13	11 15	10 12	Amritsar ...	Punjab.	[a] Barley falling. [b] Barley, bajra, jowar, gram falling. [c] Firewood falling. [d] Firewood rising. [e] Barley, bajra, and gram falling. [f] Gram falling. [g] Barley and firewood rising. [h] Salt rising. [i] Salt and firewood rising.
Siálkot ...	11 8	11 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspur ...	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurdáspur ...		
Lahore ...	13 8	13 0	17 8	23 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	100 0	90 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Lahore [e] ...		
Ferozepore ...	15 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	22 8	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	16 0	15 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	20 0	18 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ferozepore ...		
Gujránwála ...	12 8	11 12	15 8	18 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 4	100 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	10 12	Gujránwála ...		
Ráwalpindi [e] ...	11 8	11 4	17 4	15 8	15 8	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 0	12 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	80 0	70 0	100 0	10 12	11 8	11 0	Ráwalpindi [e] ...		
Jhelum ...	13 5	13 11	18 0	21 0	20 3	32 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 11	14 11	17 0	15 11	14 13	17 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum ...		
Gujrát ...	13 7	13 12	15 2	28 0	20 12	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 2	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Gujrát [a] ...		
Shahpúr ...	12 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	13 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr [f] ...		
Mooltan ...	9 0	9 8	13 8	16 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	6 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	11 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...	9 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	Jhang [h] ...		
Montgomery ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [f] ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	11 0	9 0	12 8	17 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	8 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh [a] ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...	10 8	10 4	16 9	17 14	17 15	20 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 0	5 0	14 12	13 12	15 0	12 5	11 14	15 0	11 10	10 15	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	35 0	45 10	52 8	Dera Ismail Khan [i] ...		
Dera Ghází Khán ...	8 12	9 1	12 13	13 12	11 14	18 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 4	11 9	13 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	25 0	26 4	30 0	Dera Ghází Khán ...		
Bannu ...	14 1	12 13	17 8	16 4	16 4	25 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	15 0	15 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	12 8	11 14	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	...	Bannu ...		
Peshawar ...	8 0	8 0	14 12	10 1	11 4	34 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 5	8 8	8 12	8 10	21 4	7 14	9 11	15 8	7 11	7 9	12 2	86 0	92 0	79 8	41 0	39 10	49 12	Peshawar ...		
Kohát ...	9 13	9 2	16 9	13 11	11 6	29 4	...	...	...	8 4	7 15	12 12	11 8	9 10	20 6	11 13	11 8	20 6	7 8	8 4	14 1	102 0	134 0	102 0	63 6	75 0	1 2 0	Kohát [j] ...		
Hazára ...	9 0	9 0	12 8	14 0	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 4	180 0	190 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [a] ...		
Lucknow ...	15 1	15 1½	14 3	22 3	22 10	21 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8½	10 12	8 4	20 15½	21 5	13 8	18 10½	19 0½	10 0	21 12	17 0	15 11½	13 12¼	14 10½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
Unáo ...	14 12	14 8	15 0	22 8	23 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	16 4	15 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	15 8	15 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
Sitapur ...	17 8	17 8	17 1	25 0	26 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 4	8 0	...	21 0	...	...	19 0	...	20 0	20 5	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 6	Sitapur ...		
Hardui ...	No return received																								No return received			Hardui ...		
Kheri ...																			20 0	20 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		
Fyzabad ...	17 8	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 4	8 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	...	20 0	...	17 8	17 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
Bharaich ...	14 14	14 12	13 5½	22 0	22 8	17 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	10 12	11 4	8 15	24 0	23 4	...	15 12	15 0	9 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich ...		
Gonda ...	15 8	16 0	13 8	25 0	27 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	27 0	27 0	14 8	10 0	10 0	9 12	17 8	16 12	14 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
Rái Bareli ...	15 11	16 9	14 8	27 10	24 8	20 2	9 12	8 0	11 5	11 10	8 4	25 12	26 4	13 6	19 0	20 9	9 8	...	17 8	16 12	12 14	220 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		
Sultánpur ...	16 8	17 10	14 14	23 12	26 8	19 13	12 0	12 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	7 8	22 12	23 4	...	...	21 0	...	26 0	15 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur ...		
Partábgarh ...	17 0	17 0	13 4	25 0	26 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	21 12	12 9	16 10	17 0	18 6	196 4	180 0	210 0	7 10	8 2	8 4	Partábgarh ...		
	16 4	16 12	13 4	25 8	16 14	18 12	11 12	12 0	7 8	13 5	14 8	8 4	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	23 8												

Descriptions of Grain.

* Jaur (large).
† Chotí jaur.
‡ Kodo.
§ Ditto.
‖ Ditto.
¶ Kodo, madua.
** Peas.
†† Akar, mash, urd.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nágpur ...	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	13 14	13 14	15 0	...	...	...	9 4	12 0	8 12	115 0	115 0	120 0	10 6	10 6	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára ...	13 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	12 8	13 12	11 8	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandára ...		
Chánda ...	11 2	11 2	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 8	8 5	17 2	17 2	7	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 4	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chánda ...		
Wardha ...	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 0	11 0	10 4	9 0	14 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	9 0	128 0	132 0	126 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Wardha ...		
Bálaghát ...	11 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
Jubbulpore ...	12 0	12 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	11 8	8 8	14 0	15 0	10 8	18 0	20 8	10 0	16 8	15 0	7 0	...	...	16 8	16 12	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	6 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	14 12	...	...	6 0	Saugor ...		
Damoh ...	13 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 8	9 8	6 0	10 0	6 8	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 4	8 12	9 2	Damoh ...		
Seoni ...	11 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 0	14 0	14 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	10 8	260 0	260 0	320 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Seoni ...		
Mandla ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	12 8	7 8	12 0	14 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
Chhindwára ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
Hoshangabad ...	9 6	9 6	10 4	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	6 3	6 8	6 12	6 12	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...	13 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	35 8	23 0	25 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
Nimár ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	8 1	14 2	15 0	13 12	13 15	14 0	11 12	...	...	...	12 13	13 1	10 5	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 3	11 3	Nimár ...		
Raipur ...	28 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	13 0	80 0	82 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	21 0	14 8	13 0	24 8	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	13 0	19 0	320 0	140 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
Biláspur ...	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 0	66 0	60 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Biláspur ...		
Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Upper Godávari ...		
Secunderabad ...	6 13	6 5	6 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 10	9 5	9 6	5 14	13 3	12 2	9 5	13 3	13 3	...	13 8	13 8	...	8 11	8 3	6 13	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 11	8 11	8 8	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	4 13	9 10	9 10	5 9	11 12	11 12	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 15	112 14	112 14	112 14	9 0	9 0	8 13	Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...	6 3	6 0	6 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 3	9 11	9 3	6 0	9 11	9 8	8 11	13 8	14 0	9 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 11	9 0	8 11	Chudderghat ...		
Amáoti ...	8 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 2	6 2	6 0	7 5	8 0	7 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	45 0	45 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amáoti ...		
Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
Buldana ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana ...		
Wún ...	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 5	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Wún ...		
Básim ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 5	8 0	11 5	15 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	10 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim ...		
Bangalore ...	5 5	6 2	8 0	7 2	6 7	8 2	8 7	8 7	6 2	9 7	9 7	6 7	16 2	17 5	9 5	...	...	...	26 2	24 0	11 5	20 0	19 7	10 2	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 5	10 7	10 2	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
Kolar ...	...	...	8 1	4 6	4 6	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	29 1	26 8	9 9	26 2	26 2	12 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar ...		
Támkúr ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 2	6 4	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	9 5	24 0	24 0	10 1	16 7	16 5	9 0	22 0	21 0	9 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 5	Támkúr ...		
Mysore ...	6 3	6 3	8 0	3 1	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 4	10 3	10 3	6 6	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	9 4	22 6	22 6	12 1	81 0	81 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Mysore ...		
Hassan ...	7 0	7 0	6 5	8 7	8 7	6 5	11 2	12 2	6 0	12 5	13 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 5	9 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 0	9 5	8 0	Hassan ...		
Shimoga ...	4 2	5 2	4 7	5 2	6 2	5 7	9 7	8 5	5 2	12 5	13 7	7 7	21 0	21 0	13 7	...	...	...	31 5	29 7	13 7	16 7	15 7	12 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	9 2	8 3	8 5	Shimoga ...		
Kadur ...	9 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	6 5	15 0	16 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	8 5	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
Chitaldroog ...	6 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	5 5	6 0	10 0	8 0	5 5	12 0	11 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	21 5	27 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
Coorg ...	6 2	6 2	6 7	6 2	5 9	5 8	9 7	9 4	6 9	14 7	14 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	24 2	11 1	22 3	21 8	11 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 9	8 7	8 5	Coorg ...		
Jeypore ...	10 4	11 0	11 2	14 8	15 8	13 3	5 0	4 12	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 9	15 8	16 0	12 9	14 8	14 8	12 9	...	...	...	12 10	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...	10 4	8 12	*	14 0	12 12	*	6 4	6 4	*	7 0	8 0	*	14 4	13 4	*	12 8	11 8	*	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	*	...	...	...	12 0	10 12	*	Kishengurh ...		* Not received.
Ulwur ...	12 13	10 8	12 8	18 7	15 5	17 0	6 9	7 0	6 0	8 6	8 8	6 8	17 1	15 7	14 6	16 1	14 12	10 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 3	26 0	Ulwur ...		
Bhurtpore (City) ...	13 0	13 0	13 14	18 12	17 12	16 12	7 0	7 0	6 11	8 10	8 14	7 10	17 15	16 11	13 0	16 14	15 5	10 11	17 0	17 0	17 8	13 14	14 2	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	26 12	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
Kerowlee (City) ...	11 4	11 4	13 0	17 8	17 8	16 12	10 0	10 0	6 4	11 4	11 4	7 8	16 14	16 4	14 8	15 15	15 2	10 8	16 4	16 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City) ...		
Ajmere ...	10 8	10 4	11 0	15 4	14 4	13 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 4	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	29 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
Deoli Cantonment ...	11 11	11 3	13 0	16 5	16 0	16 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	5 8	15 6	15 0	13 8	15 0	14 4	7 4	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	40 0	Erinpura ...		
Erinpura ...	9 0	10 0	10 4	14 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 8	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	13 5	40 0	Sirohee ...		
Sirohee ...	9 12	9 8	10 0	15 0	14 12	13 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 1	10 11	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	25 0	Abu ...		
Abu ...	8 10	7 14	8 4	12 2	11 0	10 11	4 8	4 9	4 7	5 4	5 1	4 15	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	12 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	Anadra ...		
Anadra ...	9 4	8 8	9 2	12 12	12 0	12 0	5 2	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 4	9 10	9 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		† Six pies per seer.
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	9 8	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 2	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 9	12 8	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 3	7 13	9 0	11 11	11 5	11 5	5 13	4 11	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	10 10	11 4	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 10	4 4	9 0	8 12	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.		Partábgarh („)		
Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	16 14	70 0	70 0	90 0	16 4	16 4	43 2	Marwar ...		
Marwar ...	9 6	8 0	10 14	12 8	10 0	14 6	4 6	3 12	4 14	6 4	5 10	5 8	12 8	10 5	16 12	11 0	10 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.		Bickaneer.		
Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.		Boondee ...		
Boondee ...	14 12	15 0	16 0	19 0	18 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	12 0	22 8	Boondee ...		
Kotah ...	13 0	13 0	15 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 8	19 0	19 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	19 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	16 8	Kotah ...		
Tonk ...	11 9	12 0	11 8	15 1	16 0	14 12	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	15 9	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...	11 6	11 6	14 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 0	17 12	18 1	17 1	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 15	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	13 0	Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...	11 0	10 12	12 8	15 0	14 4	14 2	7 8	8 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	14 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	11 0	25 12	Shahpoora ...		
Dholpur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Dholpur ...		
Indore ...	9 3	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	7 0	6 10	6 5	8 0	8 0	7 1	13 5	13 5	15 8	12 10	13 5	11 6	11 11	12 10	10 7	10 2	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 5	10 7	10 2	Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...	12 7	12 13	10 11	17 5	16 15	12 7	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 9	16 11	12 12	15 0	15 0	11 7	13 8	13 7	11 7	118 10	109 8	100 7	107 0	107 0	120 0	9 3	9 3	8 11	Gwalior ...		
Goona ...	14 4	14 0	16 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	6 0	21 4	21 4	18 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	18 10	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 12	Goona ...		
Rutlam ...	9 12	9 11	11 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	5 0	8 8	8 1	6 0	12 8	12 13	14 0	12 0	10 14	12 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 4	12 14	12 8	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 0	9 11	10 4	Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	12 8	13 0	11 0	...	20 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	0	13 8	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 10	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh. He said that the origin of the proposed legislation was the necessity which had arisen for levelling up the judicial establishments of the "Non-Regulation" to the standard of those maintained in the "Regulation" Provinces.

From the time of the introduction of uniform Codes of Procedure into *all* the Provinces of the Empire, this result must have been foreseen as sooner or later inevitable; for an elaborate Code of Procedure naturally not only promoted an increase of litigation, but also tended in a still more marked degree to enhance the time occupied in the disposal of every contested suit. The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in a letter addressed to the Government of India relating to this measure, wrote:—

"Although Sir George Couper has always been strongly in favour of the non-regulation system, he must admit that, owing to various causes, it is now out of date. It is enough to mention one fact; and that is the number of legal practitioners who practise in our Courts. Formerly, the parties appeared in person, and the Judge had little difficulty in ascertaining the facts of the case. Now, in a great number of suits the parties are represented by barristers or pleaders; it is not only much more difficult to get at the bottom of the case, but a great deal of time is taken up by the arguments of the lawyers; and it is no exaggeration to say that a case which would formerly have been disposed of in an hour, now often occupies the Court for two days."

Now he (MR. COCKERELL) did not wish it to be inferred from his citation of this passage that he in any way endorsed the suggestion that the action of lawyers in the conduct of cases tended to mystify or obscure the true facts and history thereof; on the contrary, he could say from his own experience that the aid afforded by the presence of lawyers on behalf of the parties in the trial of cases was extremely valuable; but at the same time it was an unquestionable fact that the interposition of these gentlemen did tend to protract the trial of suits in a great degree, and that such interposition had considerably increased of late years, and was one of the direct results of the introduction of a clear and elaborate law of procedure.

It was a somewhat remarkable fact also that in this little Oudh Province the proportion of contested to uncontested suits was far greater than in any other Province; it amounted to about 45 per cent. of the entire number of suits disposed of, whilst (to take, for the sake of comparison, a case in the extreme converse direction) in the Bombay Presidency the ratio of contested to uncontested suits was, according to the latest published statistics, barely one to five. The strain of increased judicial work upon the Oudh officers in their dual capacity of Judges and Revenue Administrators became so great, and the

Revenue administration of the Province was found to have suffered from this cause to such a marked extent, that in 1876-77 a Committee of Oudh officers was appointed to look into the whole matter, and devise some means of relief. The measure now to be adopted, if the Bill which he was asking leave to introduce became law, was the outcome of that Committee's report. It was certainly a much more comprehensive measure than that which was adopted to meet a similar state of things in the Panjáb a few years ago, not only because it afforded more substantial relief to the overworked local executive, but because it was likely to be far more satisfactory to the public, inasmuch as it purported to create a judiciary absolutely distinct from, and wholly independent of, that executive, after the model of the system which was in force in the older Provinces.

The "Oudh Judicial Scheme," as it was called, which had received the sanction of the Secretary of State, provided for the entertainment of four District Judges, twelve Subordinate Judges and twenty-two Munsifs, all subject to the control of the existing Judicial Commissioner as a High Court for the trial of all civil suits and appeals. Oudh was at present divided into twelve districts and four Commissioners' divisions, which for revenue and executive purposes would remain unaltered. For the administration of civil justice these divisions would constitute "districts," with one Judge and an average of about four Subordinate Judges and six Munsifs for each "district." No practical inconvenience was to be anticipated from an arrangement of this kind; for there was nothing new in thus combining two or more revenue districts for civil Court purposes and placing them under a single Judge. There were in the North-Western Provinces, he believed, some six or seven, and in Bengal certainly not less than eight or nine, such combinations, which hitherto had been found to work satisfactorily.

The present Oudh Courts Act, both as regarded the nomenclature of the several Courts and the pecuniary limits of jurisdiction which it assigned to each class of Courts, was not adapted to the proposed change of system; hence fresh legislation had become necessary.

The Bill which, if the permission of the Council was accorded, he desired to introduce, was drawn mainly on the lines of the Bengal Civil Courts Act of 1871, with one or two important exceptions designed to meet the special circumstances of the Oudh Province.

He would, for the present, reserve any detailed account of those exceptions and the reasons for them, as falling properly within the explanation which he would have to submit to the Council when introducing the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment in the Panjáb of an Additional Financial Commissioner.

He said that the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb had applied to Government for the assistance of an officer, to be appointed for a limited period, to help him in clearing off the arrears of work which had accumulated in his office during the incumbency of his predecessor, the late much-regretted Mr. Gore Ouseley.

The Panjáb Land-Revenue Act, 1871, however, only provided for the appointment of one Financial Commissioner, and appeared to contemplate that all the duties which it assigned to the Financial Commissioner should be performed by that one officer in person. Further, it might be a question whether the functions of the Financial Commissioner under certain other enactments could be devolved upon any other officer. Hence the necessity for legislation.

The present Bill would authorize the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint an Additional Financial Commissioner to perform such portion of the work of the Financial Commissioner, under any enactment for the time being in force, as that officer might choose to assign to him.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MR. STOKES then introduced the Bill. The Legislative Department had been so recently instructed to prepare it that there had been no time to print it and to circulate it in the usual way to Hon'ble Members. It had, however, been carefully settled in consultation with the Hon'ble Members (Sir A. Arbuthnot and Mr. Rivers Thompson) who were respectively in charge of the Home and Revenue Departments; and his hon'ble friend the Financial Member (*frugi dicatur*, as Horace would say) would be glad to hear that the Bill was only a temporary measure, and would expire on the 30th September, 1879. He (MR. STOKES) would now read the Bill to the Council:—

"A BILL

TO

Provide for the temporary appointment in the Panjáb of an Additional Financial Commissioner.

Preamble. "Whereas it is expedient to provide temporarily for the appointment of an Additional Financial Commissioner to assist the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement. "1. This Act may be called 'The Panjáb Additional Financial Commissioner's Act, 1879': and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Financial Commissioner. "2. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such person as the said Lieutenant-Governor thinks fit to be an Additional Financial Commissioner.

"Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council:

Provided that no such person shall be so appointed or continue in office after the thirtieth day of September, 1879.

Business transferred by Financial Commissioner to be disposed of by Additional Financial Commissioner. "3. Every Additional Financial Commissioner, appointed under section two, shall hold his sittings at such place in the Panjáb as the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, and shall dispose of such revenue, judicial and other business, now or hereafter pending before the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Financial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer to him for that purpose, and, in the disposal of such business, shall follow the same procedure and exercise the same powers as would be followed and exercised by the said Financial Commissioner in like cases.

Power to withdraw cases so transferred. "The said Financial Commissioner may at any time withdraw and himself dispose of any business transferred to the Additional Financial Commissioner under this section and not disposed of by him."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The matter was one of great urgency; the arrears in the office of the Financial Commissioner were exceedingly large, and the public interests required that not a day should be lost in clearing them off.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the registration of Trade-marks. He said that this Bill had been prepared, at the request of the Government of Bombay, to meet the wishes of the Mill-owners Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Both these bodies had called the attention of the Local Government to the provisions of the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876 (which had been held by the High Court of Bombay not to apply to India), and stated that it seemed desirable, having regard to the increase of manufactures in this country, and especially of the cotton-manufactures of Bombay, that there should be a law of a similar nature in India.

The Bill was nothing more than a reproduction, with the changes required to fit them to the different circumstances of this country, of the provisions of the Statutes 38 & 39 Vic., chapter 91 (An Act to establish a register of Trade-marks), and 39 & 40 Vic., chapter 33 (An Act for the amendment of the Trade-marks Registration Act, 1875). It seemed desirable (more especially in the case of laws dealing with large commercial interests), when the object of one of our Acts was merely to extend the provisions of an Imperial Statute to this country, to follow closely the lines of such Statute, so as to make the law in this country as nearly as possible identical with that in England, and thus to give the Indian Courts the guidance of the decisions of the English tribunals on the corresponding provisions of the English enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20. He said that section 20 of the Cantonments Act (XXII of 1864) declared that breaches of the Cantonment rules should be triable by the Cantonment Magistrate where there was such an officer, and empowered the Local Government to invest any other person with power to try such breaches. The section then declared that the Magistrate of the District should have no control over the Cantonment Magistrate or any other person so invested. Now, in a case tried some months ago by an officer specially invested under section 20 with power to try breaches of Cantonment rules, the Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, to whom the officer's order was submitted for revision, expressed a doubt (which, if MR. STOKES might venture to say so, was perfectly well founded) as to whether the twenty-second chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure gave them any power of revision in such a case. They, at the same time, expressed an opinion to the effect that such a power ought to be provided. The Governor General in Council concurred as to the need of such a power, and the present Bill had been drafted to provide it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal.

PLEADERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

N. W. P. LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st May, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 7th May, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th MAY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects remain fair. The usual early showers of rain have fallen in parts of Mysore and are expected in others; the *vaisak* rice crop is in good condition. In the Bombay Presidency rain fell in the Southern Mahratta Districts and in Kurrachee; preparations for the monsoon crop are in active progress. The harvest in the Central Provinces has been completed everywhere except in the Saugor and Mandla districts; ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced in places. Ploughing continues in Berar. The state of things in Rajputana is on the whole satisfactory. In Central India prices are rising. Good rain has fallen in many places in Eastern, North-eastern and Central Bengal; rain is generally greatly needed and where there has been none the crops are suffering much and cultivation has stopped; prices are very high and are rising in some districts; small-pox is said to be very widely epidemic and cholera continues. In Assam the early rains have set in and cultivation is going on satisfactorily. The general health of British Burma is good; small-pox is prevalent in places and cattle disease exists in two districts. The weather in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been seasonable; foot-and-mouth disease has appeared among cattle. In the Punjab the harvest is progressing; cholera is reported from seven out of the eleven districts which the returns comprise.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·36, *cholum* 14·23, *raggi* 18·42, *cumboo* 13·93; *raggi* and tobacco under wells harvested in some taluks, outturn [illegible] paddy in Gudivada taluk yielded a good outturn.
Kurnool („ 3rd)	·45 in Nandikotkur	Rice 11·15, *cholum* 16·31, *raggi* 21·22, *cumboo* 15·39; fever prevalent; 2nd crop paddy being harvested, outturn [illegible] cotton picking completed; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·85, *cholum* 18·90, *raggi* 18·19, cumboo 14·7; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 or 12 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition, though in certain parts want of rain is felt; harvest of *gingelly*, chillies, and oil-seeds, outturn ½ to ⅔.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·59, *cholum* 17·41, *raggi* 18·43, *cumboo* 17·86.
Malabar („ „)	·31 (average of 2 stations); others *nil*.	Rice 10·08, *raggi* 18·33; prices slightly risen in Kurumbranad, Wynaad, Calicut and Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; sowing of 1st crop begun generally; pasture scanty. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay (May 7th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·15 at Kotri on 29th	Hail at Khánápur; river on 4th, 4 feet 10 inches against 13 feet 10 inches last year; small-pox in Sehwan taluka, two fresh cases in Kurrachee, one fatal; shock of earthquake felt at Johi.
Shikarpur ...	...	River on 5th, 3 feet 9 inches against 10 feet 6 inches on same date last year; two cases of cholera at Sukkur, one fatal.
Hyderabad ...	...	Spring crops reaped; summer crops thriving; preparations being made for autumn cultivation; small-pox in four talukas, [illegible] slowly.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather warm and cloudy; harvesting of wheat, barley and [illegible] continues; foot-and-mouth disease among cattle.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat increasing; manuring operations continue; cholera continues in Dhandhuka.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Kaira ...	...	Weather warm and somewhat cloudy; nine cases of cholera in two talukas, three deaths.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking nearly over; *jowari* crops still thriving in few places.
Broach ...	...	Two cholera cases in city, none fatal; weather hot.
Konkan—		
Thána ...	...	Cholera and small-pox in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 5th)	...	Weather warm; fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping finished.
Ratnágiri (April 29th)	...	Agricultural preparations being made; 17 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Prices of *bajra* and *jowari* rising.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Land being prepared for monsoon crops; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	1·57 at Indi; ·41 at Bijápur; ·35 at Bágalkot; ·30 at Bádámi.	Fever prevails.
Belgaum ...	·08 at Belgaum; ·65 at Chikori; ·50 at Bidi; ·16 at Athni; ·14 at Sampgaon.	Except some cotton crops all others harvested; fever in all talukas; flight of locusts through Belgaum; numbers of beggars in Athni.
Dharwar ...	Average ·41 in 10 talukas.	*Rabi* harvest nearly over; slight fever in 8 talukas.
Kanara ...	2·71 at Supa	Health good.
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in some places.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking completed; public health good; cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease in some parts. *General Remarks.*—Weather generally very warm; slight cholera in several districts; monsoon crop preparations going on; early showers in Southern Mahratta Districts.
Bengal—(May 7th)—		
Chittagong ...	3·05	
Noakholly ...	A slight shower on 1st	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·55	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·30	
Backergunge ...	A shower on 1st	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	·92	
Dacca ...	1·53	
Tipperah ...	4·14	
Mymensingh ...	3·49	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera still prevail in suburbs.
Jessore ...	·60	
Nuddea ...	·61	Cholera and small-pox less.
Moorshedabad ...	2·30	
Pubna ...	·18	
Rajshahye ...	·29	
Bogra ...	4·41	
Maldah ...	·91	
Dinagepore ...	4·45	
Rungpore ...	3·56	Small-pox still prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	1·45	
Jalpáiguri ...	2·71	
Darjeeling ...	2·06	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	·15	Fever and small-pox.
Burdwan ...	Return not received.	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	·14	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	·85	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	·12	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	
Chumparun ...	Few drops.	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox abated.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	*Nil*	
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Many fever cases reported.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in many places in Eastern, North-eastern and Central Bengal, but none of importance in other parts of Province; where rain still holds off crops suffering greatly and cultivation at a standstill; rain generally much wanted; prices already very high and rising in some districts; small-pox epidemic in almost all districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 7th)—		
Benares (May 6th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change; seasonable weather; a little cholera in east and south; city and station healthy.
Jhánsi („ 7th)	...	No change.
Agra („ 6th)	...	Mortality amongst cattle from foot-and-mouth disease; in other respects situation unchanged.
Bareilly („ 7th)	...	No change; weather seasonable.
Meerut („ „)	...	Hotter; wheat 17, gram 16, and *jowar* 20 seers; cholera 77 seizures, 27 deaths; foot-and-mouth disease appeared in Sardhana and Mawána tahsils.
Kumaun („ 3rd)	...	Weather seasonable; crops in Bhábar cut; cholera bad in the Bhábar, and pilgrims from Hardwár have also brought it into the Hills.
Lucknow („ 7th)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	...	No change; health good.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	...	No change; hot winds prevail; health generally good; a few cases of small-pox and fever are reported.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable; foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among cattle.
Punjab—(May 6th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Harvesting in progress; slight fluctuations in price of food-grains; cholera prevailing.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* crops gathered; *kharif* sowings commenced; slight fluctuation in price of food-grains; cholera assuming an epidemic form; cattle disease shown itself.
Umballa ...	...	Crops being harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops gathered; cholera decreasing; small-pox prevalent.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops being threshed; price of food-grains stationary; cholera decreasing.
Ferozepore ...	...	Harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops good; cholera prevailing.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects average; cholera prevailing.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops being cut and gathered; price of food-grains slightly fluctuating; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops being cut and gathered; health good.
Pesháwar ...	...	Slight fluctuation in prices of food-grains. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; weather seasonable for harvesting crops; cholera prevailing, health otherwise good.
Central Provinces (May 7th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Very hot; health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	...	Harvest completed; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox and cholera slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 7th)	...	Very hot; harvest completed; ploughing for *kharif* continues; cholera in two tahsils.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; harvest completed; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; slight cholera; fever in Brahmapuri tahsil; prices risen.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Hot; outturn of wheat eight annas; health good.
Bhandara (May 6th)	...	Cloudy; very hot; harvest completed; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Harvest completed; cholera and small-pox continue.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; hot; harvest completed; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Threshing and harvesting continue; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; hot; threshing and winnowing progressing; outturn of wheat poor; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing completed; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Narsi ...	...	Warm; harvest completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices risen.
Biláspur (May 3rd)	...	Days hot; harvest completed; cholera, small-pox, measles, and fever prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	...	Days warm; nights cool; tanks drying; cholera decreasing; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy and hot; threshing and winnowing completed everywhere except at Saugor and Mandla; ploughing for *kharif* commenced in some districts; cholera in nine districts; prices steady and rising in some districts.
British Burma (May 7th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good, except in Cheduba island, where a sharp attack of cholera is reported.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Fourteen cases of small-pox in Rangoon town, of which 7 fatal; public health good in district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Thonkwa ...	...	One death from small-pox at Yandoon; slight small-pox and cholera reported in Thonkwa township; 25 deaths from cattle disease in one circle of Pantanaw township and 2 deaths in Donabyoo township; in week ended 26th April 1 death from cholera and 1 from small-pox in Pantanaw, and slight cholera and small-pox in Donabyoo.
[illegible] ...	...	Health good; cattle disease prevalent in Ngatraingyoung Sub-Division; 95 deaths reported in 5 circles of Yaigyee township from 3rd to 14th April.
[illegible] ...	...	Public health good.
[illegible]waddy ...	...	Small-pox still prevalent.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox in Mahathaman township.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; 5 deaths from cholera in Allanmyo, in previous week 10 fatal cases; small-pox decreasing.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	*Report not received.*
		General Remarks.—General health good; small-pox prevalent in places; cattle disease in two districts.
Assam—		
[illegible] (May 7th)	2·44	The early rains have set in steadily; cultivation of *asu* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	7·81	Cultivation going forward satisfactorily; sowings of *amun* commenced.
Mysore and Coorg (May 7th)—	Usual early showers fell in some parts.	Rain expected in other parts; *vaisak* rice crop in good condition; fever continues; slight earthquake felt at Bagenhalli in the Kolar District on the 28th ultimo.
[illegible]abad Assigned Districts—(May 7th)	...	Very hot and cloudy; ploughing continues.
Indore (May 7th)		Weather warm; health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Clouds in Malwa.
Rajputana—		
[illegible] (May 4th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; prices still falling; day and night warm, morning fresh; hot winds prevail; weather seasonable.
[illegible] („ 3rd)	...	Sufficient water supply; health and crops good; great heat; crops being harvested; prices falling slowly.
[illegible] („ 2nd)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather seasonable.
[illegible] (April 26th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable; harvest gathered.
[illegible] (May 1st)	...	Tanks and wells low; weather hot; health good.
[illegible] („ 7th)	...	Weather seasonable; cholera here and there of a mild type; harvest probably not below average; prices easier.
[illegible] ...	...	Prospects unchanged; weather seasonable; health good.
[illegible] ...	...	Weather seasonable; cholera bad in one tahsil; [illegible]

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT ON INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

No. 379A, dated Allahabad, the 19th March, 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A. 11, B.11, C.11, showing the irrigation operations for the kharif, 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—The season of kharif, 1878, was characterised by exceptionally heavy showers in April and May, by unusually scanty rain in June and July, and by a sufficient rainfall during August and September. In the majority of districts the rainfall was below the average, but it was well-timed for food crops.

2. The following statement shows roughly the comparative areas irrigated monthly in the two years 1877 and 1878 :—

	1877.	1878.
April	170,990	206,174
May	171,634	145,393
June	96,568	116,000
July	66,293	85,146
August	120,817	75,487
September	105,281	31,826
TOTAL ...	731,583	660,026

The chief difference in the two seasons consists in the wider spread of irrigation in August and September of 1877; this extension was principally in cotton, the coarser grains and fodder crops, and was due to the nature of the season.

3. The following statement compares the areas under the several crops for the last three years :—

Crop.	Kharif, 1876, Acres.	Kharif, 1877, Acres.	Kharif, 1878, Acres.
Sugar	129,607	139,005	147,661
Rice	84,744	66,684	79,257
Bajra and jowar	4,830	81,137	12,079
Maize	27,424	61,577	65,818
Other food grains	2,533	12,272	19,326
Fodders	5,273	36,030	17,155
Fibres	41,150	105,309	74,532
Dyes	148,589	214,286	228,284
Miscellaneous	19,380	15,283	15,914
Total ...	463,530	731,583	660,026

Compared with 1877, the increase and decrease in the several crops irrigated during kharif, 1878, was as follows :—

Sugar	+8,656	
Rice	+12,573	
Bajra and jowar	—69,058	
Maize	+4,241	
Other food grains	+7,054	
Fodders	—18,875	
Fibres	—30,777	
Dyes	+13,998	
Miscellaneous	+631	—71,557

The net decrease in the coarser food crops amounted to 57,763* acres, and was the natural result of the well-timed rainfall. The decrease in cotton is also attributable to the season, and is equally divided between the Ganges and Agra Canals; on the Eastern Jumna Canal there is a slight increase. The total area under this crop is still very much higher than in any year previous to 1877.

The increase in rice is due to a larger area having been sown than in the previous year, owing to the rains having been more favourable, but the area is below the average, as the early rains, though more plentiful than those of the previous year, were still scanty. The area under sugarcane is greater than it has ever before been: this area is, as explained in last year's review, independent of the rainfall and influenced chiefly by the market. The area of indigo is also a maximum, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

Average of 3 years prior to 1877	157,000
Area, 1877	212,912
Do., 1878	227,220

4. The following statement compares the areas under sugarcane, rice and indigo, the crops which take the greatest amount of water, with the areas under other crops :—

Crop.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Sugar, rice, indigo	362,809	418,601	454,138
Other crops	100,711	312,982	205,888
Total ...	463,520	731,583	660,026

* Bajra and juar ... ... —69,058
Maize and other grains ... ... —11,295+57,763

5. The following compares the areas by canals :—

Canal.	1877.	1878.	More.	Less.
Ganges	541,313	483,356	...	57,957
Eastern Jumna	103,632	110,722	7,090	...
Agra	57,652	40,484	...	17,168
Dún	4,979	3,597	...	1,382
Rohilkhand	23,072	21,679	...	1,393
Bijnor	647	...	...	647
Bundelkhand	288	188	...	100

The Eastern Jumna is the only canal on which a decrease has not taken place, the area irrigated this year having been 7,090 acres more than that of 1877, and the highest on record after that of 1869, when the area was 119,164 acres. The following figures illustrate the regularity of the irrigation on this old-established canal :—

Crop.	1868.	1869.	1877.	1878.
Sugar...	31,733	27,311	34,701	32,747
Indigo	1,181	1,762	2,660	2,262
Rice	35,532	46,269	23,614	29,495
Cotton	8,651	15,315	13,373	15,229
Fodder	4,164	7,181	8,138	3,877
Coarser grains	15,772	18,121	16,387	23,650
Miscellaneous	4,792	3,205	4,759	3,462
Total ...	101,825	119,164	103,632	110,722

The coarser grains consist principally of maize.

The decrease on the other canals requires no explanation. The entire cessation of irrigation on the Bijnor canals is attributed by the Collector to the **early rains in April and May.**

6. The following statement compares the assessments on account of water-rate for 1869, 1876, and the two following years :—

Canal.	1869.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	8,77,885	9,33,303	13,37,729	13,18,842
Eastern Jumna	3,11,592	3,29,960	3,58,278	3,84,001
Agra	...	39,133	1,41,262	1,23,138
Rohilkhand	19,964	34,354	20,848	19,053
Dún	12,962	14,184	12,385	11,097
Bijnor	1,185	4,859	1,036	...
Bundelkhand	644	783	1,499	309
Total ...	12,24,232	13,56,576	18,73,037	18,56,440

Thus, owing to the larger area of the more valuable crops, the decrease in revenue is only Rs. 16,597 against a decrease in area of 71,557 acres.

Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments, and that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

By order, &c.,

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary.

No. A11.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area irrigated.		1878-79 as compared with 1877-78.		Rainfall in Kharíf months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			Kharíf, 1878-79.	Kharíf, 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Saháranpur ...	1,418,880	805,120	46,045	46,671	...	626	1·7	·5	3·2	·8	·2	·2	6·0	5·7	19·2	2·6	·8	1·8	31·1	11·6
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,061,989	699,622	80,169	76,195	3,974	...	3·1	·5	1·9	3·4	·3	·6	5·8	5·8	16·2	3·4	2·6	·1	29·9	13·8
Meerut ...	1,510,664	1,071,493	128,401	132,215	....	3,814	1·9	1·3	1·6	1·3	·3	·3	3·5	2·8	14·4	·2	2·5	·1	24·2	6·0
Bulandshahr ...	1,222,400	857,520	96,202	85,702	10,500	...	·9	...	·8	·1	·3	...	2·4	6·1	9·9	·1	1·4	...	15·7	6·3
Aligarh ...	1,256,775	919,880	64,291	70,486	...	6,195	·4	...	...	·1	...	...	4·4	3·0	13·7	...	10·6	...	29·1	3·1
Muttra ...	1,031,538	827,843	17,379	18,906	...	1,527	·1	·2	1·4	·1	3·6	·3	3·4	·5	4·8	...	2·3	...	15·6	1·1
Agra ...	1,220,819	873,976	21,807	35,473	...	13,666	·9	...	2·3	1·0	...	...	5·0	2·0	2·2	1·1	4·9	·1	15·3	4·2
Etah ...	987,680	620,800	9,976	14,843	...	4,867	·4	·5	·4	·1	1·3	...	·7	4·3	5·6	·2	4·5	·2	12·9	5·3
Mainpuri ...	1,085,626	607,409	39,711	47,601	...	7,890	·5	·6	·5	...	·5	·3	7·0	...	5·7	·9	4·1	·1	18·3	1·9
Farukhabad ...	1,116,633	687,361	19,039	24,632	...	5,593	·4	·4	·3	...	1·9	·3	8·0	3·6	6·6	2·3	5·3	...	22·5	6·6
Etáwah ...	1,274,240	563,200	43,193	58,762	...	15,569	·3	...	·7	·6	1·3	...	4·4	·3	7·4	·6	10·1	·2	24·2	1·7
Cawnpore ...	1,495,576	865,065	56,438	74,171	...	17,733	·3	·4	1·3	·5	·9	·4	4·9	1·6	7·7	3·4	2·4	·9	17·5	7·2
Delhi ...	817,280	532,480	83	150	...	67	...	·3	·2	·3	·5	3·7	11·7	1·3	17·0	·1	·5	...	26·9	5·7
Gurgaon ...	1,267,200	967,680	11,828	16,790	...	4,962	·9	·9	·1	·9	·9	4·8	8·5	1·4	15·0	·1	·9	1·8	26·3	9·9
Dehra Dún ...	653,271	82,248	3,597	4,979	...	1,382	3·9	2·2	3·8	2·1	·5	2·2	22·3	8·5	31·7	6·6	13·7	1·2	75·9	22·8
Bijnor ...	1,217,886	663,135	...	647	...	647	2·9	·3	1·5	·7	...	1·3	6·3	2·1	16·5	1·2	5·4	·5	32·6	6·1
Tarái ...	588,793	144,230	1,528	1,795	...	267	·9	·3	...	·3	2·0	5·0	3·0	7·0	37·4	5·1	6·3	·1	49·6	17·8
Bareilly ...	1,910,510	1,228,040	20,151	21,277	...	1,126	·5	...	·8	·2	6·5	·3	18·9	8·0	10·3	3·1	11·1	...	48·1	11·6
Jhánsi ...	1,002,880	482,560	85	29	56	...	·5	·5	·6	·4	1·7	·9	4·3	1·3	8·2	2·0	7·6	5·1	22·9	10·2
Hamírpur ...	1,463,424	800,128	103	259	...	156	...	...	2·3	1·7	·7	1·1	4·1	1·4	8·4	3·7	7·6	·7	23·1	8·6
Total ...	23,584,064	14,317,790	660,026	731,583	14,530	86,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Net decrease ...	71,557														

No. B11.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by districts.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
1. Gardens and orchards	1,096	963	1,739	1,273	897	286	726	85	699	500	655	1,153	1	109	207	...	6	275	14	1	10,688
2. Sugarcane ...	11,353	32,959	54,183	8,861	941	3,888	2,973	570	6,032	4,359	8,689	7,927	...	135	679	...	202	3,882	6	22	147,661
3. Cereal grains—																					
(*a*) Rice ...	23,533	20,772	9,637	139	578	24	99	410	1,697	464	926	1,702	1	15	2,389	...	1,308	15,468	24	71	79,257
(*b*) Bájra ...	40	...	3	29	49	298	75	8	9	4	13	16	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
(*c*) Juár ...	...	...	12	679	2,271	1,732	1,355	288	1,003	440	849	1,444	23	1,041	49	...	...	64	...	2	11,255
(*d*) Maki ...	2,857	6,809	22,106	12,202	5,341	986	1,574	1,018	4,574	1,852	2,133	2,884	18	1,252	...	...	12	200	...	...	65,818
(*e*) Miscellaneous ...	2,467	4,045	2,568	221	469	320	661	330	3,710	258	1,539	228	1	87	...	...	...	139	22	...	17,065
4. Pulses ...	131	1,605	357	114	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	2	2,261
5. Fodder crops ...	527	3,030	7,645	4,348	249	341	146	...	...	...	...	...	15	854	..	...	...	...	...	...	17,155
6. Fibres—																					
(*a*) Cotton ...	3,078	7,743	19,122	17,112	8,763	5,251	2,379	665	1,153	86	338	110	20	7,896	7	...	...	53	1	...	73,777
(*b*) Other Fibres ...	20	111	6	...	17	23	94	15	381	4	37	26	...	5	...	...	...	14	...	2	755
7. Dyes—																					
(*a*) Indigo ...	376	1,599	10,532	50,977	44,683	3,828	10,742	6,581	19,984	10,775	26,813	40,265	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	227,220
(*b*) Other dyes ...	24	173	...	...	...	174	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
8. Drugs—																					
(*a*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(*b*) Other drugs ...	156	44	25	54	12	1	11	1	33	67	3	1	...	...	266	...	...	1	...	...	675
9. Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	387	316	466	193	14	221	278	5	434	220	1,198	678	4	89	...	...	...	15	18	3	4,539
Total, 1878-79 ...	46,045	80,169	128,401	96,202	64,291	17,379	21,807	9,976	39,711	19,039	43,193	56,438	83	11,828	3,597	...	1,528	20,151	85	103	660,026
Total, 1877-78 ...	46,671	76,195	132,215	85,702	70,486	18,906	35,473	14,843	47,601	24,632	58,762	74,171	150	16,790	4,979	647	1,795	21,277	29	259	731,583

No. C11.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.								Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.	Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Division.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	303	782	562	1,142	1,484	1,225	1,682	7,180	775	2,230	207	281	...	15	10,688
2. Surgarcane ...	14,596	32,094	19,927	7,933	2,365	14,037	12,468	103,420	6,703	32,747	679	4,084	...	28	147,661
3. Cereal grains—															
(*a.*) Rice ...	14,754	7,427	2,088	266	1,270	3,169	1,486	30,460	42	29,495	2,389	16,776	...	95	79,257
(*b.*) Bájra ...	...	...	...	28	80	30	11	149	635	40	...	...	...	...	824
(*c.*) Juár ...	...	...	...	37	4,133	1,538	1,948	7,656	3,484	...	49	64	...	2	11,255
(*d.*) Maki ...	...	8,110	5,041	12,200	8,545	4,533	6,357	44,786	2,792	18,028	...	212	...	...	65,818
(*e.*) Miscellaneous ...	1,819	1,299	530	203	1,395	3,900	1,394	10,540	881	5,483	...	139	...	22	17,065
4. Pulses ...	1,468	282	238	124	...	...	1	2,113	8	99	...	39	...	2	2,261
5. Fodder crops ...	934	4,634	1,622	4,761	1	...	...	11,952	1,326	3,877	...	...	...	...	17,155
6. Fibres—															
(*a.*) Cotton ...	1,717	7,326	5,123	15,986	13,031	1,076	257	44,516	13,971	15,229	7	53	...	1	73,777
(*b.*) Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	63	207	220	490	112	137	...	14	...	2	755
7. Dyes—															
(*a.*) Indigo ...	...	4,453	7,394	46,060	63,436	51,721	43,578	216,642	8,315	2,262	...	1	...	...	227,220
(*b.*) Other dyes ...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	867	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
8. Drugs—															
(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(*b.*) Other drugs ...	1	5	...	63	7	4	99	179	12	217	265	1	...	...	675
9. Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	450	34	58	2,055	467	3,064	561	878	...	15	...	21	4,539
Total, 1878-79 ...	35,789	66,412	42,975	88,837	95,868	83,495	69,980	483,356	40,484	110,722	3,597	21,679	...	188	660,026
Total, 1877-78 ...	35,680	69,047	42,547	85,528	110,065	107,529	90,917	541,313	57,652	103,632	4,979	23,072	647	288	731,583

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue, and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first month of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		For the month of April.														
		1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Sea Customs Revenue.														
Bengal ...	Gross ...	8,20,262	1,59,927	9,80,189	6,74,213	68,708	7,42,921	6,81,512	1,20,534	8,02,046	7,61,055	96,794	8,57,849	7,09,346	86,026	7,95,372
	Nett ...	8,16,236	1,57,744	9,73,980	6,70,591	62,977	7,33,568	6,80,114	1,12,570	7,92,684	7,59,302	84,165	8,43,467	7,02,855	75,884	7,78,739
Bombay ...	Gross ...	3,82,776	1,06,300	4,89,076	3,70,035	13,181	3,83,216	5,41,871	19,556	5,61,427	5,41,740	26,479	5,68,219	4,92,894	25,117	5,18,011
	Nett ...	3,44,064	1,05,363	4,49,427	3,35,834	13,025	3,48,859	5,01,526	19,367	5,20,893	5,08,442	26,277	5,34,719	4,48,545	25,117	4,73,662
Sind ...	Gross ...	26,801	32,504	59,305	12,646	4,183	16,829	32,135	6,505	38,640	26,353	4,253	30,606	24,808	4,406	29,214
	Nett ...	26,749	32,504	59,253	12,472	4,183	16,655	32,115	6,494	38,609	26,341	4,253	30,594	24,738	4,406	29,144
Madras ...	Gross ...	1,50,268	1,01,533	2,51,801	1,44,753	52,941	1,97,694	1,37,909	18,990	1,56,899	1,43,046	39,748	1,82,794	1,08,064	32,560	1,40,624
	Nett ...	1,48,795	1,00,288	2,49,083	1,44,062	52,941	1,97,003	1,33,597	18,990	1,52,587	1,39,286	39,663	1,78,949	1,07,307	31,563	1,38,870
B. Burma	Gross ...	80,275	7,20,283	8,00,558	90,873	4,96,351	5,87,224	1,03,627	4,69,899	5,73,526	1,55,623	5,21,944	6,77,567	1,21,156	7,01,374	8,22,530
	Nett ...	78,788	7,11,815	7,90,603	88,419	4,87,787	5,76,206	1,03,001	4,64,454	5,67,455	1,54,679	5,13,285	6,67,964	1,21,071	6,76,794	7,97,865
TOTAL ...	Gross...	14,60,382	11,20,547	25,80,929	12,92,520	6,35,364	19,27,884	14,97,054	6,35,484	21,32,538	16,27,817	6,89,218	23,17,035	14,56,268	8,49,483	23,05,751
	Nett ...	14,14,632	11,07,714	25,22,346	12,51,378	6,20,913	18,72,291	14,50,353	6,21,875	20,72,228	15,88,050	6,67,643	22,55,693	14,04,516	8,13,764	22,18,280
		Land Customs Revenue.[2]														
Bombay ...	Gross ...	*No information available.*									778	1,879	2,657	1,124	2,535	3,659
	Nett ...										778	1,879	2,657	1,124	2,535	3,659
Madras ...	Gross ...										6,781	4,387	11,168	4,337	4,943	9,280
	Nett ...										6,781	4,387	11,168	4,337	4,943	9,280
TOTAL ...	Gross ...										7,559	6,266	13,825	5,461	7,478	12,939
	Nett ...										7,559	6,266	13,825	5,461	7,478	12,939
GRAND TOTAL ...	Gross ...										16,35,376	6,95,484	23,30,860	14,61,729	8,56,961	23,18,690
	Nett ...										15,95,609	6,73,909	22,69,518	14,09,977	8,21,242	22,31,219

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui.
2. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
Statistical Branch;
Calcutta, 13th May 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 478, 479, 482 AND 483 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH MAY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	REMARKS.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
ASSAM.	Sylhet	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cachar	...	...	...	9 6	9 11	11 6	8 6	8 6	9 6	5 16	5 13	6 16	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darrang	...	...	...	6 7	7 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	9 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	6 8	...	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
RAJPUTANA.	Dholpur	12 7	12 11	10 8	2 13	2 12	4 16	4 18	4 18	6 13	4 18	5 16	7 15	14 2	14 10	12 12	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 14	9 13	14 6	0 16	4 7	15 ...	4 16	9 0	17 11	16 ...	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th MAY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects continue fair; the want of rain is much felt in parts of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Matters are favourable in Mysore where good rain has fallen in various places. In the Bombay Presidency there has been slight rain in only the Southern Mahratta districts, Kaira, part of Hyderabad and Satara; preparations for the monsoon crops are going on everywhere; in one division of Hyderabad severe hailstorms have caused serious damage, and in part of Kaladgi the people are said to be wandering about in search of employment. The *rabi* harvest in the Central Provinces has now been quite completed and land is being ploughed and manured for the *kharif* sowings; prices are rising in some districts and remain high in others. Ploughing operations are progressing in Berar. In Central India prices are rising. The state of things in Rajputana is on the whole promising. Rain has fallen generally in Eastern and Northern Bengal and improved prospects; in Central Bengal there has been only slight and partial rain and more is much wanted; except in Midnapore no rain fell in Western Bengal nor in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore; cultivation is retarded and where there has been no good rain the crops on the ground are suffering greatly; the outturn of the spring rice, now being reaped, is not expected to be favourable; prices are still rising in some districts; small-pox and cholera continue in many places. Heavy rain fell in Assam and the outlook is satisfactory. In British Burma general health is good; a few cases of small-pox and cholera have occurred and cattle disease exists in two districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is hot and seasonable; cholera and cattle disease are prevalent in the northern districts. The *rabi* harvest is going on in the Punjab with fair results; cholera is reported from only four districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 10th)	·33 (average of 2 stations).	Rice 10·93, *cholum* 13·84, *raggi* 18·22, *cumboo* 13·7; *cholum* and *cumboo* under wells in Vinukonda taluk doing well; *raggi* under wells and cotton harvested in Palnad taluk, outturn ½.
Kurnool („ „)	·59 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 11·34, *cholum* 16·18, *raggi* 21·84, *cumboo* 17·19; fever prevalent; agricultural operations going on throughout the district; second crop paddy being harvested under Cumbum tank, outturn ½; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·72, *cholum* 17·71, *raggi* 17·80, *cumboo* 14·27; rivers almost dry; wet and dry crops, though generally in good condition, require rain; harvest of *gingelly*, chillies and *chil* seeds, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·42, *cholum* 17·01, *raggi* 17·54, *cumboo* 17·58.
Malabar („ „)	1·0 (average of 5 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·13, *raggi* 17·19; prices slightly risen in Wynaad and Ponani, fallen in Calicut and Palghat, stationary elsewhere; sowing of first crop in progress everywhere; pasture scanty. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; rain much wanted in parts of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.
Bombay (May 14th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 11th 5 feet 8 inches, against 14 feet 2 inches last year; one fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee; fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest over; river very low for time of year; cholera increasing in Sukkur; small-pox in nine talukas; cattle disease in seven talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 3 talukas, maximum 1·55.	*Kharif* preparations being made; fearful hailstorms causing serious damage in Hála division; small-pox continues in two talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather cloudy, hot, and very rainy; [illegible] of *rabi* crops [illegible]ing; preparations for *kharif* on the Begári limited, on the desert canal active; prices of food-grains decreasing.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat increasing; ploughing and manuring operations continue.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Weather clear and hot.
Kaira ...	·04	Thunder storms with rain; fall of hailstones in a few villages of Borsad taluka; two deaths by lightning in that taluka; four cases of cholera in Mehmadabad taluka, two cases fatal.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking nearly over; general health good.
Broach ...	...	Five cholera cases in city, one fatal; weather hot; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik—		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops gathered; preparations for next season commenced; public health good; prices of grains rising.
Nasik ...	...	Harvest gathered; land being prepared for *kharif*.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 12th)	...	Weather warm; public health good; slight fever in Pen; *rabi* reaping over.
Ratnagiri („ 6th)	...	Preparation for monsoon crops progressing; fever in two talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Prices of *bájrí* and *jowari* steady in city, rising in districts.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Monsoon crop preparations progressing; public health good; prices of grain rising.
Sholapur ...	...	Weather very hot and cloudy; general condition of people middling.
Satara ...	Slight rain	Fever in six talukas; ground being prepared for monsoon crops.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	·24 at Hungund; ·10 at Indi.	Land being prepared for *kharif;* fever continues; people wandering for employment in Sindgi.
Belgaum ...	·31 at Belgaum; ·43 at Sampgaon.	Prospects fair; fever continues; rain needed to reduce prices of grain.
Dharwar ...	In six talukas average ·49.	Tillage commenced in six talukas; heavy flights of locusts over two talukas; fever slightly prevalent.
Kanara ...	...	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop; health good.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; intermittent fever prevalent; thunder storms with drops of rain; cholera continues.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather very hot; one death from cholera at Buldana.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting almost over; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally very warm; preparation for monsoon crops going on; showers in Southern Mahratta districts; public health generally fair, though cholera exists in Sukkur and to a slight extent in several districts.
Bengal—(May 14th)—		
Chittagong ...	·31	
Noakholly ...	·68	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	5·87	
Hill Tipperah ...	6·04	Cholera yet prevalent.
Backergunge ...	1·32	Public health improved.
Furreedpore ...	1·45	Health good.
Dacca ...	·3	
Tipperah ...	·07	
Mymensingh ...	2·02	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in Baraset, Dum-Dum, and the suburbs.
Jessore ...	1·31	Cholera in Bagirhat and Khoolna.
Nuddea ...	*Nil.*	
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent in places.
Pubna ...	·46	Cholera and small-pox rather abated.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Bogra ...	·24	Cholera prevalent in Thana Khetlál; rest of district fairly healthy.
Maldah ...	*Nil.*	
Dinagepore ...	*Nil.*	
Rungpore ...	·87	Small-pox still prevailing in Bagdogra.
Cooch Behar ...	4·70	Cholera decreasing.
Jalpáiguri ...	·21	
Darjeeling ...	2·77	
Midnapore ...	1·82	Small-pox still prevalent.
Howrah ...	*Nil.*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in Culna and Raneegunge, small-pox in Boodd-Bood.
Bankoora ...	*Nil.*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil.*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil.*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil.*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil.*	
Purneah ...	*Nil.*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil.*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent; cholera epidemic in places.
Chumparun ...	*Nil.*	
Patna ...	*Nil.*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox continues.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevalent in interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil.*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox in Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	·02	Cholera still prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil.*	
Pooree ...	*Nil.*	
		General Remarks.—Rain in Eastern and Northern Bengal generally improved prospects; in Central Bengal rain slight and partial and more much needed; excepting Midnapore no rain yet in Western Bengal, and none also in Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore; cultivation retarded, and such crops as are on the ground suffering greatly, save where good rain has fallen; spring rice being reaped, outturn not expected good; prices still rising in some districts; small-pox and cholera in many places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 14th)—		
Benares (May 13th)	...	Sugar-cane being irrigated; no other crop in ground at present; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Hot; seasonable weather; health good.
Jhánsi („ 14th)	...	Hot winds prevail; health generally good; prices still rising.
Agra („ 13th)	...	Heat increasing; fever prevalent in city; cholera and cattle disease in district.
Bareilly („ 14th)	...	Weather seasonable; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; cholera 159 seizures, 52 deaths; foot-and-mouth disease in Sardhana, Mawána and Ghaziabad; cheapest prices, wheat 16½, gram 15½, *jowar* 20, barley 22½ seers.
Kumaun („ 13th)	...	Crops being cut, except on irrigated land, outturn poor; cholera still prevalent.
Lucknow („ 14th)	...	Weather seasonable; crops harvested; health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	...	Sugar-cane, cotton and *sáwán* are the only crops on the ground just now, they are being irrigated; weather seasonable.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	Agricultural operations limited to irrigation of sugar-cane; westerly winds continue; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and cattle disease still prevalent in the northern districts; weather hot, but seasonable.
Punjab—(May 13th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops being gathered; prospects average; cholera and fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable but cloudy; *kharif* sowings progressing; prices of food-grains fluctuating slightly; cholera prevails, chiefly among pilgrims.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops being harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops cut; prices steady; sickness diminishing.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops being threshed.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Harvest yield good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops average; health fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain ...	Agricultural prospects average; cholera prevails.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being threshed; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut; health good.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops being gathered.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable and prospects at present fair.
Central Provinces (May 14th)—		
Nimár ...	...	Very hot; health good; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Betúl ...	Occasional showers	Cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; slight cholera and small-pox; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 14th)	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing for *kharif* continues; cholera and small-pox slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda ...	...	Hot; cloudy at intervals; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Hot; ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy and hot; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings; health good; prices rising.
Bhandara (May 13th)	...	Cloudy and hot; rain anxiously awaited to commence ploughing for *kharif* sowings; fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices rising.
Seoni ...	·05	Cloudy; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; cholera continues.
Bilaspur ...	...	Cloudy; very hot; fields being manured and ploughed for *kharif* sowings; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* outturn fairly satisfactory; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; *rabi* harvest completed; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·05	Outturn of *rabi* very poor; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	Few drops of rain occasionally.	Cloudy; harvest completed; small-pox continues; prices rising owing to large exports.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy and close; fields being ploughed for *kharif* sowings; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (May 10th)	...	Very hot; fields being manured and ploughed for *kharif* sowings; outturn of *rabi* generally good; cholera increasing; small-pox continues; cattle disease prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	...	Cloudy; water scarce; cholera disappearing; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and very hot, with slight rain at Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Betúl; *rabi* harvest completed; land being manured and ploughed for *kharif* sowings; cholera prevalent in 7 districts; prices rising in some districts and continue high and steady in others.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (May 14th)—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues normal; a few cases of cholera in Ramree and Cheduba island.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Thirteen deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district good; no cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Slight cholera and small-pox in two circles, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; 190 deaths from cattle disease in Kyoonpyaw, and 181 in Yaigyee townships from 15th March to 14th April, 117 in Thabbung in April.
Henzada ...	...	Public health normal.
Prome ...	...	Two cases of cholera, otherwise health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox decreasing; a few cases of cholera at Allanmyo.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Report not received.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
Tavoy (May 3rd)	...	Ditto.
		General Remarks.—General health good; a little small-pox and cholera; cattle disease in two districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 14th)	5·26; on evening of 9th hailstorm from north.	Some of the hailstones measured 4 inches across, and weighed from 4 to 5 ounces; *aus* coming up well.
Sylhet („ „)	6·35	*Bura* rice outturn better than expected; water very high for time of year; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg (May 14th)—	·90 in Bangalore; ·27 in Coorg; copious showers also fell in various parts of the province.	Prospects of season favourable; prices stationary; fever continues in several districts; two fatal cases of cholera occurred in the Shimoga district.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (May 14th)	...	Heat intense; ploughing operations going on.
Central India— (May 14th)	Slight showers throughout Malwa.	Prices rising; health good.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (May 11th)	Shower on 10th	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; hot and cloudy; cooler and more breezy since 10th; seasonable.
Marwar („ 10th)	...	Health and prospects good; hot and cloudy; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 9th)	...	Tanks, wells, and health good; hot winds during day.
Harowtee („ 10th)	·01 in Deoli	Health good; weather cloudy occasionally with dust storms.
Jhallawar („ 8th)	...	Tanks and wells low; hot; health good.
Ajmere („ 14th)	Showers accompanied with thunder.	Hot; few cases sporadic cholera; prices steady, probably kept up by general purchases for consumption.
Jeypore ...	Drops	Stormy; health good.
Bhurtpur ...	...	Health good; bazar low; occasionally cloudy.
Ulwur ...	...	Wells failing; cholera in four tahsils; seasonable.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	5	12	17	5	12	17	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.
From 2 to 10 years	42	20	62	42	20	62	
„ 10 to 20 „	76	31	107	76	31	107	
„ 20 to 30 „	187	110	297	187	110	297	
„ 30 to 40 „	10	5	15	10	5	15	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	320	178	498	320	178	498	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.
Western Bengal	11	4	15	11	4	15	
Central ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	24	12	36	24	12	36	
N.-W. Provinces	140	76	216	140	76	216	
Oudh	129	84	213	129	84	213	
Central India	9	2	11	9	2	11	
Punjab	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Grand Total ...	320	178	498	320	178	498	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Brahmins, high caste	39	12	51	39	12	51	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies.
Agriculturist } Hindus	100	50	150	100	50	150	
Artisans } Hindus	7	9	16	7	9	16	
Low castes } Hindus	110	62	172	110	62	172	
Musulmans	64	45	109	64	45	109	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	320	178	498	320	178	498	

Memo.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	256	133	389
2. Musulmans ...	64	45	109
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	320	178	498

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No 21.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
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...agapatam ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 2	15 1	15 1	13 0	16 8	16 8	12 9
...avery ...	8 1	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 9	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 2	19 2	13 4	...	...	...
...na ...	6 9	6 9	6 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	6 5	13 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ore ...	7 6	7 6	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	7 7	21 1	21 1	13 4	19 1	19 1	...
...apah ...	7 0	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	4 9	10 4	11 2	8 3	15 0	15 0	12 6	16 3	15 9	13 5
...ery ...	7 7	7 7	10 0	...	...	...	8 6	9 1	5 6	10 0	10 3	6 7	13 4	14 9	11 8	14 1	15 5	...
...rcol ...	5 1	5 4	5 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 4	5 7	13 4	13 4	12 7	14 1	14 1	...
...ras ...	6 1	6 0	7 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 0	10 4	10 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	10 1	15 8	15 2	10 2
...ngleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	8 6	12 1	11 7	9 4	17 3	...	...	18 5	18 5	...
...th Arcot ...	5 4	5 4	7 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 8	12 6	12 6	8 8	...	...	10 9	...	17 3	9 1
...th Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 7	11 4	11 4	9 2	20 2	18 5	13 4	17 7	17 3	11 5
...tore ...	6 6	6 6	5 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 1	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 5	14 5	13 0
...hinopoly ...	6 9	6 9	5 6	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	8 6	10 5	10 9	8 7	14 7	14 7	...	16 5	15 9	14 0
...ura ...	6 2	5 1	5 1	...	...	...	9 9	10 1	8 8	10 3	10 6	10 1	16 2	14 6	...	17 6	15 4	16 2
...nevelly ...	5 0	5 0	5 3	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	8 0	10 6	10 6	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...mbatore ...	7 4	7 0	6 6	...	...	...	10 3	9 9	8 1	10 9	10 4	9 0	17 4	17 4	13 0	19 9	19 9	17 5
...giris ...	5 7	5 7	4 3	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	6 8	8 8	8 0	7 2	13 9	13 9	10 8	14 0	14 0	11 2
...em ...	6 4	6 7	4 4	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 2	11 3	10 8	9 1	15 9	15 9	10 3	15 9	15 9	8 7
...th Canara ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...abad ...	7 8	8 0	8 8	13 0	12 0	13 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	9 8
...ra ...	7 4	8 0	8 10	13 5	16 0	...	7 4	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 11	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14
...at ...	7 1	7 0½	6 3	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 2	6 2½	4 9	6 11	6 11	5 11	9 4	8 3	10 15	9 14	9 4	8 11
...ach ...	7 9½	7 9½	8 6½	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	6 2½	8 1½	8 1½	8 6½	10 0	9 6½	11 0½	10 0	10 0	9 6½
...a (Salsette) ...	7 0	5 13	7 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 6	6 0	9 7	9 0	6 14	9 5	8 13	8 8	10 9	9 0	8 5
...a (Alibág) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	6 13	8 6	5 11	5 12	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...desh (Dhulia) ...	9 4	9 4	8 9	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	13 14	13 14	12 14	13 0	11 14	12 0
... ...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 2	7 7	...	...	12 9	10 1	11 5	9 14
...ednagar ...	7 12	7 14	7 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	5 14	7 12	7 7	6 13	11 1	11 10	10 5	11 9	11 9	10 9½
...ur ...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 1	10 14	9 13	10 6	10 6	9 3
...i (Bagalkot) ...	7 4	7 4	6 12	...	...	...	8 1½	7 3	6 10	8 8	8 1	7 9	9 4½	9 7	10 5	11 7½	11 15	11 0
... ...	4 13	4 12	5 13	...	...	...	5 1	8 4	5 14	8 9	8 12	5 15	11 1	13 0	11 1	12 2	12 8	11 3
...m ...	6 1	6 1	6 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 3	7 14	7 14	7 2	8 5	9 5	8 5	9 8	8 13	8 11
...ur (Hubli) ...	6 0	5 12	8 1	12 8	12 2	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 5	12 10	12 6	13 0	12 8	12 8
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...ri ...	5 15	6 1	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 9	7 2	5 12	10 9	9 15	8 10	10 7	10 6	10 0	8 9	8 9	8 7
...Mahâls (Godhra) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	...
... ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	7 4
...garh ...	7 14	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	10 8	10 3	10 3	8 13
...da ...	6 9	6 14	7 13	...	...	...	7 11	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 11	12 8	12 6	13 0	11 11	...
... ...	8 5½	8 4	8 2	9 12	9 9	10 11	6 7	6 7	5 7	7 12	8 1	7 4	10 8	10 15	10 11	9 7	9 12	8 15
...ach ...	9 0	9 8	10 15	...	...	...	4 6½	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 8	5 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
...rabad ...	11 8	11 0½	12 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	4 8	12 12	13 4	14 1	10 0	10 0	10 1
...kot ...	7 8	8 7	8 0	16 8½	14 10½	14 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 3½	10 7½	13 12	13 8½	11 11½
...pper Sind Frontier ...	8 10	8 6	11 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 7	9 0	9 12	7 12
...arachi ...	8 0	8 10	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 12	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 8	9 0	8 12	12 12	...	...	...
...aidarabad (Nakur) ...	9 8	9 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 8
...ikarpur ...	7 13	8 1	10 1	13 0	13 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	9 8	9 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	21 0
...ar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	8 1	8 7	13 11	12 12	12 10	5 12	5 11	7 12	8 0	8 0	10 4	...	...	11 0	10 2	9 13	...
Western Districts.									6 4	6 12	7 1	6 8	...	...	...	8 5	8 4	7 15
...an ...	11 8a	10 4	10 12	15 0	15 0	21 0	13 12	13 4	12 0	14 0	13 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	11 8b	11 12	11 12	14 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	17 0	17 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	11 12c	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...pore ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ghly ...	11 8d	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...rah ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	11 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
...lcutta ...	11 6	9 8	9 11	13 5	14 0	15 4	5 11	5 11	5 5	11 6	11 0	10 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...
...-Pergunnahs ...	... e	...	11 8	...	...	15 12	6 8	6 4	6 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...dea ...	12 5f	11 7	11 0	...	17 4	20 0	10 0	10 10	10 0	11 7	11 7	10 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ssore ...	11 0g	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	9 12	11 8	12 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	12 12h	12 8	12 5⅓	...	...	20 0	11 0	11 12	10 8	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 14 8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 9-8 to 13-5 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10-8 to 16 seer, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of April 1879.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
17 1	17 6	11 7	23 1	17 2	13 8	215 8	215 8	215 8	12 0	12 0	11 3	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
16 2	15 1	12 1	18 7	17 5	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
19 1	17 3	12 7	25 2	22 0	12 6	243 0	213 0	161 8	12 5	12 5	12 5	Godavery ...		
18 6	17 2	12 7	20 5	19 4	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 1	13 4	12 8	Kistna ...		
20 0	20 0	13 6	18 9	18 4	11 5	85 0	85 0	90 7	12 7	12 7	13 2	Nellore ...		
21 4	20 2	14 6	19 8	18 1	12 9	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
15 5	17 4	12 1	17 4	18 5	12 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	12 8	11 9	Bellary ...		
...	16 8	7 7	16 5	16 5	11 6	213 8	213 8	243 0	12 5	12 0	11 3	Kurnool ...		
18 5	17 5	10 8	18 7	17 2	11 4	88 1	87 5	83 8	13 5	13 9	12 8	Madras ...		
19 2	18 5	11 6	18 3	18 3	12 1	93 3	93 3	97 2	13 9	13 9	13 9	Chingleput ...		
20 5	17 9	11 7	21 7	19 7	10 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 7	12 3	11 3	North Arcot ...		
16 7	16 7	12 3	22 0	22 0	13 7	233 3	233 3	233 8	14 4	14 4	15 3	South Arcot ...		
16 6	16 6	15 1	19 2	19 2	12 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 9	12 9	Tanjore ...		
17 1	17 0	14 1	20 8	18 5	13 9	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	13 0	12 1	Trichinopoly ...		
17 8	18 6	14 7	17 8	18 2	12 9	102 1	106 9	126 4	14 0	14 0	13 5	Madura ...		
...	...	...	16 4	15 6	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
23 0	19 7	13 1	21 8	21 8	17 1	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
13 7	13 0	9 4	12 4	11 6	10 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
19 5	19 5	12 0	22 4	22 4	13 7	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	12 4	11 9	Salem ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			South Canara ...		
13 1	18 1	8 8	18 5	16 8	12 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 2	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
8 7	8 7	9 6	10 7	10 13	9 9	61 6	61 7	61 6	11 0	12 9	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	9 4	8 11	8 3	120 0	120 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
...	...	...	8 14½	9 6½	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
9 5	8 13	8 15	9 8	9 0	10 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	105 0	105 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibag) ...		
...	...	...	13 0	11 15	8 15	125 0	125 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
13 13	14 10	13 3	11 5	11 5	9 9	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 5	12 0	11 5	Násik ...		
...	...	...	9 11	10 2	7 10	79 0	79 0	85 5	11 11	11 10	11 2	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	61 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	Poona ...		
...	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	7 8	128 0	134 0½	85 10	10 8	10 5	9 1	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	7 12	7 12	6 6	...	...	240 0	10 8	11 12	10 10	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	9 1	9 2	6 14	116 8	116 8	129 7	10 3	10 3	11 10	Satara ...		
14 8	16 0	14 8	8 0	7 14	8 0	120 0	125 0	150 0	12 8	13 8	14 8	Belgaum ...		
...	...	12 8	...	...	6 8	...	...	89 0	...	...	11 8	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
14 2	14 2	13 0	9 2	9 2	8 3	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	15 11	Ratnágiri ...		
18 8	13 8	13 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	213 0	213 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahâls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	11 6	12 4	10 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	8 6	9 8	7 10	96 0	96 0	105 8	12 0	12 0	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	10 8	11 8	8 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	11 4	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	14 14	14 14½	13 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 12	9 6	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
6 0	7 0	6 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	108 0	106 0	112 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	...	...	11 1	11 0	12 2	255 0	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 8	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	12 8	11 0	12 8	200 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	8 0	9 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5½	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 9 6	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 11-4 seers, barley 13-5 to 14-9 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 14-4 to ...
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 24 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 18 to 19 8 seers, best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers and gram 10 to 12 ...

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Districts—contd.																													*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore ...	9 14*i*	8 14	10 8	13 5	17 0	11 8	13 12	13 12½	12 4	16 3	15 9	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
Rajshahye ...	13 8	12 0	15 0	18 12	25 0	14 0	9 0 to 11 4	10 8 to 12 0	9 0 to 9 12	12 12	13 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	120 0 to 160 0	8 4	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye ...		
Rungpore ...	9 0*j*	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4½	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
Bogra ...	12 0	10 2	10 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	13 8	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 2	7 14	Bogra ...		
Pubna ...	15 0*k*	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 0	12 12	12 8	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Pubna ...		
Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
Jalpáiguri ...	9 0*m*	10 5	7 3	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	12 7	13 3	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 5	7 3	Jalpáiguri ...		
Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca ...	10 8*n*	10 12	10 0	13 5	20 0	29 0	10 0	10 8	11 7	11 4	12 4	13 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	91 4	91 4	90 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
Furreedpore ...	13 4*o*	13 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 12	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
Backergunge ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
Mymensingh ...	10 0*q*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	Mymensingh ...		
Tipperah ...	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Tipperah ...		
Chittagong ...	9 0*r*	9 8	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
Noakholly ...	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	11 6	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
Behar.																													*Behar.*		
Patna ...	13 8	14 0	14 12	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 4	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
Gya ...	12 8*t*	13 0	13 8	19 8	18 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
Shahabad ...	12 8*u* to 13 12	13 0 to 13 8	12 8 to 13 0	19 0 to 12 8	19 0 to 12 0	17 0 to 11 0	11 8 to 12 8	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 0	13 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 13 8	11 8 to 11 12	21 0 to 21 0	22 0 to 22 0	14 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0 to 14 0	16 0 to 16 0	160 0 to 160 0	160 0	180 0	16 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 13 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
Durbhunga ...	12 4*v*	12 0	13 8	22 0	18 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	17 8	14 0	11 0	14 0	160 0	120 0	176 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga ...		
Mozufferpore ...	13 0*w*	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
Sarun ...	13 4	12 0	12 0	20 4	20 4	18 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	14 0	13 8	11 0	22 4	24 4	16 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	17 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Sarun ...		
Chumparun ...	14 0*x*	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	22 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Chumparun ...		
Monghyr ...	15 7*y*	14 7	11 5	21 0	18 9	15 7	8 4	8 4	8 4	12 11	13 6	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	14 1	126 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
Bhágalpur ...	12 10*z*	12 4	11 5	18 15	18 14	17 11	11 5	12 0	8 13	13 14	13 14	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	13 14	14 6	126 4	126 4	157 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
Purneah ...	13 0*z1*	14 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
Maldah ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	80 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8*z2*	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
Orissa.																													*Orissa.*		
Cuttack ...	9 3	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 0	17 1*	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 6	21 0	17 1	17 1	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
Pooree ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pooree ...		
Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Balasore ...		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh ...	9 12*z3*	12 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazáribágh ...		
Lohardugga ...	8 0*z4*	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Lohardugga ...		
Singbhoom ...	9 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Singbhoom ...		
Manbhoom ...	9 8*z5*	10 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Manbhoom ...		
Sylhet ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	13 2	13 2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet ...		
Cachar ...	8 3	8 6	8 6	16 0	13 5	16 0	11 6	12 4	10 10	12 4	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Cachar ...		
Goálpárá ...	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	11 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills ...		
Kámrúp ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Kámrúp ...		
Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang ...	Assam.	
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...		
Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	Naga Hills ...		
Dehra Dún ...	14 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 8	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
Saháranpur ...	16 3	14 5	21 8	22 10	22 8	35 2	7 8	7 8	8 9	9 9	9 9	10 12	16 3	16 0	23 11	12 12	12 12	14 0	17 4	16 8	16 8	150 8	150 0	150 0	9 9	9 9	9 1	Saháranpur ...		
Muzaffarnagar ...	16 12	15 6	16 0	24 14	24 14	24 3	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	22 0	22 0	15 6	19 12	19 12	11 0	16 8	16 8	17 10	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
Meerut ...	16 8	16 0	14 12	21 8	21 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	20 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
Bulandshahr ...	16 4	16 8	15 8	22 0	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	16 8	18 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bulandshahr ...		
Aligarh ...	17 4	17 8	15 8	22 0	22 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	19 8	12 0	...	18 0	10 0	17 8	14 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	Aligarh ...		
Kumaun ...	9 8	10 0	9 4	12 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun ...		

i In the interior the price of common rice varies from 10-11 to 26-4 seers.
j At Rungpore the price of best rice is 11 seers and of common rice 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-5 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
l At Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 9 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-6 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 8 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram (at Jaffergunge) 10 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 13-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-12 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10-12 to 12 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.
s In the interior the price of best rice is 12 seers, and of common rice 13 to 14 seers.
t In the interior the price of best rice various from 12 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 18 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, common rice 13-12 to 15 seers, lesser millets (at Nowada) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 18 seers, and gram 14 to 15-8 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 18-8 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 18 seers, great millet 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-8 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 11-8 to 18-8 seers, lesser millets 20 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 37-8 seers, and gram 15-12 to 21 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 28 seers, best rice 8-8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 13 to 15-4 seers, lesser millets 28 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 34 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-7 to 16-16 seers, barley 21 to 26-5 seers, best rice 9-4 to 9-9 seers, common rice 13-2 to 16-2 seers, jowar 21 to 26-2 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26-2 seers, and gram 15-7 to 16-16 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Soopole) 25 seers, and gram 13 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 15 to 22 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 10 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18·56 seers, barley 13·50 to 15 seers, best rice 10·12 to 15 seers, common rice 13·50 to 19 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, great millet 18 seers, lesser millets 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongange) 17·50 seers, and gram 13·50 to 16 seers.
z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Garhwál	... 13 4	13 4	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál	...	
Bijnor	... 15 3	14 10	15 12	22 4	24 3	25 14	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 9	10 2	8 7	18 0	19 2	12 6	16 5	16 5	5 10	...	...	...	15 3	17 7	17 7	180 0	180 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	
Moradabad	... 17 3	16 14	17 3	23 2	23 12	22 8	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 10	10 10	8 2	21 4	21 4	18 12	17 8	19 6	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 14	16 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad	...	
Budaun	... 16 8	15 14	18 0	21 9½	21 0	25 12½	5 1½	5 1½	7 3	9 9½	9 14	8 6	13 8	19 3	9 0	12 0	18 0	8 6	...	...	...	17 1½	17 1½	19 3	168 0	168 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 2	Budaun	...	
Bareilly	... 14 6	14 6	12 8	22 8	22 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	4 1	10 0	10 0	7 3	20 10	20 0	10 0	16 4	18 2	10 0	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	15 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 11	9 6	Bareilly	...	
Sháhjahánpur	... 16 12	17 8	15 15	23 2	24 8	22 12	6 2	6 2	6 0	11 4	11 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Sháhjahánpur	...	
Tarái Pergunnahs	... 18 12	16 4	16 14	20 0	25 0	27 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	
Muttra	... 14 8	13 8	14 8	20 0	...	19 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	20 0	12 8	...	19 6	13 12	...	...	...	15 0	...	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Muttra	...	
Agra	... 14 8	14 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Agra	...	
Farukhabad	... 16 1	16 0	15 8	21 13	21 13	21 6	5 12	5 14	5 12	10 0	10 8	9 12	21 13	21 1	...	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	16 10	165 0	165 0	165 0	10 5	10 5	10 14	Farukhabad	...	
Mainpuri	... 15 12	15 8	15 12	21 4	30 0	20 12	4 0	4 4	5 12	11 0	11 8	7 3	...	21 0	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri	...	
Etáwah	... 14 0	14 8	14 4	21 8	21 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	18 8	20 8	12 0	18 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah	...	
Etah	... 16 12	16 8	16 12	22 0	22 0	22 8	6 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	17 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	Etah	...	
Jalaun	... 16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 3	22 0	22 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	...	
Jhánsi	... 14 4	15 3	13 8	23 4	23 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	7 3	21 10	21 10	15 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	14 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	Jhánsi	...	
Lalitpur	... 13 12	13 0	13 4	27 0	26 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	7 12	Lalitpur	...	
Cawnpore	... 13 8	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	18 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	Cawnpore	...	
Fatehpur	... 13 8	13 6	13 8	18 4	18 12	18 4	6 9	6 8	6 9	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 6	12 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 12	Fatehpur	...	
Bánda	... 14 0	13 8	14 4	18 8	19 0	17 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	10 0	11 8	9 0	19 8	19 8	15 0	19 8	20 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda	...	
Allahabad	... 14 8	14 6	13 0	21 4	21 4	16 2	7 4	7 12	7 4	12 8	12 4	9 12	21 4	22 8	12 8	18 0	20 8	12 4	...	...	...	14 4	14 14	13 4	135 0	142 8	140 0	8 8	9 0	8 2	Allahabad	...	
Hamírpur	... 15 8	15 12	15 4	19 11	19 2	17 2	5 8	5 8	6 12	10 2	11 0	8 0	19 15	21 4	12 7	17 0	18 0	10 6	...	...	...	17 0	17 10	15 2	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	...	
Jaunpur	... 15 14	15 8	13 6	22 15	22 15	18 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	11 4	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	14 2	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 8	13 6	155 6	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur	...	
Gorakhpur	... 14 6	14 6	13 2	20 11¼	21 9½	17 8	10 5½	10 5½	7 14	12 9½	12 9½	9 10	22 8	21 9½	13 2	14 6½	...	8 12	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur	...	
Basti	... 14 4	13 8	14 4	24 0	22 6	17 8	9 8	10 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	8 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 14	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Basti	...	
Azamgarh	... 12 13	12 9	13 3	16 6	19 7	18 13	6 10	6 10	7 8	12 8	12 8	8 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 15	10 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh	...	
Mirzapur	... 13 0	13 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur	...	
Benares	... 14 2	14 2	13 1	19 13½	19 13½	17 10	7 10	7 10	6 8½	10 14	11 15½	11 11	16 5	21 12	13 1	17 6½	17 6½	8 11	...	...	...	13 9½	14 6	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	7 12½	...	Benares	...	
Gházipur	... 14 13	14 13	12 4	21 4	21 4	16 12	6 7	6 7	7 1½	12 4	12 4	9 10½	25 0	25 0	12 14	18 10½	18 10½	16 5	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur	...	
Delhi	... 15 8	14 0	14 4	21 8	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	...	
Gurgáon	... 16 8	15 0	13 8	21 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	19 8	14 0	19 0	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	Gurgáon	...	
Karnál	... 15 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	Karnál	...	
Hissar	... 13 8	11 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	7 0	Hissar	...	
Rohtak	... 13 9	13 0	13 8	19 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Rohtak	...	
Sirsa	... 14 0	14 0	14 8	27 0	30 0	24 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	17 0	13 0	18 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 6	21 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	Sirsa [a]	...	
Umballa	... 18 0	15	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 6	18 0	...	...	...	18 8	17 4	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Umballa	...	
Ludhiána	... No return received						...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	No return received									Ludhiána	...	
Simla	... 10 8	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Simla	...	
Jullundur	... 15 8	14 12	16 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	17 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 6	Jullundur	...	
Hoshiárpur	... 15 8	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 4	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hoshiárpur	...	
Kángra	... 11 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra	...	
Amritsar [b]	... 15 0	15 0	18 8	20 8	20 8	34 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 13	11 13	10 15	Amritsar [b]	...	
Siálkot	... 12 0	11 8	15 2	17 0	18 0	27 7	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	7 12	15 0	15 8	11 12	17 8	17 8	13 8	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	11 7	120 0	120 0	150 0	11 8	11 12	10 12	Siálkot	...	
Gurdáspur	... 14 8	13 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	15 0	10 15	14 0	15 4	11 4	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurdáspur	...	
Lahore [c]	... 14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	Lahore [c]	...	
Ferozepore	... 14 8	15 0	18 8	23 0	24 0	33 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ferozepore	...	
Gujránwála [d]	... 12 4	12 8	15 12	17 8	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	16 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	Gujránwála [d]	...	
Ráwalpindi	... No return received						...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	No return received									Ráwalpindi	...	
Jhelum	... 13 5	13 5	17 0	20 11	21 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 11	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum	...	
Gujrát	... 15 8	13 7	15 2	26 0	28 0	30 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	15 11	16 0	...	...	...	15 12	14 4	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	12 0	11 0	Gujrát	...	
Shahpúr	... 13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	30 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr	...	
Mooltan	... 11 8	9 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	Mooltan [b]	...	
Jhang	... 13 12	9 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jhang [e]	...	
Montgomery	... 11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery	...	
Muzaffargarh	... 13 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	13 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh [e]	...	
Dera Ismail Khán	... 11 11	10 8	18 2	18 2	17 14	27 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 6	11 10	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	35 0	52 8	Dera Ismail Khan	...	
Dera Gházi Khán	... No return received						...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 0	14 12	16 4	14 3	12 5	16 4	...	...	...	No return received									Dera Gházi Khán	...	
Bannu	... No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu	...	
Pesháwar	... 7 14	8 0	14 0	10 4	10 1	35 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 9	8 4	8 12	8 12	20 10	7 9	7 14	12 12	...	...	...	7 6	7 11	10 0	85 0	86 0	80 0	39 10	41 0	52 0	Pesháwar	...	
Kohát [g]	... 10 10	9 13	17 3	12 11	13 11	38 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	12 12	11 8	11 8	20 6	11 8	11 13	21 11	...	...	...	10 2	7 8	14 1	102 0	102 0	102 0	75 9	63 6	0 2 0	Kohát [g]	...	
Hazára [f]	... 8 4	9 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	9 4	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	10 8	8 8	220 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [f]	...	
Lucknow	... 15 1¼	15 1	14 11½	22 4	22 3	20 14½	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 2¼	10 8½	7 11¾	20 4½	20 16½	13 4	17 14	18 10½	10 0	...	...	...	15 6½	15 11½	14 7½	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	...	
Unáo	... 15 0	14 12	14 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo	...	
Bára Banki	... 15 4	15 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki	...	
Sitapur	... 17 11	17 8	17 10	24 5	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	7 4	23 0	23 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	28 0†	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sitapur	...	
Hardui	... No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Hardui	...	
Kheri	... 18 0	17 8	17 8	...	27 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	7 8	27 0	25 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Kheri	...	
Fyzabad	... 15 4	14 14	13 4	22 4	22 0	17 12	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 8	11 8	6 8	27 0	27 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0†	30 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad	...	
Bharaich	... 16 0	15 8	13 8	27 0	25 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	27 0	27 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bharaich	...	
Gonda	... 16 2	15 11	14 10	28 0	27 10	21 3	9 8	9 11	8 0	11 6	11 5	8 6	25 2	25 12	14 14	18 0	19 0	8 2	...	...	...	32 0†	32 0	12 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Gonda	...	
Rai Bareli	... 16 4	16 8	13 13	23 0	23 12	19 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	7 4	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0‡	38 0	10 8	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	...	
Sultánpur	... 17 0	17 0	13 8	24 8	26 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	12 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	18 0	220 0	220 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur	...	
Partábgarh	... 17 0	16 4	13 1	25 13	25 3	17 13	12 0	11 12	7 11	13 8	13 5	8 7	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0§	25 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	8 0	9 0	Partábgarh	...	
																						21 0‖	21 8	14 1	170 0	196 0	210 0	8 4	7 10	8 3			

Provinces: N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*; Punjab.; Oudh.

[a] Barley and fire-wood falling. [b] Barley falling. [c] Jowar rising. [d] Barley rising. [e] Wheat, bajra and gram falling. [f] Firewood falling. [g] Salt falling.

Description of Land.

* Juar (large). † Kodo. ‡ Kodo, medwa, sawee. § Peas. ‖ Arhar, mash, and gram.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nágpur ...	10 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	7 0	10 4	12 8	10 0	13 0	13 14	15 0	...	...	...
Bhandára ...	12 8	13 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	12 8	12 8	11 4	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	...
Chánda ...	10 8	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 13	7 9	14 11	17 2	15 3	...	...	...
Wardha ...	10 6	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	6 4	10 0	6 0	9 1	11 0	9 0	13 7	14 12	17 0	...	...	...
Bálaghát ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	11 0	12 0	11 4	13 4	13 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	...	15 0	16 8	7 0
Saugor ...	11 8	12 0	14 8	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	12 8	13 4	16 8	...	...	12 0	9 8	12 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	10 12	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	11 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	12 8	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
Chhindwára ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	9 6	9 6	10 4	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 12	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 6
Narsinghpur ...	11 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	7 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	17 0	...	12 0	13 0	...
Nimár ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	12 6	14 2	14 3	12 0	13 15	12 11
Raipur ...	22 0	23 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	21 0	11 8	23 0	24 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...																		
Bolarum ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chudderghat ...																		
Amráoti ...	8 0	8 7	8 5	8 0	9 0	8 5	6 0	6 2	6 0	7 0	7 5	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	10 5	11 0	12 0
Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0
Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	12 5	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0
Wún ...	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
Básim ...	7 7	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 7	8 0	5 5	8 0	8 0	15 5	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	5 5	5 5	6 0	7 0	7 2	8 5	8 2	8 7	6 2	9 2	9 7	7 2	...	16 2	11 0	...	...	...
Kolar ...	...	...	8 1	6 0	4 6	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	7 3	...	...	10 5	25 9	24 0	11 1
Túmkúr ...	6 5	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	10 5	11 0	6 7	...	...	9 0	...	...	...
Mysore ...	3 5	6 3	4 0	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	6 1	11 4	10 3	6 5	28 4	23 0	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 5	8 7	6 2	10 0	11 2	6 2	11 0	12 5	5 5	...	...	8 0	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	4 2	4 2	4 7	5 2	5 2	5 7	9 7	9 7	5 2	12 5	12 5	7 7	21 0	21 0	12 5	...	...	...
Kadur ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 2	10 0	5 5	11 2	12 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0
Coorg ...	6 2	6 2	5 5	6 4	6 2	5 8	9 5	9 7	6 9	14 2	14 7	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	11 4	10 4	11 3	15 12	14 8	14 1	5 5	5 0	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 5	16 0	15 8	12 10	14 8	14 8	12 2
Kishengurh ...	10 8	10 4	12 8	14 4	14 0	15 0	6 3	6 4	6 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	14 0	14 4	11 8	12 12	12 8	11 8
Ulwur ...	12 15	12 13	11 12	18 6	18 7	16 0	7 4	6 9	6 0	8 6	8 6	6 4	15 5	17 1	13 0	14 6	16 1	10 8
Bhurtpore (City) ...	14 10	13 0	13 4	19 4	19 13	16 12	7 0	7 0	6 11	8 6	8 14	7 10	17 12	16 11	13 0	16 14	15 5	15 11
Kerowlee (City) ...	11 4	10 4	13 0	16 4	17 8	16 12	8 12	10 0	6 4	10 0	11 4	7 8	15 10	16 4	14 8	15 0	15 2	15 8
Ajmere ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoli Cantonment ...	11 10	12 12	12 14	16 2	16 5	15 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	5 8	16 6	15 6	13 8	14 12	15 0	6 8
Erinpura ...	11 0	9 0	10 4	16 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 8	12 8	9 0	10 12	10 8	9 12
Sirohee ...	9 14	9 4	8 14	13 8	12 12	12 0	5 4	5 2	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	9 6
Abu ...	8 14	8 10	8 0	13 0	12 2	10 11	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 5	8 8
Anadra ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	10 0	9 8	6 8	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 9	8 3	8 3	12 14	11 11	10 15	5 13	5 13	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	4 6	8 12	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh („)	9 1	...	11 14	...	...	...	5 10	...	3 12	7 8	...	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar ...	10 0	9 6	10 14	12 8	12 8	14 6	5 0	4 6	4 14	6 4	6 4	5 8	11 8	12 8	16 12	11 4	11 0	14 8
Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boondee ...	17 0	14 12	16 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...
Kotah ...	13 2	13 0	15 1	18 8	...	15 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 0	16 8	13 12	13 0	8 0
Tonk ...	11 6	10 9	11 8	15 9	15 1	14 12	5 12	6 0	5 0	7 3	7 8	6 0	16 0	15 9	13 0	12 0	12 0	...
Jhallawar ...	11 11	11 6	12 11	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 1	4 7	17 12	17 13	15 3	11 6	10 3	10 2
Shahpoora ...	12 8	11 0	12 8	16 8	15 0	14 2	6 0	7 8	6 0	7 0	9 8	7 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	7 8	11 8	12 0
Dholpur ...	13 3	12 7	11 11	19 0	18 4	15 9	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 7	8 7	7 4	16 11	16 11	10 3	16 0	16 0	8 9
Indore ...	8 6	9 3	10 7	...	...	...	6 10	7 0	5 11	7 8	8 0	6 10	12 0	13 5	15 0	11 6	12 10	10 0
Gwalior ...	12 0	12 7	10 15	16 15	17 5	12 6	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 7	16 9	12 6	15 11	15 11	...
Goona ...	13 8	14 4	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 0	6 8	7 0	5 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	19 0	21 4	17 0	15 0	16 0	12 0
Rutlam ...	9 4	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	4 14	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	13 2	11 0	12 0	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	13 0	12 8	12 0	19 0	...	18 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murawa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nágpur ...	...	...	...	10 8	9 4	8 12	120 0	115 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 0	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára ...	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	9 0	Bhandára ...		
Chánda ...	...	...	...	10 3	10 12	8 1	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Chánda ...		
Wardha ...	...	...	...	11 5	12 0	7 2	128 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha ...		
Bálaghát ...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	15 0	13 8	16 12	11 4	320 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	14 4	160 0	140 0	200 0	6 4	6 0	6 6	Saugor ...		
Damoh ...	...	...	...	14 14	15 8	16 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 2	9 4	9 2	Damoh ...		
Seoni ...	20 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	10 0	260 0	260 0	320 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
Mandla ...	20 8	21 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
Betúl ...	9 8	9 8	7 8	12 8	12 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
Chhindwára ...	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...	30 0	35 8	37 8	12 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
Nimár ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 13	10 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Nimár ...		
Raipur ...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	14 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	13 8	20 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur ...		
Bilaspur ...	75 0	66 0	80 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	128 0	140 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Bilaspur ...		
Upper Godávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Secunderabad ...													Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...													Chudderghat ...		
Amráoti ...	...	...	...	8 5	10 0	8 0	45 0	45 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti ...		
Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola ...		
Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
Buldána ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
Wún ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Wún ...		
Básim ...	8 0	8 0	7 5	10 0	10 0	6 5	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim ...		
Bangalore ...	24 5	26 2	11 2	19 0	20 0	11 5	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	10 5	10 2	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
Kolar ...	29 1	29 1	10 3	26 2	26 2	12 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	12 1	12 1	11 0	Kolar ...		
Túmkúr ...	16 0	16 7	9 2	22 0	22 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	Túmkúr ...		
Mysore ...	27 0	27 0	9 4	23 6	22 6	11 3	81 6	81 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 3	Mysore ...		
Hassan ...	22 0	22 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	135 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Hassan ...		
Shimoga ...	32 2	31 5	14 2	16 7	16 7	12 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	9 5	9 2	7 5	Shimoga ...		
Kadur ...	32 0	32 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
Chitaldroog ...	20 0	21 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
Coorg ...	25 9	25 6	11 1	20 4	22 3	10 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 9	8 0	Coorg ...		
Jeypore ...	...	...	...	12 2	12 10	12 2	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	19 0	Jeypore ...	Bajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	42 0	Kishengurh ...		
Ulwur ...	...	...	...	13 15	14 3	13 0	...	...	...	11 15	11 8	26 0	Ulwur ...		
Bhurtpore (City) ...	17 8	17 0	17 8	14 2	14 2	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	26 12	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
Kerowlee (City) ...	15 0	16 4	15 12	12 8	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City) ...		
Ajmere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ajmere ...		
Deoli Cantonment ...	...	...	...	13 12	14 12	14 1	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	30 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	4 0	Erinpura ...		
Sirohee ...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	Sirohee ...		
Abu ...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 7	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	25 0	Abu ...		
Anadra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Anadra ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	*	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Six pies [illegible]
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	...	...	...	9 13	10 5	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	12 8	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	14 4	14 6	9 12	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	11 4	...	13 12	...	...	...	8 12	...	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
Marwar ...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	16 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	16 4	16 4	16 4	Marwar ...		
Bickaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bickaneer ...		
Boondee ...	...	...	...	16 0	17 3	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	22 8	Boondee ...		
Kotah ...	...	...	...	15 12	16 4	17 10	260 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 12	16 8	Kotah ...		
Tonk ...	...	...	...	13 6	14 5	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 8	20 0	Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	7 15	17 15	10 10	Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	25 12	Shahpoora ...		
Dholpur ...	...	...	...	14 3	14 2	13 2	...	...	...	10 15	10 14	15 6	Dholpur ...		
Indore ...	...	...	...	9 9	11 11	10 3	107 0	107 0	120 0	8 14	9 3	8 9	Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	10 15	118 10	100 7	120 0	9 13	10 1	9 2	Gwalior ...		
Goona ...	...	...	...	17 0	18 10	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	Goona ...		
Rutlam ...	...	...	...	11 0	12 4	11 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 10	Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

A. O. HU[illegible]

Secretary to the Govt. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Madras.		Inland Customs.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.
1875-76	428,625	13,76,473	465,114	8,95,250	16,068	7,106	94,444	17,597	547,927	9,99,450	13,17,986		2,001,468	46,13,862
1876-77	437,670	14,04,270	506,984	9,83,637	16,569	8,092	137,244	35,370	422,206	7,72,368	11,49,582		1,912,045	43,53,319
1877-78	512,525	16,37,267	530,663	10,36,398	12,381	7,099	42,122	10,910	457,348	8,34,368	12,85,942		1,991,964	48,11,984
1878-79	484,279	15,08,296	475,406	11,62,858	11,845	8,991	84,813	8,267	431,057	10,80,468	11,38,563		1,908,303	49,07,433
1879-80	616,543	17,59,316	581,284	13,98,103	4,402	11,005	76,127	13,463	503,931	12,60,218	11,48,001		2,248,397	55,90,106
Average ...	495,928	15,37,124	511,902	10,95,249	12,253	8,459	86,950	17,122	472,494	9,89,372	12,08,015		2,012,435	48,55,341

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

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 21st May 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th MAY 1879.

General Remarks.—In Madras general prospects are satisfactory. Slight rain has fallen in several districts of Mysore, and there have been heavy showers in Chitaldroog and Coorg; ploughing is going on in places. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for the monsoon crops are proceeding everywhere; the weather is very hot in Guzerat, close and cloudy in Bombay and stormy and showery in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera is prevalent in the Sind districts, Ahmedabad and Kaira. Slight rain has fallen in only three districts of the Central Provinces; the fields are, however being prepared and manured for *kharif* sowings in all districts; prices are rising. Preparations for the *kharif* are progressing in Berar. In Central India prices of food are high. In Rajputana matters are on the whole promising. In Central and Eastern Bengal prospects generally have been improved by rain, but where the fall has been slight more is much wanted; drought continues in Western Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in most places the crops on the ground are withering and agricultural operations at a stand-still; Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in many places. The state of things in Assam is favourable. In British Burma general health is good; small-pox and cholera continue in places, and cattle disease prevails in two districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in Meerut and Fyzabad only; cholera is abating except in Meerut and Kumaun, and cattle disease is disappearing. The weather in the Punjab is seasonable and prospects are generally favourable; cholera is reported from five districts, but it appears to be declining.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kurnool (May 17th)	·28 (average of 2 stations).	Rice 11·34, *cholum* 16·18, *raggi* 21·84, *cumboo* 17·19; fever prevalent; agricultural operations going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·68, *cholum* 17·52, *raggi* 17·90, *cumboo* 14·65; rivers almost dry; the few isolated standing dry crops generally require rain, though in parts of the district they are in good condition; harvest of *gingelly* and chillies, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·11, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 17·15, *cumboo* 16·89.
Malabar („ „)	1·31 (average of 10 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·30, *raggi* 17·19; prices slightly fallen in Calicut, Ernád, Walluvanad and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; sowing of first crop in progress; more rain required everywhere; pasture still scanty.
Kistna („ 20th)	·6 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·9, *cholum* 13·84, *raggi* 17·74, *cumboo* 13·53; *cholum* and *cumboo* under wells in Venakonda taluk doing well. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay (May 21st)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·03 at Schwan ...	River at Kotri on 18th, 6 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 11 inches on same date last year; 76 cases of cholera in Kotri—31 fatal, 3 cases in Kurrachee—all fatal, two cases in Tháno Bula Khán; one case of small-pox in Kurrachee; fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	...	River 6 feet 2 inches on 19th—5 feet 9 inches lower than on same date last year; worms attacked *peshras* cultivation in Kakar taluka; small-pox in eleven and cattle disease in ten talukas; cholera in five talukas, but is abating.
Hyderabad ...	...	Sixteen cholera cases in Hyderabad taluka, seven fatal; small-pox in three talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather hot and sultry; *battái* in progress; prices of food-grains decreasing; preparations for *kharif* active on desert canal only; seven cases of small-pox in Thul and Jacobabad.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat intense; manuring operations continue; cholera again in Dhandhuka taluka, including Dholera.
Pánch Maháls ...	Few drops on 15th ...	Weather occasionally cloudy.
Kaira ...	...	Weather very warm; seven cholera cases in two talukas, three fatal.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking completed; general health good.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; weather very hot; mornings cloudy.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy; agricultural operations commenced.
Násik ...	Heavy rain on 20th...	Harvest gathered; land being prepared for *kharif*; strong east wind with the rain on 20th.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 19th)	...	Weather warm; public health good; slight fever in Pen; cattle disease to a slight extent in Mahád taluka.
Ratnágiri („ 18th)	...	Preparation for monsoon crop continues; fever in four talukas, 21 deaths in Málwan.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 1·26 at Purandhar; minimum ·08 at Bhimthari.	Rainfall general, except at Indápur.
Ahmednagar ...	·08 at Nagar; ·10 at Sangamner.	Sowing preparations completed; public health good; weather hot.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapur ...	Slight in 5 talukas	Rain beneficial to hot weather crops; weather hot and stormy; general condition of people middling.
Satara ...	In 9 talukas; maximum 2·0 at Wálwa; minimum ·16 at Tasgaon.	Weather cloudy; agricultural operations commenced; fever prevails.
Southern Maháratta Country—		
Kaladgi ...	·35; at Bádámi 1·02; at Hungund ·80.	Land being prepared for sowing; fever continues; beggars increasing in Sindgi.
Dharwar ...	In 10 talukas; average fall ·73.	Tillage progressing; locusts in two talukas; fever prevalent.
Kanara ...	Showers with light rain, average in all talukas ·18.	Sowing operations begun on coast; sky overcast; rain accompanied by strong westerly wind.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in Gohelwar prant and at Kotrasangani and Upleta.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather very hot; health good; cattle disease of bad type in several villages of Wánkáner.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Sind Districts, Ahmedabad and Kaira; weather very hot in Guzerat, stormy and showery in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, close and cloudy in Bombay; monsoon crop preparations proceeding every where.
Bengal—May 21st—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil.*	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·75	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·99	Cholera still in some places.
Backergunge ...	·01	Cholera still in Perozepore; in other sub-divisions public health improved.
Furreedpore ...	1·35	
Dacca ...	·65	
Tipperah ...	·60	
Mymensingh ...	·03	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health fair; small-pox still in suburbs.
Jessore ...	·70	
Nuddea ...	·21	Sickness somewhat less.
Moorshedabad ...	·67	
Pubna ...	·89	Cholera and small-pox slightly decreased.
Rajshahye ...	·31	Serious outbreak of cholera in Central Jail.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Khetlal slightly abated.
Maldah ...	·05	Cholera and small-pox still continue.
Dinagepore ...	·12	Much cholera about.
Rungpore ...	2·58	Small-pox still prevalent in Bagdogra sub-division; cholera abated.
Cooch Behar ...	1·20	Cholera abated.
Jalpáiguri ...	·90	Cholera of bad type in many places.
Darjeeling ...	·38	
Midnapore ...	Rainfall return not received.	Small-pox still prevalent.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	·02	Fever and small-pox in many places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	·04	
Santhal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	·07	Sporadic cases of cholera about town.
Monghyr ...	·05	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera in some places.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox in places.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Small-pox abating, cholera still in interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent; some cholera cases.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera in many places.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox abating in Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	·02	
		General Remarks.—Prospects in Central and Eastern Bengal generally brighter, but more rain greatly needed where fall has been slight; drought still prevails in Western Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in most places agricultural operations quite at a stand-still and crops withering: cholera and small-pox still in many places, and fever reported in Hooghly and Noakholly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 21st)—		
Benares (May 20th)	*Nil*	Sugar-cane being irrigated; seasonable weather; no unusual sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Air perceptibly more humid and atmosphere more oppressive; wind west; health good.
Jhánsi („ 21st)	...	Weather hot, but seasonable; prices still rising; health good.
Agra („ 20th)	...	Great heat; fever prevalent, but not of a fatal type; cholera and cattle disease decreasing.
Bareilly („ 21st)	...	Weather hot, but seasonable; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	Sprinkling of rain on Sunday evening and Monday morning.	Intermittent hot winds; cholera 168 seizures, 69 deaths; cattle disease abating; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 16, barley 21¼, *jowar* 21 seers.
Kumaun („ 18th)	...	Strong westerly winds; cloudy; cholera prevails.
Lucknow („ 21st)	...	Weather seasonable; crops harvested; sugar-cane irrigated.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonably hot.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	...	Weather close and sultry; hot westerly winds have generally abated; this season is remarkable for its opposite effect on mangoes and *mohwa*, whilst the mango trees are yielding fruit in unusual profusion, the *mohwas* have almost entirely failed.
Fyzabad („ 21st)	Slight rain on 19th instant at Sadr.	Irrigation of sugar-cane continues; prices easy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Meerut and Fyzabad; cholera abating, except in Meerut and Kumaun; cattle disease disappearing.
Punjab—(May 20th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Harvest gathered; slight rise in prices of food-grains; few cases of cholera.
Hissar ...	Rain on 20th	*Kharif* operations continue; prices of food-grains nearly stationary; cholera about, but decreasing.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Wheat still on threshing floors; prices steady; district fairly healthy.
Amritsar ...	A little rain	Crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	Several slight showers	Crops average; health generally good but cholera hanging about.
Sialkot ...	1·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	·2	*Rabi* crops average; cholera declining.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops being threshed; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·16	Crops being gathered; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable and prospects generally favourable.
Central Provinces (May 21st)—		
Nimár ...	...	Heat intense; ploughing continues; health good; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	...	Very warm; ploughing for *kharif* continues; health good; prices risen.
Wardha ...	·08	Cloudy; windy; ploughing continues; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 21st)	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing for *kharif* continues; few cases of cholera; prices risen.
Chánda ...	·63	Intensely hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; small-pox and cholera slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Oppressive; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (May 20th)	...	Cloudy; oppressive; fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices high.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; cholera and small-pox continue.
Bilaghát ...	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; one death from cholera; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; harvest completed; ground being prepared for *kharif* sowing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing for *kharif* continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising owing to large exports.
Raipur ...	...	Sultry; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; cattle disease in Dhamtari tahsil; prices rising.
Bilaspur (May 17th)	...	Very hot; ploughing and manuring continue; small-pox abating; cholera increasing; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	·02	Oppressive; warm; water scarce; cholera disappeared; few cases of small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; very hot with slight rain at Chánda, Wardha and Sambalpur; fields being prepared and manured for *kharif* sowing in all districts; cholera and small-pox in nine districts; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (May 21st)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good; a few deaths from cholera reported from Cheduba.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Seven fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; 6 deaths from cholera in one circle; small-pox reported from Kyouktan and Dhabien, otherwise public health good; 10 deaths from cattle disease in Pegu township; cattle disease prevalent in three more townships.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; 635 deaths from cattle disease in Kyoonpyaw township during April, 243 in Yaigyee from 24th April to 5th May, 86 in Thaboung from 1st to 14th May, 8 in Bassein from 14th to 19th May.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 1 death from small-pox.
Tharrawaddy (May 17th)	...	General health fair.
Prome ...	...	Few cases of small-pox in Prome and Mahathaman townships, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal; small-pox decreasing; cholera disappeared from Allanmyo.
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health good; some small-pox and cholera; cattle disease prevalent in two districts.
Assam—(May 21st)—		
Gauháti ...	1·35	Weather seasonable; cultivation of *aus* favourable.
Sylhet ...	·42	Ploughing and sowing of *amun* still in arrear; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 21st)—	Slight rain in several districts; heavy showers in Chitaldroog and Coorg.	Ryots engaged in ploughing in parts of the provinces; prices generally stationary; fever prevalent, but to a lesser extent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti (May 21st)	...	*Kharif* field being prepared; weather sultry.
Central India— (May 21st)	*Nil*	Health good, except at Rewah; food prices high throughout.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (May 18th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; occasional clouds; hot winds; seasonable.
Marwar („ 17th)	...	Water-supply sufficient; health and crops good; hot winds; occasional sand storms.
Meywar („ 16th)	...	Water-supply and health good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 17th)	·03 in Deoli; ·18 in Tonk; and ·1 in Shahpura.	Health good; weather variable; often still and sultry; wind occasionally from north-east.
Jhallawar („ 15th)	Slight shower on 10th	Cloudy; appearance of rain; seasonable; ploughing in anticipation of *kharif* sowing commenced.
Ajmere („ 21st)	Slight rain in Todgarh	Some cases of cholera in district; great heat; winds light and variable; health good; prices steady.
Jeypore ...	Drops	Stormy and cloudy; health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpur (May 20th)	...	Health good; prices low; high winds.
Ulwur („ 21st)	...	Cholera still prevails; wells failing; slight fall in prices.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,109	5,955 14	162	811 3	70	239 1	4,665	16,640 2	1	2 6	944	2,437 3	118	561 10	270	635 3	7,339	26,883 13
Received ...	869	5,955 10	90	315 9	68	601 13	3,614	15,637 2	...	...	767	2,718 1	168	649 5	300	625 3	5,866	26,503 11
TOTAL ...	1,978	11,911 8	252	826 12	138	840 14	8,279	32,277 4	1	2 6	1,711	5,155 9	276	1,210 15	570	1,260 6	13,205	53,386 10
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { *Via* Madras ...	6	27 6	...	...	6	18 12	2,391	12,932 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,405	12,978 6
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	1,131 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	1,131 6
Via Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 6
From West to East—																		
Sent. { *Via* Madras ...	350	1,689 7	2	4 14	...	...	2,229	10,746 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	12,440 9
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Laingha	...	...	1	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 2
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	356	1,716 13	5	17 2	6	18 12	4,821	24,816 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,189	25,564 7
GRAND TOTAL ...																	18,395	79,954 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1879.

ROUTE.			Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran ...	...	869	1,109	1,978	18·72	18·46	18·58
	„ Turkey ...	...	90	162	252	1·94	2·70	2·37
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	...	68	70	138	1·47	1·17	1·29
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	...	3,614	4,665	8,279	77·87	77·67	77·76
	TOTAL	...	4,641	6,006	10,647	100·00	100·00	100·00

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

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

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and value of Cotton exported to																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	75,510	16,89,656	7,523	1,66,630	2,412	52,794	3,258	66,646	...	...	...	...	15,234	4,44,416	...	...	15	265	103,952	24,20,407
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879	75,510	16,89,656	7,523	1,66,630	2,412	52,794	3,258	66,646	...	...	...	...	15,234	4,44,416	...	...	15	265	103,952	24,20,407
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.	242,101	54,40,377	26,878	6,38,894	4,688	1,10,847	6,010	1,26,594	...	...	...	...	125,235	35,34,595	...	8	25	409	404,937	98,51,724
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	3,865	1,02,825	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	21,039	6,29,033	...	...	63	1,658	25,991	7,34,190
	1876-77 ...	139,814	32,05,719	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	84,121	24,00,633	...	...	16	146	235,856	58,77,432
	1875-76 ...	44,923	9,17,962	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	188,539	53,47,395	854	20,874	10	146	234,457	62,89,606
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	187,648	52,67,753	55,129	15,79,944	97,278	27,72,860	27,422	5,75,900	...	...	...	...	924	23,941	...	...	54,201	15,05,910	422,601	1,19,26,308
	Kurrachee	11,112	2,49,865	...	...	...	...	2,275	52,000	...	...	...	...	1,659	46,750	...	...	...	...	15,046	3,48,615
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879	198,760	55,17,618	55,128	15,79,944	97,278	27,72,860	29,697	6,27,900	...	...	...	...	2,583	70,691	...	...	54,201	15,05,910	437,647	1,22,74,923
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.	455,686	1,21,08,512	196,313	55,33,004	169,416	47,14,388	188,579	53,87,085	1,641	50,000	...	...	18,873	5,10,863	...	...	75,275	20,46,331	1,105,783	3,02,20,183
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	625,311	1,72,63,675	242,165	68,44,528	295,292	84,06,441	319,730	90,86,015	24,629	7,03,700	...	...	36,923	10,92,922	...	...	150,775	43,39,270	1,694,825	4,77,36,751
	1876-77 ...	922,265	2,55,95,761	258,000	70,23,120	353,502	1,02,75,561	206,518	56,13,807	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	48,448	13,65,055	...	...	67,953	18,60,419	1,889,970	5,26,05,498
	1875-76 ...	897,123	2,23,43,840	205,891	54,04,479	232,702	61,08,186	150,707	39,85,581	75,299	19,64,055	...	...	115,178	31,01,872	...	...	49,095	14,16,704	1,725,995	4,43,24,717
Madras.	Madras	3,600	88,344	...	...	3,427	61,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,027	1,49,658
	Cocanada	2,400	48,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	48,300
	Tuticorin	75	1,680	...	...	...	...	1,136	24,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	26,282
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879	6,075	1,38,324	...	...	2,427	61,314	1,136	24,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,638	2,24,240
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.	102,932	25,60,677	10,982	2,78,942	11,169	2,80,299	10,355	2,31,936	...	...	1	20	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	136,168	33,69,186
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	26,641	6,26,000	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,753	93,033	4,410	1,07,089	...	...	...	...	50,773	11,99,342
	1876-77 ...	54,368	12,20,516	1,206	27,600	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	8,290	2,02,269	5,415	1,25,905	...	...	...	...	79,755	17,95,716
	1875-76 ...	177,090	39,23,573	8,826	2,06,305	34,001	7,09,219	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,179	25,143	5,72,789	...	...	...	...	258,364	56,67,845
British Burma.	Rangoon	6,738	1,31,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,513	63,243	635	10,939	10,886	2,05,857
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1879	6,738	1,31,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,513	63,243	635	10,939	10,886	2,05,857
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.	14,548	2,79,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,615	89,294	14,944	2,83,807	635	10,939	34,742	6,63,606
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	30,963	6,02,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,925	56,526	34,242	7,02,361	...	...	69,130	13,60,927
	1876-77 ...	58,935	10,78,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	1,20,063	3,036	53,013	68,653	12,51,474
	1875-76 ...	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,421	10,54,212	...	...	53,160	11,18,933
Grand Total.	Total, April 1879	287,083	74,77,273	62,651	17,46,574	102,117	28,86,968	34,091	9,19,148	...	...	...	...	17,817	5,15,107	3,513	63,243	54,851	15,17,114	562,123	1,51,25,427
	Total 7 months, October 1878 to April 1879.	615,227	2,03,99,132	234,173	64,50,840	185,273	51,05,534	204,964	56,15,515	1,641	50,000	1	20	149,382	41,52,164	14,944	2,83,815	75,935	20,57,679	1,681,630	4,41,04,699
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	686,780	1,85,94,740	242,165	68,44,528	308,288	87,05,287	322,678	91,60,535	24,629	7,03,700	3,782	93,561	67,227	18,85,570	34,242	7,02,361	150,838	43,40,928	1,840,629	5,10,31,210
	1876-77 ...	1,175,402	3,11,00,394	267,227	72,27,866	366,710	1,05,61,237	207,670	56,41,345	33,264	8,71,775	8,290	2,02,269	137,984	38,91,593	6,682	1,20,063	71,005	19,13,578	2,274,234	6,15,30,120
	1875-76 ...	1,122,875	2,72,50,096	214,781	56,12,341	266,703	69,17,405	182,696	41,98,033	75,299	19,64,055	1,998	45,179	328,360	90,22,056	50,275	10,75,268	49,105	14,16,850	2,271,976	5,74,01,101

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATIST[illegible]

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 508, 509, 514 AND 515 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH MAY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras.	South Canara ...	6 4	6 4	6 9	...	...	...	7 7	7 5	7 3	9 8	9 3	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	10 2	13 9	13 6	11 6	128 3	128 3	97 2	12 1* / 13 0†	12 1* / 13 0†	11 5* / 11 5†	* Bombay. † Goa.
Raj-pootana.	Ajmere ...	11 8	10 8	10 4	16 0	15 4	13 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 8	15 4	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 12	12 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st May, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

N. W. P. LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, be taken into consideration.

He said that the Bill had been a good deal enlarged since it had first been introduced in Council. At that time it contained only three amendments of the present Act. The principal of these was intended to deprive persons whose estates might be under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates. Of the other two amendments, one was little more than an improvement in drafting, which required no notice. The last was more important. It was an addition to section 29 of the Act which was being amended, and it declared that charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps should be deemed to be charges within the meaning of that section. The effect of this was to make the village-map a part of the patwáris' records. It had been doubted whether village-maps could, under the wording of the Act as it stands, be properly treated as part of the patwáris' records. Whatever the proper interpretation of the Act might be, in practice they had for a great many years past been so treated. In 1854, and again in 1856, the Local Government expressly declared that to make a map was part of a patwárí's ordinary duty; and, as a matter of fact, a great part of the existing village-maps in the temporarily-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces were, according to those orders, prepared by patwáris, or by substitutes for whom they paid. Again, in the latest rules prescribing the duties to be performed by a patwárí which have been issued by the local Board of Revenue, it was declared that a patwárí shall make any survey which may be required; and the Collector was authorized, if necessary, to appoint an establishment to assist him, which establishment might be paid out of the surplus of the patwárí fund. The truth was that these village-maps were indispensable if the patwáris' records were to be of any use at all, and if the provisions of the Act in respect of these were not to remain a dead-letter. Those records, apart from the map, merely gave a list of the names of the different persons who held shares in the village and of the fields which they possessed, showing the dimensions and area of each. Every one of those fields bore a distinguishing number in the list, which it also bore in the village-map; and, by turning to the map, any field that was wanted could be found at once. Without it, these distinguishing numbers were meaningless, and the patwárí's record scarcely of more service than an index to an atlas would be without its corresponding maps. It gave a list of fields, but furnished no clue by which they could be found. In short, he did not see how

there could be any such thing as a "proper supervision, maintenance and correction of patwáris' records," which the Act enjoined, unless the village-map were recognized to be a part of them. Under these circumstances, it was highly expedient to remove any doubts which might exist upon the subject; and, by the Bill as now framed, village-maps were declared to form a part of the village-records.

The next point in the Bill which required notice was the provision in the same section that the patwáris' rate—the rate, that was to say, by which the village-accountants were paid—should be credited to a provincial fund. A good deal of discussion had taken place, at the time when the present Act was passed, between those who wished that this rate should be thrown into a general fund and those who maintained that a separate account ought to be kept for each village. It was argued by those who held the latter view that the patwárí was a village-servant, and ought to be paid by the village-owners. On the other side, it was contended that the village-accountant had gradually been transformed into a servant of the State as regards many of his duties, and that he was no longer a mere private servant; and that the Government in making this change had incurred responsibilities towards the patwáris, of which one of the first was to see that the men were adequately and regularly paid. What he had just said gave the substance of the two conflicting opinions. It was unnecessary to take up the time of the Council with the arguments of either side in detail, because, whatever the merits of the controversy, it had been found in practice that effect could not be given everywhere to the plan of making each patwárí dependent for his pay upon his own circle only. There were some parts of the country so poor that the full legal rate of three per cent. upon the annual value of an estate did not provide the patwáris with better wages than those of a day-labourer. Unfortunately, it also happened that the duties of a patwárí in these poor circles were commonly heavier than they were on a rich estate, where the rate provided a good income. In order to obtain men fit for the post, it was necessary in such places to raise the salary above the amount yielded by the legal rate; and, as the individual villages could not out of their small rental supply the money necessary for this purpose, it was obvious that a fund which was composed of the surplus of richer circles could more properly contribute it than the proceeds of any general taxation.

Another alteration with respect to the patwáris' rate was contained in section 5 of the Bill. It had been found that in some districts the old rate according to which the patwáris had hitherto been paid was in excess of that allowed by the present Act. It would be very inconvenient—indeed, sometimes impossible—to reduce the rate so paid to three per cent. on the annual value of the estate, which was the highest contribution that could be levied under the Act, because, if this were done, the patwárí in many cases would be very inadequately provided for, and arrangements which had been in force for years past would be disturbed. Accordingly, it was proposed that, in those districts where the facts were as he had described, the rate hitherto levied should for the future be deemed to be the legal rate. The districts referred to by him were those of Lalitpur, Dehra and Budaun.

He proceeded now to notice the changes which were proposed in section 66 of the present Act.

The first of these was the addition to its second clause of a sentence which declared that no list such as is spoken of in it shall be altered or added to during the currency of a settlement. This was only a change of form, not of substance. The Committee were satisfied that this was the intention of section 66 as it now stands. It declared that a list of certain cesses shall, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, be made by the Settlement-officer, and that no such cess which is not included in that list shall be enforced in any Court. It further empowered the Local Government *from time to time* to impose certain conditions on the collection of these cesses; but it was plain from the wording that it was not contemplated that the list itself should be altered during the currency of a settlement. It appeared, however, that this had not always been so understood. The Committee accordingly recommended the addition of a sentence to clause 2, section 66, which would place the intention of the Act beyond the possibility of doubt.

The second addition to section 66 empowered the Governor General in Council to declare in cases of doubt what shall be deemed to be a cess within the meaning of the section. This power would provide for the removal of any doubts, if they should arise, about the cesses which do or do not fall within the meaning of the section. The Committee, as he had observed before, did not think that any such power could properly be exercised during the currency of a settlement, and had limited it to the time during which a settlement was in progress.

The next section of the Bill which appeared to call for notice was the one which amended section 74 of the Act, and empowered the Settlement-officer in certain tracts to refuse commutation from rents in kind to rents in money. When the Act of 1873 was passed, it was believed that, by enabling the tenants to convert all rents which were payable in produce into rents payable in cash, a benefit would be conferred upon them. The effect of giving them that power had, however, in some parts of the country proved the reverse of a boon. It was, indeed, a doubtful advantage for tenants to pay in money instead of in grain, in places where the crops were precarious. Where they paid a fixed portion of the produce, the demand from them varied according to the outturn of the harvest; but no such adaptation of the landlord's claim to circumstances was to be looked for in the case of fixed cash rents. Now, there were some tracts in the North-Western Provinces where the tenants at the time of settlement had applied for cash rents and had obtained them very much against the landlords' wishes. It so happened that, after the rents had been so commuted, there came two or three years of very bad harvests. The zamíndárs claimed their full rents. The tenants, they said, had wished for payments in money, and now they must abide by them. The cultivators had neither the money nor the means of raising it, and were obliged to execute engagements to pay at some future time which they could never fulfil. Mischief of this kind had occurred in more than one place from making the commutation of rents compulsory on the application of either party. It was proposed, therefore, to add a clause to section 74, enabling the Settlement-officer to refuse commutation, under certain circumstances, in such tracts as the Local Government thought fit to bring within the operation of the clause.

A change of some importance was proposed in Section 157. The Local Government were anxious that the power to transfer a patti from one landowner to another should be given to the Collector. At present it was vested in the Board of Revenue. It was found, however, that in some parts of the country the present procedure, by which the Collector had to report to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner to report to the Board, caused a delay which the Local Government considered mischievous. It was, therefore, proposed to make the procedure quicker and more summary by vesting the power of transferring shares which do not exceed 50 rupees in the Collector. This power would be subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and to revision, if necessary, by the Board. The Committee had not thought it right to exempt it from the general supervision and control of the Board; but it was not anticipated that they would interfere with completed transfers, except under extraordinary circumstances.

There was only one other point that required notice. Opportunity had been taken in amending the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, to extend the definition of "tenant" so as to include lessees and under-proprietors who did not themselves use or occupy the land. It was not an uncommon practice in many parts of the country for a landowner to grant perpetual leases of a portion of his estate, on the payment of a fixed rent annually for ever. It had been held that such a perpetual lessee was neither a landlord nor a tenant within the meaning of the Act, and that the only course left for the lessor, who had to pay the whole rate, was to recover the tenants' moiety of it, if he could, from the different users or occupiers of the land. It was proposed to remedy this defect by altering the definition of the word "tenants" in the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act in the manner which he had described.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made three amendments in the substance of the measure, namely, first, by omitting the explanation to section 9, and thus relieving a ship's agent of liability for the master's or owner's refusal to pay dues payable under the proposed Act; secondly, by adding a section requiring the Government to publish annually a statement of the receipts on account of coast-light dues and of the expenditure on the lights; and thirdly, by substituting for "Port Blair" in both the places in which it occurred in the schedule the words "any Port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands." The first of these amendments had been made at the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who justly observed that the power to distrain and sell the vessel was sufficient. The second had been made with a view to providing those who paid the dues with the means of judging whether the rates from time to time fixed were reasonable or not; and the third was necessitated by the development of a trade in cocoanuts carried on by Native vessels plying between Burma and the Nicobars—vessels which undoubtedly benefited by some of the lights to which the Bill referred. The Committee had also made some improvements in the wording and arrangement of the Bill.

The Bill had been approved by the five Local Governments concerned; but the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had taken exception to the proposal to raise the coast-light dues, on the ground that, "as the calculations of dues sufficient for the purposes covered by the Act (XIII of 1867) were made at and for a period when the tonnage in respect of which the dues were payable was much smaller than at the present time, it is difficult to understand how those estimates could have been framed so inaccurately as to render it necessary at this moment of largely increased revenue to call for an addition of fifty per cent.; and how, while the revenue during intervening years has been progressive, the expenditure has been progressive also." They requested that, before any additional rate was imposed, they might be furnished with fuller explanation than that given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, and with the requisite accounts to justify the addition which it was proposed to make to the existing tax on tonnage.

It was easy to give the fuller explanation desired by the Chamber. The particulars of certain expenditure had not yet been received from England, and the entire capital expended on the lights up to date could not therefore be ascertained. But the accounts, so far as they went, showed Rs. 21,07,733 to have been expended. (MR. STOKES took these figures, as well as the others which he would quote, from an official Note drawn up last October by Mr. C. J. Lyall, the able and accurate Under-Secretary to the Revenue Department). The annual interest on this sum, at 4½ per cent., was Rs. 94,848. The average cost of maintenance for the six years ending 1877-78 had been Rs. 53,277. This was exclusive of the Oyster Reef Light, which appeared only in the two last of these years. If we included the average cost of the Oyster Reef Light for the two years, the average cost of maintaining all the lights for future years might be estimated at Rs. 63,177. We thus had the annual charge (including interest on capital) equal, roughly speaking, to Rs. 1,58,000. Now, the total income from the light-dues for the six years ending 1877-78 had been Rs. 4,74,000, giving an average of only Rs. 79,000 per annum. It was true that this income had been rapidly rising. It had in fact increased in the six years under review by about fifty per cent., and in the year 1877-78 was as high as Rs. 97,000 or Rs. 98,000; but (omitting deficits for past years) it was still so very far short of the annual charge as above estimated, that even the increase of the rate by fifty per cent. which was now proposed would not for some time to come cover that charge. Further, assuming against all probability that the income would go on increasing at the same rate as hitherto, it should be remembered that, if the Krishna Shoal Light-house was to be reconstructed, a considerable addition would be made to the annual charge, even though we adopted the suggestion of the Chamber as to distributing the cost over a series of years.

It must be admitted that the author of the Act of 1867—the late Sir William Grey—in his anxiety to keep the dues as low as possible, pitched the rate below what it ought to have been. The Government of India, however

bountifully disposed, must not continue to be, as Cicero said somewhere *benignior quam res patitur*,—more generous than its means allowed.

MR STOKES observed, in conclusion, that section 6 of the Bill empowered the Government to reduce the rate whenever the lights had begun to pay their way.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill had been altered in shape a good deal since it was first introduced into the Council. It had originally been a Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, but had subsequently been turned into a Bill for the recovery of certain advances made to landholders. The practice of giving *takkávi*—that was to say, advances for agricultural purposes to landholders—existed before our time in India, and had been continued by the British Government. These advances used to be given to landholders only, and were made recoverable in the same way as an arrear of land-revenue by a Regulation of 1803. At that time the objects for which those advances could be made were undefined; but they were never given, he believed, except for agricultural purposes. In 1871 the Land Improvement Act was passed. By that Act agricultural advances made for certain particular objects were dealt with, and the privilege of receiving them was extended from landholders to tenants. Nothing was said about advances for any other agricultural objects. But, in 1873, when the Land-Revenue Act for the North-Western Provinces was passed, the Regulation of 1803 which had been mentioned was repealed. Since that time there had been no law regarding any advances but those made under the Land Improvement Act. If the Local Government chose to make such advances, there was nothing that he knew of to prevent it; but it would not be able to recover them except by going into the Civil Court in every case where payment was delayed or withheld. This might be, and often was, very inconvenient. There were occasions on which it was most necessary to make such advances—for the purchase of seed and cattle, for instance, after a famine. As the law stood at present, however, advances so made could not be recovered in any way except by a civil suit. This being so, there was danger that either the money would not be advanced at all from the doubts that would exist as to its recovery, or, if it were lent notwithstanding those doubts, that much of it might be lost. To remedy this, when the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act was amended, a section had originally been inserted in the Bill declaring that all advances for agricultural purposes should be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue. In order to assimilate the practice in Oudh to that proposed for the North-Western Provinces, the present measure had been introduced in its first shape of a Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act. But the Local Government expressed a wish that the Bill should take the form of a general measure for the recovery of *takkávi*. Upon this, the opportunity was taken to ask other Local Governments whether it was not desirable that such a Bill, if passed, should be made applicable to them also. The result was that all the Provinces usually comprised in the term "Northern India," *i.e.*, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces, Assam and Ajmer, as well as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, had agreed to accept the measure; and it had been extended to them accordingly. In its present shape, therefore, the Bill provided for advances made to owners and occupiers of land for agricultural objects other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, and declared that such advances should be recoverable from the persons receiving them or from their sureties in the same way as arrears of land-revenue.

In addition to this, the Bill imposed a condition upon the granting of such advances. In order to bring them within the operation of the law which it was proposed to enact, the Bill provided that the advances must have been made in accordance with rules to be framed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. It had been objected—and the

Committee thought with reason—that it was not expedient that the power of making agricultural advances which could be recovered by such a sharp and summary process as that for the realization of arrears of revenue should be left vague and unrestricted. In the rules required by the Bill, the objects for which such loans might be made could, from time to time, be defined, and their conditions clearly specified, so that all persons interested would have the means of knowing when and how they could obtain an advance, and would also be informed of the liabilities which they incurred by accepting it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Hope and the Mover. He said that when he had obtained leave to introduce this Bill, he had explained the circumstances under which it had been prepared, and stated that it was nothing more than a reproduction, with the changes required to fit them to the different circumstances of this country, of the provisions of the two Statutes which regulated the registration of trade-marks in England. He had now only to say that the Bill provided for the appointment of a Registrar and the registration of trade-marks, and enacted that, after a certain fixed date, no suit should be brought for the infringement of a trade-mark, unless such trade-mark was registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. It further defined the essential particulars of which a trade-mark must hereafter consist; those particulars were as follows:—

"(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner, or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm, or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

provided that there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals:

it includes also any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters, used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act."

The other provisions of the Bill were subsidiary to these, and the only one of them calling for notice here was that by which the High Court at Fort William was appointed the Court for the purposes of the Act. As it was understood that the registry-office would be situate at Calcutta (where alone proprietorship in copyright and specifications of inventions were registered), that Court was obviously the most convenient one to appoint.

The Bill would of course be improved by the criticisms which he hoped it would receive from the Local Governments and the mercantile community. But, even if passed in its present form, he thought it would be a useful piece of legislation. It would, in conjunction with the 18th chapter of the Penal Code, help to give effect to the sound general principle which Lord Langdale, in *Perry* v. *Truefitt*, had expressed thus: "A man is not to sell his own goods under the pretence that they are the goods of another man; he cannot be permitted to practise such a deception, nor to use the means which contribute to that end. He cannot, therefore, be allowed to use names, marks, letters or other *indicia* by which he may induce purchasers to believe that the goods which he is selling are the manufacture of another person." Moreover, the protection of trade-marks was, like the quality of mercy, "twice blessed": it was, in other words, doubly beneficial: it benefited the public, because it enabled them to buy with a reasonable certainty that they were getting what they asked for, and it benefited the manufacturer, because it secured to him the custom which he deserved, and which was intended for him.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Hope and Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report in four weeks. He said that the Bill, in effect, reproduced for application to the Oudh Province most of the provisions of Act VI of 1871, the Bengal Civil Courts Act.

As a separate subordinate judiciary, which from the District Court downwards was constructed after the model of that at present existing in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, was to be established in Oudh, it seemed clearly right that the law relating to Civil Courts in the latter Province should be assimilated as much as possible to the law on this subject in force in the former Provinces.

The Bill, however, provided for one important distinction from the Bengal Act in regard to the original jurisdiction of the Courts of Subordinate Judges. Such Courts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces exercised an unlimited jurisdiction in respect of the amount or value of the property in dispute in any case; whereas in Oudh it was proposed to limit the jurisdiction of Sub-Judges to cases in which the amount or value of the property forming the subject of litigation did not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Many cogent reasons could be assigned for the proposed restriction, but it would be sufficient here to mention two of these:—

1st.—It was desirable that suits of great importance, as involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake, should be tried by the strongest Courts of original jurisdiction available; but where concurrent jurisdiction was given to two classes of Courts in respect of such suits, then, under the operation of the rules of the Civil Procedure Code, the result was that these suits were necessarily instituted, and generally tried by the lower class of Courts; for, although the Code conferred upon a District Court the power of withdrawing suits from any Subordinate Court and trying them itself, yet in practice it was found that this power was exercised very sparingly, in special circumstances, such as on the application of a party, and without any particular reference to the amount or value involved in the suit to be withdrawn.

2nd.—It was doubtful whether the public would have such confidence in these new Sub-Judges' Courts as to be willing to intrust cases involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake to the adjudication of such Judges, some of whom at least (for the new posts would to some extent be filled by the late Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners) had hitherto exercised jurisdiction only in respect of suits in which the amount or value of the property in dispute did not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Indeed, strong representations had been made, from non-official quarters, too, to the effect that the public in Oudh would not have such confidence, and that it was consequently expedient to place some limitation as regards the pecuniary amount upon the jurisdiction to be exercised by these Judges.

There was no reason, moreover, to apprehend that the new "District Courts" in Oudh would have insufficient time for the trial and disposal of suits involving an amount or value in excess of Rs. 10,000; for not many such suits were instituted in the Oudh Courts: during the three years from 1875 to 1877 inclusive, the annual average number of such institutions did not exceed fifty-six, which, distributed amongst the four District Courts, gave an average of fourteen cases only to be disposed of by each Judge. It must be remembered also that these new District Judges would not, for some time at least, have the criminal work, which devolved upon the District Courts of the older Provinces.

Whilst the Courts of original jurisdiction in Oudh were, under the new scheme, to be entirely reconstructed, the highest Appellate Court (Judicial Commissioner's) would remain as heretofore; hence it was proposed to retain the special provisions of the law now in force in that Province in regard to second appeals.

In one respect this law was peculiar to Oudh; for in no other Province was an absolute finality accorded to the substantially concurrent decisions of the Appellate Court and the Court of first instance. The other special provision, allowing a second appeal on the facts of a case, when the decision of the first Appellate Court reversed or materially modified the order of the Court of first instance, was also in force in the Panjáb. Both these enactments were reported to have worked well in Oudh, and the twenty-first section of the Bill had consequently been drawn so as to provide for their retention.

Some provisions of the Bengal Courts Act had been omitted, as, for instance, the power of appointing a Munsif, temporarily, on the sudden occurrence of a vacancy in that office. The Local Government was averse to giving this power to the new District Judges in Oudh, and proposed to give it to the Judicial Commissioners, but it was thought that such an arrangement would fail to secure the object of this provision for temporary appointments, *i.e.*, the avoidance of delay in the filling up of a vacancy; for it would take nearly as long a time to obtain a fresh appointment by the Judicial Commissioner, who, unlike the District Judge, did not ordinarily reside in the district where the vacancy would occur, as an appointment to be made by the Local Government. For these reasons, it seemed best to abandon this provision. Probably, in any case, it would be unnecessary in these days of more rapid communications.

Through inadvertence, the converse provision of the Bengal Act regarding the suspension of Munsifs by District Judges, which ought equally to have been omitted, had been inserted in the Bill; it would be for the Select Committee to which the Bill might be referred to determine whether the considerations which led the Local Government to disapprove of giving the power of appointment of Munsifs to the District Judges did not apply with greater force to this provision enabling them to suspend such officers.

It only remained for him (MR. Cockerell) to draw attention to the two last sections of the Bill, which had been framed to provide for the rather complicated questions which would arise out of the abolition, from the date of the new law coming into force, of one set of Courts, and their immediate replacement by another set with totally different designations and limits of jurisdiction. It was thought that these provisions would be found to effect all that was needed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Colvin and himself. He said that the Bill was one of extreme simplicity and brevity. The effect of it was that in trials for breaches of Cantonment Rules there would be no appeal, but the Cantonment Magistrate trying the case would, for the purposes of the twenty-second chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the District Magistrate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Hope and Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 5th June, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 21st May, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th MAY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are favourable; good rain has fallen in the districts reported on, and the fall in Malabar has been so far excessive, as to interfere slightly with sowings. The south-west monsoon is reported to have set in in Mysore and there has been heavy rain throughout the Province; ploughing is going on and prices are generally stationary. In the Bombay Presidency rain has been general in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts, and there has also been some in other places; agricultural operations are progressing everywhere; cholera prevails in Sind and Guzerat where the heat is excessive. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in several districts; ploughing continues and prices are steady. In Berar ploughing operations have been nearly completed. Slight rain has fallen in places in Central India, and it is said that there are signs of the approach of the monsoon. In Rajputana matters remain on the whole promising. Rain has fallen in nearly every district in Bengal; in some places it has been very slight, but in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar, especially in the former locality, it was excessive; prospects in the northern districts are generally favourable, and in most other districts the rain has benefitted the crops which suffered from drought; more rain however is much wanted for rice cultivation which has not yet commenced in many places; prices are gradually rising in almost all districts. In Assam the state of things is satisfactory. Public health in British Burma is good; slight small-pox and cholera continue and cattle disease exists in six districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in Kumaun, Sitapur and Fyzabad; cholera is still prevalent in the first-named place, but is disappearing elsewhere. Seasonable weather continues in the Punjab and prospects are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 24th)	3·98 (average of 9 stations); no reports from Nandigama and Gudivada.	Rice 10·82, *cholum* 13·56, *raggi* 17·63, *cumboo* 12·99; rainfall is good for cultivation.
Kurnool („ „)	2·56 (average of 9 stations).	Rice 11·34, *cholum* 16·18, *raggi* 21·84, *cumboo* 17·09; fever prevalent; agricultural operations are going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	1·21 (average of 13 stations).	Rice 10·63, *cholum* 15·75, *raggi* 17·80, *cumboo* 14·27; freshes down the Cauvery and one of its main branches, 24 to 36 inches deep; the few standing dry and garden-grown crops improved by the rains during the week; harvest of chillies and gingelly, outturn ¾.
Madura („ „)	·92 (average of 10 stations).	Rice 10·0, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 16·37, *cumboo* 16·34.
Malabar („ „)	10·59 (average of 13 stations); *nil* in Vyteri.	Rice 9·99, *raggi* 17·50; prices slightly risen in Calicut, Walluvanad and Palghat, stationary elsewhere; sowing of first crop in progress; excessive rain has slightly interfered with sowing operations; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue favourable.
Bombay (May 28th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 25th 8½ feet against 15 feet on same date last year; 263 cases of cholera in Kotri, 157 fatal; nine cases in Kohistan, six fatal; small-pox in Kurrachee and Bubak; heat excessive.
Shikarpur ...	...	River still very low; cholera abating; small-pox in 14, cattle disease in 12, talukas; flight of locusts through Nasirabad on 18th.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox continues in three, cholera in seven, talukas; 245 cases, 116 fatal; weather very hot.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather hot; *kharif* preparations progressing; *battái* of *rabi* nearly completed; 70 cases of cholera, 5 fatal; 2 deaths from heat apoplexy at Dighri; 1 case of small-pox in Thul.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	Slight rain	Strong winds every night; heat severe; manuring operations progressing; slight cholera in Dholera, 28 cases fatal in Daskrohi villages.
Pánch Maháls ...	·8 at Godhra.	
Kaira ...	Slight rain in 3 talukas	Heat excessive; three cases of cholera in Mehmadabad taluka, one fatal.
Broach ...	·46	Weather overcast; two cases of cholera in Ankleswar, one fatal; monsoon crop preparations continue; *rabi* crops gathered.
Surat ...	·17	Weather hot and cloudy; cholera in Bulsar taluka.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Rain in 11 talukas; maximum 1·16, minimum ·06.	Rain preceded by storms; flood in Girna; agricultural operations commenced.
Násik ...	Rain general throughout district.	Ploughing commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	2·80	Cholera continues in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 26th)	4·32 at Alibag	Weather warm; public health good; slight fever in one taluka, cattle disease to a slight extent in two talukas.
Ratnágiri („ 20th)	·33	Rice sowing commenced; 19 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 2·03 at Junnar, minimum ·01 at Indápur.	
Ahmednagar ...	1·22	Public health good.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain in all talukas.	Prospects improved; flight of locusts through two talukas; general condition of people middling.
Satara ...	Maximum 1·70 at Wai, minimum ·10 at Koregaon.	More rain wanted; agricultural operations progressing.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maximum ·3 at Muddebihal, minimum ·09 at Indi.	Land being prepared for sowing; fever continues.
Dharwar ...	Rain general, average fall 3·0.	Sowing commenced; fever in seven talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	·92 at Songarh	Weather very hot and cloudy; cholera in certain places; fever re-appearing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Two cholera cases in Wadhwán taluka, 13 in Limri taluka, 12 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Weather very cloudy; heat intense; indications of early monsoon.
		General Remarks.—Heat great in Sind and Guzerat, where also cholera prevails; rain general in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country Districts; slight rain in Guzerat Districts; ploughing commenced everywhere; weather in Bombay close and oppressive, with heavy thunder showers.
Bengal—**(May 28th)**—		
Chittagong ...	·92	
Noakholly ...	·05	Small-pox prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·77	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·20	Cholera disappearing.
Backergunge ...	·35	Cholera abating in Perozepore, in other sub-divisions public health satisfactory.
Furreedpore ...	Rainfall not given.	
Dacca ...	·98	
Tipperah ...	·77	
Mymensingh ...	·22	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·34	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	Occasional showers in interior.	
Nuddea ...	·87	Sickness less.
Moorshedabad ...	·71	Public health generally good.
Pubna ...	·67	Public health slightly improved.
Rajshahye ...	·31	Cholera in Central Jail somewhat abated.
Bogra ...	·25	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Dinagepore ...	·18	
Rungpore ...	1·94	Small-pox still prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	7·19	Cholera much abated.
Jalpáiguri ...	19·72	
Darjeeling ...	5·74	
Midnapore ...	·78	Small-pox decreasing.
Howrah ...	·18	
Hooghly ...	·09	Isolated cases of cholera and small-pox in many places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Clouds hanging on; public health good.
Bankoora ...	1·15	
Beerbhoom ...	·26	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·49	
Bhágalpur ...	Not measurable.	
Monghyr ...	·10	
Purneah ...	·67	
Durbhunga ...	1·94	Cholera at head-quarters and in some villages.
Mozufferpore ...	·44	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox continue.
Chumparun ...	1·87	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	Few drops	Some cholera and small-pox.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	·36	Small-pox still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	·65	Small-pox still prevalent, many fatal cholera cases.
Manbhoom ...	·73	Much sickness about.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent, especially in south.
Cuttack ...	·20	
Pooree ...	·02	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects in northern districts generally favourable, but rainfall at Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar rather excessive; in most other districts slight rain has done some good to crops which already suffered much from drought, but more rain is urgently needed for rice cultivation, which in many places is not yet commenced; no rain yet in Orissa, Singhbhoom and in parts of Behar; prices gradually rising in almost all districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh (May 28th)—		
Benares (May 27th)	*Nil*	Sugar-cane being irrigated; seasonable weather; sickness increasing.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Wind easterly for some days; heavy clouds and sultry weather; health good.
Jhánsi („ 28th)	Few drops of rain on 24th.	Weather exceedingly hot; prices stationary.
Agra („ 27th)	...	Great heat with easterly winds; fever still prevalent; cholera and cattle disease disappearing.
Bareilly („ 28th)	...	Easterly winds; weather very hot; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	...	Heat increased; light easterly wind; cattle disease and cholera much diminished; 45 cases of cholera, 19 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 17¼, barley 21½, *jowar* 21, *bajra* 18 seers.
Kumaun („ 27th)	Rain reported in places	Strong westerly winds; hot and cloudy; cholera prevalent.
Lucknow („ 28th)	...	Wind easterly; dust-storm on night of 26th.
Sitapur („ „)	·8 on night of 27th.	
Partabgarh („ 26th)	...	Up to yesterday atmosphere has been close and oppressive, to-day cooler; distant lightning from north-east visible for four successive nights; wind easterly.
Fyzabad („ 29th)	·1 on 25th, ·3 on 27th at Sadr; slight rain general.	Wind easterly and high; cultivators manuring their fields.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Sitapur and Fyzabad; cholera prevalent in Kumaun, but disappearing elsewhere; weather promising.
Punjab—**(May 27th)**—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; fever prevalent; prices of food grains stationary.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *kharif* operations continue; slight fall in prices of food-grains; cholera on the decline.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops being threshed; prices steady; cholera abated.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops almost threshed; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; health improving.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crops being gathered; cholera about.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops average; health generally good, but cholera hanging about.
Sialkot ...	·6	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Cholera prevails.
Mooltán ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of crops still in progress; prices of food-grains somewhat higher this week; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops being gathered; health good.
Pesháwar ...	Slight rain	Slight rise in prices.
		General Remarks.—Weather still seasonable; prospects fair.
Central Provinces (May 29th)—		
Nimár ...	2·68	Cloudy; health good: prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	Slight rain	Small-pox continues, prices higher.
Betúl ...	...	Cloudy, with dust-storms; ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	·84	Cloudy; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Nágpur (May 28th)	·94	Cloudy and stormy, with showers of rain during the last 3 days; ploughing continues; fever and cholera cases here and there.
Chánda ...	·60	Intense heat; occasionally cloudy; ploughing and manuring continue; cholera in Brahmapuri tahsil; prices slightly fallen.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy; oppressive; ploughing continues; small-pox in Sansar tahsil; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára (May 27th)	·47	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	*Nil*	Heavy clouds; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing continues; cholera spreading; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Saugor ...	·75	Cloudy; oppressively hot; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·28	Health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	Slight rain	Cloudy, with dust-storm, thunder, and lightning, but slight rain; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Bilaspur (May 24th)	...	Very hot; ploughing and manuring continue; cholera increasing; cattle disease and small-pox prevalent.
Sambalpur ...	Slight rain on the 18th	Cloudy; very oppressive; the rain on the 18th was accompanied by a dust-storm; water scarce; fever and small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and stormy toward end of week, with signs of early monsoons; good rain at Nimár, slight in eight other districts; ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (May 28th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in Koladán township, Akyab district, otherwise public health good throughout division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Twelve fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; in Rangoon district public health fair; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa (May 17th)	...	Two deaths from cholera; 27 deaths from cattle disease in three townships; public health good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; 1,905 deaths from cattle disease in Theegwin township from 1st January to 21st May.
Henzada ...	...	Health generally good; cattle disease reported to be spreading into Henzada from Bassein district.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Monio township.
Prome ...	...	Slight small-pox in Prome town, public health otherwise good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal.
Tennasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; 40 deaths from cattle disease in one township.
Tavoy (May 10th)	...	Public health good.
Mergui (19th April to 10th May) ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight small-pox and cholera; cattle disease in six districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 28th)	1·93	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	1·43	Ploughing and sowing of *aman* rice crops go on well; price of rice stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 28th)—	Heavy rains throughout the Province; 4·30 in Bangalore.	The south-west monsoon has set in; prospects favourable; public health improved; ryots have commenced ploughing; prices generally stationary.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 28th)	2·19	Ploughing operations near completion; weather cloudy.
Central India— (May 28th)		
Morar ...	*Nil*	General health in Central India remarkably good; heat excessive, with heavy showers at Mhow, Ujjain, and Indore, and indications of monsoon.
Sutna ...		
Ágar ...		
Mánpur ...		
Indore ...	·59	
Goona ...	·20	
Neemuch ...	·10	
Rutlam ...	·15	
Sirdarpore ...	·46	
Sehore ...	·25	
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 28th)	·05	Cloudy; sultry.
Serohi („ 25th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; much hotter and closer; cloudy; disagreeable; season unpleasant.
Marwar („ 24th)	...	Health and crops good; weather hot.
Bickaneer („ 20th)	·63	Health and crops good; no scarcity of water.
Harowtee („ 21th)	...	Health good; prices high; weather cloudy; wind variable; heat great.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	...	Weather cloudy; health good; occasional dust-storms; wind variable.
Ajmere („ 28th)	...	Sporadic cholera; great heat; occasional clouds; prices steady.
Bhurtpur (May 27th)	...	Health good; prices low; weather hot.
Ulwur ...	...	Tanks dry; wells failing; cotton sowing proceeding; still good deal of cholera, otherwise health fair.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd JUNE 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all the districts reported on; it has been excessive in the Malabar district, where the existing cultivation has been slightly injured, and sowing operations impeded; prospects are improving. Slight showers have fallen in Mysore, and heavy rain is reported in Coorg; the *vaisakh* paddy crop is being harvested in places; agricultural prospects are favourable. In the Bombay Presidency there has been moderate rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; ploughing operations are going on in all districts; cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat and Kattywar. Rain has fallen in almost all the districts of the Central Provinces; it has been very heavy in Nágpur and Seoni; prices are rising; preparations for *kharif* sowings are going on. In Berar there has been good rain; ploughing continues. In Central India showers are reported from Indore, Sutna and Sirdarpore, and there has been slight rain in Bhopal and Maunpore. No rain fell in Rajputana. In Bengal the rain has been general; it was very heavy and rather excessive in Northern and Eastern Bengal, and especially at Jalpaiguri and Chittagong; the prospects of the standing crops have been generally improved, and rice cultivation is now going on. Very heavy rain has fallen in Assam, and injury to the *aman* paddy on low lands in Sylhet is feared. In British Burma, public health remains generally good; cattle disease continues and is bad in the Bassein district. On 30th May the monsoon was reported to have set in at Akyab and apparently also at Rangoon. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in all the districts, except at Agra where the heat is said to be intense; cholera is still prevalent in Kumaun, and is again on the increase in Agra and Meerut; ploughing for *kharif* sowings has begun. No rain fell in the Punjab districts comprised in the return; prospects continue fair, and prices generally have a downward tendency. Cholera is reported from six districts. The general feature of the week is the prevalence of rain over the Central Provinces and Southern and North-Eastern India, especially in Bengal and Assam, the zone of rainfall extending also to the North-Western Provinces, but not to Rajputana or as yet to the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 31st)	1·27 (average of 8 stations).	Rice 10·91, *cholum* 13·52, *raggi* 17·73, *cumboo* 13·22; 30 inches anicut on 27th May, 9 inches on 31st; lands being ploughed for sowing; grass sprouting.
Kurnool („ „)	·75 (average of 5 stations).	Rice 10·01, *cholum* 15·56, *raggi* 20·93, *cumboo* 16·95; fever prevalent; agricultural operations going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·13 (average of 2 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·37, *cholum* 15·75, *raggi* 17·65, *cumboo* 15·27; Cauvery and branches flow with 18 to 72 inches depth of water; the few standing dry and garden crops are generally in good condition; harvest of gingelly, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·8 (average of 3 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·04, *cholum* 14·85, *raggi* 16·38, *cumboo* 16·04.
Malabar („ „)	8·89 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 9·78, *raggi* 17·53; prices stationary in Wynaad, Ernad, Walluvanad and Palghat, slightly risen elsewhere; sowing of [illegible] crop in progress everywhere; excessive rain has slightly injured existing cultivation, and interferes with sowing operations; prospects improving.
Bombay (June 4th)—		*General Remarks.*—General prospects improving.
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 1st 72 feet; cholera in Kotri 302 cases, 151 deaths; in Sehwan, Bubak, Kurrachee and Kotri talukas 29 cases, 17 deaths; small-pox in Kurrachee and Bubak; monsoon winds set in.
Shikárpur ...	...	River still very low; small-pox in 14 talukas; cattle disease in 11 talukas; cholera has nearly disappeared.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* preparations progressing; in Guni rice seedling destroyed by hot northerly winds; cholera in 10 talukas, 650 cases, 406 fatal; disease assuming milder type since prevalence of strong southerly winds.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather very hot and sultry; *batai* of *rabi* crops not finished; *kharif* preparations confined chiefly to desert canal; water admitted into Begári desert canal on 1st; 10 cholera cases, 7 fatal.
Gujarat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Heat less severe; manuring operations continue; slight cholera in district, 7 fatal cases.
Panch Mahals ...	...	Weather cloudy; monsoon seems near.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy with strong winds; manuring operations progressing; 5 cholera cases in Malar, 2 fatal.
Broach ...	·20	Agricultural operations progressing; cholera in Rajpur taluka, 24 cases, 17 fatal.
Rewakánta ...	...	Weather fine; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Throughout district maximum 5·81, minimum ·08.	Locusts in Dhulia taluka.
Násik ...	Rain throughout district except in the north.	Ploughing progressing.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	1·0	Total rainfall 3·80; cholera in Bassein taluka.
Colába (June 2nd)	2·16 at Alibág.	Total rainfall 6·48; weather warm; public health good; fever in Pen; cattle disease in Mahád taluka.
Ratnágiri (May 27th)	1·94	Total rainfall 2·27; sowing operations continue; 13 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 4·76 at Junnar, minimum 1·77 at Mawal.	
Ahmednagar ...	·44, fall general throughout district; maximum 5·44 at Newasa, minimum 1·22 at Akola.	Public health good.
Sholapur ...	Rainfall general.	In some places the rain was sufficient for sowing; prospects improved; condition of people middling.
Satara ...	Maximum 2·0 at Khatase, minimum ·86 at Satara.	*Kharif* sowing partially commenced.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maxmium 1·28 at Indi, minimum ·10 at Bágewári.	More rain wanted; weather cloudy; land being prepared for sowing; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	·82, fall general throughout district; maximum 1·57 at Gokak, minimum ·15 at Parasgad.	Fever less.
Dharwar ...	Rainfall light, average ·59.	Sowing progressing; slight fever in 7 talukas.
Kanara ...	8·18	Sowing continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	·50 at Manikwada.	Weather hot; cholera in Kotrasangani and in villages under Wala Bhaunagar, Junágarh, Lákhápádár and Jetpur.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather very hot; health good; cholera in Limri and Wadhwán talukas and Bhalala and Talsana, 28 cases, 17 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good; weather cloudy; *kharif* preparations progressing; prices of grain stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat and Kattywar; moderate rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; ploughing going on in all districts; weather in Bombay hot and clear.
Bengal—(June 4th)—		
Chittagong ...	15·14	
Noakholly ...	4·01	
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·5	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·72	Public health not good, cholera not yet over.
Backergunge ...	·96	Cholera still in Perozepore.
Furreedpore ...	1·85	
Dacca ...	7·08	
Tipperah ...	4·0	
Mymensingh ...	·16	Some sporadic cases of cholera.
24-Pergunnahs ...	5·98	Public health generally good, cholera in Baripore and Baraset.
Jessore ...	1·28	
[illegible] ...	·57	Small-pox and cholera still in Meherpore.
[illegible] ...	·84	
[illegible] ...	·14	Public health improved.
[illegible] ...	·61	Cholera still reported.
[illegible] ...	1·23	
[illegible] ...	·35	Cholera and small-pox less.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	
Rungpore ...	8·57	Small-pox abating.
Cooch Behar ...	12·21	Cholera nearly disappeared.
Jalpáiguri ...	3·28	General health imroved, cholera and small-pox decreasing.
Darjeeling ...	8·84	
Midnapore ...	1·79	Small-pox decreasing.
Howrah ...	1·47	
Hooghly ...	3·80	Cholera abating.
Burdwan ...	·29	
Bankoora ...	·63	
Beerbhoom ...	1·97	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·15	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	·41	
Monghyr ...	·68	
Purneah ...	1·49	
Durbhunga ...	·16	Cholera in town and a few villages.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	·42	
Patna ...	·17	
Gya ...	·07	
Shahabad ...	Slight rain.	Cholera still prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	·45	
Lohardugga ...	·70	Cholera in many places, small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	·18	Cholera in many places.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Balasore ...	1·53	Cholera very rife.
Cuttack ...	8·32	
Pooree ...	1·30	
		General Remarks.—Week's rainfall general and beneficial, only a small area in Central Behar and Singhbhoom not yet reached; rain very heavy and rather excessive in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, especially Julpáiguri, Cooch Behar and Chittagong; rice cultivation now going on in most places; prospects of standing crops generally improved; public health also much improved.
N. W. P. and Oudh (June 4th)—		
Benares (June 3rd)	·5 at Chandauli and ·9 at Gangapur on 2nd; a slight shower at Benares.	East wind and cloudy weather; sickness decreasing.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight and partial showers.	After a week of east wind and every sign of imminent rain only slight and partial showers fell, the clouds cleared away and the wind is again strong from west.
Jhánsi („ 4th)	Heavy shower near Mau last Tuesday.	Hot westerly winds prevail; prices fluctuating.
Agra (May 31st)	...	Intense heat with variable winds; cholera again on the increase in districts.
Bareilly (June 4th)	A heavy shower at Baheri on 26th and at Nawábganj on 27th May.	Weather very hot; wind from the east; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	Shower on Monday night.	Hot; thick atmosphere; rain attended with thunder; variable winds; fever prevalent; 144 cases of cholera, 58 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 18, barley 21½, jowar 20, and *bajra* 18 seers.
Kumaun („ 1st)	Rain general.	More rain expected; wind from north-east; cholera still prevalent.
Lucknow („ 4th)	·1 on 3rd.	Thunder storm; weather cloudy and steamy.
Sitapur ...	·1 on night of 2nd.	
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	Slight shower last night and this morning at Sadr.	Sky cloudy; wind easterly.
Fyzabad („ 4th)	·5	Ploughing general.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain all over the province; wind easterly, except in Allahabad and Jhánsi; cholera still prevalent in Kumaun, Agra and Meerut; *kharif* ploughing begun.
Punjab—(3rd June)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices of food-grains stationary; fever prevailing; a few cases of cholera also.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot; *kharif* operations continue; canal crops sown and doing well; slight variations in prices of food-grains with downward tendency; cholera abating.
[illegible] ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; cholera prevailing.
[illegible] ...	*Nil*	Crops being garnered; slight fall in prices; health much improved.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops nearly threshed; health fair; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crops nearly harvested; cholera in district.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; cholera about.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Cholera prevailing.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops being garnered; slight fluctuations in prices with downward tendency; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops gathered.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prices of food-grains falling.
		General Remarks.—Prices generally have a downward tendency.
Central Provinces (June 4th)—		
[illegible] ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* continues.
[illegible] ...	Smart showers of rain have fallen recently.	Small-pox continues.
[illegible] ...	·40	Cloudy; windy; ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
[illegible] ...	4·42	Ploughing continues; cholera disappeared.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Nágpur (June 4th)	11·58	Ploughing for *kharif*, sowings continue; cholera abating.
Chánda ...	2·98	Sugarcane planted; ploughing and manuring continue; slight cholera; prices rising steadily.
Chhindwára ...	5·49	Ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox slightly prevalent; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	Over 3·0 rain on Sunday	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices rising.
Bhandara (June 3rd)	4·13	Preparation for *kharif* sowings being pushed on; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; prices high.
Seoni ...	11·80	Monsoon fairly set in; cholera continues; small-pox disappeared.
Bálaghát (May 31st)	·31	Cloudy, hot; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; cholera continues; small-pox declining; prices steady.
Mandla ...	·85	*Kharif* ploughing continues; cholera still prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Windy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·23	Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (June 4th)	3·48, rain general throughout the district.	Fields being bunded and preparation for *kharif* sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur ...	4·1	Ploughing for *kharif* sowing progressing; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (May 31st)	·40	Cloudy and windy; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; cholera still bad; prices slightly risen.
		General Remarks.—Heavy fall of rain between afternoon of Saturday 31st and morning of Sunday, but was confined to districts of Nágpur and Seoni as centre, and the surrounding districts of Narsinghpur, Chhindwára, Wardha, Chánda and Bhandára; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; prices rising.
British Burma— (June 4th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good; 19 deaths from cholera in Koladan township, 23 in Cheduba; a few cases of small-pox in Kyoukphyoo.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon District ...	...	Fourteen deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; a few deaths from small-pox in Syriam, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in Thonkwa district for week ended the 24th May; 2 deaths from cholera at Phyapoon, 1 from small-pox at Yandoon; slight cholera and small-pox reported in Doonabyoo and Engapoo circles; 5 deaths from cattle disease in Doonabyoo township; 5 deaths from cholera in Phyapoon; 13 deaths from cattle disease in Pantanwa, 11 deaths in Yandoon sub-division; health otherwise good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease prevalent, 995 deaths in Kyoonpyaw township from 26th April to 15th May, 243 deaths in Yaigyee from 22nd April to 28th May, 308 in Theegwin in May, 12 in Thaboung from 15th to 28th May, 11 in Bassein from 23rd to 30th May.
Henzada ...	...	Public health normal; slight cattle disease, 56 deaths in one circle.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease in Monio township.
	...	General health normal.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; no cattle disease; ploughing commenced in some parts of the district.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Tonngoo ...	...	Public health good; 90 buffaloes died from disease.
Tavoy (May 17th)	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; small-pox in several districts and some cholera; cattle disease continues.
Assam—		
Cachar (June 4th)	5·33, very heavy rain during last 3 days.	Rice and other crops coming up well.
Sylhet („ „)	9·93	Price of rice rising; the rivers have risen very high; the sowing of *aman* in low grounds having been so late, injury is feared.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 4th)—	1·38 in Bangalore, moderate showers in the districts; 10·02 in Coorg.	The *Vaisakh* paddy crop is being harvested in some places; agricultural prospects favourable; fever less prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(June 4th)		
Shorápur ...	4·0	Ploughing continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India— (June 4th)		
Indore ...	1·83	Health good.
Morar ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	1·06	Weather clear and hot; high west wind; cholera increasing at Rewah and Sutna.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; strong winds.
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Agar ...		
Sirdarpore ...	1·01	
Mánpur ...	0·05	
Bhopal ...	0·15	
Rajputana—		
Serohi (June 1st)	...	Tanks dry, wells and health fair; mornings and nights cooler; fresh breezes; season agreeable.
Marwar (May 31st)	...	Water-supply sufficient; health good; weather hot; prices stationary.
Bickaneer („ 27th)	*Nil*	Health good; no scarcity of water; sowing operations not commenced.
Meywar („ 30th)	.....	Tanks, wells and health good; hot winds prevailing.
Harowtee („ 31st)	.....	Health good; prices high; weather very hot; wind variable.
Jhallawar („ 29th)	.....	Weather cloudy; appearance of rain; health good.
Ajmere (June 4th)	.....	Everything seasonable; high west winds; all expect early favourable monsoon; prices easy.
Jeypore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Bhurtpur (June 3rd)	.....	Health good; water scarce; rates steady; weather sultry.
Ulwur ...	.....	Wells failing; heat great; cholera still prevails; small-pox in one tahsil.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 138-45 T, dated Simla, May 5th, 1879.

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 1279, dated 1st September 1878, submitting the above report and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1877-78 appears to have been one of remarkable commercial depression, and consequent diminution of telegraphic traffic. The Russo-Turkish war, and especially the long-continued interruption caused by the Turkish raid on Sookhoum Kaleh, materially affected the prosperity of the lines worked by this Department.

2. The interruption at Sookhoum Kaleh was overcome by the erection of an alternative line between Ekaterinodar and Tiflis. The break occurred beyond the limits of the Indo-European Telegraph Department's lines; but that Department shared in the cost incurred in renewing communication.

3. *Capital.*—The capital account at the close of the year is stated to stand approximately at £1,153,751-15.

4. *Revenue.*—The earnings have fallen off by £25,000, and amount to £40,196-18-3; while the working expenses amounted to £80,379-14-3; showing a net loss of £40,182-16.

5. The working expenses of the year were swelled by the debit of £3,600 on account of three annual royalties due to the Government of Persia, which have been placed to the credit of a suspense account. The claims of the Telegraph Department against the Government of Persia will be referred to the Foreign Department for consideration.

6. *Line maintenance and repairs.*—The lines worked by the Department consisted at the close of the year of 1,716 nautical miles of cable, and 1,468

statute miles of land-line, carrying 2,936 miles of wire; the maintenance and repairs have been efficiently carried on.

7. *Interruptions.*—The interruptions causing stoppage in traffic amounted on the Persian Section to a total interval of 3 days 5 hours and 55 minutes, and on the Persian Gulf Section to 4 hours; in the previous year the total interruptions on the Persian Section lasted only for 20 hours. The large increase now shown is partly attributable to the severity of the winter. The interruptions on the Company's lines in connection with this system amounted to 129 days 19 hours and 30 minutes, but of this 126 days 9 hours and 35 minutes were due to the stoppage at Sookhoum Kaleh mentioned above.

8. *Traffic.*—This has naturally fallen off considerably under the adverse circumstances detailed; but owing to the increased employment of the Turkish route, the diminution in traffic was less than it otherwise would have been. The improvement shown in speed and accuracy of transmission of messages is noted with satisfaction by the Government of India.

9. *Inspections, Buildings and Stores.*—The condition of the Telegraph buildings along the Mekran coast and at Karachee, as described in paragraphs 55, 57, 59 and 60, will be brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay for consideration.

10. The Government of India notices with satisfaction the cordial relations subsisting between Major Smith and the Persian authorities, and is pleased to record its appreciation of the services of the officers brought to notice in the 81st paragraph of the report.

11. The exceptionally heavy loss (£40,000 + interest on capital) at which these Telegraph lines have been worked during the year under review is to be regretted, but they are maintained quite as much for political and administrative as for commercial purposes: and there are indications that future reports will show a far more satisfactory balance sheet.

12. The figures given in this report differ considerably from those entered in the annual accounts received from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts. The discrepancies are due to the report including all outstanding assets and liabilities relating to the year under review, while the statements from the Examiner of Accounts deal only with actual cash receipts and disbursements. An explanation of the differences has been called for and furnished; but the delay in obtaining it has prevented the publication of the report in time to be of practical value; and for the future, to obviate such delays, the requisite explanation should be submitted with the report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Financial, Marine, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

To the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information and with special reference to paragraph 9 of the Resolution.

To the Foreign Department, with reference to paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Resolution, and paragraphs 14, 15 and 50 to 52 of the Report.

To the Home Department for information.

To the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

To the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette*.

Ordered further, that the Report and Resolution be forwarded to Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Captain, R.E.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1279, dated 1st September 1878.

From—Major J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, R.E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Dept.,

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

I have the honor to lay before the Government of India the following statement of the administration of this Department for the year ending the 31st March 1878, a year of remarkable commercial depression and consequent diminution of telegraphic traffic generally.

2. The effect of the Russo-Turkish war, which may be said to have continued throughout the 12 months under report, was peculiarly felt by the Indo-European Company and by this Department; not only because of the actual interruption of the wires during the Turkish raid on Soukhoum Kaleh, but also on account of the natural disinclination of the public to direct their messages across Russia, at a time when the relations between that empire and our own appeared so strained and unsatisfactory. In the summer of 1877 such was the falling off of the traffic that the bankruptcy of the Indo-European Company seemed imminent, and it was only averted by extraordinary measures which I will briefly mention here, but which will be touched on more circumstantially further on. One was the consent of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State to aid in the construction of an alternative line near Soukhoum Kaleh by handing over to the Company half of our international cable receipts for the first two months after the re-establishment of communication. The other was the coalition of the Indo-European Company and the Eastern Company on the system now known 'as the joint purse'. The causes of the almost overwhelming embarrassments of the Company's finances were quite as seriously felt by this Department, and necessitated our taking a very important step which places us on a new footing offering greatly improved financial prospects. I refer to our having accepted the invitation to join the Companies' joint purse from the 1st April 1878. The negotiations leading up to this arrangement were carried on under the authority of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State towards the end of the official year 1877-78, and have no doubt been fully reported to the Government of India. I hope I may say with truth that, under the very trying and difficult circumstances of the past year, I have done all that lay in my power to combat the effects of exceptional disasters entirely beyond our control, and to diminish the consequences of similar events in the future.

3. On the 18th September 1877, I informed you that the Eastern and Indo-European Companies had arranged between them a joint purse on a plan which, by leaving out my Department, appeared to threaten our interests in an alarming degree, and soon afterwards I obtained leave from the India Office to proceed to Constantinople to concert, if possible, some arrangement for protecting ourselves by bringing into more general use the Turkish wires to Fâo. The Managers of the Eastern Company had also turned their attention to this line, and I was fearful that should the concession to work it fall into their hands, our Gulf cables would be completely at the mercy of the coalition. I was, in fact, followed to Constantinople by some of these gentlemen, but by the time they arrived I had secured a promise that the concession should on no account be given to a private Company, and I had drawn up an agreement having for its object the better working of the through line from London to Vienna, Constantinople and Fao. My offer to take over the through Turkish line on behalf of the Indian Government was politely declined by the Turkish Director General of Telegraphs, who asserted his own ability to re-organize and improve the working. From time to time I submitted many circumstantial reports to the India Office explaining my action at Constantinople and at Vienna, whither I proceeded before returning to London. The subsequent advance of the Russians towards Constantinople put an end to our efforts to ameliorate the defective correspondence between London and Constantinople; and indeed for some time the latter city was completely cut off from Europe, all telegrams passing of necessity *viâ* Fâo to Bombay and westward again by the Red Sea. The state of South Eastern Europe is still extremely unsettled, but the Turkish line to India will doubtless claim our attention again before long.

4. Some time after my return, I received the invitation (to which I referred above) from the two Companies—the Eastern and the Indo-European—that this Department should take part in the joint purse. I laid the case before the Secretary of State, and I also submitted a preliminary report explanatory of the matter to the Government of India. The latter is numbered 1034, and dated the 25th January 1878. Eventually I received authority from the India Office to accept the invitation, and after many meetings with Sir James Anderson and Mr. Andrews, I signed on behalf of the Government, Indo-European Department, an agreement which ensures to us for the future a share of the total traffic, at least equal to anything we have enjoyed in past years and with a reasonable prospect of a steady increase. A spare copy of the agreement is attached to this report, together with an explanatory confidential memorandum prepared with great care and ability by Mr. Brasher who rendered me most indefatigable and valuable assistance throughout these rather intricate transactions. Writing as I now am some months after the establishment of the new system, I am able to report that our receipts have again reached their normal figure, and should peace be secured and mercantile confidence restored, the Departmental returns of future years will surely present a bright contrast to those of 1877-78.

5. The observations which I have to submit will be arranged as in last year's report in the following order :—

1.—Capital and Revenue.
2.—Lines maintenance and repairs.
3.—Interruptions.
4.—Traffic.
5.—Inspections, buildings and stores.
6.—Establishments.

Capital and Revenue.

6. The preliminary departmental accounts prepared by Mr. Brasher are attached as Appendices A and B.

Capital.

7. At the commencement of 1877-78, the finally adjusted Capital Account stood at £1,158,188-1-10; the figures given in last year's report were, as has been explained, necessarily only approximate. Subsequent corrections alter the amount there entered (as £1,154,493-7-6) to that now given. Similarly the £1,153,751-15-0 below will no doubt be susceptible of modification.

8. The expenditure during the year was £751-11-4, and the receipts with sundry book adjustments, amounted to £ 5,187-18-2.

9. The Capital Account therefore at the close of the year, subject to final adjustment, stood at £1,153,751-15-0, or at rather less than at the commencement.

10. The small amount expended consisted of credits to the Public Works Department. The receipts were composed of an instalment from the Indo-European Company towards the liquidation of the Persian debt for telegraph material. Two recoveries from the Persian Government under Article I of the Anglo-Persian treaty of 1872, and various credits to the Department from suspense accounts.

Revenue.

11. The following is a summary of the preliminary Revenue Account :—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Traffic earnings	39,196	5	10	Ordinary expenditure ...	71,543	5	7
Miscellaneous receipts	1,000	12	5	Extraordinary ,, ...	2,334	10	11
Excess of total expenditure over receipts	40,182	16	0	Debits on account of previous years ...	6,501	17	9
	80,379	14	3		80,379	14	3

12. The earnings compared with those of the previous year show a falling off of about £25,000 chiefly due to the interruption of the Indo-European line for more than three months, owing to the destruction of the Company's Soukhoum Kaleh Section in the course of the Russo-Turkish war. Allusion has already been made to this interruption and to other causes which contributed to diminish our receipts. They will be again treated of under the head 'Traffic.'

13. The total amount brought to debit under the head of Expenditure in 1877-78 is £80,379-14-3, showing an increase of about £8,000 when compared with the expenditure of 1876-77.

14. The increase, however, will be found when analysed to be more apparent than real, the bulk of it being outlay or liabilities incurred in previous years, and brought to debit for the first time in 1877-78. Thus it includes £3,600 made up of three annual royalties of £1,200 payable to Persia under the 1868 treaty, in 1875, 1876 and 1877 for right of way for Gwadur-Jask line, but withheld by our minister at Teheran as a partial set off to our claims against the Persian Government for message money collected for us but not paid to us.

15. The royalties thus withheld and brought to the debit of the Persian Gulf line in a lump sum in 1877-78 have been placed to the credit of a suspense account, pending the sanction of Government to definitely appropriate them in part liquidation of our traffic claims.

16. The increase also includes £ 1,549 for advertising and agency charges incurred in 1875-76 and 1876-77, the account for which, though often applied for, was not submitted by the Indo-European Telegraph Company in time to be included in the reports for the years to which the sums relate.

17. Finally, the increase comprises the extraordinary item of £ 2,334 paid to the Indo-European Company under the authority of the Secretary of State as mentioned in paragraph 11 of this report. This sum represents half the earnings of the Kurrachee-Bushire cable during the two months immediately following the completion of the loop line near Soukhoum Kaleh. Our Persian and Gulf Sections were paralysed by the disaster to the main feeder of our system. The Company was in a well nigh desperate condition, and although most anxious to erect the required alternative link between Tiflis and Ekaterinodar had great difficulty in finding the means. Under the peculiar circumstances, the Secretary of State consented to the earnest request of the Company that a part of the estimated outlay of about £ 10,000 should be borne under certain conditions by this Department. The alternative link was consequently completed and open for traffic by the 23rd August 1877, while the original Soukhoum Kaleh Section could not be repaired until the 16th January 1878.

Lines Maintenance and Repairs.

Persia.

18. The line of three wires having been completed with iron standards for some time, and the full number of control stations having been established, no new works were undertaken during 1877-78.

Persian Gulf.

19. The transfer in November of the Telegraph Station from the Town of Bushire to a site 6 miles distant from the city walls, necessitated a corresponding removal of the heavy shore ends of cable to Reshire in the neighbourhood of the new Offices. In this removal about 40 miles of cable were expended and 55 miles picked up; the alteration had thus the effect of shortening the line by between 15 and 16 miles. The following table exhibits the reduction in the length of the different sections :—

Section.	Present length, 1877-78.	Length in 1876-77.
Gutta-percha cables—		
Kurrachee-Manora 3 cables	16	18
Manora-Gwadur	271	271
Gwadur-Jask	272	272
Jask-Henjam	143	143
Henjam-Bushire	361	369
Bushire-Fâo	153	156
	1,218	1,229
India-rubber cable—		
Jask-Bushire	498	503
	1,716	1,732

20. The Mekran land lines were also somewhat reduced in length by a change in their direction near Charbar, and by a correction in the measurement of several of the sections. Actual survey shows that the distances hitherto recorded were somewhat inexact. The corrected length of the line from Kurrachee to Jask is, line 676, wire 1,352.

21. At the end of 1877-78 the lines worked by the Department were therefore as follows :—

	Cable.	Land-line.	Wire.
	Nautical miles.	Statute miles.	
Persian Gulf Telegraph—			
Submarine line	1,716	...	1,716
Land line	...	676	1,352
Persian Telegraphs	...	792	1,624

22. Appendices C, C1, C2 and D show the renewals of the shore ends of the different sections, the total cable expended during the year, and the state of the insulation of the submarine lines at the close of the year.

23. The state of the insulation at the close of the year was not materially different from that recorded in 1876-77 and may be considered as on the whole satisfactory. The faults which exist in the different sections do not interfere with the working of the line, and considering the age of the cable we cannot anticipate that it will ever again be quite free from leakage.

24. The iron-guards which give the mechanical strength to the cable have been found during the past year to have been much weakened in some places, while in others they are quite good. This is only what may be fairly expected after a submersion of 14 years. It may be anticipated that in a few years' time extensive renewals of the iron covering will be necessary in certain localities, but it is possible that a small addition to our covering machine lately erected at Kurrachee will enable us to execute the requisite repairs at not very great cost. I am not however able to speak with certainty on this matter as yet, but I intend to institute enquiries shortly.

25. The experiment was tried during the year of connecting the cable ends at Bushire, Henjam and Gwadur with the Telegraph Offices by means of short lengths of land line insulated by Johnson and Phillips' fluid insulators. The results obtained were so far satisfactory.

26. An improved arrangement for increasing the clearness and speed of Morse signals, proposed and carried out by Mr. Trimmer of the Persian Gulf Establishment, was also adopted on the cables with success.

Interruptions.

Persia.

27. The interruptions on the Teheran-Bushire Section were as follows :—

Partial. Not stopping traffic. 1 wire broken, or 2 in contact.		Partial. Not stopping traffic. 2 wires broken or 3 wires in contact.		Total. Stopping traffic. 3 wires broken.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
535	37	75	36	77	55

28. In the previous year, which was an exceptionally good one, the total interruptions amounted to 20 hours only. The higher aggregate in 1877-78 is attributed by Major Smith chiefly to the unusual severity of the winter, but also to some extent to the cracking of many of the cast-iron sockets of the standards, the cause of which he is still somewhat at a loss to explain. He is, however, inclined to think that it may be due to rapid violent changes of temperature accompanied by strong vibrations during high winds acting on minute flaws in the casting. As a remedial measure whenever the slightest crack is discovered, wrought-iron clamps are immediately applied to the throats of the sockets.

29. Cases of wilful damage which in my previous report I had the satisfaction to state were diminishing in number showed, I am happy to say, a further decrease in 1877-78. Twenty-five posts only were perforated during the year as compared with 45 in 1876-77 and 88 in 1875-76. The decrease is to be ascribed to the precautions taken in various ways by ourselves and to the stronger measures of repression adopted by the Persian authorities owing to our frequent remonstrances.

30. Appendices E and EI give the details of the interruptions of every description which occurred in Persia in 1877-78.

Persian Gulf.

31. The following is a summary of the interruptions between Fâo and Kurrachee, Appendices C I, D and F :—

	Partial. Of either cable or land line separately, not stopping traffic. H. M.	Total. Of both cable and land line simultaneously, stopping traffic. H.
Total on cables	928 48	...
Total on the Mekran Coast line	375 30	4
	1,304 18	4

32. Of the foregoing interruptions, those on the cables between Kurrachee and Bushire were not quite so numerous as in 1876-77, and their aggregate duration was somewhat less. They were almost entirely caused by the decay of the iron guards outside the cable, leaving the core unprotected. The interruptions on the Fâo-Bushire Section were due to two faults consisting of a bad joint and a small hole in the gutta-percha; the first occurred on the 30th July, but did not stop the traffic until the occurrence of the second on 21st October. The section was then interrupted until 26th October, when the faults or one of them partially sealed up until the 2nd November, on which date it again declared itself, and communication was interrupted from the latter date to the 17th November, when both faults were repaired. Full details respecting the faults and their repairs are given in Appendices C I and D.

33. The ordinary interruptions on the Mekran Coast land line were of somewhat greater aggregate duration than those of the previous year. Mr. Finch reports that they were due to hurricanes and unusually heavy rains. He is giving his best attention to the strengthening of the line wherever necessary or desirable and to the improvement of the insulation.

Indo-European Company's Section.

34. The interruptions hitherto spoken of in this division of the report were due to ordinary wear and tear, storms, rains, &c. But in addition to these, as mentioned in paras. 2, 12, and 17, there was the disastrous interruption of the Company's Black Sea Coast Section caused by the Turkish attack on Soukhoum Kaleh Station. This was of incomparably greater magnitude than all the others taken together. It occurred on the 10th May 1877, when the line at Soukhoum Kaleh and in its neighbourhood was completely destroyed. The break continued till the 23rd August, the date of the opening of the alternative link between Ekaterinodar and Tiflis. This lamentable interruption lasted therefore upwards of 3½ months. The length of the new Ekaterinodar-Tiflis Section is 513 miles, and its erection in so short a space of time is very creditable to the Company, especially when it is considered that the whole of the materials had to be obtained from England and conveyed across the entire length of the Russian railway system, at that time heavily encumbered with materials of war.

35. The sum of the total interruptions to traffic on the Indo-European *route* in 1877-78 therefore amounted to—

D.	H.	M.	
126	9	35	on Indo-European Company's Section.
3	5	55	on the Teheran-Bushire Section.
0	4	0	on the Persian Gulf Section.
Total ... 129	19	30	See Appendix F 1.

36. On the Turkish route the total interruptions of traffic amounted to 13 days, 21 hours, 51 minutes, Appendix F 2.

Traffic.

37. With our principal route interrupted upwards of one-third of the working year, mainly from circumstances beyond our control, a heavy loss in our earnings was inevitable. It is

true that the Russians placed their crown wires at the service of the Company for one or more hours every night after the Soukhoum-Kaleh Section had been destroyed, and that the Company so far availed itself of the offer as to use the wires for the transmission of the weekly "Times" messages, so that our contract with that paper was preserved, but the communication was obviously of too limited and precarious a nature to be made use of for private traffic. Accordingly with the exception of an occasional message at first none were directed by this route.

38. Besides the direct loss of revenue caused by the war, there was the further indirect loss occasioned by the slowness with which our former customers returned to us after communication with India had been re-established by the Ekaterinodar loop. Their confidence in the Teheran route had been seriously shaken, not only by the long interruption but by the continuance of the war, and they saw that the new loop line was subject to more frequent breaks than the old section. They had moreover become so accustomed to employ the route *viâ* Suez that, previous to the close of the financial year, scarcely more than one-half of our usual supporters had restored to us their business.

39. In addition to this, the common purse arrangement was concluded between the Eastern and Indo-European Companies in the summer, and came into force on the 1st September, and it had, it may be presumed, some effect in diminishing our revenue, as by the agreement the greater the proportion of messages transmitted *viâ* Suez the greater became the contents of the common purse which the Associated Companies had to divide.

40. These causes, *viz.*, the war, the slow return of our customers, and the Companies' common purse in which the Department had no share, and finally the general depression of trade from which a telegraph line depending for its revenue chiefly upon commercial messages is one of the first enterprises to suffer, I think fully explain the serious loss of earnings shown in the Revenue Account.

41. The war which diminished our receipts so much *viâ* Teheran gave us on the other hand a small amount of revenue *viâ* Fâo. The line from Constantinople to Fâo, Kurrachee, Bombay and Suez was during the months of February and March if not the only means of telegraphic communication between Turkey and Europe, certainly the most rapid and reliable, and was employed freely during the time to which I refer by Her Majesty's Government. The Persian Gulf revenue from these exceptional messages thus transmitted was about £ 1,198.

42. The following is a synopsis of the traffic conveyed by the Persian Gulf cables during the year :—

Messages. Commercial and private.	Messages. Government.	Messages. Total.	Words.
28,048	1,315	29,363	601,523
Paid press messages for the "Times"		53	43,448
Unpaid Government news messages for Bushire		569	40,772

43. The corresponding statistics for 1876-77 are—

Messages. Commercial and private.	Messages. Government.	Messages. Total.	Words.
43,709	1,496	42,205	883,913
Paid press messages for "Times"		51	36,056
Unpaid Government news messages for Bushire		432	26,668

44. The traffic transmitted by the Department was conveyed in the proportion of 79·97 per cent. by the Teheran route and 20·03 by the Turkish route.

45. The average rate of transmission for the year from England to Calcutta *viâ* Teheran was 3·19 per message, but if the months of May, June, July and August which contained traffic delayed by the Russian crown lines be excluded, the average would be 1·10 per message as compared with 1·19 *viâ* Suez.

46. The co-operation of the section under my charge towards this unprecedented average was as follows :—

Section, Teheran-Bushire ... ... 7 minutes per message.
" Bushire-Kurrachee ... ... 15 " " "

Appendices G and Q.

47. The accuracy attained was also of a high standard, the Teheran-Bushire Section having transmitted 99·855 per cent. of its words free from error, and the Bushire-Kurrachee Section having transmitted 99·231 per cent. with similar correctness—Appendices H and S.

48. I think therefore that the speed and accuracy of the Indo-European route during the months of its working may be said to have been decidedly satisfactory, and it was evidently from no fault on this score that traffic was lost to us.

49. The usual statistics prepared by Mr. Herbage and containing a great deal of usual information regarding the traffic are attached as Appendices I to S. Further statistics relating to the Persian traffic are also attached. The rules and tariffs of the St. Petersburg Convention were in force during the year.

Inspections, Buildings and Stores.

Persia.

50. During the months of March and April, Major Smith, R.E., made a complete tour of inspection of the line and offices under his charge, and was well pleased with their general condition. Instead of making the double journey from Teheran to Bushire and back, Major Smith, with my approval, travelled along the old line between Teheran and Baghdad, the control of which was abandoned by us years ago.

He went from Teheran *viâ* Hamadan and Kermanshah to Baghdad travelling along the route of the old line which he found in a very dilapidated condition. He reports that "when we withdrew from the maintenance and working of that line in 1868, it was in as good a state as a wooden line in this country can be, with two wires thoroughly well insulated throughout. One of the two wires and almost all the insulators have now disappeared, and very few of the old poles have been renewed. For use as an international line, it would practically have to be re-constructed. During last year the Persian Government has set up a single wire wooden pole line from Hamadan to Sehna in Kurdistan and another from Hamadan to Shuster in Arabistan. All three lines (to Khanikin, Sehna, and Shuster) depend consequently on the single wire line from Teheran to Hamadan. In the event therefore of its ever becoming advisable for us to resume charge of the Khanikin line, it would be necessary to add a second wire to the line from Teheran to Hamadan besides re-insulating and thoroughly repairing the whole line to Khanikin."

51. "From Khanikin, two Turkish lines now join the main line from Constantinople to Fâo, *viz.*, a single wire iron pole one to Baghdad and a single wire wooden pole one to Kifri. Formerly, as you are aware, the connection between Khanikin and the main line was formed by one line of two wires on iron poles from Khanikin to Baghdad. The present single iron pole line from Khanikin to Baghdad appears to be in good order. It is used for local traffic and in connection with the Kifri Branch as an alternative to the portion of the main line between Baghdad and Kifri."

And in speaking of the Teheran-Bushire Section, he states "from Bushire to Teheran I found the line and offices in excellent order, and a marked absence of any disagreement and difficulties with the Persian authorities. Everywhere their relations with the members of our staff appeared to be of the most amicable nature.

52. "At no previous period of my experience have I seen the country so peaceable and free of robbers. From Teheran to the Turkish Frontier and from Bushire to Teheran I found there was perfect security for the persons and property of travellers. This improved state of affairs is doubtless owing to the vigorous government of His Royal Highness Hissam-es-Sultaneh at Kermanshah and of his brother His Royal Highness Meetemed-ed-dowleh at Shiraz. Personally I met everywhere with an amount of kindness and attention at the hands of the Persian authorities that was almost embarrassing."

Persian Gulf.

53. Mr. Ffinch thoroughly inspected his division between the months of November and February last, and while expressing his satisfaction with the state of the offices, writes as follows on the condition of the buildings:—

Cable Houses.—"The cable houses between Kurrachee and Manora, inclusive, are in good order, and have only required slight repairs during the year.

54. *Manora Buildings, &c.*—"The buildings, tanks, boats, &c., at Manora, are, in good order. New lines of stone work were built for some of the native establishment during the year, taking the place of mat huts, and it is hoped that funds will permit of this necessary work being completed during the current year.

55. *Manora Jetty.*—"The jetty still remains next to useless; but in consequence of objections raised by the Port Department to our moving it forward, because it would render their boat-sheds useless, nothing has as yet been done. A correspondence on the subject is still going on, and I trust the difficulties will be overcome.

56. *Kurrachee.*—"The buildings at Kurrachee are all in good order, and call for no remark.

57. *Ormara.*—"At Ormara the buildings have been repaired by the Public Works Department, but some of these repairs have been carelessly executed, and Lieutenant Spilsbury of that Department who inspected them with me stated he would bring the subject to the Executive Engineer's notice.

58. *Gwadur.*—"Extensive repairs have also been carried out to the buildings at Gwadur, and they are now in good order.

59. *Charbar.*—"No repairs have been executed to the Charbar buildings which are badly in want of them, more especially the roof. The Executive Engineer promises to have these carried out after the monsoon season.

60. *Jask.*—"At Jask, although large sums of money have been spent on the repairs of the station buildings, still their state is not satisfactory, and the Executive Engineer purposes submitting a further estimate for some Rs. 8,000; the plaster continues to peel off the walls, the Portland cement flooring to crack and the roofs to leak.

"Two new latrines for the natives have lately been built and are a decided success.

61. *Henjam.*—"The wooden building at Henjam is in good order, but requires painting and oiling, for these materials have been provided. The glare on the south side being very trying, a mat verandah has also been erected on that side.

62. *Fâo.*—"The repairs of the Fâo building were completed early in the year, and the building is now in a satisfactory state.

63. "The old mud godown being in a very insecure state has been pulled down, and a new one erected in its place. A new mud cook-house and latrine have also been built, and the ground round the office building has been raised.

64. *Sonmeanee.*—"The building at Sonmeanee is in need of repairs which, at the request of the Agent, Governor General for Beloochistan, I have applied to have carried out; they are estimated by the Public Works Department to cost Rs. 411.

65. *Pusnee.*—"The Pusnee building is in fair order."

Stores.

Persia.

66. The expenditure for stores amounted to only £323-6-1 compared with £2,918-14-2 in the previous year. As pointed out in para. 44 of my report for 1876-77, the line having now been strengthened by the full number of iron standards required, the yearly outlay for stores in Persia will henceforth be very moderate.

Persian Gulf.

67. The cost of stores according to the India Office account and the Examiner's returns is given below, compared with that for 1876-77.

68. It includes two special items of cable recovered from the

	£	s.	d.
sea and placed in stock...	881	12	0
and purchases of furniture for use of staff £376 and £234...	600	0	0

69. The comparative statement is—

	1876-77. £	s.	d.	1877-78. £	s.	d.
Purchased in India	2,041	11	9	3,905	13	9
„ in England	3,909	5	6	2,037	12	7
	5,950	17	3	5,943	6	4

70. The issues from stock during the same two years were—

1876-77. £	s.	d.	1877-78. £	s.	d.
7,148	10	5	7,765	0	10

71. During 1877-78 the cable expended in repairs and alterations was—

	Knots.
Gutta-percha	8·05
India-rubber	3·11

72. The following remained in stock at the close of the year:—

	Knots.	Remarks.
Gutta-percha	92·98	13·95 of this is in short pieces.
India-rubber	88·89	2·11 ditto ditto.

73. I have specially drawn Mr. Ffinch's attention to the absolute necessity of insisting on the most rigid economy in the matter of stores and supplies. He reports that this will be carefully attended to, and he anticipates a great reduction in the value of stores purchased during the current official year.

74. The value of stores in hand at Kurrachee on the 31st March 1878 was Rs. 3,86,053 against Rs. 3,83,169 last year.

The balance on the 31st March 1878 was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Miscellaneous stores	48,878	1	3
Cable	2,59,509	0	0
Other construction stores and tools	62,983	10	4
Instruments and furniture	10,957	12	5
Stationery	1,734	6	3
Forms and books	1,991	7	9
	3,86,053	6	0

ESTABLISHMENTS.

75. No changes of special importance have been made during the past year in the distribution of the staff either in Persia or the Gulf. As the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts now periodically prints a Classified List of the entire establishment, I need not repeat the tables given in paras. 49 and 52 of my last annual report, but I attach instead, one of the printed returns.

76. Mr. E. J. D. Walker, a very active and zealous officer holding the appointment of Superintendent in the Persian Division, died suddenly on his way to England on the 1st December 1877. This melancholy event was reported by me in my letter of the 18th December 1877. One civil signaller in Persia resigned his post.

77. In the Gulf the appointment of the Assistant Accountant at Kurrachee was abolished. One of our Mechanicians, Mr. S. Fearn, died. Six clerks resigned the service, and two deserted. The general conduct of the staff has been good.

78. The duties performed by the S. S. *Amberwitch* are shown in the subjoined table This vessel is now about to be replaced, but in the mean time it has been found necessary to repair her boilers which, for some time past, have been in an unsafe state.

Date. From	Date. To	Particulars.
1877.	1877.	
April 1 ...	April 3 ...	Lying at Kurrachee.
„ 4 ...	„ 7 ...	Proceeded to Seer Creek and back with the Commissioner in Sind and suite.
„ 8 ...	May 12 ...	Lying at Kurrachee.
May 13 ...	„ 31 ...	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repairing cable and returned.
June 1 ...	Sept. 10 ...	Lying at Kurrachee.
Sept. 11 ...	„ 14 ...	On passage to Bombay.
„ 15 ...	„ 17 ...	Lying in Bombay ready for docking.
„ 18 ...	„ 27 ...	Docked.
„ 28 ...	Oct. 3 ...	Hauled out of dock and preparing for sea.
Oct. 4 ...	„ 7 ...	On passage to Kurrachee.
„ 8 ...	„ 23 ...	Lying at Kurrachee.
„ 24 ...	Dec. 27 ...	Employed on annual inspection up the Persian Gulf Stations, repairing cable, and diversion of cables at Bushire.
	1878.	
Dec. 28 ...	Jan. 15 ...	Lying at Kurrachee.
1878.		
Jan. 16 ...	„ 20 ...	Hauled up on the beach, cleaned and painted.
„ 21 ...	Feb. 2 ...	Lying at Kurrachee.
Feb. 3 ...	March 2 ...	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, Henjam Island, repairing cable and returned.
March 3 ...	„ 31 ...	Lying at Kurrachee.

79. The new steam cutter provided as one of the *Amberwitch's* life boats was received at Kurrachee in December 1877. She is admirably suited to the requirements of the Department. She was built by Mr. J. S. White of Cowes, and her total cost when landed in Kurrachee was Rs. 4,190. For the launch which she replaced we received credit from the Public Works Department to the amount of Rs. 3,500, and as that launch had been in use by us for nearly 4 years, the exchange was effected on good terms.

80. The libraries are reported to be in good order; the Gulf Recreation Fund continues in a prosperous state; the principal purchases out of it during the year have been articles required for lawn tennis and for the maintenance of the station gardens. A large fishing net was bought for use at Jask, and a miniature billiard table for Fâo, &c., &c.

81. Finally, I beg leave to express my sense of the good serviess rendered as heretofore by Major Smith and his staff in Persia and by Mr. Ffinch, Lieutenant Stiffe, and the Officers of the Persian Gulf Division, as well as by Mr. Brasher, the Superintendent of this Office.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1878.

Prepared partly from telegram.

	In India.			In England.			Total.			£ s. d.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	1,158,188 1 10
Capital Account—										
Total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1877										
Total Capital expenditure from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878—										
Persian Gulf Section—										
Works	8,719	6	2	...			8,719	6	2	
Balance of Suspense Heads "Advances" and "Sales"	641	14	2	...			641	14	2	
	8,077	8	0	...			8,077	8	0	
Expenditure in Public Works Department	*4,440	0	0	...			4,440	0	0	
Total Persian Gulf Section ...	3,637	8	0	...			3,637	8	0	
Persian Section—										
Works	3,075	11	2	...			3,075	11	2	
Balance of Suspense Heads "Advances" and "Sales" ...	18,324	10	7	...			18,324	10	7	
Total Persian Section ...	15,248	15	5	...			15,248	15	5	
Total Indo-European Telegraph ...	18,886	7	5	...			18,886	7	5	
	...			19,860	10	8	...			
Less.—Recovered from Indo-European Company, 7th instalment of Persian debt ...	...			...			25,476	15	4	
Persia (see Revenue Account) on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden poles—										
5th annual instalment of 1,000 tomans	4,000	0	0	...			4,000	0	0	
Balance of fourth instalment (not paid in 1876-77) ...	1,616	4	8	...			1,616	4	8	
	5,616	4	8	19,860	10	8	25,476	15	4	
	24,502	12	1	19,860	10	8	44,363	6	9	4,436 6 10
										1,153,751 15 0

* This figure was received by telegraph.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

LONDON OFFICE: August 1878.

APPENDIX B.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Account for year ended 31st March 1878 (prepared partly from telegrams).

To Traffic earnings 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878—

	Through.	Local.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In Persian Gulf Section	3,44,226 8 0	19,485 0 8	3,63,711 8 8	
„ Section	19,745 12 0	22,346 10 0	...	
Less—⅓rds of "Local" due to Persian Government, Art. VIII, § 4, Treaty of 1872, dealt with as under	...	14,897 12 0	...	
	19,745 12 0	7,448 14 0	27,194 10 0	
Retained as "set off" to claims of Department under Treaty— Rs. A.P.				
Art. I, 5th instalment 4,000 0 0				
„ Balance of 4th instalment ... 1,616 4 8				
Art. X, Line Guards 4,000 0 0				
Creditable to Persian Government ... 5,281 7 4				
14,897 12 0	3,63,972 4 0	26,933 14 8	3,90,906 2 8	39,090 12 4
Profit arising from mean rate collection, *via* Turkey...				105 13 6

Miscellaneous receipts—	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf Section	3,045 10 5	...	3,045 10 5	
„ Section	2,789 11 10	...	2,789 11 10	
	5,835 6 3	...	5,835 6 3	583 10 9
Contribution of Persian Government towards cost of line guards, Art. X of Treaty of 1872, Tomans, recovered by "set off" against claims of Persian Government under Art. VIII as above, Rs. 4,000				400 0 0
Balance of unsettled traffic accounts for 1874-75 written off to profit by order of Secretary of State				17 1 8
Excess of expenditure over receipts				40,182 16 0
				80,379 14 3

By expenditure 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
Persian Gulf—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Repairs	32,892 8 5	...	32,892 8 5	
Establishment	3,99,025 3 10	12,776 6 0	4,11,801 9 10	
Stores	39,056 14 5	20,376 4 8	59,433 3 1	
Share of chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices, also 2 years' advertising and agencies	...	37,177 14 1	37,177 14 1	
Profit and Loss	2,933 13 0	...	2,933 13 0	
Allowance to Indo-European Company for alternative line ...	...	21,419 7 4	21,419 7 4	
	4,73,908 7 8	91,750 0 1	5,65,658 7 9	
Marine Department	*83,290 0 0	...	83,290 0 0	
Public Works Department ...	*5,048 0 0	...	5,048 0 0	
Stationery, &c.	79 2 9	...	79 2 9	
	5,62,325 10 5	91,750 0 1	6,54,075 10 6	
Deduct—Credit to Suspense Head "Stores"	71,485 3 7	...	71,485 3 7	
	4,90,840 6 10	91,750 0 1	5,82,590 6 11	58,259 0 10
Persian Section—				
Repairs	4,787 7 10	...	4,787 7 10	
Establishment	1,69,085 10 9	13,950 2 8	1,83,035 13 5	
Stores	...	3,233 0 8	3,233 0 8	
Share of chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices, also 2 years' advertising and agencies	...	17,069 2 7	17,069 2 7	
Profit and Loss	10,592 6 9	...	10,592 6 9	
Allowance to Indo-European Company for alternative line ...	...	1,926 0 0	1,926 0 0	
	1,84,465 9 4	36,178 5 11	2,20,643 15 3	
Stationery, &c.	170 8 9	...	170 8 9	
	1,84,636 2 1	36,178 5 11	2,20,814 8 0	22,081 9 0
Loss by exchange on receipt of Ottoman balance for 1875-76				39 4 5
				80,379 14 3

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1878.

* These figures were received by telegraph.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX C.

OFFICIAL YEAR, 1877-78.

Statement of cable on hand at commencement and end of year.

Description.	Balance, 31st March 1877.	Balance, 31st March 1878.	Amount expended.	Remarks.
Gutta-percha.				
Shore end	..	4·77	8·05	The three cables at Bushire have all been shortened by the diversion to Reshire, the two percha ones are 11 miles shorter, there is, therefore, an expenditure of 8·05 during the year: besides the increase in short pieces, most of which must be stripped.
Deep sea, 1st class	53·6	74·26		
„ 2nd „	20·8			
„ 3rd „ and short pieces	69	13·95		
Total Gutta-percha ...	903	92·98		
India-rubber.				
First class	27·6	31·05	1·55	As this cable is now 5 miles shorter owing to the diversion, the expenditure has been 1·55 really for all repairs.
Second „	1·9	2·84	1·56	Short pieces used for fencing flagstaffs, and sold to harbour works.
Short pieces	2·5			
Total India-rubber ...	33·0	33·89		

KURRACHEE;
4th April 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX C—1.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Persian Gulf and Kurrachee Harbour Cables during the official year 1877-78.

Number.	Date of Development of fault.	Date of Completion of repairs.	Length of interruption. Days.	Hours.	Section.	Locality of fault. Miles.	From	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
					SEA SECTIONS.				
1	30th July ...	17th November...	20	2	Bushire-Fâo ..	7 & 53	Bushire-Fâo ...	One bad joint, one small round hole in percha.	These two faults occurred together. The second one caused intermitting interruption until repaired.
2	16th February ...	18th February ...	2	4	Bushire-Henjam..	37	Henjam ...	Cable cut to test and found so much decayed that repairs were required.	The iron wires quite rotted away in patches.
3	7th May ...	22nd May ...	2	0	Henjam-Jask ...	7	„ ...	Cable guards rotted away, leaving core unprotected.	These faults are all due to the same cause, the damage is extensive, but disconnected; short corroded parts alternating with long lengths of perfectly sound and good cable.
4	24th September ..	3rd November...	2	1	„ ...	53	Jask ...	Ditto ditto ...	
5	14th January ...	9th February ...	...	23½	„ ...	½	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	
6	5th November...	22nd December...	2	6	Jask-Gwadur ...	127	Gwadur ...	Ditto ditto ...	This fault was in 30 fathoms water, and affords ground for fears as to the durability of the cable.
					HARBOUR CABLES (REPAIRS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE).				
1	16th July ...	19th July ...	...	...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3...	Near Manora Office ...		Cables buried in dry sand for ½ mile; core decayed.	The three cables had each a new section put in between Manora Office and the nearest junction house.
2	14th September ..	18th September..	...	...	No. 1 ...	1	Manora ...	Boring shell ...	Outer wires decayed.
3	19th October ...	20th October ...	...	...	„ 1 ...	1¼	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto.
4	30th July ...	2nd August ...	...	...	„ 2 ...	Two faults at half a mile and ¾ mile from Kurrachee Office.		Core decayed ...	Under-ground line had been down since 1867.
5	7th June ...	8th June ...	...	...	„ 3 ...	3	Manora ...	Decayed joint.	
6	11th January ...	18th January ...	...	...	„ 3 ...	⅔	„ ...	Boring shell.	
7	20th „ ...	21st „ ...	...	...	„ 3 ...	Near Kurrachee Office.		Loss of insulation, probably core decayed.	A new section from Kurrachee to nearest junction house.

KURRACHEE;
4th April 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX C—2.

OFFICIAL YEAR, 1877-78.

Renewals of ends of cables on shore at the different stations during 1877-78.

Station.	Section.	Date of Becoming defective.	Date of Renewal.	Remarks.
Gwadur	Gwadur-Manora	Gradual... ...	24th December ...	End perished; dug up and cut off end.
„	„	2nd April ...	2nd April ...	Cable bad, Office to cable house; renewed temporarily with core.
„	Gwadur-Jask	13th August ...	31st December ...	Cable bad between Office and cable house; replaced by land line fluid insulators.
Jask	All three sections	14th May ...	25th May ...	Three new cables laid between Office and cable house.
„	I. R. cable...	Gradual... ...	31st October ...	Old end in cable house cut off.
„	Henjam	„	9th February ...	New shore ends cable house to water.
, ...	Gwadur	„	12th „ ...	
Henjam	Jask-Henjam	„	16th December ...	Cables bad from cable house to Office since last year; replaced by land line with fluid insulators.
„	Bushire-Henjam	„		
Bushire	I. R. cable...	„	27th November ...	New ends for diversions, and land line with fluid insulators to Office.
„	Henjam-Bushire	„	24th „ ...	
„	Fâo-Bushire	„	30th „ ...	
Fâo	Bushire-Fâo	„	14th „ ...	New end from Office to water's edge.

KURRACHEE;
4th April 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX D.

OFFICIAL YEAR, 1877-78.

Abstract showing insulation of cables at beginning and end of year with interruptions (occasioned by faults and also by diversions).

Sections.	Length.	Insulation for March		Number of faults and interruptions.	Total number of days interrupted.	Remarks.
		1877. Megohms per knot.	1878. Megohms per knot.			
Fâo-Bushire	156 / 153	421	745	2	22·6	Two faults in this section, the second of which caused interruption, happened at the same time as a fault in another section. Insulation now very high owing to a cold season in Gulf. The second interruption for diversion to Rishir.
Bushire-Henjam	369 / 361	180	128	2	6·2	Small intermittent fault still exists without detriment to working, one interruption for diversion to Rishir.
Henjam-Jask	143	292	321	3	5·1	This section has given much trouble, having had three different faults owing to local decay of iron-wires; it now tests higher than for many years.
Bushire-Jask, I. R.	503 / 498	66	116	1	1·3	There is still a minute defect in this cable. In February 1878, I endeavoured to break this down and localise it without success, so it is not likely to cause inconvenience. Cable interrupted only for diversion to Rishir.
Jask-Gwadur	272	234	201	2	3·5	There has been a fault this year in deep water, 30 fathoms; until last year this section was singularly free from defect. A short interruption also for renewing the shore end at Jask.
Gwadur-Manora	271	191	181	...	...	The sea part alone, tested on 25th March, 220 megohms, the apparently low figures being due to imperfect shore ends.
No. 1 Harbour	6	7	13	3	...	No interruptions; faults repaired as convenient. The use of the third cable has now been abundantly demonstrated. The faults are so easily and exactly localised by loop tests that repairs are quickly completed.
„ 2 „	6	1·5	5	1	...	
„ 3 „	6	12·6	16	3	...	

KURRACHEE;
4th April 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. STIFFE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX E.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return of interruptions (including contacts) which occurred on the lines between Teheran and Bushire during the year 1877-78.

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	To (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	Duration. D.	H.	M.	Section and Wire.	Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
1	April 2nd	12	30*p*	April 3rd	6	25*a*	0	17	55	1, 2 in contact ... 3rd Section 2nd Divn.	Kotul Kamarij ...	Cause unknown.	
2	„ „	2	0*p*	„ 2nd	3	0*p*	0	1	0	2, 3 „ ... 1st „ „ „	Tang-i-Bulaghi ...	High winds.	
3	„ 16th	5	18*p*	„ 18th	8	0*a*	1	14	42	2 interrupted ... 2nd „ „ „	Shiraz Office ...	Corrosion of cable core.	
4	„ 19th	8	20*a*	„ 19th	2	30*p*	0	6	10	1, 2 in contact ... „ „ „ „	Kotul-i-Dukhter ...	Insulators smashed (supposed by Eliots).	
5	„ 30th	6	0*a*	„ 30th	12	15*p*	0	6	15	1, 2, 3 „ ... 3rd „ „ „	Between Borasjoon and Daliki.	Severe gale, three wires on ground.	
6	May 8th	9	0*a*	May 8th	5	0*p*	0	8	0	2, 3 „ ... 2nd „ 1st „	Locality unknown...	Cause unknown.	
7	„ 13th	9	15*a*	„ 13th	12	15*p*	0	3	0	1, 3 „ ... 3rd „ 2nd „	Kushal ...	Ditto.	
8	„ 14th	6	0*a*	„ 14th	8	27*a*	0	2	27	1, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Gaz Beedy ...	Ditto.	
9	„ 16th	9	15*a*	„ 16th	12	30*p*	0	3	15	1, 3 „ ... 1st „ „ „	Tang-i-Bulaghi ...	Ditto.	
10	„ 18th	1	10*p*	„ 18th	4	12*p*	0	3	2	2, 3 „ ... 3rd „ „ „	Daliki Hills ...	Wire out of insulator.	
11	June 12th	6	0*a*	June 12th	6	55*p*	0	12	55	1, 2 „ ... 2nd „ „ „	Zergoon ...	Birds flying against wires.	
12	„ 17th	6	0*a*	„ 17th	9	30*a*	0	3	30	1, 3 „ ... „ „ 1st „	Kohrood ...	Apparently wilful.	
13	„ 18th	6	0*a*	„ 18th	10	5*a*	0	4	5	2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Gushabad ...	No. 2 broken, lying on No. 3.	
14	„ „	3	0*p*	„ „	5	0*p*	0	2	0	2, 3 „ ... 3rd „ 2nd „	North of Ahmodi ...	Pole broken by heavy gale.	
15	„ „	5	0*p*	„ 19th	7	10*a*	0	14	10				
16	„ 27th	3	45*p*	„ 28th	5	50*a*	0	14	5	1, 2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Tang-i-Turkan ...	All wires twisted (supposed wilfully).	
17	„ 29th	6	30*a*	„ 29th	2	30*p*	0	8	0	1, 2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Between Konar Takhtah and Bushire.	Surface leakage during foggy weather.	
18	July 11th	10	30*a*	July 11th	2	10*p*	0	3	40	1, 3 „ ... 1st „ „ „	Sivand Office ...	Defective commutator.	
19	„ 16th	3	45*p*	„ 17th	7	0*a*	0	15	15	2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Tangi-i-Balaghi ...	Cause unknown.	
20	„ 18th	12	15*p*	„ 18th	1	25*p*	0	1	20	2, 3 „ ... „ „ „ „	Locality unknown...	Ditto.	
21	August 4th	2	0*p*	August 4th	3	45*p*	0	1	45	2, 3 „ ... 2nd „ „ „	„ „ ...	Wire slipped out of insulator.	
22	„ 18th	6	0*a*	„ 19th	2	0*p*	1	8	0	1, 2 „ ... 3rd „ „ „	Between Borasjoon and Bushire.	Weather contact.	
23	„ 19th	7	30*a*	„ „	8	0*p*	0	10	30	1, 2 „ ... „ „ „ „	Between Kazeroon and Konar Takhtah.	Ditto.	

Return of interruptions (including contacts) which occurred on the lines, &c.,—*continued.*

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	To (Teheran time) Date.	H.	M.	Duration. D.	H.	M.	Section and Wire.			Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
24	August 25th	1	0*p*	August 25th	5	0*p*	0	4	0	1, 2 in contact ...	1st Section	2nd Division	South of Sivand ...	Cause unknown.	
25	Sept. 13th	9	54*p*	September 14th	5	0*p*	0	19	6	2, 3 „ ...	3rd „	1st „	Probably in Koomashah Office.	Ditto.	
26	October 10th	8	40*a*	October 10th	1	50*p*	0	5	10	2, 3 „ ...	2nd „	„ „	Probably in Kashan Office.	Ditto.	
27	„ 13th	2	50*p*	„ 14th	11	10*a*	0	21	20	1, 3 „ ...	1st „	„ „	Malik-i-Maut-darra	No. 1 broken, lying across No. 3.	
28	„ 23rd	8	0*a*	„ 23rd	10	50*a*	0	2	50	1, 3 „ ...	2nd „	2nd „	Kazeroon plain ...	Insulator broken (supposed wilfully).	
29	„ 26th	3	30*p*	„ 26th	3	50*p*	0	0	20	1, 2 „ ...	„ „	„ „	Shiraz ...	Caused by masons working.	
30	Nov. 13th	Midnight		November 13th	7	40*a*	0	7	40	All wires interrupted.	3rd „	„ „	Between Borasjoon and Bushire.	No. 2 broken by storm and entangled with 1 and 3.	
31	„ „	9	35*a*	„ „	11	45*a*	0	2	5	„ „ ...	„ „	„ „	„ „ ...	Ditto.	
32	„ 17th	2	6*p*	„ 18th	8	53*a*	0	18	47	1 interrupted ...	2nd „	1st „	Kohrood ...	No. 1 broken by ice.	
33	„ 18th	2	0*p*	„ 19th	10	30*a*	0	20	30	1, 2, 3 in contact	„ „	„ „	„ ...	Tree blown across the line.	
34	Dec. 1st	7	15*a*	December 1st	1	15*p*	0	6	0	3 interrupted ...	3rd „	„ „	Koomashah ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
35	„ 16th	7	20*a*	„ 16th	2	50*p*	0	7	30	2, 3 in contact ...	2nd „	2nd „	Gul-i-Kajar ...	Bad regulation of wires on span.	
36	„ 17th	9	30*a*	„ 17th	5	0*p*	0	7	30	2 interrupted ...	1st „	1st „	Kerisek ...	A length of wire wilfully cut and taken away.	
37	„ 18th	6	30*a*	„ 18th	4	40*p*	0	10	10	3 „ ...	„ „	2nd „	Kanah Korah ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
38	„ 21st	8	30*a*	„ 22nd	2	0*p*	1	5	30	2, 3 in contact ...	2nd „	„ „	Gul-i-Kajar ...	Bad regulation of wires on span.	
39	„ 23rd	11	0*a*	„ 23rd	4	35*p*	0	5	35	1 interrupted ...	3rd „	1st „	Koomashah ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
40	„ 25th	1	0*a*	„ 26th	4	0*p*	1	15	0	All wires „ ...	1st „	2nd „	Both sides of Sivand	Break caused by heavy snow-storms.	
41	„ 26th	10	20*a*	„ „	2	0*p*	0	3	40	1, 2 in contact ...	3rd „	1st „	Locality unknown	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
42	„ „	4	0*p*	„ 27th	2	0*p*	0	22	0	2, 3 „ ...	1st „	2nd „	Both sides of Sivand	Bad regulation of wires.	
43	„ 27th	6	10*a*	„ „	12	30*p*	0	6	20	3 interrupted ...	„ „	1st „	Near Teheran ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
44	„ „	2	0*p*	„ 27th	6	30*p*	0	4	30	3 „ ...	2nd „	„ „	Hajee Abad ...	Ditto.	
45	„ „	7	0*p*	„ 28th	1	30*p*	0	18	30	1 „ ...	„ „	„ „	Gaz ...	Ditto.	
46	„ „	8	39*p*	„ „	10	0*a*	0	13	21	2, 3 „ ...	3rd „	„ „	Close to Ispahan ...	Ditto.	
47	„ 28th	7	0*a*	„ „	12	45*p*	0	5	45	3 interrupted ...	1st „	„ „	Kassimabad ...	Ditto.	
48	„ „	9	40*a*	„ „	11	15*a*	0	1	35	3 „ ...	2nd „	„ „	Hajee Abad ...	Ditto.	
49	„ „	7	0*a*	„ „	5	0*p*	0	10	0	1 „ ...	3rd „	„ „	Shulgistan ...	Ditto.	
50	January 2nd	7	0*p*	January 3rd	1	0*p*	0	18	0	3 „ ...	1st „	„ „	Near Teheran ...	Ditto.	
51	„ 4th	7	20*a*	„ 4th	2	25*p*	0	7	5	3 „ ...	„ „	„ „	Gul-i-dallak ...	Ditto.	
52	„ 10th	7	0*a*	„ 11th	1	15*a*	0	18	15	1, 3 „ ...	„ „	„ „	Passangoon ...	Ditto.	
53	„ 11th	7	0*a*	„ „	10	40*a*	0	3	40	All wires interrupted.	„ „	„ „	Different localities	Fall of two iron poles with cracked sockets.	
54	„ „	7	0*a*	„ „	3	0*p*	0	8	0	1 interrupted ...	2nd „	„ „	Near Kashan ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
55	„ 12th	7	0*a*	„ 12th	1	0*p*	0	6	0	2, 3 in contact ...	1st „	„ „	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
56	„ 13th	7	0*a*	„ 13th	Noon		0	5	0	1, 2, 3 interrupted	„ „	„ „	Nasserabad ...	Fall of two iron poles with cracked sockets.	
57	„ 16th	10	50*a*	„ 16th	1	20*p*	0	2	30	1, 3 „ ...	2nd „	„ „	Gabrabad ...	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
58	February 9th	7	40*a*	February 9th	12	42*p*	0	5	2	3 „ ...	1st „	1st „	Near Koom ...	Ditto.	
59	„ 12th	3	0*a*	„ 12th	2	0*p*	0	11	0	1, 3 in contact ...	„ „	2nd „	Kanah Korah ...	High winds.	
60	„ 16th	7	0*a*	„ 16th	10	55*a*	0	3	55	3 interrupted ...	2nd „	1st „	Between Gaz and Ispahan.	Break caused by intensity of cold.	
61	„ „	6	0*a*	„ „	1	30*p*	0	7	30	1 „ ...	1st „	2nd „	Surmah ...	Ditto.	
62	„ 21st	7	0*a*	„ 21st	5	0*p*	0	10	0	1, 3, in contact	„ „	1st „	Shural ...	Wires wilfully twisted.	
63	„ 23rd	5	0*p*	„ 24th	Noon		0	19	0	1, 3 „	„ „	2nd „	Deh Nan ...	High laden camels.	
64	March 1st	11	27*a*	March 1st	5	0*p*	0	5	30	1, 2 „	2nd „	1st „	Kohrood ...	Insulator of No. 2 slipped down.	
65	„ 6th	1	0*p*	„ 7th	8	0*a*	0	19	0	1, 2, 3 „	1st „	„ „	Shural ...	Wires twisted together.	
66	„ 14th	2	0*p*	„ 14th	5	0*p*	0	3	0	1, 2, 3 „	3rd „	2nd „	Borasjoon ...	Probably done by muleteers.	
67	„ 23rd	4	40*a*	„ 23rd	9	30*a*	0	4	46	1, 2, 3 „	1st „	„ „	Dehbeed plain ...	High winds.	
68	„ 31st	8	50*a*	„ 31st	2	0*p*	0	4	10	1, 2, interrupted	3rd „	1st „	Mahiar ...	Socket wilfully broken.	
69	„ „	11	40*a*	„ „	1	10*p*	0	1	30	3, „	2nd „	2nd „	Shiraz ...	Wire broken by high winds.	
				TOTAL ...	...	...	27	20	38						

TEHERAN;
28th May 1878.

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R. E.,*
Director Persian Telegraph.

APPENDIX E—1.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Tabular Statement showing the interruptions to traffic, caused by the interruption of all three wires during the year 1877-78.

Month.	Duration. Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
April 1877 ...	3	5	55
May " ...			
June " ...			
July " ...	1	2	55
August " ...	2	3	0
September " ...			
October " ...			
November " ...			
December " ...			
January 1878 ...			
February " ...			
March " ...			
Total ...	3	5	55

TEHERAN;
30th May 1878.

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R. E.,*
Director, Persian Telegraph.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Return of interruptions which occurred on the land line, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the official year 1877-78.

	From			To			Duration.			Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.	H.	M.	Date.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		
										Kurrachee-Ormara Section (204 miles).	
1	1877, April 23rd ...	4	25 *a.m.*	1877, April 23rd ...	5	20 *p.m.*	0	12	55	A storm caused this interruption 52 miles from Kurrachee.	
2	" October 7th ...	6	40 *p.m.*	" October 10th ...	3	*p.m.*	2	20	20	A hurricane was the cause of this interruption 84 miles from Kurrachee; line guards fined for not restoring communication sooner.	
3	" December 22nd	3	50 *a.m.*	" December 23rd	7	20 *a.m.*	1	3	30	Landslip at Malan caused this interruption.	
										Ormara-Gwadur Section (159 miles).	
										Nil.	
										Gwadur-Charbar Section (115 miles).	
4	" September 28th	10	20 *a.m.*	" September 28th	4	30 *p.m.*	0	6	10	Wires cut by Rhind tribe about 10 miles from Gwadur.	
5	1878, February 25th	1	*a.m.*	1878, March 2nd ...	5	*p.m.*	5	16	0	Wires down at Dasht River caused by exceptionally heavy rain and overflowing of river.	
										Charbar-Jask Section (198 miles).	
6	1877, December 16th	8	30 *a.m.*	1877, December 20th	2	5 *p.m.*	4	5	35	A hurricane caused this interruption in a salt swamp, some posts and many insulators broken.	
7	1878, February 24th	6	*p.m.*	1878, February 25th	5	*p.m.*	0	23	0	Wires down at Parag River caused by heavy rain.	
							15	15	30	=375½ hours.	

KURRACHEE;
11th June 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX F—1.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of interruptions to through traffic on the Indo-European (Teheran) route in 1877-78.

	Indo-European Company's Section.			Indo-European Departmental Lines.						Total.			Remarks.
				In Persia.			In Persian Gulf.						
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
1877.													
April	0	0	69	...			...			0	0	69	
May	21	1	53	...			...			21	1	53	Line destroyed by Turks near Soukhoum Kaleh.
June	30	0	0	...			...			30	0	0	
July	31	0	0	...			...			31	0	0	
August	22	15	18	...			...			22	15	18	
September	2	13	44	...			...			2	13	44	
October	2	15	57	...			...			2	15	57	
November	5	10	43	...			...			5	10	43	
December	5	9	54	2	3	0	0	4	0	7	16	54	
1878.													
January	2	17	8	1	2	55	...			3	20	3	
February	0	22	46	...			...			0	22	46	
March	1	21	3	...			...			1	21	3	
	126	9	35	3	5	55	0	4	0	129	19	30	
Comparison with preceding 2 years.													
1876-77	20	4	27	0	20	0	...			21	0	27	H. and 200 in India.
1875-76	24	3	10	2	11	15	...			26	14	25	

APPENDIX F—2.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions on Turkish Lines during 1877-78.

Pera-Fão Section.

	D.	H.	M.
1877.			
April	...	0	10
May	...	0	13
June	...	.....	
July	...	1	21
August	...	0	8
September	...	1	4
October	...	.....	
November	...	.....	
December	...	4	5
1878.			
January	...	2	1
February	...	1	5
March	...	1	23
	Total ...	12	21

Comparison with previous 2 years.	D.	H.	M.
1876-77 ...	30	7	0
1875-76 ...	25	9	58

	14	
	39	
	26	
	25	
	5	
	27	
	18	
	46	
	31	
	51	

London Office;
August 1878.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE SECTION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the lines between Teheran and Bushire for 1877-78, as compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1877-78. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 Miles. Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.	Remarks.	Month.	1876-77. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles. Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.	Remarks.
April 1877	0	7	21		April 1876	0	9	27	
May „	0	8	2		May „	0	7	0	
June „	0	0	0	Total interruption of Company's lines.	June „	0	5	59	
July „	0	0	0		July „	0	6	38	
August „	0	4	26		August „	0	7	45	
September „	0	4	15		September „	0	7	30	
October „	0	6	4		October „	0	7	1	
November „	0	21	11	Bad working. Messages retransmitted.	November „	0	11	46	
December „	0	7	57		December „	0	10	6	
January 1878	0	5	6		January 1877	0	12	35	
February „	0	3	25		February „	0	7	57	
March „	0	4	7		March „	0	8	36	
Monthly average during the year	0	7	11		Monthly average during the year	0	8	6	

Teheran;
30th May 1878.

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R.E.,*
Director, Persian Telegraph.

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1877-78, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1876-77. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of Errors of a serious nature.	Percentage of Errors of a trivial nature.	Percentage of Words mutilated in transmission.	Percentage of Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.
April 1876 ...	38,563	0·020	0·165	0·185	99·815	
May „ ...	35,146	0·020	0·180	0·200	99·800	
June „ ...	2 ,513	0·095	0·280	0·375	99·625	
July „ ...	28,281	0·035	0·145	0·180	99·820	
August „ ...	37,167	0·020	0·150	0·170	99·830	
September „ ...	35,058	0·025	0·200	0·225	99·775	
October „ ...	39,756	0·075	0·310	0·385	99·615	
November „ ...	38,951	0·065	0·305	0·370	99·630	
December „ ...	27,549	0·025	0·205	0·230	99·770	
January 1877 ...	44,488	0·050	0·230	0·280	99·720	
February „ ...	44,771	0·030	0·355	0·385	99·615	
March „ ...	46,396	0·070	0·285	0·355	99·645	
Percentage for the year.	...	0·045	0·315	0·360	99·640	

Month.	1877-78. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of Errors of a serious nature.	Percentage of Errors of a trivial nature.	Percentage of Words mutilated in transmission.	Percentage of Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0·340	0·390	99·610	
May „ ...	17,262	0·045	0·240	0·285	99·715	
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total interruption of Company's lines.
July „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total interruption of Company's lines.
August „ ...	7,149	0·025	0·045	0·070	99·930	
September „ ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945	
October „ ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955	
November „ ...	24,699	0·050	0·180	0·230	99·770	Bad working. Messages retransmitted.
December „ ...	26,328	0·010	0·030	0·040	99·960	
January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0·080	0·105	99·895	
February „ ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865	
March „ ...	23,545	0·010	0·080	0·090	99·910	
Percentage for the year.	...	0·025	0·120	0·145	99·855	

TEHERAN;
30th May 1878.

R. M. SMITH, *Major, R.E.,*
Director, Persian Telegraph.

APPENDIX I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total traffic receipts and net revenue accruing to the Government of India for messages transmitted by the Persian Gulf Telegraph during the year 1877-78 as per the Kurrachee Accounts.

1877-78.	Official Service Messages. Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fâo. Rs. A. P.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Fâo westward. Rs. A. P.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and from Bushire and Fâo eastward. Rs. A. P.	Commercial and Private Messages. Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fâo. Rs. A. P.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Fâo westward. Rs. A. P.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and from Bushire and Fâo eastward. Rs. A. P.	Gross Total. Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fâo. Rs. A. P.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Fâo westward. Rs. A. P.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and from Bushire and Fâo eastward. Rs. A. P.
Month.															
April	99	6,023	4,457 9 0	6,626 0 0	11,083 9 0	4,543	77,836	49,480 9 0	77,398 13 0	1,26,879 6 0	4,642	83,869	53,938 2 0	84,024 13 0	1,37,962 15 0
May	88	5,054	3,718 3 0	4,373 4 0	8,091 7 0	2,373	42,830	24,757 11 8	36,704 5 0	61,462 0 8	2,461	47,884	28,475 14 8	41,077 9 0	69,553 7 8
June	62	4,730	4,126 10 0	2,588 15 0	6,715 9 0	940	19,565	9,371 15 8	13,067 10 0	22,439 9 8	1,002	24,295	13,498 9 8	15,656 9 0	29,155 2 8
July	45	2,293	1,889 4 0	1,032 9 0	2,921 13 0	862	15,828	8,590 7 0	9,493 6 0	18,083 13 0	907	18,121	10,479 11 0	10,525 15 0	21,005 10 0
August	62	3,513	2,741 6 0	3,555 2 0	6,296 8 0	1,361	27,068	14,360 9 0	18,176 11 0	32,537 4 0	1,424	30,611	17, 01 15 0	21,731 13 0	38,833 12 0
September	114	8,122	5,953 5 0	9,754 13 0	15,708 2 0	2,284	45,633	26,192 10 8	39,163 1 0	65,355 11 8	2,398	53,755	32,145 15 8	48,917 14 0	81,063 13 8
October	125	6,500	4,922 4 0	7,451 11 0	12,376 15 0	2,661	54,942	32,408 7 8	45,650 10 0	78,059 1 8	2,784	61,502	37,330 11 8	53,105 5 0	90,436 0 8
November	112	5,060	3,687 11 0	4,885 8 0	8,573 3 0	2,507	48,642	29,070 0 4	39,267 12 0	68,337 12 4	2,620	53,702	32,757 11 4	44,153 4 0	76,910 15 4
December	126	6,920	5,139 4 0	6,875 14 0	12,015 2 0	2,258	43,507	23,550 9 8	35,383 7 0	58,934 0 8	2,384	50,427	28,689 13 8	42,259 5 0	70,949 2 8
January	196	4,050	2,955 15 0	3,693 1 0	6,649 0 0	2,706	49,995	29,671 8 4	45,915 7 0	75,589 15 4	2,812	54,045	32,630 7 4	49,608 8 0	82,238 15 4
February	255	18,317	11,880 11 0	20,540 2 0	32,420 13 0	2,777	50,119	30,658 13 8	48,139 8 0	78,798 5 8	3,032	68,436	42,539 8 8	68,679 10 0	1,11,219 2 8
March	121	7,043	5,014 1 0	7,335 0 0	12,349 1 0	2,776	47,833	29,108 15 0	42,234 13 0	71,343 12 0	2,897	54,876	34,123 0 0	49,569 13 0	83,692 13 0
Total for the year 1877-78.	1,315	77,725	56,486 3 0	78,714 15 0	1,35,201 2 0	28,048	5,23,798	3,07,225 5 8	4,50,595 7 0	7,57,820 12 8	29,363	601,523	3,63,711 8 8	5,29,310 6 0	8,93,021 14 8
Average per mensem, 1877-78.	109	6,477	4,707 2 11	6,559 9 3	11,266 12 2	2,337	43,649	25,602 1 9	37,549 9 9	63,151 11 8	2,445	50,126	30,309 4 8	44,109 3 0	74,418 7 10

KURRACHEE;
11th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 14, 1879.

APPENDIX K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total number and net value of messages received for transmission from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph Administrations and from stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1877-78.

1877-78.	Indian Administration.			Persian Section *viâ* Teheran.			Turkish Administration.			Stations, Persian Gulf Section.			Gross Total.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages transmitted.	Number of words.	Net revenue accruing to the Government of India.
Month.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	2,391	44,385	29,188 14 0	1,946	34,594	22,214 5 0	197	3,014	1,861 15 0	108	1,876	673 0 0	4,642	83,869	53,938 2 0
May	1,201	22,929	14,881 4 0	908	18,132	10,730 6 0	245	5,160	2,322 10 0	107	1,663	541 10 8	2,461	47,884	28,475 14 8
June	549	11,749	8,277 7 0	125	5,488	1,743 3 0	210	5,092	2,749 5 0	118	1,966	728 10 8	1,002	24,295	13,498 9 8
July	457	9,141	5,636 6 0	74	641	646 6 0	229	5,238	2,691 15 0	147	3,101	1,505 0 0	907	18,121	10,479 11 0
August	677	15,260	9,131 5 0	326	6,871	3,675 7 0	270	5,785	3,227 13 0	151	2,695	1,067 6 0	1,424	30,611	17,101 15 0
September	1,086	28,160	17,473 13 0	911	18,346	11,470 11 0	238	4,725	2,305 12 0	163	2,524	895 11 8	2,398	53,755	32,145 15 8
October	1,347	34,396	21,492 5 0	1,008	19,305	12,206 3 0	218	4,123	2,322 5 0	211	3,678	1,309 14 8	2,784	61,502	37,330 11 8
November	1,099	26,238	15,614 5 0	1,183	21,838	14,425 7 0	166	2,672	1,714 1 0	172	2,944	1,003 14 4	2,620	53,692	32,757 11 4
December	1,078	28,433	15,625 15 0	927	15,462	9,787 1 0	208	3,612	1,989 12 0	171	2,920	1,287 1 8	2,384	50,427	28,689 13 8
January	1,232	25,856	16,038 0 0	1,221	20,997	13,360 13 0	156	4,308	2,290 11 0	203	2,884	940 15 4	2,812	54,045	32,630 7 4
February	1,353	33,020	20,987 2 0	1,141	19,768	12,844 13 0	379	13,417	7,973 5 0	159	2,231	734 4 8	3,032	68,436	42,539 8 8
March	1,226	25,354	16,163 14 0	1,293	23,197	15,083 2 0	198	3,736	2,007 2 0	180	2,589	868 14 0	2,897	54,876	34,123 0 0
Total for the year 1877-78 ...	13,696	304,921	1,90,510 10 0	11,063	204,639	1,28,187 13 0	2,714	60,882	33,456 10 0	1,890	31,071	11,556 7 8	29,363	601,513	3,63,711 8 8
Average per mensem ...	1,141	25,410	15,875 14 2	922	17,053	10,682 5 1	226	5,073	2,788 0 10	157	2,590	963 0 7	2,446	50,126	30,309 4 8

KURRACHEE;
15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX L.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number and net value of Local and International messages received from and forwarded to stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1877-78.

Stations.	1877-78. Messages				Remarks.
	Received from.		Forwarded to.		
	Number.	Net Receipts.	Number.	Net Receipts.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	The local receipts of this station are included in the International accounts with the Indian Department, as all messages received for and forwarded from Kurrachee are delivered and accepted by the Officer of that Department.
Ormara and Charbar	120	369 3 0	107	239 12 0	
Gwadur	192	674 14 0	255	664 5 0	
Jask	108	685 14 0	51	414 0 0	
Henjam	59	927 8 0	64	1,122 12 0	
Bushire	1,410	8,899 0 8	900	5,487 12 0	
Fâo	1	...	...	...	The local traffic of this station is very small, the value is included in the International accounts with the Turkish Department, we being prevented by agreement from accepting or delivering messages locally.
	1,890	11,556 7 8	1,377	7,928 9 0	
Add value of messages received from stations as above, and Statement B. ...			1,890	11,556 7 8	
Total number and value of messages received and forwarded from stations, Persian Gulf Section, during 1877-78			3,267	19,485 0 8	

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number and percentage of International messages between Europe and India and the Far East, exclusive of local messages, transmitted by the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1877-78, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78.						1876-77.						1875-76.					
	Number of International messages only.						Number of International messages only.						Number of International messages only.					
	Viâ Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Via* Turkey.			*Via* Teheran.		
	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.	To India.	To Europe	Total International messages.
April	173	131	304	1,909	2,238	4,147	170	111	281	1,407	1,923	3,330	104	84	188	1,463	1,457	2,920
May	204	348	552	833	880	1,713	170	102	272	1,475	1,923	3,398	102	75	177	1,252	1,275	2,527
June	189	553	742	54	9	63	135	117	252	1,333	1,505	2,838	70	54	124	1,232	1,231	2,463
July	198	392	590	40	10	50	112	156	268	1,365	1,451	2,816	89	69	158	1,144	1,245	2,389
August	230	329	559	285	265	550	203	118	321	1,389	1,897	3,286	101	83	184	1,178	1,28	2,458
September	203	166	359	863	875	1,738	157	109	266	1,513	1,595	3,108	94	86	180	992	1,049	2,041
October	168	189	357	964	1,112	2,076	160	145	305	1,703	1,927	3,630	94	97	191	1,416	1,286	2,702
November	147	101	248	1,148	954	2,102	196	149	345	1,937	1,872	3,809	230	105	335	1,937	2,381	4,318
December	166	150	316	895	885	1,780	223	154	377	1,261	1,174	2,435	444	277	721	2,396	3,008	5,404
January	110	143	253	1,183	1,051	2,234	176	95	271	1,698	1,748	3,446	659	378	1,037	3,699	4,876	8,575
February	354	265	619	1,107	1,044	2,151	191	109	300	1,802	2,236	4,028	278	172	450	2,207	2,099	4,306
March	154	166	320	1,244	1,019	2,263	186	126	312	1,989	2,377	4,366	223	126	349	1,965	2,273	4,238
Total number of International messages, exclusive of local messages, transmitted by the above routes between Europe and India and Far East.	2,296	2,933	5,229	10,525	10,342	20,867	2,079	1,491	3,570	18,872	21,618	40,490	2,488	1,606	4,094	20,881	23,460	44,341
Percentage *viâ* Turkey ...	...	...	20·03	...	...	...	...	...	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	8·44	...	...	...
Percentage *viâ* Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	...	79·97	...	...	...	...	...	91·90	...	...	...	...	...	91·56

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX N.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total number of International messages transmitted *via* the Indo-European and Suez routes between Europe and India and Europe and the Far East, and the percentage carried by the Persian Gulf Section and *via* Suez, during the year 1877, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78.						1876-77.						1875-76.					
	Indo-European routes, *via* Turkey and *via* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *via* Suez.			Indo-European routes, *via* Turkey and *via* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *via* Suez.			Indo-European routes, *via* Turkey and *via* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *via* Suez.		
	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.
April	3,966	485	4,451	5,793	3,817	9,610	3,081	358	3,682	3,696	455	4,151	2,866	439	3,373	3,175	1,878	5,053
May	2,028	237	2,265	7,400	4,620	12,020	3,170	390	3,783	4,358	350	4,708	2,400	457	2,944	2,998	1,781	4,779
June	750	55	805	7,524	4,711	12,235	2,558	420	3,188	4,011	316	4,327	2,401	446	2,856	2,860	2,084	4,944
July	588	52	640	7,679	4,053	11,732	2,547	404	3,141	4,669	656	5,325	2,320	420	2,753	2,722	2,076	4,798
August	1,003	106	1,109	6,890	5,259	12,149	3,145	335	3,722	4,226	1,436	5,662	2,374	505	2,903	2,474	1,884	4,358
September	1,869	238	2,107	6,046	3,974	10,020	3,000	313	3,502	4,294	2,729	7,023	2,022	394	2,444	2,966	1,913	4,879
October	2,224	209	2,433	6,993	3,264	10,257	3,402	396	4,046	4,129	2,145	6,274	2,498	520	3,043	2,581	1,925	4,506
November	2,119	231	2,350	7,535	3,846	11,381	3,589	424	4,295	4,614	2,701	7,315	4,150	758	4,935	1,771	972	2,743
December	1,857	239	2,096	7,275	4,229	11,504	2,260	380	2,917	5,902	3,625	9,527	5,541	812	6,380	275	20	295
January	2,171	316	2,487	8,177	4,596	12,773	3,110	475	3,806	5,796	3,468	9,264	6,648	3,030	9,695	298	34	332
February	2,583	187	2,770	7,670	4,042	11,712	3,648	483	4,383	5,084	2,601	7,685	4,019	763	4,813	3,592	2,178	5,770
March	2,336	247	2,583	7,655	4,427	12,082	3,905	572	4,740	6,083	3,495	9,578	3,971	669	4,692	3,696	455	4,151
Traffic by the Persian Gulf line ...	23,494	2,602	26,096	...	...	...	37,415	4,950	45,205	...	...	...	41,210	9,213	50,831	..	...	...
Traffic by the Red Sea line ...	...	...	...	86,637	50,838	137,475	...	...	...	56,862	23,977	80,839	...	...	...	29,408	17,200	46,608
Total Traffic by both routes ...	...	...	...	...	...	163,571	...	...	...	...	...	126,044	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage by the Persian Gulf line...	...	...	15·95	...	...	...	...	...	35·86	...	...	...	...	...	52·17	...	...	...
Percentage by the Red Sea line ...	...	...	...	...	...	84·05	...	...	...	...	...	64·14	...	...	...	...	...	47·83

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX O.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the mean rate of transmission of messages between United Kingdom and India *via* the Turkey and Teheran routes during the year 1877-78, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78.												1876-77.												1875-76.											
	United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency towns) to United Kingdom D.						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency towns) to United Kingdom D.						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency towns) to United Kingdom D.					
	Via						*Via*						*Via*						*Via*						*Via*						*Via*					
	Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.			Turkey.			Teheran.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
April	1	2	53	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	18	11	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	15	7	...	1	28	...	12	30	...	2	23
May	1	8	18	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	15	49	...	...	41	...	15	50	...	1	15	...	17	45	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	2	19
June	...	14	53	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	50	...	12	30	...	1	15	1	3	34	...	1	24	...	12	30	...	2	17
July	...	13	2	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	22	39	...	1	35	...	12	30	...	2	52
August	...	19	3	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	1	55	...	18	36	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	16	53	...	1	38	...	...	...	...	2	19
September	...	12	56	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	17	48	...	...	51	...	12	30	...	1	24	...	17	41	...	1	43	1	7	...	...	2	15
October	...	21	33	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	1	33	...	21	24	...	...	38	...	12	...	...	1	7	1	4	3	...	1	2	...	16	...	...	1	44
November	F4	23	24	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	1	26	2	6	20	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	1	37	2	...	56	...	3	40	1	1	26	...	4	25
December	1	23	16	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	1	50	...	...	6	.	15	40	...	1	37	1	21	20	...	20	19	...	23	10	B...	...	...
January	1	16	18	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	6	32	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	2	15	1	17	17	...	11	50	1	...	37	B...	..	...
February	4	8	17	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	2	38	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	9	53	...	2	28	...	12	30	B...	...	...
March	1	13	58	...	...	37	-	...	..	...	1	9	1	14	53	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	12	29	...	1	8	...	12	30	...	1	46
Average through rate of transmission during the year.	1	16	49	...	2	36	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	1	7	...	...	55	E...	13	42	...	1	29	...	22	18	A...	4	8	...	18	15	C...	2	30

A.—Increase caused by the transmission of the total traffic during the interruption of the Red Sea route in November and December 1875 and January 1876.
B.—Not compiled owing to pressure of work.
C.—Average working for 9 months.
D.—Furnished by the Superintendent, London Office.
E.—Average working for 5 months.
F.—Interruption of the direct lines beyond Pera owing to the war.

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH.
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE.
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX P.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European Line *via* Teheran, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's Line *via* Suez, as recorded in the "Government Telegraph Gazette" during the year ending 31st March 1878, and compared with the same information for the previous two years.

Month.	1877-78.							1876-77.							1875-76.						
	Indo-European route *via* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *via* Suez.			Remarks.	Indo-European route *via* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *via* Suez.			Remarks.	Indo-European route *via* Teheran.			Eastern Telegraph Company's line *via* Suez.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April	...	1	14	...	1	9	Henjam Cable Section under repairs from noon 20th to 11 A. M., 22nd.	...	1	10	...	1	18		...	2	35	...	2	11	
May	...	1	55	...	1	33	Teheran direct line between Soukhum Kaleh and Kertch interrupted from 13th May to 23rd August. Communication partially maintained by the Crown lines.	...	1	15	...	1	18		...	2	3	...	2	4	
June	...	7	48	...	1	25		...	1	13	...	1	11		...	2	9	...	2	22	
July	...	15	28	...	1	34		...	3	58	...	2	56	Kurrachee-Gwadur cable interrupted.	...	3	5	...	2	35	Interruptions and bad working on the Kurrachee-Hydrabad Lines of the Indian Department.
August	...	5	15	...	2	1		...	1	51	...	2	...	Mekran Coast land line interrupted 5 days.	...	2	22	...	2	3	
September	...	1	21	...	1	20		...	1	28	...	3	4	Ditto ditto 2 days.	...	2	11	...	2	...	
October	...	1	3	...	1	20	Fao-Bushire cable failed from 22nd to 26th October.	...	1	7	...	1	59		...	1	33	...	1	45	
November	...	1	38	...	1	22	Henjam Cable Section under repairs, November 1st, 4 P. M., to 3rd, 3-50 P. M. Fao-Bushire cable interrupted 2nd to 17th November. 20th December from 10-30 A. M. to 2-8 P. M. Total interruption Persian Gulf Section on cable and land-line. Gwadur-Jask Section under repairs.	...	1	11	...	1	3		...	1	40	...	1	55	
December	...	1	5	...	1	27		...	1	21	...	1	43		...	...	...	...	...	...	Not recorded, the Suez route being interrupted.
January	...	1	3	...	1	13		...	2	5	...	1	34	India-rubber cable interrupted for repairs. Indo-European Company's line interrupted 100 hours.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	...	...	59	...	1	19		...	1	20	...	1	25		...	2	35	...	2	11	
March	...	1	1	...	1	21		...	1	3	...	1	3		...	1	34	...	1	29	
Monthly average during the year 1877-78 ...	...	3	19	...	1	25	Monthly average during the year 1876-77	...	1	35	...	1	43	Monthly average for 10 months, 1875-76	...	2	24	...	2	17	

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX Q.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Kurrachee during the year 1877-78, and compared with that of the two previous years.

Month.	1877-78. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1877-78. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1876-77. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1876-77. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1875-76. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	1875-76. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.
April	...	...	21	...	...	15		...	...	24	...	...	17		...	...	30	...	...	24	
May	...	...	23	...	...	19		...	...	20	...	...	16		...	...	23	...	...	28	
June	...	...	25	...	...	21		...	...	22	...	...	20		...	...	25	...	...	26	
July	...	...	15	...	...	14		...	...	22	...	...	26		...	...	29	...	...	27	
August	...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	19	...	...	19		...	...	36	...	...	29	
September	...	...	23	...	...	13		...	...	28	...	...	19		...	...	33	...	...	35	
October	...	...	42	...	...	13	Interruption of the Fao-Bushire cable for repairs and diversion caused decrease of speed from Fao.	...	...	20	...	...	17		...	...	31	...	...	29	
November	1	9	12	...	...	24		...	...	37	...	...	20		...	1	8	...	1	15	Pressure of work owing to interruption of the Suez route caused decrease in speed.
December	...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	26	...	...	22		...	1	22	...	1	37	
January	...	...	15	...	...	8		...	...	43	...	1	5	Interruption of the cable section for repairs caused decrease in speed in January.	...	2	51	...	3	10	
February	...	...	53	...	...	21	Increased rate owing to lengthy Government cipher messages to and from Europe and Turkey.	...	...	33	...	...	14		...	...	45	...	...	40	
March	...	...	16	...	...	10		...	...	32	...	...	13		...	...	25	...	...	25	
Monthly average during the year	...	3	8	...	...	15		...	...	27	...	...	22		...	...	49	...	...	52	

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX R.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the interruptions that occurred on the cables east of Madras and to places in the Far East during the year 1877-78.

Name of Cable.	Interrupted to and beyond	Date of Interruption.	Date of Restoration.	Period interrupted (approximate).
				Days.
Nagasaki-Wladiwostock	Wladiwostock	1st April	5th April	5
Shanghai-Amoy	Amoy	5th May	16th May	12
Victoria-Tasmania	Tasmania	29th „	15th June	18
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	16th July	21st July	6
Victoria-Tasmania	Tasmania	8th August	20th August	13
Shanghai-Amoy	Amoy	7th September	15th September	9
Rangoon-Penang (duplicate)	Penang	10th „	14th January	127
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	11th „	12th September	2
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	19th October	31st October	13
Shanghai-Nagasaki	Nagasaki	30th „	4th November	6
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	4th November	7th „	4
Batavia-Australia	Australia	7th „	15th December	39
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	9th „	17th November	9
Nagasaki-Wladiwostock	Wladiwostock	29th December	13th January	16
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	2nd January	3rd February	33
Shanghai-Nagasaki	Nagasaki	4th February	12th „	9
Rangoon-Penang (duplicate)	Penang...	23rd March	7th April	16

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX S.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the inaccuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines of this Section between Kurrachee-Bushire and Fâo, and the percentage of errors committed of a serious and of a trivial nature as compared with the previous year.

Month.	1877-78. Total number of words transmitted.	Monthly percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Serious and trivial errors.		1876-77. Total number of words transmitted.	Monthly percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Serious and trivial errors.	
April ...	83,869	·363	·769	1·132		...	...	...	...	Not recorded on account of pressure of work.
May ...	47,884	·528	·628	1·156		...	...	...	...	
June ...	24,295	·498	·765	1·263		59,055	·281	·543	·824	
July ...	18,121	·314	·629	·943		60,705	·318	·459	·777	
August ...	30,611	·143	·360	·502	Percentage of errors increased during May, June and July from an additional re-transmission of messages between Bushire and Fâo, a larger number having followed the Turkish route in consequence of an interruption during those months *vid* Teheran.	72,074	·293	·521	·814	
September ...	53,755	·264	·396	·660		71,557	·278	·394	·672	
October ...	61,502	·196	·337	·533		79,542	·249	·582	·831	
November ...	53,692	·199	·385	·584		87,518	·290	·621	·911	
December ...	50,427	·214	·315	·529		61,686	·335	·551	·886	
January ...	54,045	·139	·523	·662		80,050	·364	·582	·946	
February ..	68,436	·181	·403	·584		82,350	·335	·593	·928	
March ...	54,876	·239	·448	·687		88,356	·244	·656	·900	
Percentage for the year 1877-78 ...	601,513	·273	·496	·769	Percentage for 10 months of the year 1876-77	743,493	·298	·550	·848	

KURRACHEE;
The 15th May 1878.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX T.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Account of Persian Transit Receipts for the year ended 31st March 1878—Teheran-Bushire Section.

	To India, &c. Teheran-Bushire Transit.	From India, &c. Teheran-Bushire Transit.	Total.
1877.			
April ...	16,218	21,427	37,646
May ...	7,363	8,377	15,740
June ...	877	194	1,072
July ...	793	175	969
August ...	2,645	3,420	6,066
September ...	8,160	11,495	19,655
October ...	9,776	15,117	24,893
November ...	12,060	11,715	23,776
December ...	8,848	11,059	19,907
1878.			
January ...	11,049	11,799	22,848
February ...	10,607	11,989	22,596
March ...	12,290	11,493	23,784
	100,690	118,867	218,957

To be appropriated as under:—

Fixed annual payment by Company to Persian Government 12,000 Tomans ...	...	... Fcs. 120,000	00
Refunds for lost and mutilated messages ...	...	... ,, 382	87
Company's moiety of surplus retained by Company ...	...	... ,, 49,287	53½
Departmental ,, ,, to be obtained from Company credited as through traffic earnings in Revenue Account		... ,, 49,287	54
			218,957 94½

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1878.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX U.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Account of Persian Terminal Receipts, Teheran-Bushire Section (subject to slight adjustment) for the year ended 31st March 1878.

Months.	Forwarded				Received				Total.		Remarks.
	To Persian Gulf Lines.		To Indo-European Company's Lines.		From Persian Gulf Lines.		From Indo-European Company's Lines.				
	Frcs.	Cts.	Frcs.	Cts.	Frcs.	Cts.	Frcs.	Cts.	Frcs.	Cts.	
1877.											
April ...	5,941	48⅓	24	...	2,679	26⅔	...	...	9,251	35	
May ...	4,880	48⅔	...	...	3,069	33	18	...	8,333	68⅓	
June ...	2,761	16⅔	13	33⅓	1,026	76⅔	8	...	4,427	26⅔	
July ...	575	16⅔	...	...	1,165	08⅓	...	...	3,029	05	
August ...	2,246	26	16	...	1,977	80	18	...	5,353	72⅔	
September ...	4,409	43⅓	18	66⅔	4,105	13⅓	5	...	9,259	76⅔	
October ...	2,204	91⅔	10	66⅔	815	80	5	...	3,829	91⅔	
November ...	968	83⅓	5	33⅓	563	33⅓	21	...	2,462	43⅓	
December ...	695	80	10	66⅔	708	65	5	...	2,400	85	
1878.											
January ...	990	10	5	33⅓	918	43⅓	16	...	2,565	26⅔	
February ...	741	06⅔	13	33⅓	886	45	... 5	...	2,276	25	
March ...	1,189	96⅔	5	33⅓	556	56⅔			2,677	...	
	27,554	68	122	66⅔	18,472	61⅓	104		55,866	56	

The above receipts are due ⅔ to the Persian and ⅓ to the Indian Government under Art. VIII of Anglo-Persian Treaty of 2nd December 1872, as modified in 1877. But there are two amounts of 1,000 tomans first charge against the ⅔ due to Persia. Further, the ⅓ for the year ended 31st March 1877 having fallen short of the amount of the claims above referred to, the deficiency is brought forward as an additional first charge in this year's account, and the adjustment of the whole is shown below—

	£ s. d.		Retained as "set off" against Treaty claims, and credited to Persian Government.			Payable to Persian Government.	
			Capital.		Revenue.		
⅔ due to Persian Government under Art. VIII of Treaty	1,489 15 6	=	£ s. d. 561 12 7		£ s. d. 400 0 0	£ s. d. 528 2 11	
⅓ „ English „ „ „	744 17 9	=	...		744 17 9	...	
	2,234 13 3	=	561 12 7		1,144 17 9	528 2 11	

	Frcs.	Cts.	
⅔ due to Persian Government under Art. VIII of Treaty	37,244	37½	=
⅓ „ English „ „ „ „	18,622	18¾	=
	55,866	56	=

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent.

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

RAILWAY.

GRANT OF ASSISTANCE TO COVENANTED ENGINE-DRIVERS AND OTHER MECHANICS TOWARDS MEETING THE EXPENSE OF BRINGING OUT THEIR FAMILIES TO INDIA.

Nos. 787—795 E. R., dated Simla, 27th May 1879.

The following is forwarded to the Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance, with intimation that a form of agreement for the signature of the men embodying the conditions prescribed in the Despatch will be circulated for adoption.

Governments of Bombay and Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
Resident, Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers, Calcutta and Lahore.
Director of State Railways, Western System.
Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

A. B. SAMPSON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 27 R., dated 27th February 1879.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received Your Excellency's letter of the 27th December last, No. 306, proposing to grant assistance to Engine-drivers and other Mechanics, who are serving under covenants for five years, towards meeting the expense of taking out their families.

2. You propose that the grant in each case shall not exceed half the cost of a second-class passage for the man's wife only, and that it shall not be made until the man has served for a period of twelve months, during which time his conduct shall have been satisfactory; the other conditions being, that the men who may be granted the indulgence shall consent to extend their agreements for a period of two years, and that until the expiration of the seven years' service, the money paid by Government shall be treated as an advance, recoverable without interest, in case of dismissal, or resignation from any other cause than that of ill-health.

3. Upon these conditions I sanction compliance with your proposal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue, and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first two months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.														
		1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Sea Customs Revenue.														
Bengal	Gross	14,46,602	3,00,964	17,47,566	12,70,350	1,79,329	14,49,679	15,23,968	2,39,498	17,63,466	14,74,033	2,16,487	16,90,520	12,97,141	1,51,056	14,48,197
	Nett	14,39,792	2,95,197	17,34,989	12,61,727	1,72,576	14,34,303	15,21,441	2,20,603	17,42,044	14,68,993	1,98,011	16,67,004	12,88,061	1,36,961	14,25,022
Bombay	Gross	8,41,260	2,22,594	10,63,854	8,71,008	29,193	9,00,201	10,68,793	42,605	11,11,398	9,90,285	44,362	10,34,647	8,94,555	44,117	9,38,672
	Nett	7,68,569	2,19,306	9,87,875	8,09,794	28,988	8,38,782	10,02,325	42,360	10,44,685	9,32,945	44,141	9,77,086	8,09,487	44,117	8,53,604
Sind	Gross	38,984	54,238	93,222	32,059	6,710	38,769	60,531	11,861	72,392	48,217	7,674	55,891	57,721	6,588	64,309
	Nett	38,028	53,359	91,387	31,860	6,710	38,570	60,407	11,850	72,257	48,164	7,674	55,838	57,619	6,588	64,207
Madras	Gross	2,87,383	2,28,241	5,15,624	2,97,406	1,18,005	4,15,411	2,34,099	29,709	2,63,808	2,79,699	76,496	3,56,195	2,16,909	66,398	2,83,307
	Nett	2,84,023	2,26,291	5,10,314	2,95,695	1,17,719	4,13,414	2,24,218	29,709	2,53,927	2,74,828	75,849	3,50,677	2,14,108	65,367	2,79,475
B. Burma	Gross	1,51,406	12,22,375	13,73,781	1,91,297	8,62,669	10,53,966	2,06,449	7,26,490	9,32,939	2,67,414	8,08,286	10,75,700	2,25,358	10,13,543	12,38,901
	Nett	1,49,613	11,93,760	13,43,373	1,88,648	8,50,344	10,38,992	2,05,817	7,13,640	9,19,457	2,66,071	7,94,257	10,60,328	2,25,291	9,82,029	12,07,320
TOTAL	Gross	27,65,635	20,28,412	47,94,047	26,62,120	11,95,906	38,58,026	30,93,840	10,50,163	41,44,003	30,59,648	11,53,305	42,12,953	26,91,684	12,81,702	39,73,386
	Nett	26,80,025	19,87,913	46,67,938	25,87,724	11,76,337	37,64,061	30,14,208	10,18,162	40,32,370	29,91,001	11,19,932	41,10,933	25,94,566	12,35,062	38,29,628
		Land Customs Revenue.[2]														
Bombay	Gross										2,215	4,274	6,489	2,672	4,792	7,464
	Nett										2,212	4,274	6,486	2,672	4,792	7,464
Madras	Gross										11,844	6,882	18,726	8,784	8,192	16,976
	Nett										11,841	6,882	18,723	8,784	8,192	16,976
TOTAL	Gross										14,059	11,156	25,215	11,456	12,984	24,440
	Nett										14,053	11,156	25,209	11,456	12,984	24,440
GRAND TOTAL	Gross										30,73,707	11,64,461	42,38,168	27,03,140	12,94,686	39,97,826
	Nett										30,05,054	11,31,088	41,36,142	26,06,022	12,48,046	38,54,068

No information available.

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April only.
2. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 5th June, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons. He said that, as the law of British India at this moment stood, there was, speaking generally, no means of conferring upon any one a complete and conclusive title as representative of the estate of a deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist or other person exempt from the operation of the Indian Succession Act.

The Hindú Wills Act was at present limited in its operation to the Presidency-towns and Lower Bengal; and, even if the proposal to extend it to other parts of British India, now under consideration of the Local Governments, was carried out, it would still only apply to cases of testamentary succession among Hindús; and outside the Presidency-towns there would be no clear power to grant letters of administration in the case of Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists dying intestate.

The grant of a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 made the person who had obtained it a representative only for certain very limited purposes; that was to say, for the recovery of debts, the receipt of interest and dividends on Government securities, bank-shares and shares in Public Companies, and the 'negotiation' of such securities and shares. And, though in the Bombay Presidency a certificate purporting to confer larger powers might be obtained under Regulation VIII of 1827, it was by no means clear what the status of the holder of such a certificate precisely was.

In the Presidency-towns probates of the wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased Natives could be granted under the Supreme Court Charters in cases to which the Succession Act and the Hindú Wills Act did not apply; but the representative status conferred by such grants fell far short of that conferred by similar grants in the case of deceased European British subjects. Thus, in 1867, in *Sharo Bibi* v. *Baldeo Dás*, (1 Beng. Law Reports, Or. Jur. 24), the late Mr. Justice Norman held that a Hindú executor took nothing from any grant of the Court. "His title," said that learned Judge, "is founded solely and simply on the will of the testator, considered as an instrument of gift. Except for the purposes of evidence, the will of a Hindú does not require probate. .... As against those who get the probate or oppose the grant of it, [it] is no doubt binding; as against parties cited it is evidence;

but it has no greater effect than the ordinary decree in a Civil Court against persons who have no means of appearing in the suit or right to dispute the grant."

From this state of things much trouble and litigation at times resulted. The heirs might be very numerous; their interests might differ in degree; some of them might be minors or otherwise incapacitated; others might be residing at a distance; the titles of some might be disputed; the settlement of claims against the estate might thus be a matter of endless complication; the making of a satisfactory title to any portion of it which it might be necessary to sell might be impossible. Furthermore, a Native's will, not requiring to be proved, need not be deposited for safe custody. The resulting opportunities for forgery and fraudulent alteration were obvious. Nor could a Native executor be compelled to exhibit an inventory or account of his testator's estate except by the tedious, expensive and hazardous process of a lawsuit. The consequence (as Mr. Montriou had observed in his note to *In the goods of Bibi Muttra*, Morton's Decisions, second edition, p. 262), was that, when the estate was too small to bear the costs of the suit, women, children and absentees had no adequate check on the executor, and at any distance of time it was difficult to fix him with the possession of moveable, and sometimes even of immoveable, property.

The necessity of devising some means of removing these difficulties was brought to the notice of the Government of India some time ago by Mr. Broughton, then Administrator General of Bengal, and now a Judge of the Calcutta High Court; and a Bill drafted by him was circulated for the opinions of local authorities. That Bill, while guarding against any interference with the succession laws of the Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, went in effect to apply to them the provisions of the Indian Succession Act relating to probate and administration, and, amongst others, those provisions which make the grant of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right derived by succession from a deceased person.

The reports of the local authorities had now been received, and their purport might be briefly described by saying that, while there was a considerable body of opinion in favour of providing the means of obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person when those interested desired to do so, the proposal to insist on probate or letters of administration as essential in all cases had been generally condemned, as tending to impose upon a multitude of poor and ignorant people in cases where there was no difficulty or dispute an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense.

The Bill had been drawn on the lines thus indicated. It applied to the estates of all persons not at present governed by the Indian Succession Act the portions of that Act relating to the grant of probate and administration and the powers, duties and procedure of executors and administrators, omitting, however, those sections (187 and 190) which made it compulsory to obtain probate or administration. He (MR. STOKES) believed that as soon as the Bill was understood by the people, its necessary effect in quieting titles and obviating litigation as to the ownership of property would induce them to avail themselves largely of its provisions. One result of this would be that they would voluntarily tax themselves to the same extent that all persons whose property was dealt with under the Succession Act or Hindú Wills Act were now taxed; that was to say, property covered by the grant and exceeding 1,000 rupees in amount or value would pay a Court-fee of two per cent., but property not exceeding that sum in amount or value would be exempt. People would thus voluntarily and usefully pay to the public treasury a part of the money which they now voluntarily and often uselessly spent in litigation, and the problem of levying a tax on successions to wealthy Natives' estates would thus, to some extent, be solved without hardship to the tax-payer or trouble to the Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

He said this was a sister measure to that which the Council had just given him leave to introduce. The Indian Succession Act as originally framed by the Law Commissioners empowered the District Judge to appoint judicial officers to act for him as delegates to grant probates and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, much in the same way as the District Registrars appointed under the Court of Probate Act, 1857, did in England; but the provisions relating to this matter were struck out of the Bill by the Select Committee, partly because they were thought unnecessary, and partly because it was feared that the power which was to be conferred on District Judges would give rise to abuse.

If, however, the Bill to provide for granting probate of the wills and administration to the estates of persons now exempted from the operation of the Indian Succession Act should become law, it was probable that the business of granting probate and administration would increase to such an extent that the District Judges would be unable to dispose of it without assistance.

The present Bill had accordingly been framed with a view to replacing in the Succession Act, with some slight modifications in point of form, the sections removed from it by the Select Committee; but, in order to avoid as far as possible the danger of abuse apprehended by the Select Committee, the power of appointing the delegates had been vested not in the District Judges, but in the High Courts, and its exercise had in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter been made subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay. He said:—"The Council are already aware that during the monsoon of 1875 agrarian outrages of a serious nature took place in certain districts of the Dekkhan forming a part of the Bombay Presidency; that a Commission, appointed by Government, reported very fully upon the causes of these outrages, and the remedial measures they thought desirable; that the Government of Bombay in April, 1877, before Sir Philip Wodehouse's departure, submitted their general views upon the question to the Government of India; and finally, that Sir Richard Temple's Government sent up in January 1878 the first definite proposals for meeting the case by legislation. The origin, nature and causes of the difficulty, and the various proposals for its removal, were explained so fully and clearly by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell in his speech of the 20th June last, that it is not necessary for me to go over any part of the ground again, at least on the present occasion.

"The course of procedure at that time considered desirable was that some of the Bombay Government's proposals should be dealt with in this Council and others in that of Bombay. Leave to introduce Bills was accordingly granted by this Council to Mr. Cockerell on the date already mentioned, and by the Bombay Legislative Council to Mr. Ashburner on September 13th, 1878. It happened, however, that, during the discussion of the details of the measures thus decided on, a telegram from the Secretary of State was received on December 3rd, requesting that further definite action might be postponed pending the arrival of a despatch he was about to send. The despatch arrived towards the end of January last, and showed that the Secretary of State, while approving of the proposals of the Bombay Government, considered that they should be supplemented by further provisions for increasing the efficiency of the Courts of justice, and also that the subject could be better dealt with by one 'comprehensive measure' than by two passed in different legislatures.

"The Government of India, concurring in these views, and finding that, owing to various Acts passed in the Governor General's Council being affected, that Council alone was competent to enact one measure disposing of the whole subject, entrusted to me the duty of conferring with the Government of Bombay as to the provisions which such a measure should embrace, and of

introducing into this Council the Bill as finally determined upon. I accordingly visited Bombay in April last, and the result was that a Bill was framed in full consultation with me, and proposed by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India for adoption. The Government of India have, I am glad to say, entirely accepted, in their executive capacity, the main principles and policy of this Bill, which are also, I believe, in conformity with the views of the Secretary of State. The two Bills for which leave has been already granted need not now, therefore, be proceeded with; and it remains for me to ask of this Council leave to introduce the new Bill, reserving all detailed explanations for the occasion of its introduction."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENARES FAMILY DOMAINS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828. He said that the object of the Bill which he desired to introduce could be explained in a few words. A short time after the transfer of the sovereignty of Benares from the Nawáb of Oudh to the East India Company, an agreement was made with the Rájá of that time for the purpose of introducing into the Province of Benares the same system of judicial and revenue administration as had been established in 1793 in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa. By that agreement the entire administration of the Province of Benares was transferred, upon certain conditions, to the British Government, with the exception of a reservation which was made in favour of the Rájá in respect of one portion of it. The portion so excepted comprised the territories which were generally known as the Benares Family Domains. These Family Domains, which were the Maháráját's private and personal property, consisted of three parganas—that of Kaswá Rájá in the District of Benares, held at ordinary or full zamíndárí rates, and of two parganas, Bhadohi and Khera Mángror, in the District of Mirzapur, the first of which was held at half-revenue rates, and the second free of all revenue. Their total area was, in round figures, 1,000 square miles; the population about 400,000, and the revenue paid for them nearly three lákhs of rupees. When the administration of the rest of the Province was transferred, the decision of causes relating to the revenue and of certain other claims arising out of land in these parganas was reserved to the Rájá, subject to the supervision and control of the Collector. The special stipulation contained in the agreement on this subject ran as follows:—

"In case of complaints relative to revenue causes or charity ground, &c., being preferred to the Huzoor (*i. e.*, the English Government) by any parties residing within the jagheer and altumgah, &c., the personal or private lands of Rajah Muheep Narain Singh, the inquiry thereinto shall be made in like manner as such cases were amicably conducted between Mr. Duncan and the Rajah; that is, that since the gentleman holding the station of Collector will have more concern with such matters than the other gentlemen, the rule shall be that, with the privity and ascertainment of the said Collector (who is to have regard to the honour and dignity of the said Rajah), such causes are to be settled through the channel of the said Rajah, or of the officers of the said Rajah's cutcherry; it being at the same time understood and provided that, as it is a duty incumbent on the Hon'ble Company's Government to distribute and ensure the attainment of justice to all the inhabitants of Benares, should it so happen that, after referring such complaints to the Rajah or to his officers in the cutcherry, the contentment of the parties complaining and aggrieved shall not be obtained, the Rajah shall relative to the adjustment of such causes listen to and approve of the suggestions and advice of the Collector, in like manner as hath been practised in the time of Mr. Duncan. And it is also incumbent on the said Collector, in all proper and just cases, to show the utmost attention possible to the Rajah's accommodation, and to hold in view the maintenance of his honour and dignity, such being entirely consistent with the wishes of Government; and if (which God forbid!) any such subject should arise as cannot be settled between the said Collector and the Rajah aforesaid, the decision in such case shall depend on the Governor General in Council."

It was evident that the success of such an agreement as this depended largely upon the mutual good-will and forbearance of the parties who carried it out. It was possible—in the commencement of our rule, and with Agents like Mr. Duncan, who possessed great influence and popularity—that such a plan may for a time have worked successfully; but it was easy to predict that powers and duties which were so vaguely defined must either soon fall into

disuse and be neglected, or, if the attempt to maintain them in force were prolonged, that the first serious difference of opinion would bring their working to a dead lock. It appears, from the history of the experiment, that it was the first of these two probable causes of failure which was fatal to it. It was found, after a very short experience, that the conditions of the agreement were quite insufficient to protect the subjects of the Rájá from oppression. Some time elapsed before any effective measures were taken for their protection; but the complaints of this oppression became at last so loud and numerous, that in 1826 the Governor General appointed Mr. Wilberforce Bird as a Special Commissioner to enquire into the causes of the great and general dissatisfaction. The result of that enquiry was to show that many gross acts of injustice had been committed, that the supposed Courts of justice were mere engines of extortion and oppression, and that the power of appeal to the Collector and the Governor General had been of no effect whatever in checking these evils.

In order to remedy the state of affairs thus disclosed, a law was passed. That law was Regulation VII of 1828, which it was now proposed to amend. The Regulation did not differ in substance from the agreement made in 1794; but it laid down more precise and definite rules for giving effect to that agreement. It directed a settlement and record of rights to be made in the Benares Family Domains. Further, within those territories, it conferred on the Rájá the powers of a Collector in respect of certain revenue matters; it provided for the appointment of Native Commissioners to determine suits relating to land or the proceeds of land; and it placed both these Commissioners and the Rájá in the exercise of his powers as Collector under the control of an officer styled the Superintendent, who was himself made directly subordinate to the Governor General in Council.

The Regulation of which he had just given an outline was still in force, and during the last fifty years no change had been made in it. During that time, however, great changes had taken place in the general administration of the country. The law had become more full and exact, and its operation more certain; procedure had been far more minutely and carefully regulated, and superior authorities had been multiplied. The attention of these higher authorities had also, of necessity, been more and more withdrawn from matters of detail and directed to matters of greater importance. In order to adapt the revenue system of the Family Domains to the changes which were thus going on in other branches of the administration, various alterations had from time to time been made in the manner of complying with the provisions of Regulation VII of 1828. In all such alterations the intentions of the Regulation and the terms of the agreement of 1794 had been scrupulously respected. On this point he believed there had never been any just ground of complaint. It might be, however, that the precise letter of the law had not always been strictly observed. It was necessary now to bring the law and the existing practice into accordance. But, as any such deviations from the letter of the law (if they had occurred) had been compelled by circumstances, it had been thought better to alter the law so as to adapt it to existing requirements than to attempt to make the facts comply with the obsolete provisions of the law.

Besides this, there was another reason for the proposed legislation regarding the Benares Family Domains to which it was necessary to advert. About five years ago the two Acts known as the Scheduled Districts Act and the Laws Local Extent Act were passed. Their object, as the Council were aware, was to define precisely and declare the laws which applied to certain parts of British India which were known as Non-Regulation Districts. Now, the Benares Family Domains had come under the operation of those Acts on account of the special nature of their revenue administration, which excluded from them a great deal of the Revenue law that was generally applicable to the North-Western Provinces, and caused a distinction between them and the districts by which they were surrounded. His Highness the present Maháráját, however, was very anxious that his Family Domains should be withdrawn from their operation. He was apprehensive apparently that some day, under the powers conferred by those Acts, the Revenue law which was generally in force in the North-Western Provinces might be extended to his estate.

Nothing of the sort had been done, and he felt sure that nothing of the sort had ever been intended. But the possibility of such a thing was a cause of uneasiness to His Highness; and it had been suggested that any such apprehensions might be removed, without sacrificing the objects which the two Acts that he had mentioned were intended to accomplish, if opportunity were taken, when amending Regulation VII of 1828, to declare in the amending Act what laws were applicable to the Benares Family Domains.

These, then, were the two main objects of the Bill. First, to alter the provisions of Regulation VII of 1828 so as to adapt it to the present state of affairs without making any important change in the practice of the last fifty years. Secondly, to ascertain and declare the laws which were applicable to the Mahárájá's private estate.

MR. COLVIN hoped that this explanation would be sufficient to show the general grounds upon which further legislation in respect to Regulation VII of 1828 was required. If the leave to introduce a Bill which he was then asking for were given by the Council, he would, on a future occasion, notice more particularly the points on which it was proposed to amend the present law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations. He said that Mr. Chapman and other members of the Simla Union Church, so far back as the year 1873, drew the attention of Government to the hardship under which they laboured in being unable, without constantly recurring trouble and expense, to keep up a permanent and effective body of trustees to whom to commit the property of the Church. The Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference about the same time made a similar representation to Government; and there were probably other bodies associated for religious purposes in India who experienced like difficulties.

The present Bill was drawn on the lines of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 28 (commonly known as Peto's Act), which was passed to meet a similar difficulty felt by Religious Societies in England. It differed from that Statute, however, first in applying only to Religious Congregations and not to Societies formed for purposes of education (which seemed sufficiently provided for by our Act XXI of 1860); and secondly, in providing for the case of moveable as well as immoveable property.

The Bill simply declared that, if property of certain specified descriptions was conveyed to trustees in trust for any Religious Congregation, and no special provision was made for the appointment of new trustees, new trustees might be appointed in such manner as that Congregation might determine; and further, that on the appointment of new trustees, whether in exercise of the powers thus conferred or otherwise, the property should vest in them without any further conveyance.

Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists were excepted from the provisions of the Bill, as it was thought undesirable to interfere with the laws regulating their religious endowments.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to legal practitioners.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 26th June, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 5th June, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th JUNE 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS—In Madras general prospects are fair except in the north-east part of Tinnevelly, where the crops have failed. Rain has fallen throughout the province of Mysore and the outlook is hopeful; the later crops of paddy are being harvested and ploughing operations continue; prices have risen slightly. In the Bombay Presidency there have been showers in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but the monsoon is not yet established; agricultural operations are progressing; cholera prevails to a great extent in Sind and slightly in Guzerat. In the Central Provinces good rain has fallen in the districts of Raipur, Balaghat, Mandla, Betul and Chanda and there have been light showers in five other districts; ploughing for the *khrif* sowings is going on and rice and cotton sowings have commenced in places; prices are rising. Cotton sowing has begun in Berar. With the exception of 3 stations more or less rain has fallen throughout Central India. Rain fell in parts of Rajputana and there were said to be signs of the approach of the monsoon. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts; in Eastern and Central Bengal it is generally adequate for present agricultural purposes, but in Orissa, Western Bengal, Chota Nagpore and Behar it is still insufficient; some damage has been caused by floods in Dacca and Furreedpore and in parts of Northern Bengal the fall of rain has been somewhat excessive and a break is needed. Rain continues to fall in Assam, and the *asu* crop on low lands has been slightly injured by inundation. In British Burma no rain is shewn as having fallen during the week but other reports indicate continued showers at Akyab and Rangoon; ploughing has commenced and public health is generally good; cattle-disease prevails in four districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain fell over the whole of the Province in the early part of the week, but westerly winds have again set in; cholera continues in Kumaun, Meerut and Agra, and a few cases are reported from Lucknow; ploughing has followed the rain that fell in Bareilly. In the Punjab rain has fallen in 9 of the 11 districts mentioned in the report; prospects generally are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 7th)	·41 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 10·76, *cholum* 13·49, *raggi* 17·53, *cumboo* 13·15; 25 inches water over anicut; sowing of early dry crops commenced in places.
Kurnool („ „)	·22 (average of 5 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·0, *cholum* 15·56, *raggi* 20·72, *cumboo* 16·95; season favourable; agricultural operations going on steadily; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·78 (average of 7 stations).	Rice 10·16, *cholum* 15·55, *raggi* 17·12, *cumboo* 14·27; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 24 to 84 inches of water; the few standing dry and garden-grown crops are generally in good condition; harvest *nil*, outturn *nil*.
Madura („ „)	·6 (average of 2 stations).	Rice 9·74, *cholum* 4·85, *raggi* 15·88, *cumboo* 16·52.
Malabar („ „)	3·29 (average of 13 stations).	Rice 9·85, *raggi* 17·25; prices slightly risen in Kurumbranad and Cochin, fallen in Cherakal, Calicut and Palghat, stationary elsewhere; diminution of rain, but sufficient; pasture improving; Vyteri return not received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue fair, except in north-east corner of Tinnevelly where crops have failed.
Bombay (June 11th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 8th 9 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 11 inches on same date last year; water wanted for seed sown in Jerruck and Shâhbandar districts; cholera in 8 talukas, in Kotri, Kurrachee and Sehwan 358 cases, 211 fatal.
Shikárpur ...	...	River on 10th 10 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year; small-pox in 14 talukas; cattle-disease in 11 talukas; cholera in certain villages of 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cholera in 11 talukas, 1,037 cases, 732 fatal; cattle-disease in Nowshahro; river rising fast; strong wind in Sakrand taluka breaking branches of trees.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather hot and close; dust storms from north-west; *kharif* preparations continue; cholera in Mouladad, Novuza and Jummue, 60 cases, 16 fatal.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Lands being prepared for cultivation; slight cholera about.
Pánch Mahâls ...	...	Weather clearer.
Kaira ...	...	General health good; slight rain in Mátar taluka; manuring operations continue.
Broach ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy; three fatal cases of cholera in city.
Surat ...	...	Total rainfall ·21, regular monsoon not yet set in; cholera in Bulsar taluka, 28 cases, 11 fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Slight showers in 8 talukas; agricultural operations progressing; public health good.
Colába (June 9th)	·39 at Alibág	Total rainfall 6·87; weather warm; public health good; cattle-disease in Mahád taluka.
Ratnágiri („ 3rd)	9·16	Total rainfall 11·43; sowing operations progressing; 7 deaths from fever in Málwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 1·24 at Bhimthari, minimum ·02 at Indápur.	*Kharif* sowing progressing.
Ahmednagar ...	·60, fall general; maximum 5· at Jámkhed, minimum 1·60 at Karjat.	Public health good.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain	*Kharif* sowing commenced in some talukas; condition of the poor not good.
Satara ...	·67; maximum 1·69 at Janli, minimum ·13 at Kháuápur.	More rain wanted, especially in eastern talukas; health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maximum ·66 at Indi, minimum ·21 at Bijápur.	More rain wanted; sowing commenced in red soil; slight fever.
Belgaum ...	·53; at Sampgaon ·68, at Bidi 1·26, little elsewhere.	Prospects good; sowing operations progressing; fever decreasing.
Dharwar ...	Average ·25	Sowing retarded in 2 talukas from excessive moisture, in others progressing; slight fever in 7 talukas.
Kanara ...	3·40 in Karwar; heavy fall in talukas.	Fever general; cattle disease in places; sowing continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; cholera in Kotrasangani, Karána and villages under Junágarh and Jetpur; fever in some places.
Wadhwán ...	Few drops	Weather hot; 2 fatal cases of cholera in town, in Limri and Wadhwan talukas and in Bhalal 24 cases, 14 fatal.
Baroda ...	Slight at Karri and Amreli.	*Kharif* preparations continue; rice sowing commenced in Naswári; prices of grain slightly risen; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues extensively in Sind and slightly in Guzerat; showers in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country districts, but monsoon not established; in Bombay weather cloudy and warm.
Bengal—(June 11th)		
Chittagong ...	·75	
Noakholly ...	10·21	General health improved.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	9·64	Much fever about.
Hill Tipperah ...	2·63	Public health somewhat improved.
Backergunge ...	3·13	Cholera still in Perozepore.
Furreedpore ...	6·83	Public health good.
Dacca ...	1·78	
Tipperah ...	1·58	
Mymensingh ...	6·63	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·11	Cholera in Baripore and Barsset.
Jessore ...	3·10	Sickness diminishing.
Nuddea ...	3·18	Cholera at Meherpore.
Moorshedabad ...	5·26	Public health generally good.
Pubna ...	4·14	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	8·83	
Bogra ...	6·64	
Maldah ...	4·38	Public health improving.
Dinagepore ...	·02	
Rungpore ...	2·74	Small-pox slightly abated.
Cooch Behar ...	4·04	Small-pox in Mekhaliganj.
Jalpáiguri ...	3·16	
Darjeeling ...	·32	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox slightly decreasing, cholera again in town.
Howrah ...	4·14	
Hooghly ...	·21	Public health improving.
Burdwan ...	·25	Health good in Raneegunge; 40 fatal cases of cholera.
Bankoora ...	1·88	
Beerbhoom ...	2·13	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·23	
Bhágalpur ...	·21	
Monghyr ...	·98	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	·64	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera and small-pox in places.
Gya ...	·65	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Hazáribágh ...	1·96	Small-pox prevails, cholera in north and west.
Lohardugga ...	1·32	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera still bad in many parts.
Singhbhoom ...	Slight rain.	
Balasore ...	·30	Cholera still prevalent, especially at and near head-quarters, some small-pox cases.
Cuttack ...	·13	
Pooree ...	1·64	
		General Remarks.—In Eastern and Central Bengal rainfall generally adequate for present agricultural purposes; in Orissa, Western Bengal, Chota Nagpore, and Behar rain still insufficient; [illegible] damage from floods in Dacca and Furreedpore; rapid rise [illegible] also reported from Tipperah; rain in places in Northern Bengal rather excessive and a break needed.
N. W. P. and Oudh		
Benares (June 10th)	*Nil* since 2nd instant	Hot west wind blowing for some days; sickness decreasing.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight and partial showers on 3rd and 4th instant.	High hot westerly wind; no sign of rain; health good.
Jhánsi („ 11th)	·6 at Garotha on 5th instant.	Prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 10th)	Rain on 6th and 7th instant in six tahsils varying from ·1 to ·4; no rain since.	Heat again on the increase; cholera continues in four tahsils.
Bareilly („ 11th)	Heavy showers throughout the district in early part of week.	Ploughing has followed the rain; weather cooler; condition of people fair.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain on 5th ...	Weather seasonable; fever prevalent; cholera 162 seizures, 88 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 17, gram 17, barley 22, *jowar* 20, and *bajra* 17 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ 10th)	Rain has fallen everywhere.	Rain has done much good; cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 11th)	·1 on 5th.	West wind; weather hot; a few cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	Slight rain on 3rd and 4th at Sadr and in parts of districts, 10 at Kunda.	
Sitapur („ 11th)	.....	Steady west wind; weather seasonable.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind again westerly; manuring of fields continues.
		General Remarks.—Light rain over the whole province in [illegible] part of the week; westerly winds now prevalent; cholera still continues in Kumaun, Meerut and Agra, and a few cases have occurred in Lucknow; ploughing begun in Bareilly.
Punjab—(10th June)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices of food-grains show a downward tendency; fever about and few cases of cholera.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Slight rise in prices of food-grains; weather cloudy; cholera diminishing.
Umballa ...	·7	Cholera about.
Jullundur ...	Slight rain ...	Prices steady; *rabi* nearly garnered; health good.
Amritsár ...	·5	Crops completely threshed; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	·2	Crops almost all harvested; cholera about.
Lahore ...	·3	Land preparing for *kharif* crop; cholera prevails.
Siálkot ...	1·5	Prospects good.
Rawalpindi ...	1·0	*Kharif* prospects good; cholera prevails.
Mooltan ...	1·4	*Rabi* crops all reaped; preparations for *kharif* sowings [illegible] prices of food grains show a downward tendency.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·12	Crops being gathered; weather cool; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable and prospects generally to be considered favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nimár ...	.....	Cooler; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Warm; ploughing continues; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	0·20	Ploughing continues; slight cholera; prices steady.
Wardha ...	·03	Ploughing continues; slight cholera; prices steady.
Nagpur (June 11th)	.....	Close; considerable portion of land ploughed and ready for sowing on the first fall of rain; cholera abating.
Chánda ...	1·76	Cloudy; hot; ploughing and manuring continue; few cases of fever and small-pox; prices rising steadily.
Narsinghpur ...	.....	Rice sowings commenced; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Bhandara (June 10th)	.....	Cloudy: close; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; prices continue high.
Seoni ...	·20	Hot; *kharif* sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continues.
Bálaghát ...	1·62	Cloudy; hot; sowings commenced in places; cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	3·90	Sowings progressing; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cotton sowings commenced; small-pox still prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·14	Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Sultry; oppressive; *kharif* sowings commenced in places; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur ...	1·83	Close; cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; cholera and small-pox still prevalent; prices considerably risen.
Bilaspur (June 7th)	·12	Ploughing progressing; rice sowings commenced in places; cholera decreasing; small-pox and cattle-disease disappearing; fever prevalent.
Sambalpur (June 6th)	·97	Cloudy; hot; ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Close: cloudy; good rain has fallen at Raipur, Ranghat, Mandla, Betul and Chanda, slight in 5 other districts; ploughing for *kharif* sowing being pushed on; rice and cotton sowings commenced in places; cholera more or less prevalent in 10 districts; prices rising.
British Burma— (June 11th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health continues good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	One death from cholera, and 7 fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district good; ploughing commenced.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good: 1 death from small-pox, 1 from cholera; 68 deaths reported from cattle-disease; disease spreading.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 3 deaths from small-pox; cattle disease, 19 deaths in Dhambhee, 80 in Htantaberg, 7 in Khabaing circle; ploughing commenced.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease, 146 deaths in Ytigyee township from 24th April to 28th May, 231 in Thaboung during May, 29 in Theegwin from 27th May to 4th June, and 146 in Bassein from 3rd to 8th June.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox in Prome and Mahathaman, otherwise health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; ploughing commenced everywhere; cattle disease, 118 deaths among buffaloes in Wagaroo, 41 deaths at Hlinebwai.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health normal.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
Mergui (May 24th)	...	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; ploughing commenced; cattle-disease prevalent in four districts.
Assam—		
Gauhátí (June 11th)	1·04	Weather seasonable; slight damage to *aus* crop on low lands by inundation.
Sylhet („ „)	3·67	Prospects good; much fever about; price of rice lower.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 11th)—	Rain throughout the province; ·96 at Bangalore.	Prospects hopeful; later crops of paddy being harvested; ploughing operations continue; public health generally good; prices slightly risen.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(June 11th)		
Amráoti ...	·03	Cotton sowing commenced.
Central India— (June 11th)		
Indore ...	3	Health good; all food-grain dear.
Mhow ...	·35	
Mhow ...	·10	Weather hot; clear sky; high west wind; cholera still prevails at Rewah. Sutna, Sohâwal and Nagode.
Neemuch ...	1·85	Weather cloudy.
Rutlam ...	1·80	Health good.
Sirdarpore ...	...	Health good; weather cool but less sign of rains; fears of maize sowing suffering if rain does not fall soon.
Agar ...	·15	Health good.
Mánpur ...	·85	Prices stationary.
Bhopal ...	·10	Cloudy.
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 11th)	1·0	Occasional clouds.
Serohi („ 8th)	3·20	Tanks partially filled; health fair; cool and fresh, with strong winds at night; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 7th)	.....	Sufficient water supply; health good; cooler; prices steady; prospects good.
Bickaneer („ 3rd)	.....	Health good; sowing operations not commenced, no rain having fallen; no scarcity of water; heat excessive.
Meywar („ 6th)	·20	Tanks, wells and health good; high winds, heavy clouds; signs of early monsoons; cool.
Harowtee („ 7th)	·11 in Deoli; ·10 in Kotah; ·09 in Shahpura.	Health good; weather cooler; cloudy, with dust storms; winds variable.
Jhalawar („ 5th)	Shower on Sunday ...	Weather cloudy; strong winds; health good.
Ajmere („ 11th)	30 Jassakhera to Dawer, elsewhere showers.	Seasonable weather; approach of monsoon apparent.
Joypore ...	Sprinkling of rain ...	Weather stormy and cloudy; health good.
Bhurtpur (June 10th)	.....	Health good; prices steady; cloudy and stormy.
Ulwur ...	30 in Tyanah only ...	Wells failing; cholera decreasing.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1879.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	4	4	8	4	4	8	There has been no emigration to other colonies than Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	23	17	40	23	17	40	
„ 10 to 20 „	28	17	45	28	17	45	
„ 20 to 30 „	64	34	98	64	34	98	
„ 30 to 40 „	36	12	48	36	12	48	
„ 40 to 50 „	4	4	8	4	4	8	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	159	88	247	159	88	247	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	There has been no emigration to other colonies than Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal	5	4	9	5	4	9	
Central ditto	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar	66	32	98	66	32	98	
N.-W. Provinces	68	40	108	68	40	108	
Oudh	12	10	22	12	10	22	
Central India	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Grand Total ...	159	88	247	159	88	247	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	28	14	42	28	14	42	There has been no emigration to other colonies than Mauritius during this month.
Agriculturists } Hindus {	55	21	76	55	21	76	
Artisans } Hindus {	5	5	10	5	5	10	
Low castes } Hindus {	30	19	49	30	19	49	
Mussulmans	41	29	70	41	29	70	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	159	88	247	159	88	247	

Memo.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	118	59	177
2. Musulmans ...	41	29	70
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	159	88	247

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

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, in the Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 25.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1878.

Circular No. 15 R., dated Simla, 29th May 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879.

" " " " " 10R. of 12th March 1879.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on Railways open for traffic in India for the third quarter of 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—*Part I.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c.*—The total casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., during the third quarter of 1878, were among passengers—1 killed and 6 injured, and among Railway servants 7 injured. The casualties to passengers were caused by a bank on the Indus Valley State Railway, which had been undermined by flood water, sinking under the weight of the engine of a mixed train. Of the 7 servants injured, 5 received injuries from a lorry running against an engine standing at the reversing station, Bhore Ghat, through failure of the brake of the lorry.

There were 3 collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains by which 1 servant was injured; 3 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line, causing injury to 1 servant; 5 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains; 4 collisions between light engines; 4 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 76 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; 1 case of engine travelling in the wrong direction through points; 1 case of train running into stations or sidings

at too high a speed; 151 cases of trains running over cattle; 21 cases of trains running over obstructions on the line; 7 cases of trains running through level-crossing gates; and 1 case of bursting of the gauge glass of the engine. There were 22 failures of engine machinery, 1 of wheels, 1 of tyres, 14 of axles, 1 of lorry brake apparatus, causing injury to 5 Railway servants, already referred to, 44 of couplings and 1 of a bridge.

Of the 14 cases of failures of axles, 8 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and of the 44 cases of failures of couplings, 15 were on the East Indian, 10 on the Punjab Northern, and 10 on the Rajputana.

There were also reported 9 cases of broken rails; 34 cases of flooding of portions of permanent-way, in one of which 1 passenger was killed and 6 injured as above noticed; 27 cases of slips in cuttings or embankments; 11 cases of fire in trains; and 159 miscellaneous accidents.

The number of miscellaneous accidents is, as previously, the largest on the East Indian Railway, being 142 out of a total of 159. This is due to the inclusion of many accidents of a minor character which, it is presumed, are omitted from the returns of other Railways. Under the ruling laid down in Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879, certain minor accidents should be excluded in future.

The total number of accidents to trains, &c., was 601, against 733 in the first quarter and 752 in the second, there being a decrease of 18 and 20 per cent., respectively. The casualties resulting from these accidents were, 1 killed and 13 injured, against 3 killed and 4 injured in the first quarter, and 5 killed and 16 injured in the second quarter.

The number of cattle accidents shows a large decrease, being 151 against 224 in the previous quarter. This is chiefly due to the number on the Rajputana Railway falling off from 55 to 10. The accidents from fire also decreased considerably, *viz.*, from 151 in the first quarter and 79 in the second quarter to 11 in the quarter under review. The decrease is most prominent on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, there being only 1 accident against 55 in the first quarter.

In returning the cases of trains running over cattle on some of the Railways, nothing is said as to the state of the fencing. It is desirable that this should be done in future.

It is observed that the case in which a wagon had to be detached from a train on the East Indian Railway on 1st July, on account of broken spring, is classified under heading 25 of the key to Part 1. This should have been shown under heading 13. Similarly, the derailments of wagons which took place on this line during shunting operations should have been classified under heading 6 instead of 25. It is not clear why the damage caused to two wagons through bad iron on the 29th September is classified under heading 18.

The derailment of a pilot engine on the Madras Railway on the 30th September, caused by the fracture of a switch handle, should have been shown under heading 13, and not heading 6. Whenever an accident appears to come under more than one heading, *i.e.*, when one accident leads to another, such as derailments of wagons or carriages caused by the failure of axles or wheels, the classification should always be made with reference to the primary cause.

In the return of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, the breaking down of 3 ballast wagons on 6th September in Menghladoon quarry, through coolies hand-shunting them without order, is classified under "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods train." It is not unlikely that a collision took place, but the facts should have been more clearly stated.

It appears that 1 rail and 1 chair were broken on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the slip of rock which took place on the 17th September. This accident should have been repeated in the general return as directed in paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Circular No. 27 R. of 16th September 1878.

Part II.—Accidents to Passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, and others.—There were 3 passengers killed and 9 injured, of whom 2 were killed and 1 injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 1 injured by the closing of a carriage door; 6 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 1 killed and 1 injured through other causes. Of other persons included in this part of the return, 2 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over railways at level-crossings; 44 killed and 10 injured while trespassing on the line; 17 were suicides; and 10 killed and 1 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The numbers of passengers killed and injured during the first three quarters were as follows:—

		Killed.	Injured.
1st	quarter of 1878	5	9
2nd	" "	1	14
3rd	" "	3	9

In the case of a boy who was killed by wolves, and whose body was found on the pathway at the side of the line near Jhinjhak, East Indian Railway, the entry is made under "Other persons—Miscellaneous" in this part of the return. This accident should have been shown in Part IV, and all cases of dead bodies found within the boundaries of a Railway, not run over by trains, should, in future, be similarly dealt with.

Part III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods.—Out of a total of 39 killed and 53 injured, 2 were killed and 7 injured during shunting operations; 6 injured by falling off engines, &c.; 1 killed by coming in contact with overbridge, &c., during the travelling of trains; 2 injured by coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines; 5 killed and 6 injured while getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 6 injured whilst loading, unloading or shunting; 1 injured whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels; 2 killed whilst working at cranes or capstans; 2 killed and 2 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 4 killed whilst walking along the lines on the way home or to work; 11 killed and 3 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 1 killed and 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 2 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.; 5 killed and 2 injured whilst attending to gates at level-crossings; 1 killed and 1 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 2 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.; 1 killed and 3 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber weights, &c.; 2 killed and 3 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 2 killed and 6 injured from miscellaneous causes.

On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, 1 fireman fell off the foot-plate of an engine and another fell off the tender of the engine of a mixed train, but both fortunately escaped injury.

As compared with the first quarter of 1878, the number killed shows an increase of 5 and the number injured a decrease of 12; and as compared with the second quarter of 1878, the number killed shows an increase of 3 and the number injured a decrease of 24.

The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains on all Railways:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—		
From causes beyond their own control	1	7
" misconduct or want of caution	3	8
Servants—		
From causes beyond their own control	10	21
" misconduct or want of caution	29	39
Persons passing at level-crossings	2	1
Trespassers (including suicides)	61	10
Other persons	10	1
	116	87

In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed, 46 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 72 passengers to have met with death in carriages and at stations owing largely to their undertaking journeys when not in a fit state of health to travel.

On the Indus Valley State Railway, a Guard is said to have died from heat apoplexy while travelling in charge of a train on 2nd July. This casualty should have been entered in Part III, and not in Part V, which is only intended to show deaths of passengers.

Owing to the late submission of the returns of some of the Railways the compilation of the General Returns under review has been considerably delayed.

The following particulars have been omitted from the General Returns owing to their having been received too late:—

Indus Valley State Railway.

Number of servants employed	1,379
„ of passengers carried	93,685
Train mileage of all descriptions	74,884
Passenger mileage	4,593,856

Per mile open.

Number of passengers carried	334
Train mileage of all descriptions	267
Passenger mileage	16,406

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the necessity of adopting such measures as will ensure the punctual submission of the accident returns in future be impressed upon the Local Governments and Officers concerned, and their attention be drawn to the remarks made above in regard to the classification of certain accidents and the omission on the part of some of the Railways to report, in connection with cattle accidents, the condition of the fencing on the line.

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

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
Director of State Railways, Western System.

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

Punjab.
Mysore and Coorg.
Assam.
Rajputana.
Central India.
Home Department.

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

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

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

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.			Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors.						Other Persons.								Passengers.						Total all Classes.	
				From Causes beyond their own control.		From their own Misconduct or want of caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own control.		From their own Misconduct or want of caution.		Total.			
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	1,503½	East Indian		4	7	10	12	14	19			27	1	3	1	30	2			1	4	1	6	45	26
	a 1713½	Eastern Bengal			3	1	2	1	5		1	11	1	1		13	1				1	1	1	1	7
	543½	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...				1	4	1	4			5	1			5	1				1	1	1	14	6
	b 563½	Punjab and Delhi Section	Sind Section				5	1	5			3				3					1	1	1	6	6
	1094	Sind, Punjab and Delhi					1	1	1			1				1								8	1
	858	Madras				5	1	5	1			2				2					1	1	2	2	2
	607	South Indian				2	2	2	2			1				1								15	3
	1,268½	Great Indian Peninsula ...				7	9	7	14			6	1			7	1							6	16
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India				4		4				1				1									
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...																						1	4
	274	Nalhâti																						1	1
	219	Northern Bengal																						2	2
	78	Tirhoot																						4	7
	103½	Punjab Northern																						1	2
	c 280	Indus Valley																							
	29	Muttra-Báhraa																							
	428	Rajputana																							
	354	Sindia																							
	166½	Holkar & Neemuch ...																							
	20	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...																							
	8	Khándesh																							
	6	Amráoti																							
	45	Wardha Valley																							
		Dhond-Manmád d ...																							
	121	Nizam's																							
	161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley																							
	7,815½	TOTAL ...																							

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 21, 1879.

TABLE No. 2.

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

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | |

Table No. 3.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued*.

	From Part I. (See also Table 4).																													
	East Indian.							Eastern Bengal.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.							Sind, Punjab and Delhi—Punjab Section.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all Classes	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of passenger-miles	115,673,690							17,041,840							32,707,453							31,416,754						
Number of servants employed	39,336							4,831							4,154							9,974						
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,655,777							165,117							316,457							388,452						

	From Part I. (See also Table 4).																													
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi—Sind Section.							Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all Classes	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	5	...	5
Number of passenger-miles	2,614,524							31,579,441							45,243,855							58,781,505						
Number of servants employed	2,740							13,207							5,643							18,800*						
Train mileage	[illegible]							514,789							408,870							1,192,052						

From Part I. (See also Table No. 4).

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Do. running over cattle on the line	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all Classes	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles	...	26,919,640						1,306,736							645,508							4,423,451						
Number of servants employed	...	4,722						249							171							1,824						
Train mileage of all descriptions	...	214,393						10,302							11,048							92,805						

Table No. 3.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c., reported, during the Third Quarter of 1878, &c.,—*continued.*

From Part I. (See also Table No. 4).

	Tirhoot.							Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley.							Mutra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do. running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Total all Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	6	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles	...	2,969,309						7,952,102							.....							1,210,435							17,262,088					
Number of servants employed	...	759						.....							.....							135							4,156					

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

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

	SINDIA.							HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							KHAMGAON.							AMRAOTI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of passenger-miles		968,336						5,898,644							341,839							24,798							148,133						
Number of servants employed		101						1,593							61							30*							26						
Train mileage of all descriptions		6,660						73,854							3,620							520							1,118						

* These figures are taken from the Accident Returns for the 2nd Quarter of 1878.

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

	WARDHA VALLEY.							DHOND-MANMAD.*							NIZAM'S.							RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	6	...	...	1	6
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	1	6	...	7	1	13
Number of passenger-miles		395,118						.....							3,184,254							8,145,828							416,256,681 †						
Number of servants employed		84						...							219							1,423							115,063 †						
Train mileage of all descriptions		...						...							[illegible]							[illegible]							5,687,221 †						

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, during the Number of Railway Servants,

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, &c.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
...ast Indian	...	2	3	1	..	20	...	...	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	...
...astern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...adh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
G.P. and D. P. and D. Section	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
G.P. and D. Sind Section ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...adras	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...uth Indian	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	29	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...ast Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...
...mbay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...alhátti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...orthern Bengal	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...hoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ab Northern	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...na Valley	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...stern-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ajputana	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...india	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...alkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...ar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...rgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...ndoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ntha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ssul-Mamád (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...izam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...egu and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	...
TOTAL ...	3	3	5	4	4	76	1	1	151	21	7	1	22	1	1	14	1	44	1	9

No. 4.

Third Quarter of 1878, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of Passengers and Others, and KILLED or INJURED thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Killed.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Injured.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Killed.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN. Number of Passengers carried.	PER MILE OPEN. Train mileage of all descriptions.	PER MILE OPEN. Passenger mileage.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Killed.
...	2	2	...	142	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503¼	1,703,401	1,655,777	115,673,690	1,133	1,101	76,949	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	171½	506,996	165,117	17,041,840	2,952	961	99,225	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	543½	644,493	316,457	32,707,453	1,185	582	60,152	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	553¾	734,045	388,452	31,416,754	1,325	701	56,734	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	28,955	44,496	2,014,524	264	405	18,355	...	...	...
...	2	3	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	642,180	513,739	31,579,441	748	599	36,806	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	1,275,669	408,870	45,243,855	2,102	673	74,537	...	...	...
7	15	1	...	...	41	...	...	...	5	...	5	1,268¼	991,345	1,192,052	58,781,505	782	940	46,339	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,082,578	214,393	26,919,640	2,438	483	60,630	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	144,585	10,302	1,306,786	5,164	368	46,689	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	32,524	11,048	645,508	1,194	405	23,688	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	112,262	92,805	4,423,451	513	424	20,198	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	98,383	29,145	2,969,309	1,261	374	38,068	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	103½	242,544	61,600	7,953,502	2,343	595	76,845	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	10	1	6	...	1	1	7	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	68,248	10,790	1,210,435	2,353	372	41,739	...	...	...
11	5	...	...	10	62	...	...	..	..	...	...	428	322,623	200,861	17,262,088	754	469	40,332	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35½	30,924	6,660	968,336	877	189	27,470	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	166½	175,004	73,854	5,898,644	1,051	444	35,428	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	23,226	3,620	341,839	1,161	181	17,092	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,075	520	24,798	384	65	3,100	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24,614	1,118	148,133	4,102	186	24,689	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	18,533	7,785	895,118	412	173	8,790	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	51,790	68,565	8,184,254	428	567	26,316	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	165,303	59,195	8,145,828	1,027	368	50,595	...	...	...
27	11	...	159	601	1	6	...	7	1	13		7,815½	9,133,300 (a)	5,587,321 (a)	416,256,681 (a)	1,211 (a)	735 (a)	55,241 (a)	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		30th Mar. 1878.	29th Mar. 1879.	to 30th Mar. 1878.	to 29th Mar. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,94,809	9,31,131	99,76,338	1,02,26,915	2,50,577	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	67,501	77,953	9,06,770	12,47,543	3,40,773	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,706	60,469	10,53,918	8,45,271	...	2,08,647
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,890	1,02,329	11,06,463	14,21,169	3,14,706	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,22,095	2,26,394	27,51,825	28,12,190	60,365	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,43,883	1,22,210	16,53,154	14,68,581	...	1,84,573
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,211	54,493	7,56,113	7,10,223	...	45,890
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,60,074	6,27,698	89,94,049	79,22,459	...	10,71,590
Ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,982	1,85,955	21,91,282	22,26,412	35,130	...
	Total ...	23,31,151	23,88,632	2,93,89,912	2,88,80,763	...	5,09,149
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,449	2,981	37,904	34,314	...	3,590
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,048	1,873	28,650	23,459	...	5,191
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,575	93,322	7,70,382	10,92,297	3,21,915	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	19,993	15,239	2,30,813	2,10,812	...	20,001
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	2,091	1,884	24,959	16,359	...	8,600
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,055	2,976	38,623	24,280	...	14,343
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,441	1,876	41,629	29,305	...	12,324
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	20,851	15,706	2,13,014	1,57,713	...	55,301
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	8,598	12,408	1,10,129	1,27,665	17,536	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	21,507	38,854	2,18,416	4,19,546	2,01,130	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,248	5,782	42,005	81,694	39,689	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	31,640	30,771	2,89,198	2,99,507	10,309	...
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	15,769	18,008	1,33,489	2,65,705	1,32,216	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,274	2,748	(a)18,580	28,026	9,446	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	3,151	19,041	(b)5,494	1,26,414	1,20,920	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	41,270	...	6,29,374	6,29,374	...
	Total ...	1,85,690	3,04,734	22,03,285	35,66,470	13,63,185	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,16,841	26,93,366	3,15,93,197	3,24,47,233	8,54,036	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,43,30,674	1,58,76,430	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,72,62,523	1,65,70,803	...	6,91,720

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 30th March 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th to 30th March 1878.

No. XIV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		6th Apl. 1878.	5th Apl. 1879.	to 6th Apil. 1878.	to 5th Apl. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,45,536	8,87,779	1,07,21,874	1,11,14,694	3,92,820	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	81,878	79,923	9,88,648	13,27,466	3,88,818	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	86,248	55,415	11,40,166	9,00,686	...	2,39,480
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,344	1,31,789	11,84,807	15,52,958	3,68,151	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,08,226	3,02,674	29,60,051	31,14,864	1,54,813	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	2,30,323	1,37,506	18,83,477	16,06,087	...	2,77,390
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	73,027	63,434	8,29,140	7,73,657	...	55,483
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,56,798	7,09,408	97,50,847	86,31,867	...	11,18,980
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,65,226	1,79,973	23,56,508	24,06,386	49,878	...
	Total ...	24,25,606	25,47,901	3,18,15,518	3,14,28,665	...	3,86,853
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,666	2,365	40,570	36,679	...	3,891
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,282	1,824	30,932	25,283	...	5,649
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,228	1,12,625	8,15,610	12,04,922	3,89,312	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	20,209	14,405	2,51,082	2,25,217	...	25,865
10th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	2,309	1,920	27,268	18,279	...	8,989
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,436	2,946	41,059	27,226	...	13,833
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,623	5,300	44,252	34,605	...	9,647
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,825	16,781	2,31,839	1,74,494	...	57,345
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	11,881	8,721	1,22,010	1,36,386	14,376	...
Ditto ..	Punjab Northern ...	21,644	43,405	2,40,060	4,62,951	2,22,891	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,285	4,925	44,290	86,619	42,329	...
10th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	29,932	23,612	3,19,130	3,23,119	3,989	...
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,033	16,694	1,53,522	2,82,399	1,28,877	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,510	2,082	(a) 20,090	30,108	10,018	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	2,765	13,258	(b) 8,259	1,39,672	1,31,413	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	52,474	...	6,81,848	6,81,848	...
	Total ...	1,86,628	3,23,337	23,89,913	38,89,807	14,99,894	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,12,234	28,71,238	3,42,05,431	3,53,18,472	11,13,041	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,55,15,583	1,74,05,817	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,86,89,848	1,79,12,655	...	8,77,193

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 6th April 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 6th April 1878.

No. XV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		13th April 1878.	12th April 1879.	to 13th April 1878.	to 12th April 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	6,92,502	8,79,618	1,14,14,376	1,19,94,342	5,79,966	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	88,511	86,045	10,77,159	14,13,511	3,36,352	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,811	56,144	12,05,977	9,56,830	...	2,52,147
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,06,250	1,17,003	12,91,057	16,69,961	3,78,904	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,08,392	2,63,200	31,68,443	33,78,064	2,09,621	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,48,033	1,26,721	20,31,510	17,32,808	...	2,98,702
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,131	59,153	8,86,271	8,32,810	...	53,461
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	7,43,293	6,92,825	1,04,94,140	93,24,692	...	11,69,448
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,49,184	2,02,247	25,05,692	26,08,633	1,02,941	...
	Total ...	22,62,107	24,82,986	3,40,77,625	3,39,11,651	...	1,65,974
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,581	2,529	43,151	39,208	...	3,943
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,703	1,476	32,635	26,759	...	5,876
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,972	82,281	8,71,582	12,87,203	4,15,621	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,007	13,423	2,68,029	2,38,640	...	29,389
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,412	1,990	29,680	20,269	...	9,411
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,833	3,084	43,892	30,310	...	13,582
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,303	2,515	47,555	37,120	...	10,435
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	22,081	19,197	2,53,920	1,93,691	...	60,229
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,548	9,604	1,29,558	1,45,990	16,432	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	21,576	40,272	2,61,636	5,03,223	2,41,587	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,427	5,169	46,717	91,788	45,071	...
10th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	31,421	19,605	3,50,551	3,42,724	...	7,827
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,827	18,124	1,71,349	3,00,523	1,29,174	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	1,831	2,287	(a) 21,921	32,395	10,474	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	3,171	15,042	(b) 11,430	1,54,714	1,43,284	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	31,911	...	7,13,759	7,13,759	...
	Total ...	1,93,693	2,68,509	25,83,606	41,56,316	15,74,710	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,55,800	27,51,495	3,66,61,231	3,80,69,967	14,08,736	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,66,29,534	1,89,19,139	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,00,31,697	1,91,50,828	...	8,80,869

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 13th April 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 13th April 1878.

No. XVI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		20th April 1878.	19th April 1879.	to 20th April 1878.	to 19th April 1879.		
	Guaranteed	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,34,014	8,91,514	1,21,48,390	1,28,85,856	7,37,466	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	85,058	90,920	11,62,217	15,04,431	3,42,214	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,367	55,248	12,76,344	10,12,078	...	2,64,266
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,314	1,12,767	13,86,371	17,82,728	3,96,357	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,47,381	2,69,700	33,15,824	36,47,764	3,31,940	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,625	1,23,012	21,35,135	18,55,820	...	2,79,315
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,396	57,334	9,47,667	8,90,144	...	57,523
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,73,521	6,82,284	1,11,67,661	1,00,06,976	...	11,60,685
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,50,312	2,05,578	26,56,004	28,14,211	1,58,207	...
	Total ...	21,17,988	24,88,357	3,61,95,613	3,64,00,008	2,04,395	...
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,466	3,402	45,617	42,610	...	3,007
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,563	1,605	34,198	28,364	...	5,834
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	53,591	99,348	9,25,178	13,86,546	4,61,373	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,375	13,659	2,81,404	2,52,299	...	29,105
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,055	1,784	31,735	22,053	...	9,682
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,997	2,382	46,889	32,692	...	14,197
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,003	2,449	50,558	39,569	...	10,989
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,464	13,676	2,70,384	2,07,567	...	62,817
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,534	8,437	1,38,092	1,54,427	16,335	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,771	33,259	2,80,407	5,36,482	2,56,075	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,286	5,852	49,003	97,640	48,637	...
10th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	26,131	20,140	3,76,682	3,62,864	...	13,818
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,807	19,081	1,91,156	3,19,554	1,28,398	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	7,805	2,425	(a) 29,726	34,820	5,094	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	3,728	13,030	(b) 15,158	1,67,744	1,52,586	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	35,188	...	7,48,947	7,48,947	...
	Total ...	1,82,576	2,75,862	27,66,182	44,34,178	16,67,996	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,00,564	27,64,219	3,89,61,795	4,08,34,186	18,72,391	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,76,73,070	2,04,39,460	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,12,88,725	2,03,94,726	...	8,93,999

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 20th April 1878.
(b)—Total receipts from 15th March to 20th April 1878.

No. XVII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		27th April 1878.	26th April 1879.	to 27th April 1878.	to 26th April 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,61,346	8,01,659	1,29,00,736	1,36,87,515	7,77,779	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	1,04,527	97,559	12,66,744	16,01,990	3,35,246	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,734	59,155	13,49,078	10,71,533	...	2,77,545
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,07,537	1,15,974	14,93,908	18,98,702	4,04,794	...
17th May 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,68,377	2,00,600	34,84,201	38,48,364	3,64,163	..
3rd ditto ...	Madras	1,16,159	1,12,500	22,51,294	19,68,320	...	2,82,974
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,122	57,056	10,04,789	9,47,200	...	57,589
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	7,78,599	6,94,977	1,19,46,260	1,07,01,953	...	12,44,307
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,64,149	2,01,107	28,20,153	30,15,318	1,95,165	...
	Total ...	23,30,550	23,10,887	3,85,26,163	3,87,40,895	2,14,732	...
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,813	2,870	48,430	45,480	...	2,950
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,674	1,546	35,872	29,910	...	5,962
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	67,465	71,121	9,92,638	14,57,667	4,65,029	...
Ditto ...	Holkar	13,323	14,978	2,94,727	2,67,277	...	27,450
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,244	1,708	33,979	23,761	...	10,218
Ditto ...	Amraoti	2,997	2,382	49,886	35,074	...	14,812
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,089	2,572	53,647	42,141	...	11,506
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,930	14,673	2,89,314	2,22,240	...	67,074
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,955	8,984	1,46,047	1,63,411	17,364	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,097	37,674	2,98,504	5,74,156	2,75,652	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,001	6,699	51,004	1,04,339	53,335	...
18th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	23,272	20,880	3,99,954	3,83,744	...	16,210
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,242	18,072	2,13,398	3,37,626	1,24,228	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	1,855	2,887	*a*31,581	37,707	6,126	...
10th May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	5,866	13,642	*b*21,024	1,81,386	1,60,362	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	33,549	...	7,82,496	7,82,496	...
	Total ...	1,93,823	2,54,237	29,60,005	46,88,415	17,28,410	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,24,373	25,95,124	4,14,86,168	4,34,29,310	19,43,142	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,88,18,126	2,18,66,778	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,26,68,042	2,15,62,532	...	11,05,510

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 27th April 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 27th April 1878.

No. XVIII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		4th May 1878.	3rd May 1879.	to 4th May 1878.	to 3rd May 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th May 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,72,870	8,27,423	1,36,82,606	1,45,14,938	8,32,332	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	95,993	1,08,947	13,62,737	17,10,937	3,48,200	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,642	60,174	14,20,720	11,31,707	...	2,89,013
10th May 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,00,736	1,00,765	15,94,644	19,99,467	4,04,823	...
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,55,912	1,81,400	36,40,113	40,29,764	3,89,651	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,416	1,24,743	23,63,710	20,93,063	...	2,70,647
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,642	69,219	10,61,431	10,16,419	...	45,012
17th May 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	6,84,566	6,14,515	1,26,30,826	1,13,16,468	...	13,14,358
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,69,579	2,01,185	29,89,732	32,16,503	2,26,771	...
	Total ...	22,20,356	22,88,371	4,07,46,519	4,10,29,266	2,82,747	...
	State.						
17th May 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,922	3,183	51,352	48,663	...	2,689
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,513	1,798	37,385	31,708	...	5,677
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	64,218	83,524	10,56,856	15,41,191	4,84,335	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,991	16,929	3,10,718	2,84,206	...	26,512
10th May 1879	Khamgaon ...	2,086	1,795	36,085	25,556	...	10,509
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,775	2,052	52,661	37,126	...	15,535
3rd May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,267	2,660	56,914	44,801	...	12,113
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,624	11,102	3,07,938	2,33,342	...	74,596
17th May 1879	Tirhoot ...	9,433	9,670	1,55,480	1,73,081	17,601	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,498	40,394	3,14,002	6,14,550	3,00,548	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,809	6,962	53,813	1,11,301	57,488	...
10th May 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,532	22,346	4,21,486	4,06,090	...	15,396
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,187	20,883	2,32,585	3,58,509	1,25,924	...
17th May 1879	Sindia ...	1,684	2,537	(*a*)33,265	40,244	6,979	...
10th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	7,040	19,754	(*b*)28,064	2,01,140	1,73,076	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	...	40,783	...	8,23,279	8,23,279	...
	Total ...	1,88,579	2,86,372	31,48,584	49,74,787	18,26,203	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,08,935	25,74,743	4,38,95,103	4,60,04,053	21,08,950	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,99,10,819	2,32,82,887	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,39,84,284	2,27,21,166	...	12,63,118

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 4th May 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 4th May 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Five-year leases.	Three-year leases.				Annual leases.				Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Rainfall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Kherseer. Leased during March.	Kherseer. Leased up to end of March.	Rubbee. Leased during March.	Rubbee. Leased up to end of March.	Kherseer. Leased during March.	Kherseer. Leased up to end of March.	Rubbee. Leased during March.	Rubbee. Leased up to end of March.	Sugarcane. Leased during March.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of March.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	301·33	...	22,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,540	1,963	59	36,562				
		Hatiamoondee	...	...	...	9,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,316	501	...	10,880				
		High Level, Section I.	675	149·31	...	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	362	9	380				
		Toldundah	1,340	122·63	...	9,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	380	119	383				
		Machgong	650	35·30	...	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	85	8	85				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...				
		Area irrigated but not measured during 1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,056				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,748	3,674	312	91,817				
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
South-Western.	Midnapore		875	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,989	...	...	49,912				
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,790	...	...	6,089				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,449	...	...	55,431				
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,623	...	...	49,607				
	Gya and Patna	Arrah	1,660	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,983	...	...	92,481				
		Patna	1,466	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,090	...	...	14,667				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288,596	...	...	146,755				
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398,793	...	...	288,596				
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

H. C. LEVINGE, *C.E.*,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 27th May 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1877-78 AND 1878-79.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1878-79.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated.		Over		Rainfall in Kharif Months.											
			Kharif, 1877-78.	Kharif, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
							1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Umballa ...	1,677,337	959,708	6,263	3,673	...	2,590	...	1·15	0·50	2·00	1·70	0·26	3·20	5·16	4·90	18·35	...	3·59
Karnal ...	1,505,171	671,896	51,041	47,175	...	3,866	1·00	4·37	3·20	1·99	a5·80	0·42	2·30	2·85	0·80	10·04	0·70	1·99
Rohtak ...	1,158,988	905,839	47,324	47,713	389	...	0·80	1·40	1·60	0·80	3·20	1·70	0·40	4·65	...	9·85	2·60	0·79
Delhi ...	817,819	532,874	45,505	45,482	...	23	0·10	1·50	0·30	0·50	3·70	0·50	1·30	11·70	0·10	16·90	...	0·59
Hissar ...	2,265,428	1,407,818	36,573	35,976	...	597	1·70	1·20	2·30	1·70	3·50	1·40	2·40	4·30	0·50	10·60	...	0·80
Jhind ...	...	...	28,068	24,232	...	3,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikanir ...	...	...	361	282	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. J. Canal ...	7,424,743	4,478,135	215,135	204,533	389	10,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	1,163,589	855,675	19,262	16,162	2,900	...	1·88	2·23	1·46	3·07	1·28	0·55	4·43	4·25	0·66	7·95	10·72	1·95
Amritsar ...	999,680	760,720	33,525	38,849	5,324	...	3·10	2·90	1·75	2·05	2·45	0·70	1·60	5·80	0·10	11·45	3·00	1·00
Lahore ...	2,341,439	1,080,541	38,877	61,452	22,575	...	2·50	1·50	0·90	2·05	0·20	0·90	3·40	8·65	0·10	4·90	2·80	0·30
Total B. D. Canal ...	4,504,708	2,702,936	85,664	116,463	30,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	Given above		6,380	16,355	9,975	...	0·83	0·79	1·12	1·19	1·11	1·40	1·81	5·95	0·30	4·89	10·32	0·38
Montgomery ...	3,566,928	420,957	38,244	67,902	29,658	...	1·00	0·50	2·80	0·60	0·60	0·50	2·20	1·70	0·40	1·90	...	...
Mooltan ...	3,793,280	624,640	165,639	178,266	12,627	...	0·9	0·5	1·0	0·2	...	0·40	1·5	3·4	...	4·7	8·2	...
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	3,033,312	1,027,998	124,823	(c)142,502	17,679	...	0·4	0·65	0·4	0·5	0·1	1·1	...	3·15	0·5	2·4	0·9	...
Shahpur ...	3,007,607	345,000	4,610	7,060	2,450	...	2·2	0·9	0·3	3·5	1·7	...	2·5	3·7	0·5	4·6	...	0·6
Total Inundation Canals	13,401,127	2,417,695	339,696	412,085	72,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	25,330,578	9,598,766	(d)640,195	733,081	103,577	10,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note—(a) In last half-yearly statement for Kharif, 1877-78, the rainfall during June 1877 was shown as 6·80, which was a clerical error.
(b) Superintending Engineer states that the rainfall, 2·30, is correct, and not 1·11 as shown in previous return.
(c) Superintending Engineer, Derajat Circle, has since reported that the acreage of the Dera Ghazi Khan District is 142,502 as shown in this return.
(d) The difference between the total acreage for Kharif, 1877-78, shown in this return and in the one for that crop is due to the addition of 4,610 acres for [illegible] Canals in the present statement.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jhind.	Bikanir.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Gurgaon.
Sugarcane ...	646	8,197	14,972	18,436	145	1,606	...	3,885	3,697	1,170	144	3,395	85	12	...
Rice ...	2,169	20,508	5,146	6,849	6,238	7,483	...	10,764	18,189	9,766	15,205	12,605	10,155	...	...
Cotton ...	188	11,269	20,928	10,395	21,853	11,403	196	565	6,414	31,196	29,713	37,806	22,645	5,453	...
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,068	...	...
Others ...	670	7,201	6,667	9,802	7,740	3,880	86	948	10,540	35,075	22,840	83,086	102,954	1,595	...
Total Kharif, 1878-79 ...	3,673	47,175	47,713	45,482	35,976	24,232	282	16,162	38,849	77,807	67,902	178,266	142,502	7,060	...
Total Kharif, 1877-78 ...	6,263	51,041	47,324	45,505	36,573	28,068	361	13,262	33,525	45,257	38,244	165,639	124,823	4,610	...

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.				Bari Doab Canal.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Delhi and Gurgaon Canals.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.					
Sugarcane ...	1,534	14,719	27,749	44,002	3,324	5,416	8,740	136	3,295	85	12	...
Rice ...	11,507	26,431	10,455	48,393	8,434	27,919	36,453	17,471	12,605	10,155	...	...
Cotton ...	1,893	53,057	21,342	76,292	1,010	32,044	33,054	34,834	37,806	22,645	5,453	...
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,474	6,068	...	...
Others ...	3,304	18,809	13,733	35,846	2,233	35,983	38,216	31,796	83,086	102,954	1,595	...
Total Kharif, 1878-79 ...	18,238	113,016	73,279	204,533	15,201	101,262	116,463	84,257	178,266	142,502	7,060	...
Total Kharif, 1877-78 ...	20,316	123,475	71,344	215,135	10,236	75,378	85,664	44,624	165,639	124,823	4,610	...

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Assistant Secretary to Govt. of [illegible]

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

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		91,066	20,97,701	8,777	2,10,605	7,381	1,64,263	1,072	27,715	...	...	...	...	18,713	5,30,206	...	...	285	5,955	127,294	30,36,445
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1879		91,066	20,97,701	8,777	2,10,605	7,381	1,64,263	1,072	27,715	...	...	...	...	18,713	5,30,206	...	...	285	5,955	127,294	30,36,445
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		333,167	75,38,078	35,655	8,49,499	12,069	2,75,110	7,082	1,54,309	...	...	...	...	143,948	40,64,801	...	8	310	6,364	532,231	1,28,88,169
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	4,676	1,23,579	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	27,692	7,87,970	...	...	70	1,853	32,472	9,14,076
	1876-77 ...	141,190	32,35,932	8,021	1,77,146	3,492	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	100,152	28,32,036	...	...	16	146	253,263	63,39,038
	1875-76 ...	49,045	10,05,665	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	199,479	56,77,567	854	20,874	10	146	249,519	67,07,481
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		250,537	72,65,132	59,778	17,74,370	101,388	30,14,544	52,951	15,24,820	...	...	...	...	1,179	35,026	...	...	61,592	17,43,859	527,725	1,53,57,751
Kurrachee		6,541	1,56,810	...	...	...	...	910	20,900	...	...	...	...	2,273	67,800	...	...	...	...	9,724	2,45,410
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1879		257,378	74,21,942	59,778	17,74,370	101,388	30,14,544	53,861	15,45,720	...	...	...	...	3,452	1,02,826	...	...	61,592	17,43,859	537,449	1,56,03,161
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		713,064	1,95,30,454	256,091	73,07,374	270,804	77,28,932	242,440	68,02,705	1,641	50,000	...	...	22,325	6,13,689	...	...	136,867	37,90,190	1,643,232	4,58,23,344
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	779,811	2,14,96,634	305,373	86,32,603	354,084	1,00,64,936	360,890	1,02,63,202	26,379	7,53,700	...	...	43,901	13,05,717	...	...	196,943	56,66,175	2,067,381	5,81,83,757
	1876-77 ...	1,165,136	3,20,30,689	368,428	99,88,807	567,695	1,62,80,112	255,930	69,41,462	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	74,177	20,71,151	...	...	117,946	31,44,826	2,582,576	7,13,28,842
	1875-76 ...	1,455,190	3,70,11,751	289,126	73,94,409	327,296	86,04,377	183,474	48,48,991	76,027	19,84,355	...	...	152,364	41,53,612	...	...	90,[illegible]	25,57,519	2,565,401	6,65,55,014
Madras.																					
Madras		6,797	1,74,373	...	...	386	9,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,183	1,84,508
Cocanada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin		13,674	3,40,899	1,071	24,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,745	3,65,140
Other Ports		2,535	56,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,535	56,720
Total, May 1879		23,006	5,72,491	1,071	24,240	386	9,636	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,463	6,06,368
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		125,998	31,33,168	12,053	3,03,182	11,555	2,89,935	10,265	2,31,836	...	...	1	21	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	160,631	39,75,554
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	33,640	7,85,858	804	19,020	16,205	3,74,660	8,687	1,94,400	...	...	3,753	93,033	6,677	1,57,189	...	...	...	...	69,116	16,24,160
	1876-77 ...	58,052	13,02,596	1,206	27,600	14,440	3,06,486	3,429	80,939	...	...	8,558	2,08,869	7,442	1,72,345	...	...	...	...	93,107	20,98,835
	1875-76 ...	206,499	45,98,562	8,826	2,06,305	35,820	7,42,626	11,366	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,182	28,813	6,55,559	...	...	...	...	293,262	64,59,014
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		10,558	2,17,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,414	1,39,018	...	...	16,972	3,56,159
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1879		10,558	2,17,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,414	1,39,018	...	...	16,972	3,56,159
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		25,106	4,96,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,615	89,294	21,358	4,22,825	635	10,939	51,714	10,19,765
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	34,525	6,68,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,925	66,526	37,980	7,71,314	...	...	76,230	14,96,622
	1876-77 ...	61,252	11,21,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,795	1,90,698	3,036	53,013	75,083	13,65,154
	1875-76 ...	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,254	11,56,268	...	...	58,993	12,20,989
Grand Total.																					
Total, May 1879		382,008	1,03,09,275	69,626	20,09,215	109,155	31,88,443	54,933	15,73,335	...	...	...	1	23,165	6,33,032	6,414	1,39,018	61,877	17,49,814	706,178	1,96,02,133
Total 8 months, October 1878 to May 1879.		1,197,335	3,06,98,407	303,799	84,60,055	294,428	82,93,977	253,387	71,88,850	1,641	50,000	1	21	171,547	47,85,196	21,358	4,22,863	137,812	38,07,493	2,387,808	6,37,06,832
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	883,462	2,30,74,853	306,177	86,51,623	370,294	1,04,39,742	368,967	1,04,58,392	26,379	7,53,700	3,782	93,561	82,195	23,07,402	37,980	7,71,314	197,013	56,68,028	2,245,199	6,22,18,615
	1876-77 ...	1,425,610	3,76,90,650	377,655	1,01,93,553	585,617	1,66,71,398	259,761	70,31,419	33,264	8,71,775	8,559	2,08,869	181,771	50,75,532	10,795	1,90,693	120,998	31,97,985	3,004,029	8,11,31,863
	1875-76 ...	1,714,473	4,26,80,699	289,016	76,02,271	363,116	93,47,008	184,840	50,61,443	76,027	19,84,355	1,998	45,182	220,656	1,04,26,734	56,108	11,77,149	90,934	25,57,665	3,167,175	8,09,42,498

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
Statistics.

A. O. HUME.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 21, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbóo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	5 9	5 9	8 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	7 3	11 1	10 2	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	17 0	11 7	21 7	22 7	14 1	215 8	215 8	215 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 6	7 9	7 9	6 2	17 0	17 0	11 3	16 8	16 8	12 9	16 2	16 2	11 6	19 6	19 6	14 0	88 4	88 4	136 1	10 5	10 5	11 7	Vizagapatam ...		
...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Godavery ...		
...	5 9	6 9	4 9	...	...	...	11 9	12 4	5 9	12 5	13 0	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	13 7	19 4	19 9	12 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kistna ...		
...	7 6	7 6	6 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	5 9	...	...	8 0	19 2	19 2	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 3	18 9	18 9	13 2	85 0	85 0	101 9	12 7	12 7	14 3	Nellore ...		
...	7 0	7 3	6 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 4	11 2	11 2	8 3	13 0	12 6	10 7	14 1	14 5	12 3	18 4	18 7	12 7	17 2	19 4	13 8	194 4	194 4	291 6	14 4	14 4	13 5	Cuddapah ...		
...	7 7	7 7	7 2	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	5 9	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 6	12 9	9 8	15 0	14 1	9 4	15 5	16 5	10 7	15 2	17 9	11 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	13 1	11 3	Bellary ...		
...	5 7	5 4	5 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	5 0	10 4	10 7	6 4	12 0	12 7	10 3	13 1	13 7	...	14 8	15 5	...	15 4	15 0	9 9	223 6	218 7	238 1	11 7	12 5	11 3	Kurnool ...		
...	6 8	6 6	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	8 4	11 5	11 5	9 8	15 8	15 8	10 2	17 8	18 5	11 6	18 7	19 1	12 2	88 7	88 7	82 6	13 9	13 9	13 1	Madras ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 9	...	11 3	11 3	9 1	...	18 7	...	21 1	18 5	...	16 4	16 4	11 6	17 2	17 9	12 5	89 4	89 4	97 2	13 2	13 9	13 9	Chingleput ...		
...	6 8	5 9	7 1	...	...	...	11 2	11 6	7 5	12 2	13 2	8 5	...	...	10 4	...	...	9 9	19 7	20 5	12 0	19 7	20 1	12 8	186 6	186 6	186 6	12 3	12 7	11 3	North Arcot ...		
...	6 2	5 5	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	8 7	12 2	12 2	9 2	20 2	20 2	13 4	17 7	16 9	11 5	18 3	17 5	11 9	22 0	22 0	14 0	233 3	233 3	226 6	15 3	15 3	15 3	South Arcot ...		
...	6 6	6 6	5 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 1	...	...	...	15 9	17 5	14 3	14 5	14 5	13 0	15 1	16 6	13 6	18 4	19 2	13 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	12 4	12 9	Tanjore ...		
...	6 6	7 3	5 9	...	...	...	9 7	9 4	8 3	9 8	9 8	8 7	14 0	14 7	...	14 6	16 5	15 2	15 1	17 1	12 4	16 9	20 8	13 1	170 1	170 1	145 8	13 0	12 1	12 1	Trichinopoly ...		
...	6 6	6 6	5 1	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	8 4	9 5	9 9	8 6	14 6	15 4	...	13 2	...	15 4	16 3	17 8	12 8	14 7	18 2	12 5	116 6	97 2	126 4	13 1	14 5	13 5	Madura ...		
...	5 6	5 0	5 3	...	...	...	8 6	9 6	7 5	...	9 8	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	10 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	Tinnevelly ...		
...	7 4	6 6	5 7	...	...	...	9 4	9 9	7 2	9 9	10 4	7 7	14 8	14 8	11 3	...	19 9	15 9	...	...	...	17 1	21 8	13 3	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Coimbatore ...		
...	5 7	6 4	4 3	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	6 4	8 0	8 8	6 9	13 9	13 9	7 7	14 0	14 0	9 8	18 0	19 7	10 7	17 1	21 8	13 3	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	10 7	Nilgiris ...		
...	5 9	6 7	4 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 9	6 6	10 0	10 8	7 3	14 3	15 9	8 7	14 5	14 5	8 7	13 0	13 0	9 4	18 1	20 6	10 8	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 5	11 5	11 5	Salem ...		
...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 0	9 4	18 1	20 6	10 8	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 5	11 5	11 5			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Canara ...		
...	6 5	6 5	7 2	...	...	...	9 1	10 5	8 1	9 7	11 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	8 8	18 5	18 5	12 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 3	11 2	10 8	Malabar ...		
...	7 4	7 7	6 4	14 0	14 11	15 3	5 2	5 4	4 15	7 9	7 14	7 12	10 12	11 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	8 6	8 7	8 4	10 1	10 7	9 11	61 6	61 6	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	7 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	8 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad ...		
...	7 1	7 4	8 10	13 5	13 5	...	6 15	7 4	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 11	10 11	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira ...		
...	7 0	7 1	7 6	3 9½	3 10	6 2	6 0½	6 2	4 9	7 0½	7 1	5 11	9 8	9 9	10 0	9 9	12 9	14 8	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	7 12	120 0	120 0	118 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat ...		
...	7 12½	8 0	8 6½	...	...	...	6 10½	7 4½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 14½	9 6½	10 0	10 0	9 11	10 0	9 6½	...	...	...	8 6½	8 6½	7 9½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	13 5½	Broach ...		
...	6 0	6 8	6 6	...	...	7 6	5 5	6 2	6 0	6 2	9 4	6 15	9 5	9 0	8 2	8 6	10 0	7 15	9 6	9 0	8 1	8 6	7 18	8 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	6 0	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	105 0	120 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
...	8 13	8 13	8 9	...	...	...	6 5	7 1	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	11 4	11 4	13 8	11 0	11 14	12 2	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	8 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 8	12 8	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
...	7 8	7 14	9 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 5	8 3	7 7	...	...	12 9	9 10	9 14	9 14	12 2	12 10	13 13	9 10	9 14	9 14	140 0	160 0	140 0	11 2	11 5	12 1	Násik ...		
...	7 12	7 12	7 10	...	...	...	6 11	6 14	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 12½	9 7	9 14	9 15½	10 1	10 0	10 3½	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 10	79 0	79 0	85 5	11 1	11 11	11 6	Ahmednagar ...		
...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	9 13	9 3	9 8	9 8	9 3	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	61 0	11 2	11 2	11 2	Poona ...		
...	6 12½	7 0½	8 3	...	...	...	7 9½	7 10	7 2	8 0	8 5	8 0	8 3	8 7	10 2	10 9	10 9	11 4	...	...	...	9 2	9 5	8 3	128 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	Sholápur ...		
...	5 4	4 13	6 0	...	...	...	4 12	5 4	4 15	7 12	7 13	5 12	10 0	10 4	9 0	9 13	10 3	3 10 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	6 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 12	10 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	5 13	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 13	6 3	7 2	7 14	7 2	7 6	7 11	8 5	7 2	8 1	8 12	...	...	...	7 13	8 7	6 8	116 8	116 8	137 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	Satara ...		
...	5 6	6 0	7 4	10 5	11 13	...	8 2	8 13	6 7	8 10	9 5	6 14	8 12	10 4	10 1	10 0	...	10 4	12 15	13 5	12 2	7 2	7 12	7 2	113 6	120 0	150 0	11 10	12 8	11 15	Belgaum ...		
...	4 0	4 0	4 14	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	7 2	10 0	10 0	8 9	11 0	11 8	8 7	11 0	11 0	9 10	7 0	7 0	5 7	80 0	80 0	89 0	9 0	9 0	7 5	Dharwar (Hubli) ...		
...	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	5 11	8 8	10 9	8 10	9 12	10 7	10 6	8 9	8 9	8 6	11 12	12 15	12 4	8 7	9 2	7 12	180 0	180 0	120 0	12 5	12 5	13 6	Ratnágiri ...		
...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	4 12	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra) ...		
...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	13 0	11 0	9 13	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	7 12	7 12	8 9	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 8	11 1	11 3	11 0	11 0	9 13	10 8	10 8	10 14	9 7	9 7	7 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	Asirgarh ...		
...	6 9	6 9	7 11	9 14	9 14	10 10	6 2	6 5	5 10	8 1	7 13	7 6	9 12	10 8	10 6	9 5	9 7	7 9	8 9	8 7	7 1	8 9	8 7	7 1	96 0	96 0	107 13	12 8	12 0	12 7	Baroda ...		
...	8 13	8 5	8 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 2	10 1	10 0	10 2	10 2	9 0	10 2	10 8	8 8	10 4	11 4	8 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa ...		
...	8 8	8 8	10 4	13 0	13 0	14 13	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 9	11 8	12 0	14 7	9 8	9 9	9 0	10 4	11 4	12 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimach ...		
...	11 9½	11 8	11 10½	15 8½	15 15½	14 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 8	9 11	13 12	13 12	10 0½	13 5	13 13½	12 11½	13 5	13 8	12 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	7 0	7 4	7 14	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 6	8 12	9 0	7 4	7 6	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	9 2	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Rájkot ...		
...	10 0	9 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	11 12	6 0	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	11 13	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
...	8 12	8 0	9 1	15 0	15 0	16 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	106 0	106 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi ...		
...	9 8	9 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	9 3	8 7	10 2	15 14	15 14	10 12	6 6	6 2	7 0	8 3	8 4	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 15	10 7	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	10 12	250 0	255 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	8 6	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 13	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...		
Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
...	10 8a	11 4	10 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 12	12 4	12 12	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 0	12 4	120 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	11 12b	11 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	360 0	360 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	11 12c	11 12	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Miduapore ...		
...	11 0d	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 8	9 8 to 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	10 0	9 8	10 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	Howrah ...		
Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
...	11 11	11 0	11 2	14 9	14 9	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 9	13 0	85 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	... e	...	10 0	...	...	17 12	6 6	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	10 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 6	9 0	8 8	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	12 5f	12 5	11 7	16 0	16 0	17 4	10 5½	10 0	10 0	10 10	11 7	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 5	12 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea ...		
...	11 0g	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	12 4h	12 10	12 8	...	...	20 0	10 6	11 2	11 0	12 4	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 6 to 9 0	7 6 to 9 2	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 19 to 20-8 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13-10 seers, common rice 12 to 15-4 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 10-8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley 11 to 15-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11-4 seers, best rice 5-8 seers, common rice 9 to 12-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 13-5 seers, and gram 11-8 to 13-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 9-6 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 13-6 to 14 seers, and gram 12-8 to 14 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore	... 9 10	10 13	9 8	13 5	13 4	20 0	12 0	13 3	13 3	13 0	14 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dinagepore		
Rajshahye	... 13 8	13 8	12 0	18 0	20 4	22 8 to 24 6	10 8 to 11 8	9 0 to 11 4	9 0 to 10 8	12 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0 to 13 8	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 10	Rajshahye		
Rungpore	... 9 0	9 0	14 10	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	12 6	13 8	12 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	9 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
Bogra	... 12 12	11 4	10 2	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	10 14	10 8	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	7 15	61 4	80 0	67 8	7 14	7 8	7 15	Bogra		
Pubna	... 13 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 4	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Pubna		
Darjeeling	... 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	... 8 7	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	12 3	13 0	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 2	7 6	6 2	Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	... 9 6	10 7	9 6	13 5	10 12	16 0	8 8	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 12	12 0	26 8	26 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	10 8	10 0	91 4	91 4	106 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca		
Furreedpore	... 13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 12	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
Backergunge	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
Mymensingh	... 10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Mymensingh		
Tipperah	... 9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
Chittagong	... 9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	Chittagong		
Noakholly	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	11 6	11 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	5 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	... 8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
Behar.																													*Behar.*		
Patna	... 13 8	13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 4	9 8	9 8	8 4	13 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
Gya	... 13 8	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 0	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
Shahabad	... 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 8	19 0	19 0	16 8 to 17 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 8	10 0 to 11 0	13 0	13 0	11 4 to 11 8	19 8	19 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 8	13 8 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	... 13 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	19 8	10 8	9 8	9 12	12 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	176 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	... 14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	... 13 0	13 4	12 8	21 0	20 12	18 8	6 12	6 8	6 4	14 4	13 8	11 8	21 4	21 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Sarun		
Chumparun	... 14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 12	17 0	15 8	15 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
Monghyr	... 15 7	15 7	13 6	21 0	18 9	21 0	10 5	8 4	9 4	14 7	14 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	Monghyr		
Bhágulpur	... 12 10	13 4	11 5	20 3	20 3	17 11	11 6	11 6	8 13	14 8	13 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	14 7	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
Purneah	... 14 0	15 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 8	126 4	126 4	151 9	8 12	8 12	8 13	Bhágulpur		
Maldah	... 12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	... 9 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Maldah		
Orissa.																				10 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
Cuttack	... 9 13	9 13	9 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	7 14	15 12*	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	17 1	10 8	15 12	15 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	*Orissa.*		
Pooree	... 11 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	7 14	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	13 2	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Cuttack		
Balasore	... 10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Pooree		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													Balasore		
Hazáribágh	... 10 0	9 12	12 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	11 12	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 12	7 12	*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Lohardugga	... 8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazáribágh		
Singbhoom	... 8 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	28 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	240 0	280 0	320 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
Manbhoom	... 9 8	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom		
Sylhet	...																												Manbhoom		
Cachar	...																												Sylhet		
Goálpárá	...																												Cachar		
Gáro Hills	...																												Goálpárá		
Kámrúp	...																												Gáro Hills		
Darrang	...	No return received.																					No return received.						Kámrúp		
Nowgong	...																												Darrang		
Sibságar	...																												Nowgong		
Lakhimpur	...																												Sibságar		
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...																												Lakhimpur		
Nága Hills	...																												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
																													Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	... 14 0	13 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	9 8	6 12	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 2	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún		
Saháranpur	... 16 0	16 8	17 0	19 0	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	5 14	9 0	9 9	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	7 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	150 8	150 8	170 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar	... 16 8	16 8	17 10	22 8	22 8	23 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	20 14	20 6	11 0	20 14	19 12	8 13	...	...	...	15 6	16 0	15 6	182 0	182 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	... 16 8	16 12	16 8	21 0	21 8	21 8	4 12	4 12	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	15 8	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut		
Bulandshahr	... 17 0	16 8	15 8	22 8	22 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	... 16 0	16 8	16 8	20 8	...	23 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	19 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
Kumaun	... 12 0	12 0	10 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 to 22-5 seers a rupee.
† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11-4 seers, common rice 10 to 13-5 seers, and gram 8 to 11-4 seers.
‡ In Chittagunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 6-4 seers, common rice 8-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.
§ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Kurseong) 5 seers, best rice 5 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 10-8 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
‖ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 13-2 seers, and gram 5-6 to 8 seers.
¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 12 seers, best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
** In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9-8 to 10-8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
†† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10-3 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 seers.
‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 8 to 11 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.
§§ In the interior the price of best rice is 12 seers, and common rice 13 to 14 seers.
‖‖ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 16 seers, and common rice 10 to 17 seers.
¶¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 15 seers, barley 17 to 19 seers, best 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet 16 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 24 seers, best rice 7-8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, murwa (at Madhubun) 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, barley 21 to 35 seers, best rice 7 to 18 seers, common rice 11-8 to 21 seers, lesser millets 21 to 35 seers, or Indian-corn 23 to 35 seers, and gram 15-8 to 22 seers.
† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 23-8 to 27 seers, best rice 9-8 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 seers, and gram 15-13 to 32 seers.
‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14·14 to 14·7 seers, barley 21 to 23·2 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9·9 seers, common rice 13·13 to 15·7 seers, great millets 15·7 seers, ragi or murwa 21 to 43 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25·2 seers, and gram 15·7 to 16·16 seers.
§ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets (at Muddeepore) 25 seers, and gram (at Banka) 12-8 seers.
‖ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
¶ In Khoordah the prices are—Best rice 15-12 seers, common rice 18-8 seers, and gram 13-13 seers.
** In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 9 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13-8 seers.
†† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 14 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, best rice 9·56 to 15 seers, common rice 13·50 to 19 seers, gram (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, murwa 17·44 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 17·44 seers, and gram 13·94 to 18 seers.
‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10-8 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11-9 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 21, 1879.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál	...	
...	15 8	14 14	18 9	23 1	21 10	25 5	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 14	15 12	15 12	9 0	15 12	15 12	5 10	...	...	...	14 10	14 1	14 10	135 0	135 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	
...	16 9	16 14	17 8	22 8	22 8	23 12	7 13	7 13	6 4	10 0	10 10	7 13	21 4	21 4	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	16 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad	...	
...	15 12	16 8	18 9½	19 12½	21 4½	25 8	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	11 1½	10 3	6 9½	12 0	12 0	7 3	12 0	12 0	6 0	...	...	...	16 12½	17 6	18 0	192 0	192 0	240 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 2	Budaun	...	
...	15 10	15 10	15 15	21 14	22 8	21 14	5 0	5 0	4 1	10 0	9 6	6 14	20 0	20 0	6 4	16 4	15 0	5 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 15	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 6	9 11	Bareilly	...	
...	16 6	17 0	17 8	23 8	24 0	23 6	6 4	6 4	6 0	12 0	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 8	16 12	160 0	155 0	170 0	9 12	9 10	9 6	Sháhjahánpur	...	
...	18 8	18 12	20 0	27 8	30 0	30 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	
...	14 4	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	20 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	8 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	16 0	17 8	8 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	Muttra	...	
...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Agra	...	
...	15 1	15 3	17 11	19 8	20 9	23 1	6 4	5 14	5 9	9 14	9 12	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	11 5	10 14	13 4	Farukhabad	...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
...	13 12	15 4	16 12	17 12	19 4	21 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	10 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 4	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri	...	
...	13 8	14 0	15 8	17 0	18 8	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 8	17 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah	...	
...	15 8	16 4	17 8	18 8	20 8	22 8	6 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	17 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah	...	
...	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	...	
...	14 9	15 3½	15 8	22 12	22 15	20 0	7 11½	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 8	21 9½	14 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 3	15 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 7½	10 12	7 8	Jhánsi	...	
...	12 0	13 4	13 8	17 8	17 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	23 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 8	7 8	Lalitpur	...	
...	15 0	15 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Cawnpore	...	
...	13 4	13 8	13 4	17 12	18 0	18 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Fatehpur	...	
...	13 4	14 0	15 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	11 8	9 8	8 8	18 0	20 4	15 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 4	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda	...	
...	13 12	14 8	12 0	18 14	19 14	15 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 4	12 4	9 8	18 8	20 0	11 12	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	12 8	170 0	150 0	175 0	8 2	8 4	8 2	Allahabad	...	
...	13 4	15 8	14 14	17 12	19 9	20 4	6 0	5 8	6 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	17 14	20 0	12 8	15 8	15 8	10 8	...	...	...	15 3	16 10	15 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	...	
...	15 14	16 8	13 6	22 3	23 6	16 3	6 5	6 5	6 5	11 4	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	...	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	13 6	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur	...	
...	14 6½	14 6½	10 15	21 9½	21 9½	14 0	10 5½	10 5½	7 7	12 9½	12 9½	8 12	23 4	23 6½	12 4	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gorakhpur	...	
...	14 8	15 0	11 4	25 0	24 0	16 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	150 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Basti	...	
...	15 7	14 0	12 6	20 14	21 6	16 12	6 10	6 10	7 8	12 9	12 9	10 14	19 8	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 14	12 6	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh	...	
...	12 8	12 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mírzapur	...	
...	14 2	14 11	13 1	19 9½	20 2	18 5	8 11	7 10	6 8½	13 1	11 15½	11 8	21 12	20 10½	14 11	16 5	17 6½	10 14	...	...	...	14 2	14 6½	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 11	9 3	...	Benares	...	
...	14 13	14 13	12 4	21 4	21 4	16 1½	6 7	6 7	7 1½	11 9½	12 4	9 0	21 4	21 0	12 14	17 6	17 14½	10 5	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur	...	
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	13 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Delhi	...	
...	17 0	16 8	16 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	15 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra	...	
...	17 8	17 0	17 8	24 0	28 8	24 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Aligarh	...	
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	9 12	8 0	8 0	Kheri	...	
...	15 0	14 12	14 12	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	Khurja	...	
...	15 0	13 0	15 4	27 12	27 12	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 4	22 8	18 8	...	...	...	25 12	24 10	20 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	Sirsa	...	
...	17 4	16 12	19 0	22 0	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 2	Umballa	...	
...	17 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána	...	
...	11 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 4	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Simla	...	
...	16 0	16 0	18 4	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 4	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 6	Jullundur	...	
...	15 8	15 8	18 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	19 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 4	11 0	10 6	Hoshiárpur [*a*]	...	
...	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra [*b*]	...	
...	15 8	15 8	18 8	18 9	20 0	26 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 12	15 0	15 0	9 12	15 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 12	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	12 11	11 13	11 2	Amritsar	...	Punjab.
...	15 0	13 8	16 8	18 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 15	14 8	13 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 2	15 2	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	Siálkot	...	
...	15 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Gurdáspur	...	
...	15 0	14 8	17 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Lahore	...	
...	16 8	15 8	18 0	22 8	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	18 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Ferozepore [*c*]	...	
...	15 0	13 0	16 8	20 0	18 8	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 12	15 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Gujránwála	...	
...	9 4	10 6	19 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 4	11 2	Ráwalpindi	...	
...	13 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	12 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum	...	
...	16 2	15 9	19 0	20 0	21 4	32 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 12	14 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 10	14 6	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujrát [*b*]	...	
...	13 8	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	6 8	10 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr [*d*]	...	
...	11 8	11 8	12 12	17 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	Mooltan	...	
...	13 8	13 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	17 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang [*e*]	...	
...	14 0	14 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery	...	
...	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh	...	
...	12 13	12 5	18 2	18 2	17 11	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 0	15 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	9	...	...	...	11 13	11 9	15 9	106 4	100 0	93 12	32 8	32 8	53 12	Dera Ismail Khán	...	
...	13 7	14 6	13 2	16 14	18 12	14 1	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 0	10 2	12 8	...	...	...	13 7	14 6	11 9	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	Dera Gházi Khán	...	
...	13 12	13 7	23 12	15 5	15 10	23 12	...	...	...	5 0	4 10	6 4	10 0	15 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	15 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	51 0	Bannu [*d*]	...	
...	8 10	8 0	17 4	13 8	10 0	35 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 8	9 8	9 1	18 14	7 9	7 9	8 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 9	10 5	85 0	85 0	90 0	36 4	36 4	51 0	Pesháwar [*f*]	...	
...	9 1	9 9	18 8	10 11	11 15	31 14	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 13	11 8	11 8	20 6	11 8	11 8	21 11	...	...	...	6 8	7 11	12 12	127 8	127 8	102 0	76 8	76 8	102 0	Kohát	...	
...	8 8	9 8	14 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 0	9 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 8	240 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára [*g*]	...	
...	14 18½	15 2⅜	14 4½	21 7	22 1½	19 2½	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 10	10 13	7 2	20 0	20 6½	13 0	17 6½	17 4	10 0	...	...	...	20 8½*	21 0	15 4	15 4	15 5½	13 6½	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	...	Oudh.
...	14 8	15 4	15 0	20 8	21 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	4	...	...	...	19 0†	21 0	...	150 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo	...	
...	15 0	15 4	13 8	23 0	22 8	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki	...	
...	18 2	17 10	16 5	25 14	26 8	23 13	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 10	11 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur	...	
...	15 4	15 12	15 8	22 4	23 0	21 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 12	18 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Hardui	...	
...	19 8	20 0	17 4	32 0	27 0	25 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 4	6 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 7	15 14	300 0	300 0	225 0	8 7	8 11	8 11	Kheri	...	
...	15 4	15 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	17 4	6 4	6 4	6 2	10 12	12 0	7 6	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0‡	28 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad	...	
...	17 0	15 8	12 12	29 0	28 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 0	11 8	7 8	28 0	27 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bharaich	...	
...	17 4	16 13	13 14	31 4	29 2	19 14	9 8	9 11	7 1	11 8	11 6	7 8	27 2	26 12	14 4	18 0	18 0	8 8	...	...	...	32 0‖	32 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Gonda	...	
...	16 1	15 10	13 5½	21 0	21 0	17 1	12 0	11 12	7 0	12 10	12 4	7 4	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13§	32 8	12 4	19 0	19 5	15 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rai Bareli	...	
...	16 12	17 4	12 0	23 12	24 4	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	12 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur	...	
...	16 8	17 0	12 4	23 1	25 5	15 5	12 0	12 4	7 8	13 8	13 11	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0‖	25 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	13 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	Partábgarh	...	
																						19 8¶	20 0	13 4	15 0	15 10	13 1	206 11	213 5	200 0			

Description of Lotah.

* Jaar (small).
† Choti jaar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Laharra, sawan, kodo.
‖ Peas.
¶ Peas, arhar, masha.

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

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nágpur ...	10 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	10 0	10 4	9 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandára ...	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	6 4	11 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 8	Bhandára ...		
Chánda ...	10 0	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 8	8 5	16 4	14 11	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 9	6 3	360 0	360 0	400 0	...	...	...	Chánda ...		
Wardha ...	10 2	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 0	9 4	9 4	7 8	14 14	13 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	132 0	132 0	124 0	10 13	11 0	10 12	Wardha ...		
Bálaghát ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát ...		
Jubbulpore ...	11 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	12 0	12 0	9 4	14 0	15 0	...	13 0	14 0	5 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	13 0	11 12	160 0	160 0	7 4	6 0	6 6	Saugor ...		
Damoh ...	12 0	12 4	14 8	16 0	12 0	13 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 4	6 0	6 6	Damoh ...		
Seoni ...	11 0	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Seoni ...		
																						...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	260 0	260 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	7 8			
Mandla ...	12 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
Betúl ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl ...		
Chhindwára ...	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	5 0	9 0	11 0	7 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára ...		
Hoshangabad ...	7 14	9 0	9 9	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 12	11 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	8 12	11 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
Nimár ...	10 4	10 9	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	8 3	11 5	12 0	15 10	12 2	12 13	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimár ...		
Raipur ...	23 12	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 11	10 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...	15 8	17 0	11 4	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	14 0	110 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	Sambalpur ...		
Biláspur ...	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	19 0	13 0	280 0	320 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur ...		
Upper Godávari ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	80 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	No return received			Upper Godávari ...		
Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...																																	Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...																															No return received			Chudderghat ...		
Amráoti ...	8 4	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti ...		
Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola ...		
Ellichpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur ...		
Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána ...		
Wún ...	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	Wún ...		
Básim ...	7 4	7 12	8 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 12	6 0	9 8	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	8 0	7 12	Básim ...		
																						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bangalore ...	6 0	5 7	6 7	7 5	7 2	7 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	9 0	6 5	10 2	10 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 2	Bangalore ...		
Kolar ...	...	...	6 4	7 1	6 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 2	8 0	13 0	13 3	8 4	...	...	10 8	27 7	29 6	14 8	...	...	...	22 2	24 7	10 7	18 2	19 7	10 7	84 0	84 0	84 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 8	Kolar ...		
Tumkúr ...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	7 0	10 5	11 5	7 7	...	...	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	29 1	10 8	24 0	27 3	13 6	172 4	172 4	172 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 0	Tumkúr ...		
Mysore ...	5 0	3 5	4 0	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 1	11 0	11 4	6 4	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	8 5	19 0	22 0	10 6	90 0	81 6	75 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 0	Mysore ...		
Hassan ...	5 5	5 5	5 7	5 5	6 0	6 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 2	12 2	11 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	9 2	20 0	22 0	10 6	130 0	132 0	130 [illegible]	[illegible]	7 5	6 2	Hassan ...		
Shimoga ...	4 2	4 2	4 5	5 2	5 2	5 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 2	12 5	12 5	7 7	21 0	21 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 5	25 5	9 0	21 0	19 0	8 5	120 0	132 0	130 [illegible]	[illegible]	8 5	7 5	Shimoga ...		
Kadur ...	5 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 7	13 2	14 7	14 7	11 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 0	Kadur ...		
Chitaldroog ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 5	18 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	...	...	...	26 0	30 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	Chitaldroog ...		
Coorg ...	6 1	6 2	5 8	6 2	5 7	5 8	9 3	9 5	7 1	13 4	14 0	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	24 0	9 0	16 5	18 0	8 0	100 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	8 9	7 7	Coorg ...		
																						35 5	25 7	10 3	20 7	20 7	10 3	110 0	110 0	110 0						
Jeypore ...	11 4	11 0	11 10	16 8	15 8	15 0	5 5	5 12	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 13	15 0	15 0	12 10	13 9	13 2	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jeypore ...		
Kishengurh ...	11 12	13 12	10 12	15 8	16 0	13 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 12	14 4	15 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 10	11 10	12 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	19 0	Kishengurh ...		
Ulwur ...	13 9	13 5	13 7	18 3	17 9	16 11	7 4	7 4	5 13	8 4	7 10	6 12	14 0	14 1	7 6	14 12	14 4	8 4	...	...	...	13 4	14 12	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	36 0	Ulwur ...		
Bhurtpore (City) ...	14 6	13 0	13 4	19 0	19 13	16 12	6 12	7 0	6 11	8 6	8 14	7 10	16 8	16 11	13 0	15 0	15 5	15 11	...	...	...	13 13	13 11	13 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 14	Bhurtpore (City) ...		
Kerowlee (City) ...	11 14	10 4	13 0	16 0	17 18	16 12	10 10	10 0	6 4	10 10	10 0	11 4	15 0	16 4	14 8	14 12	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	13 0	14 2	17 8	200 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	13 0	16 12	Kerowlee (City) ...		
Ajmere ...	12 0	11 8	10 8	17 8	16 8	13 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 12	8 0	13 0	13 8	8 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	13 0	13 4	15 0	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 0	20 12	Ajmere ...		
Deoli Cantonment ...	11 4	11 1	11 8	15 4	15 14	13 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	15 2	16 7	12 0	18 6	14 8	6 8	15 0	16 4	15 12	12 8	13 8	12 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Deoli Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	10 4	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	29 4	Erinpura ...		
Sirohee ...	10 8	10 8	7 0	17 0	16 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	1 12	1 12	12 9	14 4	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	Sirohee ...		
Abu ...	9 10	9 6	6 8	14 0	13 2	8 9	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 2	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Abu ...		
Anadra ...	10 0	10 0	7 2	13 2	9 6	9 8	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 15	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	23 4	Anadra ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	10 0	10 0	5 12	13 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 9	8 3	7 13	12 8	12 1	9 12	5 7	5 7	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	6 pies*	11 0	11 0	8 4	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		* Per man's load.
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 14	12 3	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	4 0	8 7	8 2	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 12	10 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 9	14 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
Partábgarh („)	8 2	8 2	1 4	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	3 12	6 14	6 4	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 4	8 8	Partábgarh („)		
Marwar ...	10 0	10 0	10 14	11 14	11 14	14 6	3 12	3 12	4 14	5 11	5 0	5 8	11 4	11 8	16 12	10 10	10 10	14 8	...	...	...	10 10	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	8 9	13 12	Marwar ...		
Bickaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 14	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 10	87 8	Bickaneer ...		
Boondee ...	14 12	17 0	15 4	19 4	22 8	17 4	6 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	18 8	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Boondee ...		
Kotah ...	18 2	18 2	15 8	18 8	19 0	15 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	18 8	19 8	16 8	14 0	15 0	8 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	21 4	Kotah ...		
Tonk ...	11 14	11 6	12 8	16 13	15 4	15 0	5 12	5 13	5 0	7 4	7 5	6 0	16 4	15 15	13 0	11 10	11 14	...	15 0	16 0	18 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 2	8 8	16 0	Tonk ...					
Jhallawar ...	11 6	11 6	12 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	4 12	16 13	16 8	13 15	11 6	12 0	10 2	13 10	13 6	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 7	20 0	Jhallawar ...					
Shahpoora ...	11 8	10 8	10 12	16 0	15 12	12 1	6 4	7 0	5 11	7 8	9 8	6 4	15 8	15 0	11 6	10 0	11 8	6 5	13 5	12 11	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 15	10 10	Shahpoora ...					
Dholpur ...	13 4	13 6	12 6	17 10	18 8	15 9	6 12	6 12	6 10	8 7	8 7	7 8	16 4	16 5	10 2	14 13	15 11	7 14	11 12	12 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	28 8	Dholpur ...					
																						13 7	13 11	12 10	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	17 7			
Indore ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...																															Gwalior ...		
Goona ...																												No return received			Goona ...		
Rutlam ...																															Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...																															Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF APRIL 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 482, 483, 514 AND 515 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH AND 24TH MAY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	1st half of April 1879.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajputana.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	9 1	9 12	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 8	14 6	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	15 0	
	2nd half of April 1879.																															
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	6 13	6 13	6 8	...	...	...	8 5	7 8	5 11	9 10	9 5	5 14	12 11	13 3	9 5	13 8	13 3	...	13 13	13 3	...	8 3	8 11	6 14	170 0	160 0	140 0	8 14	8 11	8 8	
	Bolarum ...	7 6	7 11	7 4	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	4 13	9 0	9 10	5 9	11 10	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	6 19	112 19	112 19	112 18	9 5	9 0	9 0	
	Chudderghat ...	6 0	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 3	9 3	9 11	6 0	9 0	9 11	8 11	14 0	13 8	9 11	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 11	8 11	8 11	
Rajputana.	Anadra ...	9 14	9 4	8 14	13 8	12 12	12 0	5 4	5 2	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	9 6	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th JUNE 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects remain fair. Rain continues to fall throughout the Province of Mysore and cultivation is in active progress. In the Bombay Presidency good general rain has fallen in the Deccan districts, Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country, and there has also been heavy rain in Bombay; the outlook is promising; cholera prevails extensively in Sind and slightly in Guzerat and Tanna. Very slight rain fell in only a few districts of the Central Provinces and the weather was hot and oppressive; ploughing for the *kharif* sowings is in progress, but rice and cotton sowings have been suspended in several districts in consequence of the want of rain; prices are steady. Sowings continue in Berar. There has been more or less rain in six stations in Central India and sowing has begun in Malwa. Some rain fell in parts of Rajputana and ploughing has commenced in places. Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts of Bengal; in Bengal proper matters have greatly improved but more rain is required in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions; in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar the rain has somewhat injured the early rice and jute, and in Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore and Mymensingh the crops on low lands are suffering from inundations; in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore there has been insufficient rain and cultivation is backward; a simultaneous outbreak of cholera is reported from a block of five districts. Rain continues in Assam; in Sylhet it has been heavy, and it is feared that the low-lying rice crops, which were sown late, will suffer from inundation. The rainfall in British Burma is not stated, but other reports shew that it continues in Rangoon and Akyab; ploughing is going on in places and the general health of the province is good; cattle-disease still exists. Slight rain has fallen in several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and there were indications of more; ploughing has begun in Jhansi and *kharif* sowings in the canal tracts in Agra; sickness is decreasing. In the Punjab rain is wanted in Umballa and Ferozepore and preparations for the *kharif* have commenced in Lahore and Mooltan; the condition of the province generally is favourable.

The principal feature of the week was the prospect of the early establishment of the monsoon throughout the greater part of India; a prospect which was not however fully realised, although later reports show that there is no present cause for any anxiety.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 14th)	1·1 (average of 5 stations); no report from Narsarowpet; other stations *nil*.	Rice 10·83, *cholum* 13·37, *raggi* 17·31, *cumboo* 13·03; 13 inches water over anicut; *sazza*, *jonna* and maize are being sown in some taluks.
Kurnool („ „)	1·72 (average of 7 stations).	Rice 10·83, *cholum* 15·22, *raggi* 19·79, *cumboo* 16·83; season favourable; agricultural operations going on steadily; the land is being made ready for sowing; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	1·04 (average of 10 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·23, *cholum* 14·96, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 12 to 67 inches of water; the few standing dry and garden-grown crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of the Tanjore and Puttukottai taluks; harvest *nil*, outturn *nil*.
Madura („ „)	·17 (average of 4 stations).	Rice 9·5, *cholum* 15·12, *raggi* 15·79, *cumboo* 15·86.
Malabar („ „)	·83 (average of 12 stations); Manjeri and Vytori returns not received.	Rice 9·85, *raggi* 17·25; prices slightly risen in Walluvanad and Cochin, fallen in Wynaad, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient for first crop cultivation; pasture improving.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (June 18th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·08 at Tatta; ·03 at Manora.	River at Kotri on 15th 10 feet 7 inches against 14½ feet on same date last year; Western Nára commenced to flow; small-pox in Bubak; cholera cases 710, deaths 426.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 5 feet 1 inch lower than on same date last year; water in Western Nára insufficient for *kharif* sowing; rice planting commenced; small-pox and cholera in 11, and cattle-disease in 3, talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* sowing continues; rivers very low and falling; small-pox in Kandiáro and Sakrand; fever in 3, cholera in 13, talukas, cases 1,416, deaths 958.
Upper Sind Frontier...	About ·25	Weather hot; lightning and dust-storm last night followed by drizzling rain; rain beneficial to public health; cholera decreasing, 7 cases amongst labourers on Khasmor Bund, 3 fatal; water-supply deficient in the Begári and the Desert Canals.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	·06	Lands being prepared for cultivation; slight cholera about, one fatal case in city.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Weather cloudy.
Kaira ...	...	Weather somewhat cloudy; 2 cholera cases in Nariád, 1 fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat ...	Varying in taluks from 3·45 to ·12.	More rain needed for rice and other crops; cholera in Bulsar, 16 cases, 5 deaths.
Broach ...	...	Weather cloudy.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain much wanted; sowing commenced in places; public health good.
Násik ...	Good rain everywhere.	Sowing in progress; few cases of cholera in Malegaon, one death.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	4·11	Total rainfall 9·13; sowing nearly completed; cholera in Dáhánu and Bassein talukas.
Colába (June 16th)	3·66 at Alibág	Total rainfall 10·53; weather warm; public health good; cattle-disease in Mahád taluka; sowing operations commenced in all talukas.
Ratnágiri („ 10th)	3·27	Total rainfall 14·70; sowing operations nearly completed; 24 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka, and 10 from cholera in Dápoli taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 3·27 at Judupur, minimum ·44 at Khed.	
Ahmednagar ...	1·90, fall general; maximum 4·15 at Sheogaon, minimum 1·36 at Shrigonda.	Sowing commenced in parts of Jamkhed and Newása; public health good.
Sholapur ...	Rain general	Sowings general, but stopped in Málsiras owing to excessive fall; condition of poor not good.
Satara ...	1·72, fall general and seasonable; maximum 4·88 in Mán, minimum 1·27 in Jauli.	Total rainfall 2·42; *kharif* sowing progressing.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Rain throughout district; maximum 2·96 at Bagewári, minimum ·46 at Indi.	Sowing commenced in red soil; slight fever.
Belgaum ...	Rain general; in Athni 3·45.	Prospects good; sowing progressing.
Dharwar ...	Average 2·68	Rice sowing nearly completed; ague and fever in 8 talukas; seed sown in some talukas devoured by rats.
Kanara ...	8·37 at Karwar; maximum 13·40 at Honáwar, minimum 1·38 at Haliyál.	Cattle-disease in Honáwar; sowing continues; fever prevalent.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; cholera in town and other places in Kattywar; fever prevalent.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather sometimes cloudy; one fatal case of cholera in camp, in Chara, Simri and Bhalod talukas 49 cases, 30 deaths; cattle-disease in Wánkáner taluka.
Baroda ...	Passing showers in places.	Public health good; prices of grain stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues in Sind and slightly in Guzerat and Tanna; good rain general throughout the Deccan Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country; heavy rain in Bombay; prospects promising.
Bengal—(June 18th)—		
Chittagong ...	18·62	
Noakholly ...	11·04	General health satisfactory.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	2·73	
Hill Tipperah ...	·29	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	·37	
Furreedpore ...	1·02	
Dacca ...	3·88	
Tipperah ...	7·30	
Mymensingh ...	·17	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·20	Public health fair; sporadic cases of cholera in Busseerhat and Baraset.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Public health improving.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	
Moorshedabad ...	·20	Public health generally good.
Pubna ...	·03	Public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	2·03	Cholera abated.
Bogra ...	·34	
Maldah ...	·88	Public health improved.
Dinagepore ...	4·60	
Rungpore ...	5·82	Small-pox and cholera somewhat abated.
Cooch Behar ...	5·47	Public health generally good.
Jalpáiguri ...	11·27	
Darjeeling ...	3·77	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	·81	Sudden out-break of cholera in town and vicinity.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Cholera among travellers on Cuttack road.
Hooghly ...	1·33	Public health improving.
Burdwan ...	1·0	Seventy-five fatal cases of cholera in Raneegunge and neighbourhood, small-pox and cholera in Culna and Bood-bood.
Bankoora ...	1·31	
Beerbhoom ...	·39	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·60	
Bhágalpur ...	·60	
Monghyr ...	·11	
Purneah ...	2·37	
Durbhunga ...	2·18	Cholera still in town and many villages.
Mozufferpore ...	4·82	Cholera still prevalent.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	2·79	
Patna ...	·08	Cholera less.
Gya ...	*Nil*	
Shahabad ...	·36	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and cholera still very prevalent, latter increasing.
Manbhoom ...	·05	Twenty-six deaths from cholera in Purulia town, and cases in all parts of district.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Virulent cholera in Chaibassa, cholera also in other parts of district.
Balasore ...	1·82	Cholera widespread and severe.
Cuttack ...	·26	
Poores ...	1·32	
		General Remarks.—In Bengal proper prospects generally much improved, but more rain still wanted in Burdwan and Presidency divisions; in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar rainfall rather injurious to early rice and jute; in Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore and Mymensingh crops on low lands suffering from inundations; in Behar, Orissa and in Chota Nagpore rainfall hitherto very insufficient and cultivation backward; a simultaneous outbreak of cholera reported from the block of districts, Balasore, Midnapore, Manbhoom, Singhbhoom and Lohardugga.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (June 18th)		
Benáres (June 17th)	A few drops of rain last night.	East wind; cool and cloudy; sugar-cane being irrigated; sickness lessening.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	High hot west wind until yesterday, when wind changed to east and heavy clouds came up; health good.
Jhánsi („ 18th)	*Nil*	Prices rising; ploughing begun; scarcity of water in wells felt.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	Hot westerly winds; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease decreasing; *kharif* sowings begun in canal tracts.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Weather again hot; wind variable, but chiefly westerly; health and condition of people fair.
Meerut („ 18th)	·2 on night of 17th	Monsoon begun; easterly wind; cloudy; fever continues; cholera 178 seizures, 55 deaths; cheapest price of wheat 16¼, barley 21¼, gram 17½, *jowar* 18, *bajra* 17 seers.
Kumaun („ 15th)	*Nil*	Westerly winds; hot.
Lucknow („ 18th)	Slight shower on night of 16th.	Cloudy.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	.....	Hot; westerly winds have re-commenced, yesterday wind easterly, to-day it has gone back to west; a few cases of cattle-disease reported in tahsil Patti.
Sitapur („ 18th)	*Nil*	Wind east; very cloudy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·8 on 17th at Sadr ...	Rain partial; wind easterly and high; sky cloudy.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in several districts; cloudiness increasing; wind variable, but chiefly easterly; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease decreasing.
Punjab—(17th June)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; slight increase in prices of food-grains; fever prevailing and a few cases of cholera.
Umballa ...	.....	Rain wanted for *kharif* sowings; cholera prevalent.
Jullundur ...	1·8	Crops gathered; health good.
Amritsar ...	Slight rain ...	Fever prevalent; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Rain much wanted for *kharif* sowings; weather cloudy; cholera prevalent.
Lahore ...	·1	Preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced; cholera subsiding.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Agricultural prospects good; cholera prevails.
Mooltan ...	Slight rain ...	*Kharif* sowings commenced; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Weather cloudy; harvest gathered; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather fair; agricultural prospects favourable; cholera prevalent; health otherwise good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(June 18th)		
Nimár ...	...	Sowings suspended for want of rain; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	·86	Ploughing completed; land ready for sowings.
Betúl ...	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	·56	Sowings commenced; one cholera case; prices steady.
Nágpur (June 18th)	·15	Cloudy and very hot; *kharif* sowings commenced in places; few cases of cholera.
Chánda ...	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing and manuring continue; cholera increasing; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Sowings of rice and cotton commenced; prices rising.
Seoni ...	·55	Hot; *kharif* sowings continue; cholera and small-pox continue.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy and hot; *kharif* sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Ploughing progressing; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	Slight showers ...	Cloudy; small-pox continues.
Damoh ...	...	Rain wanted for sowings; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·82	Close and sultry; ploughing for *kharif* progressing; small-pox continues.
Raipur ...	...	Very sultry; rice sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (June 14th)	...	Very hot; sowings stopped for want of rain; manuring fields continues; cholera prevalent; small-pox decreased; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 13th)	...	Very close and oppressive; ploughing continues; large quantity of rice sown; fever and small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Hot and oppressive; cloudy towards end of week; ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; rice and cotton sowings continue in a few districts, in others suspended for want of rain; cholera in nine districts; prices steady.
British Burma—(June 18th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Twenty-eight deaths from cholera between the 8th and 31st May reported from Cheduba, otherwise public health good; weather favourable for ploughing, which has commenced.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Two fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health of district good; slight cattle-disease; ploughing continues.
Thonkwa ...	...	General health good; slight cattle-disease in Donabyoo and Yandoon townships; no report received from Phyapoon, Shwaloung and Pantanaw townships.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; cattle-disease, 197 deaths in Bassein township from 1st to 13th June, 34 in Theegwin from 3rd to 7th June, 2 in Ngapootaw from 8th to 29th May, 103 in Thaboung from 24th May to 8th June, 608 in Kyoonpyaw from 10th May to 4th June, and 65 in Yaigyee from 29th May to 1st June.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 31 deaths from cattle-disease in Dhambae.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Slight small-pox in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health normal.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	...	Public health good; cattle-disease, 61 deaths in Amherst township, 43 in Gyne Attaran, 87 in Hlinebway, and 51 in Thatone.
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; 95 deaths from cattle-disease in Zeawaddie township during past fortnight.
		General Remarks.—General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Assam—		
Gauhati (June 18th)	1·88	Weather seasonable; slight damage to *aus* crops on low lands by inundation.
Sylhet („ „)	16·41	The water has risen again, and fears are entertained for low-lying rice crops, because they were sown so late; fever still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—	1·40 at Bangalore; good rain also throughout the Province; 4·61 in Coorg.	Cultivation carried on actively; health good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 18th)	·60	Sowings in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—(June 18th)		
Indore ...	·83	Health generally good throughout Central India; sowing has begun in Malwa.
Mánpur ...	1·40	
Sirdarpore ...	·57	
Sutna ...	·01	
Bhopal ...	·90	
Agar ...	·44	
Rutlam ...	*Nil.*	
Neemuch ...		
Nowgong ...		
Goona ...		
Morar ...		
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 18th)	Showers ...	Cloudy.
Serohi („ 15th)	.....	Tanks in vicinity of Erinpoora half full by late rain; wells good; health fair; ploughing in places commenced; cool breezes, at times strong; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 14th)	·37	Sufficient water in wells and tanks; health good; cloudy, with showers; ploughing commenced in parts where rain has fallen.
Meywar („ 13th)	1·45	Tanks, wells and health good; preparing ground for rain crops; weather cool.
Harowtee („ 14th)	.....	Health good; weather cooler; wind variable.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	·05	Occasional dust-storms; health good.
Ajmere („ 18th)	.....	Great heat; veering wind; frequent clouds; outbreak of cholera in Railway Workshops, seven deaths; health otherwise generally good.
Jeypore ...	.....	Cloudy, stormy, great heat; fever about; few cases of cholera in city.
Bhurtpur (June 17th)	.....	Health good; prices higher; hot winds.
Ulwur ...	*Nil*	Heat increasing; strong westerly winds; cholera decreasing.

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

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 26.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 193-208 T, dated Simla, June 5, 1879.

Read—

Letter No. 533T., dated 28th December 1878, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78.

RESOLUTION.—For the first time since the establishment of the Telegraph System in India, the receipts have more than covered the working expenses, exclusive of the interest charges. The Government of India views with great satisfaction this evidence of the care and ability with which the administration of the department has been conducted.

2. The net capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,01,455, and the capital account of the department, excluding Ceylon, stood at the end of the year under review at Rs. 3,30,13,602.*

* There is a discrepancy, amounting to Rs. 36,478, between this amount shewn in the report and the amount entered in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, which should be cleared up.

3. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 31,40,124, while the earnings aggregated Rs. 33,22,252, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,82,128 after providing for the loss of Rs. 29,524 sustained in working the Ceylon System of Telegraphs.

4. The expenditure per mile of line has also decreased from Rs. 162·12 in 1872-73 to Rs. 147·08 during the year under review; while the receipts per mile of line have risen in the same period from Rs. 117·09 to Rs. 155·61.

5. The main increase of revenue is under the head "message revenue earned" (Rs. 5,29,903), while there is a falling-off of Rs. 16,190 in the news-free and other "*pro formâ* message revenue."

6. There has been a large increase in the business of the department under every head, State and private, inland and foreign. The increase in inland messages, both State and private, is largely attributable to the famine in Southern India, and to the activity of the grain trade.

7. The average value of State messages shows a slight increase, while that of private messages has decreased. The attention of all officers authorised to issue telegrams on the public service to places out of India has recently been drawn by circular to the necessity for care in the compression of foreign State messages, and the report under review shows that this point requires careful attention with reference to inland State messages also, though on administrative subjects clearness should never be sacrificed to mere condensation.

8. During the year, an important benefit has been conferred on the public in the exemption of inland messages from forwarding charges.

9. There is a marked increase in the number and value of private foreign messages. The impetus to which this increase is due was probably afforded by the introduction of the word tariff. The "word tariff" system has been extended during the year to Japan and to Cuba.

10. The percentage of complaints on matters for which the department is responsible shows a considerable reduction, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

11. There has been great improvement in the average speed of transmission of messages between Karachi and Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, and Calcutta and Rangoon; while on the main lines converging on Madras there has been a falling-off in average speed of transmission owing to the abnormal pressure of traffic.

12. The decrease which has taken place in the length of "news-free" messages is satisfactory.

13. A marked decrease is shown in the number and duration of interruptions on departmental lines.

14. With reference to paragraph 66 of the report, the Government of India concur with the Director General in thinking that considerable economy has resulted from the use of one set of posts for the carriage of wires both for Railway and Government use, and also by the combination of the outdoor supervising establishments; but the arrangement has not worked without some friction and complaints (on the part of, at all events, the Guaranteed Railway Companies), which it should be the object of the Telegraph Department to reduce to a minimum.

15. The appendices attached to the report have been modified in accordance with the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, conveyed in His Lordship's despatch No. 22T. of the 4th July 1878, and the modifications meet with the approval of the Government of India.

16. No alterations in the form of exhibiting the accounts of the department in the direction indicated by the Secretary of State's despatch No. 27 of the 15th June 1876, have been introduced, owing to practical difficulties in carrying out the changes suggested. This point is still under consideration by the Government of India, and will be dealt with separately.

17. The Government of India records its appreciation of the services rendered by Colonel Murray and Mr. Cappel (who officiated as Director General for half the year under review), and the officers of the department generally, in bringing about the high state of efficiency exhibited in this report, and also notes with satisfaction the good service rendered by Mr. J. A. Briggs, Assistant Superintendent, as indicated in the 48th paragraph of the Report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, to the Government of Ceylon and to the Commissioner in Sind.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1877-78.

THE results of the operations of the department for the year 1877-78 have more than realized the anticipations of progressive improvement held out in the opening paragraphs of the Annual Administration Report for 1876-77, and, for the first time since the establishment of the Telegraph in India, the receipts have more than covered the working expenses.

The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 31,40,124, and the earnings to Rs. 33,22,252, shewing a surplus of Rs. 1,82,128,* as compared with a deficit of Rs. 401 during the preceding year.

The number of paid telegrams increased from 1,109,036 in 1876-77 to 1,357,014 in 1877-78, of which 1,169,954 were inland and 187,060 foreign.

The miles of lines and wires (including cables) increased respectively from 17,840 and 39,780 to 18,210 and 42,796, and, in addition, 10,749 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained by the department for the service of Railway Companies.

The number of departmental offices rose from 234 to 239, and, at the close of the year, 484 Railway Telegraph offices were technically supervised by the department.

Notwithstanding the large increase of traffic, the speed of transmission was well maintained; the percentage of complaints by the public was much less than during the previous year; the proportion of undelivered telegrams was 15 per cent. less than in 1876-77, and interruptions to communication caused by accidents to the lines were considerably fewer, not only for each unit of length of line, but absolutely both in number and duration, as compared with the previous year.

2. A clear idea of the progress that has been made year by year will be readily obtained from the following table and from the diagrams which are annexed to this report:—

HEADS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.			1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Total expenditure per message ...			3·69	3·69	3·44	3·15	3·11	2·48	2·30
Total receipts per message			2·55	2·67	2·69	2·66	2·62	2·48	2·44
Total expenditure per mile of line including rented lines)			154·53	162·12	161·54	160·00	154·08	145·02	147·08
Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines)			107·62	117·09	126·39	134·90	130·19	145·00	155·61
Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires)			81·74	81·58	79·03	78·58	72·87	63·27	58·76
Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wire)			56·94	58·92	61·84	66·26	61·58	63·26	62·17
Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines			43·04	44·27	47·56	52·12	55·40	65·26	77·47
Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)			23·44	23·67	25·08	27·39	28·87	32·77	39·45
Number of messages per office (*paid and pro formâ*)			3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774	5,711
Message revenue only per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)			58·67	63·14	65·40	68·29	71·33	75·68	89·60
Message revenue only per mile of line (excluding rented lines)			107·77	118·08	124·20	129·91	136·91	150·71	170·30
Average cost to sender per message.	Inland ...	State ...	3·78	3·33	3·26	3·33	3·07	3·24	3·86
		Private ...	1·77	1·82	1·72	1·63	1·53	1·56	1·51
	Foreign (*Indian share*).	State ...	13·30	10·07	9·35	8·47	9·10	15·08	15·86
		Private ...	5·75	6·56	6·24	5·73	5·69	4·90	4·51

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Capital Expenditure.

3. The net Capital Expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 9,01,455, of which Rs. 44,024, on account of telegraph lines in Kashmir, will be recovered from the Maharajah. The actual departmental expenditure on lines

* After providing for the loss of Rs. 29,524 sustained in working the Ceylon system of telegraphs.

representing the amount of work done was Rs.9,71,429, from which must be deducted Rs.2,44,833 on account of suspense recoveries and value of stores used out of stock and not replaced within the year. Particulars of the various capital works executed in each division will be found further on. A sum of Rs.1,36,832 was spent on Telegraph buildings by the Department of Public Works and Rs.38,027 is the amount of Capital Expenditure incurred on our behalf by the Stationery and Press Departments.

The Capital account of the Department (excluding Ceylon)* at the end of the year stood at Rs.3,30,13,602, including Rs.55,26,222, the value of abandoned lines, buildings and stores.

4. The following is a brief statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue account of the whole department, including India and Ceylon :—

Revenue Account.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure in India and Ceylon	...	...	...	31,40,124
RECEIPTS.	INDIA.	CEYLON.	TOTAL.	
Revenue from paid Messages	28,03,967	99,735	29,03,702	
Receipts from State Railways	52,503	900	53,403	
Ditto Guaranteed Railways	1,68,519	...	1,68,519	
Miscellaneous	54,290	735	55,025	
	30,79,279	1,01,370	31,80,649	
"*Pro formâ*" Message Revenue	1,41,603	...	1,41,603	
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	32,20,882	1,01,370	33,22,252	33,22,252
Net Profit	...	...	...	1,82,128

5. Separate revenue accounts for India and Ceylon are given elsewhere, and it will be sufficient here to call attention to the satisfactory progress indicated by the following figures :—

Profits and losses.

1873-74	... ...	Loss.	Rs.5,61,666
1874-75	... ...	„	„ 4,17,807
1875-76	... ...	„	„ 4,39,783
1876-77	... ...	„	„ 401
1877-78	... ...	Profit	„ 1,82,128

6. It has been explained in previous reports that the receipts (excluding "*pro formâ*") shewn in the Revenue Account and in the Finance or Budget Accounts must, from the very nature of these two accounts, differ, as, independently of mere book details and differences of classification, in the one case we shew *earnings* and in the other *realizations*. As the reconciliation of the two accounts is not a matter of general interest, and the details have been submitted to Government in the usual course, their repetition here does not appear necessary, it being merely noted to prevent misunderstanding that the difference between the receipts as exhibited in the two accounts is Rs.1,19,758.

Reconciliation of Revenue and Finance Accounts.

* Particulars of the Capital account of Ceylon are shewn separately in Appendix A.

7. The following is an Abstract Revenue Account for India only, with corresponding figures for 1876-77 :—

Revenue Account (India).

ABSTRACT REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1876-77—1877-78.

EXPENDITURE.	1876-77.	1877-78.	RECEIPTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Repairs to lines ...	1,80,901	2,80,248	Message Revenue earned ...	22,74,064	28,03,967
Repairs to buildings by Public Works Department.	34,132	31,728			
Repairs to buildings departmentally.	1,520	3,550	Receipts from State Railways for interest, line maintenance, technical supervision, &c.	54,296	52,503
Direction ...	1,68,948	1,76,649			
Accounts ...	60,528	57,963			
Superintendence ...	6,52,308	6,73,076	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways.	1,37,544	1,68,519
Line Maintenance Establishment	1,21,352	1,24,418			
Check Office ...	32,900	34,647			
Signalling ...	13,43,902	13,82,036	Claims from Guarantors ...	21,270	27,329
Tools and Plant ...	1,56,856	2,36,380			
Profit and Loss ...	2,810	3,149	Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c.	16,283	16,469
Absentee Allowances paid in England.	64,391	1,43,475			
			Miscellaneous	17,328	10,492
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	28,20,548	31,47,319	News-free and other *pro formâ* Message Revenue.	1,57,793	1,41,603
DEDUCT—					
Value of printed forms supplied to Ceylon.	1,949	5,023			
Share of General Charges debitable to Ceylon.	10,333	10,650			
Share of General Charges debitable to Capital.	1,49,683	1,22,416			
TOTAL DEDUCTION ...	1,61,965	1,38,089			
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE	26,58,583	30,09,230			
NET PROFIT ...	19,995	2,11,652	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	26,78,578	32,20,882

8. The net increase of expenditure over the previous year amounts to Rs.3,50,647, which includes the following principal items :—Repairs to lines Rs.99,347, Signalling Rs. 38,134, Tools and Plant Rs.79,524, Absentee allowances paid in England Rs.79,084. The increase in cost of repairs is due partly to the increase of wire mileage maintained, amounting to nearly 10,000 miles, and partly to the fact that repair expenditure in the previous year was exceptionally low. The rate per mile of wire was Rs.5·31 against Rs.4·2 in 1876-77, and against Rs. 5·29, the average of the preceding three years. The increase in signalling is due to the increments of salary earned by the establishment, to increase in the number of offices, and to general increase of work in all branches.

Causes of increased expenditure.

9. The increase under Tools and Plant is partly due to the extension of our operations in connection with Railways, but in the present instance much of the excess expenditure is nominal only, being due to the value balance of stationery in hand, Rs.51,980, having been charged off at once to admit of simplification in the method of keeping the accounts As regards absentee allowances, it was stated in the report for 1876-77 that the expenditure for 1875-76 was unavoidably included in the accounts for 1876-77, and that it appeared likely that these payments made in England would always appear in the accounts of the succeeding year to that to which they properly belong. The item Rs.1,43,475, under this head, charged in the accounts for 1877-78, includes, however, two years' payments, *viz.*, Rs.93,866 belonging to 1876-77, and Rs.49,609 to 1877-78, so that instead of an increase there is really a decrease. Expenditure on the famine lines and offices amounted to Rs.17,620, and the revenue realized by them was Rs.12,195 only, causing a loss of Rs.5,425.

10. On the requisite adjustments being made in the furlough payments, the excess expenditure of 1877-78 over 1876-77 is reduced to Rs.2,27,306, of which, as shewn above, Rs.51,980 is nominal, and the remainder is principally due to the great expansion that has taken place in the operations of the Department.

11. The message revenue earned, excluding Ceylon, has increased by Rs. 5,29,903 against a similar increase of Rs.3,25,981 in 1876-77. Particulars of these increases and comparisons with the figures of previous years are given in detail further on. The receipts from Railways shew an increase of Rs.29,182, notwithstanding that the claims for this year are only made up for the nine months ending 31st December

Particulars of receipts.

1877, instead of, as heretofore, for twelve months. The accounts of the various Railways being all kept according to the calendar and not the official year, the bills against them are prepared accordingly, and it has been found desirable that the receipts from Railways shewn in the Departmental Revenue Account should correspond exactly with the bills instead of being the actuals for 9 months and an estimate for the remaining three. This change causes a nominal reduction of Rs. 68,125 in the receipts of 1877-78, but future accounts will be duly credited with a full twelve months' earnings.

Summary of financial results.

12. Appendix A contains summaries of the financial results obtained in the working of the telegraphs in India and Ceylon separately from the commencement up to the end of the year 1877-78. The loss on "working" of the Indian telegraph system is shewn to amount to no less than Rs. 1,26,78,716, exclusive of all interest charges, in an existence of about 25 years, and the profit of last year is only equivalent to a small dividend of 0·64 per cent on capital. It must be understood, however, that these bare figures by themselves necessarily convey a very incorrect idea of our financial position, and they would require to be supplemented by a volume of explanation before inferences of a commercial nature could be drawn from them.

TRAFFIC.

13. A return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign messages, under the sub-heads State and Private, is annexed (Appendix B), the percentages being as follows:—

Class.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	9·14	15·44	0·16	1·23	9·30	16·67
Private	77·08	54·62	13·62	28·71	90·70	83·33
Total ...	86·22	70·06	13·78	9·94	100·00	100·00

shewing the following absolute and proportionate increase over the result of the previous year:—

Class.	Actual Increase.								Percentage of Increase.					
	Inland.			Foreign.			Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State ...	24,831	Rs. 1,26,734	A. 13	345	Rs. 6,960	A. 3	25,176	Rs. 1,33,695	A. ...	25·08	39·42	18·02	24·11	24·94	38·16
Private... ...	1,71,772	2,24,717	14	51,030	1,78,703	9	2,22,802	4,03,421	7	19·64	16·51	38·14	27·28	22·10	20·00
Total ...	1,96,603	3,51,452	11	51,375	1,85,663	12	2,47,978	5,37,116	7	20·20	20·89	37·86	27·14	22·36	22·70

The total number and value of paid messages as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

Year.	State.			Private.			Total.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
1876-77	1,00,917	3,50,338	12	10,08,119	20,16,246	13	11,09,036	23,66,585	9
1877-78	1,26,093	4,84,033	12	12,30,921	24,19,668	4	13,57,014	29,03,702	...

INLAND TRAFFIC.

14. The large increase in Inland messages on the service of the State is traceable mainly to the Famine in Southern India.

The increase in Inland private telegrams is also abnormal, and chiefly due to activity in the grain trade throughout India during the greater portion of the year. The revenue under this head has increased 38·35 per cent. during the last two years. while the corresponding numerical increase in Inland private messages has been no less than 43·28 per cent.

15. The average amount paid by the sender for an Inland message during the period which has elapsed since the last change in the tariff has been as follows:—

Year.	State.	Private.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	3·33	1·82
1873-74	3·26	1·72
1874-75	3·33	1·63
1875-76	3·07	1·58
1876-77	3·24	1·56
1877-78	3·86	1·51

The tendency to compression in private messages is thus steadily progressive, while the average length of official telegrams is, on the contrary, increasing.

16. The following is a complete return of the number and value of Inland State and Private messages sent during the same period, showing also the percentage of increase and decrease year by year:—

YEAR.	STATE.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.				
1872-73 ...	57,448	1,01,213 2	9·39	...	548,846	9,86,119 15	4·93	...	606,294	11,87,303 1	7·96	...	5·94	...
1873-74 ...	65,339	2,13,093 2	13·73	...	592,243	10,18,210 1	7·90	...	657,582	12,31,303 3	2·21	...	3·70	...
1874-75 ...	77,22	2,57,314 13	18·19	...	658,522	10,73,835 3	11·19	...	735,748	13,31,150 0	5·46	...	8·10	...
1875-76 ...	89,111	2,73,182 9	15·38	...	707,136	11,17,213 3	7·38	...	796,247	13,90,395 12	4·03	...	4·46	...
1876-77 ...	99,003	3,21,471 12	11·10	...	874,348	13,61,172 14	23·64	...	973,351	16,82,644 10	21·84	...	21·02	...
1877-78 ...	123,834	4,48,206 9	25·08	...	1,046,120	15,85,890 12	19·64	...	1,169,951	20,34,097 5	16·51	...	20·89	...

CHANGES IN INLAND TARIFF, &c.

17. The only change effected during the year in the rules or rates for Inland messages was the exemption, with effect from the 1st November 1877, of re-addressed telegrams from a forwarding charge.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

18. An increase of 345 in number, and of Rs.6,960-3-0 in value, is observable under Foreign State Messages: this appears due to a more general use of the wires, and not to any special causes.

19. In Foreign Private Traffic the increase during the year is very marked, as will be seen from the following figures:—

YEAR.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.	
	No.	Value.
1873-74 ...	12·72	7·33
1874-75 ...	15·75	6·24
1875-76 ...	8·87	8·21
1876-77 ...	22·44	5·34
1877-78 ...	38·14	27·28

In the two years which have succeeded the introduction of the "word tariff" foreign private messages have increased 60·58 per cent. in number, and 32·62 per cent. in value.

20. Appendix C shews the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward by each route for the past seven years. The comparative results of the period under review and of the previous year are as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Viâ Suez	60·22	79·10
„ Teheran	37·57	17·72
„ Turkey	2·21	3·18
TOTAL ...	100·00	100·00

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in the abstract of Foreign Traffic attached to Appendix B.

21. The average Indian share of the charge on a foreign telegram for the past six years has been as follows:—

YEAR.	State.	Private.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	10·07	6·56
1873-74	9·35	6·24
1874-75	8·47	5·73
1875-76	9·10	5·69
1876-77	15·08	4·90
1877-78	15·86	4·51

22. Here also, as in the case of Inland messages, the Private Foreign message becomes year by year shorter, while the Foreign State telegram averages in length over 50 per cent. more than was the case previous to 1876-77.

23. The following return corresponds to that given in para. 16 for Inland traffic, and contains details of the number and value of all Foreign messages for the past six years, with the percentage of increase or decrease under each head, year by year:—

YEAR.	STATE.					PRIVATE.					TOTAL.				
	Number.	Indian share of the charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.			Number.	Indian share of the charge.	Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.			Number.	Indian share of the charge.	Percentage of *value*, as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number*, as compared with previous year.
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. A.					Rs. A.					Rs. A.				
1872-73 ...	1,211	12,196 9	...	48·80		76,883	5,03,918 14	...	32·46		78,094	5,16,115 7	13·22	...	...	1·65
1873-74 ...	1,203	11,251 1	...	7·75		86,683	5,40,876 14	...	0·66		87,886	5,52,127 15	6·97	...	12·54	...
1874-75 ...	1,305	11,053 5	...	1·75		100,338	5,74,674 11	8·47	...		1,01,643	5,85,728 0	6·09	...	15·65	...
1875-76 ...	1,875	17,075 10	54·48	...		109,247	6,21,876 2	43·67	...		1,11,122	6,38,951 12	9·09	...	9·32	...
1876-77 ...	1,914	28,867 0	69·06	...		133,771	6,55,073 15	2·08	...		1,35,685	6,83,940 15	7·05	...	22·10	...
1877-78 ...	2,259	35,827 3	24·11	...		1,84,801	8,33,777 8	18·02	...		1,87,060	8,69,604 11	27·14	...	37·86	...

CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFF.

24. The laying of the cable between Elephant Point and Penang having necessitated the raising of the transit charge for foreign messages passing over the Indian lines by this route (a distance of 2,750 miles, as against 991 miles between Kurrachee or Bombay and Madras), a mean rate of 75 centimes per word was adopted for the two routes instead of having differential charges for them. This change took effect from the 27th May 1877.

25. To provide for the case of an interruption on the land line connecting Arakan and Burmah with India, a tariff was, with effect from the 1st July 1877, arranged with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for messages passing over their cables between Elephant Point and Madras *viâ* Penang.

26. The "word tariff" system was extended to all places in Japan from March, and to Cuba from February 1878.

EXTENSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LINES.

27. A new cable, connecting Elephant Point with Penang, was laid by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and opened for traffic on the 27th May 1877.

In the Mediterranean a new cable was laid between Syra and Candia in March 1878.

Telegraphic communication was extended by land line between Southern and Western Australia in December 1877.

PRINCIPAL INTERRUPTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL LINES.

28. The cables of the Eastern Telegraph Company were uninterrupted during the year, with the following exceptions:—

From Lisbon to Falmouth, from 2nd February to 5th September, and from 13th November to 19th December 1877.
From Lisbon to Vigo, from the 8th December 1877 to the end of the period under report.

29. On the cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company the following interruptions occurred:—

Between Elephant Point and Penang, from the 10th September 1877 to the 15th January, and from the 23rd March to the 8th April.
Between Penang and Singapore, from the 13th to 22nd July, from the 19th to the 31st October, and from the 4th to 7th November 1877.
Between Singapore and Batavia, from the 28th September to the 17th October, from the 9th to 17th November 1877, and from the 22nd January to the 3rd February 1878.
Between Java and Australia, from the 8th November to the 15th December 1878.

30. The Great Northern Company's China cables were interrupted to the following extent—

Between Amoy and Shanghai, from the 5th to the 15th May and from the 7th to the 15th September 1877.
Between Shanghai and Nagasaki, from the 30th October to the 8th November 1877 and from the 4th to the 12th February 1878.
Between Nagasaki and Wladiwostok, from the 29th December 1877 to the 13th January 1878, and from the 28th March to the 5th April 1878.

31. The cable connecting Australia with Tasmania was interrupted from the 25th May to the 15th June, and from the 8th to the 20th August 1877.

32. On the land line through Asiatic Russia to China 16 interruptions were reported, ranging from one to three days.

33. On the 12th May 1877 the Teheran route between India and Europe was interrupted consequent on the bombardment by the Turks of Soukhom Kale on the north-east coast of the Black Sea. A diversion from Tiflis through Stavropol and Ekaterinodor to Kertch was opened on the 22nd August. Five other interruptions occurred on this route but none of them lasted more than one day.

34. On the Turkish route 8 interruptions were reported lasting from one to two days each. The Fao-Bushire cable was also interrupted from the 21st to the 26th October 1877.

SIGNAL OFFICES.

35. Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices according to the amount of traffic originating at each for the past six years.

36. Appendix E shews the number of offices in each Division open at the close of the year. The following stations were opened and closed during the year:—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Beawar (re-opened) ...	3rd February ...	Ahmednuggur	16th March.
Coimbatore	23rd April ...	Akola	30th April.
Erode	30th April ...	Dholepore	10th January.
False Point	22nd August ...	Hingunghat	28th February.
Gondul	15th June ...	Sheagaon	30th April.
Indore City (re-opened) ...	10th December ...	Wurdah	15th April.
Kalka (re-opened)	28th March.		
Panadure	14th February.		
Ranikhet	26th December.		
Salem	30th April.		
Quetta	17th May.		

Number of offices open on the 31st March 1877 ...	...	234
ADD—Number of offices opened during the year...	...	11
TOTAL	...	245
DEDUCT—Number of offices closed during the year	...	6
Number of offices open on 31st March 1878 ...	...	239

COMPLAINTS.

37. In Appendix F will be found particulars of all the complaints received from the public during the year, those in which this department was concerned being separated from those chargeable to Railway or Foreign Telegraph lines. It will be seen that the percentage of those for which the department is responsible is considerably less than during the previous year.

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION.

38. The average periods occupied in the transmission of messages on the long main routes connecting Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Galle and Rangoon during the year under review and that preceding it were as follows:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	0	47	0	41
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	44	0	26
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	14
Bombay to Calcutta	1	13	1	15
Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	47	0	43
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	47	0	28
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16
Madras to Bombay	0	48	1	8
Galle to Madras	3	8	5	6
Rangoon to Calcutta	11	49	7	41

The great improvement on the Calcutta-Rangoon line was obtained prior to the completion of the second wire which now greatly expedites the traffic, and which will enable a much better result to be shown for 1878-79. The lines converging on Madras during the famine in Southern India were very heavily worked, and a falling off in average speed was unavoidable; on the wires connecting Calcutta with Bombay, notwithstandig increased traffic, the speed has been practically maintained, while the working of the lines from Kurrachee to Calcutta and to Bombay exhibit a considerable improvement.

NEWS-FREE MESSAGES.

39. Reports of the state of the weather, of the arrivals of mail steamers, &c., shew a slight increase in number, but a considerable decrease in length, *viz.*:—

	No.	*Value.* Rs.
1876-77	7,307	1,16,247
1877-78	7,358	78,966
Increase ...	51	...
Decrease ...	...	37,281

TRAFFIC WITH RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

40. Appendix G shews the number and value of messages transferred to and received from State and Guaranteed Railways during the past five years. A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding year shews the following result:—

PARTICULARS.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Traffic exchanged with State Railways ...	21,049	30,582	7½	28,985	32,339	14½
Ditto ditto Guaranteed Railways ...	75,260	77,205	8¾	96,225	93,372	15
TOTAL TRAFFIC EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS	96,309	107,788	0¼	125,210	125,712	13½

PRESS MESSAGES.

41. The number and value of Press messages sent at reduced rates by Reuter's Telegraph Co. and by other associations or individuals, are shewn in Appendix H. As compared with the previous year, the following increase has occurred:—

	No.	*Value.* Rs.
Messages sent by Reuter's Co.	884	1,040
Ditto do. by others	946	16,566
TOTAL INCREASE ...	1,830	17,606

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.

42. The number of undelivered messages was 4,064, an increase of 270, or 7 per cent. over the previous year: as traffic increased 22 per cent. during the same period, this result is not unsatisfactory. The causes of non-delivery are here given:—

Not found, address insufficient	1,258
Not found at address given	1,189
Address changed in transmission	148
Left Station, new address not known	299
Left India	105
Left for original station	727
Refused	123
Returned by Dead Letter Office	133
Other reasons	82
TOTAL ...	4,064

INTERRUPTIONS ON DEPARTMENTAL LINES.

43. There were 386 interruptions during the year, against 458 in 1876-77; their aggregate duration 5,790 hours against 8,841 hours; their average duration 15·00 against 19·08 hours, and the proportion of interruptions per 100 miles of wire 0·92 against 1·18.

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

44. There were 815 departmental and 66 Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers on the strength of the establishment at the close of the year, as

compared with 818 and 43, respectively, on the 31st March, 1877. The following statement shews the average amount of traffic disposed of by each Telegraph Master and Signaller during the past five years :—

Year.	Total number of messages paid and free.	Number of Telegraph Masters and Signallers.			Average number of messages disposed of by each man.
		Departmental.	Military.	Total.	
1873-74	788,572	852	28	880	896
1874-75	883,727	852	42	894	989
1875-76	958,108	838	44	882	1,087
1876-77	1,166,833	818	43	861	1,355
1877-78	1,131,452	815	66	881	1,625

By improved traffic arrangements it has thus been possible to meet the doubled amount of work without increase of establishment, while speed and accuracy have been materially enhanced.

45. The number of casualties has been 27, as per margin, against 30 during the preceding year, a percentage of 3·30 against 3·67

Deaths ...	6	Pensioned	1
Dismissals	14	Resignations	6

46. The number of military signallers trained by the department during the year to whom certificates of proficiency were given was 21. There were employed in departmental offices 41, and in purely military offices 25 men.

ELECTRICAL.

47. Mr. R. S. Brough ably officiated as departmental electrician throughout the year. The regular line-testing stations now number 20, Cuttack and Bankipore having been added to the list during the year; nearly all the testing Telegraph Masters have now become so conversant with the use of their instruments, that they localize the positions of faults with most creditable accuracy.

48. After 3 years' practical experience of Mr. Schwendler's double balance duplex system it was found advisable to definitely abandon it in favor of another, differing from the ordinary differential duplex, in that the battery, and not the receiving instrument, is differentiated. A very similar method was described by Mr. O. Heaviside in 1873, but it had never been reduced to practice until Mr. J. A. Briggs, an Assistant Superintendent in this department, worked it out and brought it to the notice of the Director General.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES, AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

49. Appendix J. is a classified list of all telegraph lines, the property of this department in India, Burmah and Ceylon on the 31st March 1878. The following are the totals of line, wire and cable, contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1877:—

Extent of system.

	Line.	Wire.	Cable.
1876-77	17839·67	39700·18	79·92
1877-78	18209·53	42087·33	108·43
Increase ...	369·86	2987·15	28·51

In addition to the above, the department maintained 3,225 miles of line and 10,749 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix I.

Principal works.

The principal works executed in each division are enumerated below :—

ARAKAN.

50. The suspension of the second wire, Calcutta to Rangoon and Elephant Point, was in active progress throughout the division during the whole working season, and was nearly completed by the end of the official year. The work included strengthening and improving the existing line, heavy jungle-clearing, and making numerous minor alterations in route. In connection with the additional wire, cables, aggregating 12,000 yards in length, were laid across the Mayu, Kurudi and Koladán rivers.

ASSAM.

51. From Bhukwamarri (on the left bank of the Brahmaputra opposite Dhubri) to Gauhati, a distance of about 137 miles, the telegraph line was shifted from its former route to the side of the recently-completed Assam Grand Trunk Road. The line was originally carried nearer the river than the new road, along the best route then available, but the difficulties of the country traversed were very great, and in the rainy season the line could only be followed for the purposes of inspection or repair on elephants. The change of route to the Trunk Road, which is bridged throughout, will much facilitate the work of the district officers and render telegraphic communication with Assam more reliable.

BENGAL.

52. No new departmental works of any importance were carried out in this division, but 20 miles of the East Indian Railway line between Beddiah and Kanu were re-constructed, and very extensive repairs effected over 937 miles more of the Company's telegraph system. Repairs of the Railway line were still in progress at the close of the year.

BOMBAY.

53. A line of two wires was erected for the use of the Railway along the Dhond-Munmad State Railway, a distance of 150 miles, and the old road line, 71 miles in length, between Poona and Ahmednuggur, dismantled. An additional wire was also suspended between Bombay and Poona, 119 miles.

BRITISH BURMAH.

54. The telegraph line from Bassein to Diamond Island was completed in December by the submersion of cables across the Bassein river, and from the main land near Pagoda Point to Diamond Island, the latter distance being about 10 miles. The cable used was manufactured in our workshops in Calcutta, and is of the strongest description, having been specially designed for the shallow, rocky sea in which it was to be laid. We have no special vessel for transporting and laying cables, and it was a work of no small difficulty to convey, with the necessary precautions, this massive cable, weighing over 5½ tons per statute mile, from Calcutta to Diamond Island in a passenger steamer, and lay it from an ordinary cargo boat. Thanks to the assistance of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., of Captain James of the British India Steamer ***Madras***, of Captain O'Brien of the Bassein Pilot Service, and to the excellent arrangements of Messrs. Hill and Luke of the Department, the work was carried through most successfully, and the important ship-signalling and meteorological station of Diamond Island thereby placed in telegraphic communication with the rest of India.

55. The second wire from Calcutta to Rangoon and Elephant Point was completed throughout this Division by the 16th March, and a number of private wires were erected in the vicinity of Rangoon to connect the offices with the rice mills of the principal firms. By the end of the year no less than 33½ miles of wire were in use for this purpose, and the demand for more wires still continues. A survey was commenced of the route of the proposed line of telegraph from Maulmain to Tavoy and Mergui, but owing to the setting in of the rains it was not carried on further than Tavoy.

DACCA.

56. The suspension of the second wire, Calcutta to Rangoon, completed last year as far as the Fenny River near Comillah, was continued and completed by the end of the year for a further distance of about 220 miles to the southernmost limit of the division. Cables for the circuit of the second wire were laid across the Pudda, Dhullesuri, Borrigunga, Megna and Katalia Ganj (Srimutti) Rivers, and the latter river was also spanned with steel wire. The following works were executed in connection with the telegraph lines on the Northern Bengal State Railway :—erection of a three-wire line from Parodha on the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Ganges, 14 miles; the submersion of a cable across the Ganges at Sara; construction of a line of two wires from Parbuttipore to Rungpore, 23 miles, and the extension of the main line for the joint use of this Department and the Railway from Julpigorie to Silligorie, 22 miles.

GANJAM.

57. The line from Cuttack to False Point, 64 miles in length, was completed and opened for traffic on the 22nd August. In June, two new gutta-percha cables, each three miles in length, were laid across the Godavery River near Rajamundry, to replace the previously existing India-rubber cables which had become defective.

MADRAS.

58. A wire, about 444 miles in length, was erected for departmental purposes along the South Indian Railway from Madras to Tinnevelly *viâ* Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura. In circuit on this wire are short-looped branches to Pondicherry and Tuticorin, and from Madura branches off a new two-wire line to Ramnad, 69 miles in length, constructed during the year for the Ceylon traffic. These additions have been made chiefly to supersede 200 miles of the coast line from Negapatam to Tuticorin, which was expensive and difficult to maintain and much exposed to the corrosive action of the sea air. In connection with famine operations, 58 miles of wire were suspended on the posts of the Madras Railway Company from Salem to Erode and Coimbatore to Metapollium, to enable the Government of Madras to communicate with the Collectors of Salem and Coimbatore at a time when, owing to the great pressure of grain traffic, the Madras Railway Telegraph Offices were obliged to restrict themselves to the despatch of Railway service messages only.

OUDH AND ROHILCUND.

59. A hill line, 18·5 miles in length, between Naini Tal and Ranikhet, required for military purposes, was completed in January. An extra wire was also erected from Bareilly to Chandausi, 45 miles, and one wire dismantled between Chandausi and Moradabad; by this arrangement Bareilly was made the junction station for Naini Tal, and it became possible to make considerable reduction in the cost of working the Moradabad Office.

PUNJAB.

60. Flying lines from Kohat and Peshawar, aggregating about 35 miles in length, were erected in connection with the military operations against the Jowakis, and 15 miles of the permanent line between Rawal Pindi and Kohat required entire re-construction when order had been restored in the district. An extra wire was erected from Lahore to Wazirabad, 62 miles, for the Sialkot traffic, and the hill line from Mussouri to Chakrata was completed early in the year. The construction of a three-wire line between Lahore and Jhelum, for the joint use of the Punjab Northern State Railway and of this department, was in progress, its completion near stations being delayed by the unfinished state of the Railway buildings.

RAJPUTANA.

61. A line of three wires was erected for the joint use of the department and the Sindia State Railway from Agra to the Chumbul River, a distance of about 40 miles; the departmental road line of two wires between Ajmere and Beawur, 32 miles, was moved on to the Western Rajputana State Railway, and two wires added for the use of the Railway.

SIND.

62. The fourth wire between Mooltan and Kotri, 508 miles, was completed and brought into use before the close of the year.

BELUCHISTAN.

63. At the commencement of the year the telegraph line had been erected from Jacobabad to Dadur, a distance of 103 miles. The line was completed to Quetta, 83 miles further, by the 17th May, and an office opened at that station the same day. At the close of the year, arrangements were in progress for extending the line from Quetta to Khelat.

KASHMIR.

64. His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir having intimated to the Government of India his desire to establish a telegraph line from Jummoo to Srinuggur and thence to Gilghit, it was arranged that all the material, except posts, should be supplied by this department, and that the services of an officer and construction-party should be placed at the disposal of the Maharajah for the execution of the work. Mr. Duthy, the officer nominated for the duty, commenced the line from Srinuggur towards Gilghit in August, and had completed 94 miles as far as Das by the 14th October, when further progress was stopped by the snow. On the 14th November, the section from Srinuggur towards Jummoo was commenced, and posts were erected as far as the northern foot of the Banihal Pass, when work on this section also was stopped by the snow. A commencement was then made from the Jummoo end and a short section of line completed by the end of the year. Progress was checked by the scarcity prevailing in Kashmir, and by regular and sufficient supplies of posts not being always available. Mr. Duthy and the men under his orders have been compelled to undergo much privation and exposure at high altitudes, and have deservedly earned the approbation of the Maharajah and of their own superior officers for the success so far achieved.

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

65. Appendix I is a return shewing the number of Telegraph Offices and extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed railways, together with the capital expended by the Telegraph Department on behalf of each railway. The return has been included in this report in accordance with the orders contained in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the orders of Government on the reports of 1875-76 and 1876-77. Care has been taken to distinguish between lines the property of the Telegraph Department and of Railway Companies, and between lines wholly used by railways and those in joint use of the Department and the railways.

Extent of Railway Telegraphs maintained.

66. On behalf of Guaranteed Railways we supervise 288 Telegraph Offices and maintain 5,542 miles of line and 14,378 miles of wire, of which, 3,216 miles of line, 10,642 miles of wire are the property of the Companies. On behalf of State railways (excluding Ceylon), we supervise 196 Telegraph Offices and maintain 2,154 miles of line and 4,293 miles of wire. Of the miles of line, 2,269 on Guaranteed and 1,700 on State railways are "joint," that is, the posts carry both Railway and Government wires. The very considerable economy which has resulted from these joint lines both to the Government and the railways is self-evident. The grand totals of miles of line and wire in India and Ceylon maintained by the Department in connection with railways on the 31st March last amounted to 7,791 and 18,778, respectively.

Capital expended.

67. Some omissions will be noticed in the column of Appendix I, shewing the capital spent on behalf of the various railways. Owing to the unfinished state of the lines and other causes, it has not yet been found possible to make up to date the telegraph capital accounts of certain railways, and the figures given merely represent the progress made by the end of the year.

68. The transfer to this department of the maintenance of the lines and offices of the East Indian, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways took effect early in the year.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

Stores and workshops.

69. The following are the principal items of expenditure under this head during the year:—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	1,69,931
London stores, including freight and landing charges ...	3,77,475
Workshop and Press	1,72,513
Store-keeping	94,401
Stationery received from the Superintendent of Stationery without charge, and value of printing done by the Superintendent of Government Printing	38,027
TOTAL ...	8,52,347

70. Under the head of "Purchase of Stores in India" is included a sum of Rs. 74,311 for stores received from the East Indian Railway, and Rs. 34,680 from the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

71. The value of the outturn from the workshops was Rs. 3,63,446, and from the Press Rs. 40,362 against Rs. 2,60,546 and Rs. 30,369, respectively, during the previous year.

72. The total value of stores received and issued amounted to Rs. 17,96,199, and the store-keeping charges amounted to Rs. 94,401, or 5·2 per cent.

CEYLON.

Summary of financial results.

73. Appendix A contains the usual summary of financial results of the Ceylon Telegraphs from the 1st January 1869, the date of their transfer to the Indian Government, up to the end of the year 1877-78.

74. There has been no capital outlay by the Indian Government during the year, and after taking credit for certain small recoveries on capital account, the total of the account as regards the Indian Government now stands at Rs. 67,578. Under present arrangements, the Ceylon Government furnishes the funds for all capital works. The net loss on working for the year amounts to Rs. 29,524, and from the transfer up to the end of the year to Rs. 2,03,906, exclusive of all interest charges.

75. The following is an abstract of the Revenue Account compared with the figures of the previous year.

Expenditure.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs of Lines	13,545	20,142	Message Revenue ...	92,522	99,735
Repairs to Buildings (Departmentally)	4	462	Miscellaneous	52	735
Direction Accounts, &c., (share of general charges) ...	10,333	10,650	Received for maintenance of Ceylon Railway line ...	900	900
Superintendence	28,654	26,022	Total Receipts ...	93,474	1,01,370
Line Maintenance Establishment	10,060	11,169	Net Loss ...	20,396	29,524
Signalling	45,752	54,236		1,13,870	1,30,894
Tools and Plant	4,630	2,785			
Value of printed forms supplied from India	1,949	5,023			
Total Expenditure ...	1,14,927	1,30,489			
Deduct share of charges for Direction Account, &c., debitable to capital	1,057	405*			
Net Revenue Expenditure...	1,13,870	1,30,894			

76. The excess expenditure has been caused chiefly in the items "Repairs of Lines" and "Signalling." The posts used in the Island are almost entirely of wood, and as many of the lines are comparatively old, a large number of posts have to be renewed annually. The heavy expenditure that has been incurred on this account for some years past is, however, now beginning to tell, and the general stability of the lines is much improved. The increase in "Signalling" is mainly due to increments of salary earned by the establishment, including some arrears on this account.

Causes of increased expenditure.

77. Message revenue shews an increase of Rs. 7,213 over the previous year. The receipts under this head during the last four years have been as follows, shewing a steady but slower growth than the message revenue of India :—

Receipts.

1874-75	71,830
1875-76	81,264
1876-77	92,522
1877-78	99,735

78. The line between the office of the Breakwater Engineer at Colombo and the Mahari Quarry, which was in progress at the end of last year, was completed on the 15th April, and an additional wire, 13 miles in length, was added for the use of the Ceylon Railway between Rambukkana and Kaduganawa.

Extensions.

79. One new office was opened during the year at Panaduri between Colombo and Galle.

New Offices.

80. On the 31st March 1878, the Ceylon Telegraph system, including the Railway line, consisted of 619 miles of line, 787 miles of wire, and 13 Departmental and 13 Railway offices.

Extent of System.

PERSONAL.

81. The loss that the Department and the Government sustained by the death of the late lamented Major-General D. G. Robinson, R. E., received due acknowledgment in the following Resolution of Government, dated 3rd August 1877, which was published in the *Gazette of India* :—

"The Governor General in Council has received, with deep regret, intelligence of the death at sea, near Aden, on the 27th ultimo, of Colonel Daniel George Robinson, R.E., Director General of Telegraphs in India.

"By the untimely death of this officer, the State has lost an able and zealous public servant. Colonel Robinson earned early distinction in the Punjab campaigns, and after a lengthened period of valuable service in the Survey Department, he directed, with marked success, during the last twelve years, the constantly expanding operations of the Telegraph Department—a department which he was mainly instrumental in reorganizing and raising to its present state of high efficiency."

82. Expressions of regret and esteem were also received from the heads of the Telegraph Administrations of Germany and Italy, and from the Director of the International Telegraph Bureau at Berne, with all of whom the late Major-General Robinson had been associated in the International Telegraph Conferences at Berne, Rome and St. Petersburg.

83. Mr. Cappel officiated as Director General from the 9th July 1877, the date of Major-General Robinson's departure on leave, until the 5th January 1878, when he was relieved by the undersigned on his return from furlough.

SIMLA,
The 1st November 1878.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

* This item is an addition caused by recoveries having been made on capital account.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1877-78.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Net Charge plus Interest.		Percentage of Revenue and Charge on Capital outlay to end of year.	Number of Miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Existing lines with buildings and first equipment connected with them ...	10,75,978	2,42,45,416											
Workshop and press capital ...	29,344	2,29,574											
Materials	4,489	98,641											
Storehouses	67	4,45,709											
Quarters for officers	...	10,425											
Stores	1,90,395	23,74,694											
Balance of suspense heads ...	16,411	82,918											
Total existing ...	9,03,072	2,74,87,380											
Lines, buildings, and stores abandoned	1,617	55,26,322											
	9,01,455	3,30,13,602	32,20,882	2,94,10,218	30,09,230	4,20,88,934	2,11,652	1,26,78,716	12,18,923	1,45,11,859	10,07,271	2,71,90,575	8·08	12·78	17,90·25	12,01·14	104·82
Lines in operation	3,659	67,578	1,01,370	7,08,611	1,30,894	9,12,517	29,524	2,03,906	3,142	9,551	32,666	213,457	1048·58	1350·31	609·35	676·19	3·61

A.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1877-78 calculated on expenditure of the Government of India only.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Net Charge plus Interest.		Percentage of Revenue and Charge on Capital outlay to end of year.	Number of Miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	3,659	67,578	1,01,370	7,08,611	1,30,894	9,12,517	29,524	2,03,906	3,142	9,551	32,666	213,457	1048·58	1350·31	609·35	676·19	3·61

B.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1877-78 calculated on all expenditure including value of lines taken over without payment.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Net Charge plus Interest.		Percentage of Revenue and Charge on Capital outlay to end of year.	Number of Miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	3,659	1,11,133	1,01,370	7,08,611	1,30,894	9,12,517	29,524	2,03,906	14,100	1,09,850	43,624	3,13,756	227·75	293·28	609·35	676·19	3·61

N. B.—The figures in italique are deductions.

ing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1877-78.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan ...	568	1,703	0	7,430	15,993	8	1	10	7	601	3,164	0	569	1,713	7	8,031	19,157	8	8,600	20,870	15
Assam ...	6,999	15,780	6	24,004	34,195	11	...	...	...	140	541	6	6,999	15,780	6	24,144	34,737	1	31,143	50,517	7
Bellary ...	4,946	22,683	14	35,838	46,909	15	10	375	12	218	811	0	4,859	23,059	10	36,056	47,711	15	40,914	70,771	9
Bengal ...	17,830	55,538	13	189,514	3,05,341	12	292	6,901	2	27,090	1,46,291	12	18,122	62,439	15	216,604	4,51,633	8	234,726	5,14,073	7
Bombay ...	17,401	63,797	15	208,961	2,92,637	0	620	6,078	3	96,318	3,62,312	10	18,021	69,876	2	295,279	6,54,949	10	313,300	7,24,825	12
B. Burma	5,790	19,701	4	60,784	1,19,062	4	30	192	12	10,657	39,655	4	5,810	19,894	0	71,441	1,58,717	8	77,251	1,78,611	8
Ceylon ...	1,792	2,747	8	59,112	1,01,951	7	51	375	9	4,500	24,360	8	1,843	3,123	1	63,612	1,26,311	15	65,455	1,29,435	0
Coorg ...	821	1,702	14	10,764	18,818	0	...	...	...	118	683	4	821	1,702	14	10,882	19,501	4	11,703	21,204	2
Ganjam...	4,206	13,017	8	71,930	1,10,497	7	...	...	...	723	2,408	14	4,206	13,017	8	72,653	1,12,906	5	76,856	1,25,923	13
Indore ...	3,282	8,139	14	48,092	61,022	4	...	...	...	73	347	0	3,282	8,139	14	48,165	61,369	4	51,447	69,509	2
Madras ...	9,433	48,098	14	102,339	1,64,553	13	144	2,094	14	38,558	1,76,556	9	9,579	50,193	12	140,897	3,41,110	6	150,476	3,91,304	2
Malabar ...	3,178	11,367	8	61,736	95,213	3	13	578	10	1,143	4,006	5	3,191	11,946	2	62,879	99,219	8	66,070	1,11,165	10
Nagpur ...	3,185	9,562	14	23,494	26,497	7	2	78	3	76	252	15	3,187	9,642	1	23,570	26,750	6	25,757	36,392	7
Oudh and Rohilkund	4,863	14,362	4	28,610	33,345	3	21	497	7	249	1,011	12	4,884	14,849	11	28,859	34,356	15	33,743	49,206	10
Punjab ...	29,159	1,23,016	1	69,271	1,00,402	15	504	12,900	5	741	2,742	13	29,657	1,35,916	6	70,012	1,04,145	12	99,669	2,40,062	2
Rajputana	2,321	6,733	4	14,517	18,666	13	...	...	...	32	150	12	2,321	6,733	4	14,549	18,816	9	16,870	25,549	13
Sindh ...	8,172	30,282	12	30,724	40,792	2	571	5,752	15	13,564	67,480	12	8,743	36,005	11	44,288	1,08,272	14	53,031	1,44,278	9
Total ...	1,22,934	4,49,206	9	10,46,120	15,85,890	12	2,259	35,827	3	1,54,801	8,33,777	8	1,26,093	4,84,033	12	12,30,921	24,19,668	4	13,57,014	29,03,702	0
News Free Messages ...																			7,358	78,966	8
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press' ...																			...	61,903	0
Grand Total ...																			13,64,372	30,44,471	8

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1876-77.

Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
528	1,910	4	6,588	13,768	0	...	...	...	527	3,025	2	528	1,910	4	7,115	16,793	2	7,643	18,703	6
4,514	9,965	12	15,124	21,584	15	3	29	10	94	437	7	4,517	9,995	6	15,218	22,022	6	19,735	32,017	12
3,246	13,007	14	31,985	42,873	10	1	2	8	211	751	14	3,247	13,010	6	32,196	43,625	8	35,443	56,635	14
16,256	54,568	15	154,161	2,59,941	13	250	7,743	2	20,153	1,30,043	6	16,506	62,312	1	174,314	3,89,985	3	190,820	4,52,297	4
12,982	45,249	2	176,467	2,61,041	6	345	3,079	1	57,176	2,61,631	5	13,307	48,321	3	233,643	5,22,672	11	246,950	5,70,993	14
5,249	15,823	4	52,831	1,01,329	7	21	163	8	6,477	29,071	13	5,261	15,986	12	59,308	1,30,401	4	64,569	1,46,388	0
1,497	2,735	8	51,177	89,229	9	56	624	2	4,287	29,301	9	1,553	3,359	10	55,464	1,18,531	2	57,017	1,21,890	12
634	1,537	2	9,936	18,433	10	...	...	...	87	474	3	634	1,537	2	9,923	18,907	13	10,557	20,444	15
2,381	7,049	8	56,047	89,845	15	...	...	...	501	1,771	3	2,381	7,049	8	56,548	91,617	2	58,929	98,666	10
1,996	4,993	0	30,576	37,845	14	...	...	...	59	234	12	1,996	4,993	0	30,635	38,080	10	32,631	43,073	10
7,405	27,862	7	88,776	1,38,284	15	62	639	4	21,028	90,680	2	7,467	28,501	11	109,804	2,28,965	1	117,271	2,57,466	12
3,137	10,911	3	58,366	90,240	6	32	338	5	1,246	4,749	10	3,169	11,249	8	59,612	94,990	0	62,781	1,06,239	8
2,718	8,884	2	20,026	24,860	9	1	1	15	36	148	12	2,719	8,886	1	20,062	25,009	5	22,781	33,895	6
3,963	9,495	12	21,578	28,050	7	...	...	...	221	935	3	3,963	9,495	12	21,799	28,985	10	25,762	38,481	6
25,328	87,643	6	62,266	91,371	2	404	9,119	1	691	3,522	14	25,730	96,762	7	62,957	94,894	0	88,687	1,91,656	7
2,002	5,564	8	15,748	21,104	15	...	...	...	41	250	4	2,002	5,564	8	15,789	21,355	3	17,791	26,919	11
5,198	19,050	8	22,796	31,366	5	739	7,126	8	20,036	98,044	8	5,937	26,177	0	43,732	1,29,410	13	49,669	1,55,587	13
99,003	3,26,245	3†	8,74,348	13,61,172	14*	1,914	28,867	0	1,33,771	6,55,073	15*	100,917	3,55,112	3†	10,08,119	20,16,246	13	11,09,036	23,71,359	0
																			4,773	7
																			23,66,585	9
																		7,307	1,16,247	0
																			40,946	4
																		11,16,343	25,23,778	13

† Deduct value of unpaid State and Press messages sent from Famine Offices, erroneously credited to Revenue in 1874

Total Paid Messages.

		No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland.	Departmental	1,049,323	19,17,084	1
	Railway ...	120,831	1,16,403	4
Foreign.	Departmental	188,770	3,69,749	10
	Railway ...	250	255	1
Total ...		1,359,174	23,03,702	0

This Return includes 169 messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa, and their Dependencies, the value of which, *viz.*, Rs. 834, was not paid to the Indian Telegraph Department.

* Error of Rs. 5,960-15, value of Stamped Service Taxee Telegrams included in Inland Private Collections rectified, i.e., deducted from Inland and added to Foreign Private Collection.

** These Statistics do not represent the actual Revenue credited to Ceylon in the Revenue Accounts.

Total Paid Messages.

		No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland.	Departmental	880,535	15,92,855	6
	Railway ...	92,816	94,562	11
Foreign.	Departmental	135,552	6,83,600	11
	Railway ...	133	340	4
Total ...		1,109,036	23,71,359	0

INCREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan ...	40	...	...	842	2,225	8	1	10	7	138	14	41	10	7	916	2,364	6	957	2,374	13
Assam ...	2,485	5,814	10	8,580	12,616	12	...	...	...	103	15	2,485	5,814	10	8,926	12,714	11	11,411	18,529	5
Bellary ...	1,602	9,676	0	3,853	4,027	5	9	373	4	7	59	2	1,611	10,049	4	3,860	4,086	7	5,471	14,135	11
Bengal ...	1,574	969	14	35,353	45,399	15	42	...	...	6,937	16,248	6	1,616	969	14	42,290	61,648	5	43,906	62,618	3
Bombay ...	4,439	18,555	13	32,491	31,595	10	275	2,999	2	29,142	1,00,681	5	4,714	21,554	15	61,636	1,32,276	15	66,350	1,53,831	14
B. Burma	540	3,878	0	7,953	17,732	13	9	29	4	4,180	10,583	7	549	3,907	4	12,133	28,316	4	12,682	32,223	8
Ceylon ...	295	12	0	7,935	12,721	14	...	...	...	213	...	...	295	12	0	8,148	12,721	14	8,443	12,733	14
Coorg ...	187	165	12	928	384	6	...	...	...	31	209	1	187	165	12	959	593	7	1,146	759	3
Ganjam...	1,825	5,968	0	15,883	20,651	8	...	...	...	222	637	11	1,825	5,968	0	16,105	21,289	3	17,930	27,257	3
Indore ...	1,286	3,146	14	17,516	23,176	6	...	...	...	14	112	4	1,286	3,146	14	17,530	23,288	10	18,816	26,435	8
Madras ...	2,030	20,236	7	13,563	26,266	14	82	1,455	10	17,530	85,876	7	2,112	21,692	1	31,093	1,12,145	5	33,205	1,33,837	6
Malabar...	41	456	5	3,370	4,972	13	...	240	5	...	...	...	41	696	10	3,370	4,972	13	3,411	5,669	7
Nagpur...	467	678	12	2,468	1,636	14	1	77	4	40	104	3	468	756	0	2,508	1,741	1	2,976	2,497	1
Oudh and Rohilkund	900	4,866	8	7,032	5,294	12	21	487	7	28	76	9	921	5,353	15	7,060	5,371	5	7,981	10,725	4
Punjab ...	3,827	35,372	11	7,005	9,031	13	100	3,7 1	4	50	219	15	3,927	39,153	15	7,055	9,251	12	10,982	48,405	11
Rajputana	319	1,168	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	1,168	12	...	...	...	319	1,168	12
Sindh ...	2,974	11,202	4	7,928	9,425	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,974	11,202	4	7,928	9,425	13	10,902	20,628	1
Total ...	24,831	1,22,168	10	1,73,003	2,27,157	0	540	9,453	15	58,514	2,15,051	3	25,371	1,31,623	9	2,31,517	4,42,208	3	2,56,888	5,73,830	12
Net Increase and Decrease on the figures of the previous year.	24,831	1,21,961	6††	1,71,772	2,24,717	14	345	6,960	3	51,030	1,78,709	9	25,176	1,28,981	9††	2,22,802	4,03,421	7	2,47,978	5,32,343	0††

DECREASE.

Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
...	207	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	4	...	...	...	...	207	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	10	...	...	...	3	29	10	...	...	...	3	29	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	842	0	...	...	...	...	842	0	...	...	...	...	842	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	248	9	...	4,941	1	5	249	9	...	4,941	1	5	5,189	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1877-78.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. VIA TEHERAN. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	VIA TURKEY. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	PERSIAN GULF. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	VIA SUEZ. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	EAST. VIA AMOY. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	VIA MADRAS. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	VIA RANGOON. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	NATIVE BURMA. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.
INDIAN.																											
East	10,076	70,916	13	2224	10,926	5	531	2,146	8	12,558	2,29,288	6	25	81	15	10,519	42,046	12	739	1,497	7	1,776	6,420	12	96	670	6
Received ...	8,601	45,704	15	1098	4,941	6	603	2,867	11	11,100	1,64,040	12	25	70	13	7,407	27,522	13	663	2,551	13	2308	9,527	2	20	161	12
Total ...	18,677	1,16,621	12	3322	15,867	11	1134	5,014	3	23,658	3,77,328	2	50	152	12	17,926	70,169	9	1,402	7,049	4	4084	15,947	14	116	831	18
TRANSIT.																											
From East to West ...	232	1,022	12	6	10	2	30	104	15	20,829	1,31,708	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	670	6	2	15	...	98	685	6
From West to East ...	2,102	8,732	5	261	1,035	0	20	84	8	21,082	1,10,997	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West ...	†113	2,507	0	†4	19	13	†21	75	11	‡299	4,001	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,477	12,262	1	281	1,071	6	88	325	2	61,910	2,52,597	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	670	6	2	15	...	98	685	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,154	1,28,883	13	3603	16,938	11	1222	5,339	5	85,568	6,29,925	11	50	152	12	17,926	70,169	9	1,498	7,719	10	4086	15,962	14	214	1,516	24

* Cable Office opened on 27th May 1877.—Figures from May to September were shown in column *viâ* Madras in the monthly returns.
† *Viâ* Kurrachi and Bombay.
‡ *Viâ* Bombay and Karachi.

	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.
INDIAN.			
East	18,077	1,87,000	8
Received ...	8,601	45,704	15
Total ...	26,678	2,32,704	7
TRANSIT.			
From East to West ...	3,332	15,867	11
From West to East ...	2,102	8,732	5
From West to West ...	†113	2,507	0
From East to East ...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,547	27,106	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,225	2,59,810	7

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1877-78.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN. *Viâ* Teheran ...	8,601	10,076	18,677	16·78	18·19	17·48
" Turkey ...	1,098	2,234	3,332	2·14	4·03	3·12
Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee ...	603	531	1,134	1·17	0·96	1·06
RED SEA ... *Viâ* Suez ...	41,100	42,558	83,658	79·96	76·82	78·34
TOTAL ...	51,402	55,399	106,801	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of complaints in which this Department is concerned for 1877-78.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF. ADMITTED. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	REJECTED. Being groundless. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Not investigated for want of documents. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery ...	131	11	17	159	46	3	5	54	72	7	12	13	1	...	105	...	...	...	·013	·009	·009	·012
	142	*36*	*36*	*214*	*59*	*8*	*18*	*85*	*80*	*29*	*18*	*4*	...	...	*131*	...	...	...	*·013*	*·030*	*·021*	*015*
Delay ...	68	6	6	80	57	5	3	65	11	1	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	·006	·004	·003	·005
	72	*19*	*22*	*113*	*58*	*16*	*8*	*82*	*10*	*4*	*13*	*4*	...	...	*31*	10,49,323 *8,80,668*	1,20,631 *92,683*	1,87,060 *1,35,685*	*·007*	*·016*	*·012*	*·008*
Error ...	79	8	28	115	73	5	26	104	5	2	2	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	·007	·006	·015	·008
	64	*8*	*23*	*95*	*58*	*8*	*21*	*87*	*6*	...	*3*	...	...	...	*9*	...	...	...	*·006*	*·006*	*·012*	*·007*
Miscellaneous ...	9	2	4	15	7	...	2	10	2	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	·002	·001
	1	...	*4*	*5*	...	...	*3*	*3*	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*4*	...	...	...	*·001*	...	*·002*	*·003*
TOTAL ...	287	27	55	369	183	13	36	233	90	11	19	14	2	...	136	...	...	...	·028	·021	·029	·027
	279	*63*	*85*	*427*	*175*	*32*	*50*	*257*	*98*	*33*	*36*	*8*	...	...	*175*	...	...	...	*·026*	*·052*	*·045*	*·031*

The figures in italics are those for last year corrected for increase of traffic.
The percentages of increase of traffic were—
Inland ... ... 19·15 per cent. | Foreign ... ... 37·86 per cent.
Railway ... ... 30·15 „ | Total ... ... 22·35 „

Synopsis of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1877-78.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED. Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. DISPOSED OF. Admitted. Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Railway.	Foreign.	On technical grounds. Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	TRANSFERRED NOT YET DISPOSED. Railway.	Foreign.	NOT TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. NOT BEING SUPPORTED BY PRESCRIBED DOCUMENTS. Railway.	Foreign.	TRANSFER FORBIDDEN BY CONVENTION. Railway.	Foreign.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES BOTH INCOMING AND OUTGOING. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Balance from last year ...	2	21	23	...	16	16	...	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	*34*	*34*	...	*31*	*31*	...	*2*	...	...	*2*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-delivery ...	35	59	94	13	24	37	13	7	...	1	21	7	9	1	11	1	7	...	...	...	...	·030	·032	·031
	8	*65*	*73*	*4*	*19*	*23*	*2*	*17*	...	...	*19*	*2*	*8*	...	*10*	...	*11*	...	...	...	...	*·008*	*·048*	*·032*
Delay ...	10	16	26	8	5	13	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	·008	·008	·008
	5	*20*	*25*	*2*	*9*	*11*	*3*	*1*	...	...	*4*	...	*5*	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	1,20,631 *92,683*	1,87,060 *1,35,685*	3,07,701 *2,28,368*	*·005*	*·015*	*·010*
Error ...	13	50	63	9	20	29	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	4	2	22	...	...	...	...	·009	·026	·020
	4	*31*	*35*	*3*	*9*	*12*	*1*	...	...	*1*	*2*	...	*3*	...	...	...	*18*	...	...	...	...	*·004*	*·023*	*·015*
Miscellaneous ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·001	·000
	1	*9*	*10*	*1*	*3*	*4*	...	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	*·001*	*·006*	*·005*
TOTAL ...	60	148	208	30	68	95	15	10	...	2	27	10	19	2	20	3	32	...	...	...	...	·049	·079	·069
	18	*159*	*177*	*10*	*71*	*81*	*6*	*21*	...	*1*	*28*	*2*	*21*	...	*11*	...	34	...	...	...	...	*·018*	*·117*	*·077*

The figures in italics are those for last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF MAY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 544, 545, 632, 633, 636 AND 637 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH AND 21ST JUNE 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| DIVISIONS. | DISTRICTS. | Wheat. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Wheat. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Barley. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Barley. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. | C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. S. | C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, Kodo, Kuttoo, Varigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nogloo, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, Kodo, Kuttoo, Varigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nogloo, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, Kodo, Kuttoo, Varigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nogloo, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Gram. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Firewood. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Salt. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Average fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Average fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Average fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Average fare.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous, including parcel, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	18·00	7,464	90,760	7·00	33,436	1,25,489	3·50	1,028,383	8,70,016	2·00	279,082	1,14,837	1,348,365	12,01,102	23	1,190	1,71,533	13,73,825	...	13,73,825
South Indian	9·00	8,486	15,230	3·00	55,596	32,276	...	...	...	2·00	2,407,817	8,29,888	2,471,899	8,77,394	2	50	38,155	9,15,599	...	9,15,599
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	16,382	2,31,043	9·00	83,457	5,20,332	4·00	230,397	5,94,078	2·50	1,833,506	12,42,477	2,163,742	25,87,930	470	6,495	5,25,621	31,20,046	108*a*	31,19,938
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	7,810	27,608	7·00	63,663	83,014	...	...	...	4·00 &2·50	2,380,828	8,73,774	2,452,301	9,84,396	4,142	23,368	82,308	10,90,072	...	10,90,072
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	21,318	2,09,403	9·00	78,150	3,48,914	4·50	251,890	1,97,698	3·00	3,050,515	33,87,438	3,401,873	41,43,453	6,331	29,000	5,34,394	47,06,847	59*b*	47,06,788
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,345	39,588	9·00	17,672	85,890	4·50	2,209	10,906	3·00	131,130	2,82,944	153,356	4,19,328	...	...	86,564	5,05,892	3*a*	5,05,889
Eastern Bengal	12·00	12,498	24,313	6·00	25,297	22,156	4·50	202,369	1,73,760	3·00	754,214	3,89,008	994,378	6,09,237	1,345	7,196	81,681	6,98,114	...	6,98,114
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	10,622	41,231	...	...	...	2·00	1,292,489	7,50,912	1,303,111	7,92,143	...	...	93,059	8,85,202	...	8,85,202
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·69	8,181	85,932	8·98	45,156	1,77,219	4·48	9,384	18,481	2·44	1,374,646	10,14,385	1,437,367	12,96,017	...	...	3,94,890	16,90,907	...	16,90,907
Sind	14·81	861	5,236	7·37	3,354	6,221	3·63	3,205	4,355	2·39	55,160	50,341	62,580	66,153	...	...	11,603	77,756	...	77,756
Calcutta & South-Eastern (State)	18·00	190	239	9·00	1,626	856	3·24	175,441	26,908	2·54	116,442	9,804	293,699	37,807	...	...	984	38,791	...	38,791
Nalhati (State) ...	17·61	525	1,262	5·29	3,514	2,399	...	...	...	3·52	63,433	21,752	67,472	25,413	...	...	1,878	27,291	...	27,291
Rajputana „ ...	9·63	1,744	8,077	5·11	8,180	11,653	...	...	...	2·01	655,941	3,60,347	665,865	3,80,077	736	138	41,298	4,21,513	...	4,21,513
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	16·84	1,263	4,785	8·42	5,271	8,078	2·81	13,409	9,621	2·11	357,476	1,39,759	377,419	1,62,243	11	362	17,956	1,80,561	...	1,80,561
Khamgaon „ ...	18·00	126	75	9·00	276	84	4·00	446	80	2·50	9,112	975	9,960	1,214	...	...	89	1,303	...	1,303
Amraoti „ ...	18·00	558	257	9·00	1,244	316	4·00	10,057	1,260	2·50	39,291	3,102	51,150	4,935	...	...	478	5,413	...	5,413
Wardha Valley „ ...	18·00	143	350	9·00	207	233	4·00	1,237	564	2·50	33,632	9,789	35,219	10,936	...	...	995	11,931	...	11,931
Nizam's „ ...	18·00	1,112	7,142	9·00	4,226	12,806	4·00	4,617	8,850	2·50	107,978	86,989	117,933	1,15,287	...	...	17,500	1,32,787	...	1,32,787
Tirhoot „ ...	15·95	1,474	4,229	9·55	1,777	3,387	...	...	...	2·39	197,431	76,201	200,682	83,817	...	...	5,427	89,244	...	89,244
Punjab Northern „ ...	8·12	1,756	5,773	2·80	7,752	8,599	...	...	...	1·79	443,003	1,51,982	452,511	1,66,354	...	...	56,800	2,23,154	15*b*	2,23,139
Rangoon&Irrawaddy Valley(State)	10·14	2,096	6,175	5·07	17,933	14,060	...	...	...	2·53	397,088	2,78,731	417,117	2,98,966	...	...	16,297	3,15,263	316*b*	3,14,947
Northern Bengal (State) ...	18·00	982	9,879	9·00	2,923	9,724	...	...	...	2·50	258,858	1,41,766	262,763	1,61,369	...	...	34,126	1,95,495	...	1,95,495
Sindia „ ...	9·63	458	890	5·11	1,422	934	...	...	...	2·01	67,379	21,983	69,259	23,807	...	...	3,389	27,196	...	27,196
Dhond and Manmad „ ...	18·00	139	647	9·00	1,303	1,824	...	...	...	2·50	23,079	18,180	24,521	20,651	...	...	2,699	23,350	...	23,350
Indus Valley „ ...	13·89	912	5,869	[illegible]	2,450	7,545	...	...	...	2·31	238,408	1,64,965	241,770	1,78,379	...	...	50,705	2,29,084	...	2,29,084
Dabhoi (Native State) *c* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *c*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	98,823	7,84,762	...	476,507	15,24,740	...	1,983,044	19,16,577	...	16,567,938	1,04,22,329	19,076,312	1,46,48,408	13,060	67,799	22,70,429	1,69,86,636	501	1,69,86,135

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings and overcharges. | *b*.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *c*.—Revenue Accounts not received.

No. IV.

DETAILS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	39,047,840	16,01,681	649,966	78,368	7,290	542	17,111	729	18,945	17,00,265	...	17,00,265
South Indian	15,629,772	6,38,936	22,191	1,790	498,668	14,719	...	...	2,387	6,57,832	...	6,57,832
Great Indian Peninsula	168,010,913	75,28,758	783,176	86,788	514,696	16,094	648,415	29,522	1,23,565	77,84,727	30,436*d*	77,54,291
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	27,843,953	14,66,971	169,226	14,642	611,740	19,117	20,043	1,076	74,685	15,76,491	...	15,76,491
East Indian, Main Line	214,805,005	91,24,654	5,629,317	4,59,384	661,065	13,815	61,356,906	16,61,604	22,542	1,12,81,999	1*a*	1,12,81,998
„ Jubbulpore Line	29,279,139	10,87,031	201,067	17,024	84,367	2,402	1,076,696	24,891	777	11,32,125	...	11,32,125
Eastern Bengal	20,159,778	15,03,587	39,792	3,023	100,828	2,101	612,638	22,562	2,953	15,34,226	...	15,34,226
Oudh and Rohilkhand	31,960,614	10,15,168	214,442	16,214	739,776	10,294	22,799	735	2,841	10,45,252	...	10,45,252
Punjab and Delhi	29,816,006	14,71,355	2,115,471	1,97,901	289,097	7,009	611,082	21,656	15,006	17,12,927	...	17,12,927
Sind	3,423,830	2,21,025	122,452	12,368	...	...	...	...	444	2,33,837	...	2,33,837
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	328,496	15,104	...	...	...	...	392	19	189	15,312	...	15,312
Nalhati (State)	102,890	10,646	...	...	...	...	37,482	2,282	283	13,211	...	13,211
Rajputana „	16,108,964	8,45,788	23,044	2,989	233,650	12,059	71,588	4,800	3,323	8,68,959	...	8,68,959
Holkar and Neemuch „	2,196,578	1,91,753	46,143	4,962	753,291	31,427	797	57	5,765	2,33,964	...	2,33,964
Khamgaon „	26,251	4,528	...	...	...	...	479	20	51	4,599	...	4,599
Amraoti „	59,592	16,452	98	19	...	...	4,464	506	269	17,246	...	17,246
Wardha Valley „	196,527	14,670	...	...	312	26	831,429	28,571	152	43,419	...	43,419
Nizam's „	4,425,786	2,22,787	15,726	2,280	36,904	1,354	46,520	1,586	3,386	2,31,393	...	2,31,393
Tirhoot „	1,098,581	68,082	...	...	2,380	101	67,794	3,623	372	72,178	...	72,178
Punjab Northern „	2,535,924	1,69,101	187,729	19,132	1,028,715	45,969	...	...	1,377	2,35,579	115*a*	2,35,464
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	712,524	41,779	...	...	33,874	1,034	...	...	23,923	66,736	56*a*	66,680
Northern Bengal „	2,181,324	1,94,987	33,396	3,187	240,810	8,451	160,179	7,401	9,261	2,23,287	...	2,23,287
Sindia „	52,886	6,349	9,205	1,001	150,201	8,298	10,164	783	522	16,953	...	16,953
Dhond andManmad „	250,551	17,795	3,443	359	47,926	1,519	...	...	23,278*b*	42,951	...	42,951
Indus Valley „	4,048,281	2,13,043	949,040	82,040	611,260	11,786	...	...	11,674	3,18,543	...	3,18,543
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *c* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *c*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	606,302,005	2,76,92,030	11,314,924	10,03,471	6,646,650	2,08,117	65,596,978	18,12,423	3,47,970	3,10,64,011	30,608	3,10,33,403

a.—Recovered in the year. | *b*.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *c*.—Receipts not received. | *d*.—Irrecoverable outstandings and overcharges.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,83,188	8,06,680	2,76,222	4,07,579	2,29,740	...	63,117	24,66,526
South Indian	2,39,984	4,59,793	55,689	1,42,315	1,26,723	...	40,710	10,65,214
Great Indian Peninsula	17,98,010	24,86,764	7,04,406	10,54,674	5,60,407	...	4,34,835	70,39,096
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4,40,982	4,83,066	1,05,192	3,00,002	2,41,257	1,307	33,637	16,05,443
East Indian, Main Line	20,58,518	13,87,993	6,04,162	11,78,068	7,22,381	19,387	2,26,362	61,96,871
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	1,61,019	2,69,660	53,445	83,080	62,044	...	1,18,611	7,47,859
Eastern Bengal	1,55,342	2,03,542	84,383	2,37,588	1,47,097	1,48,520	11,643	9,88,115
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,01,656	4,20,704	1,29,762	2,48,519	1,88,879	...	21,133	12,10,653
Punjab and Delhi	6,52,610	6,66,272	1,07,441	3,48,590	2,14,280	...	95,421	20,84,614
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	4,15,496	...	4,15,496
Sind	1,54,537	1,03,421	14,827	43,503	43,949	...	675	3,60,912
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	10,971	13,455	3,317	5,750	8,297	...	244	42,034
Nalhati (State)	6,745	9,112	6,976	4,156	5,724	...	474	33,187
Rajputana „	1,91,382	3,65,165	58,678	1,42,645	1,34,544	...	1,738	8,94,152
Holkar & Neemuch „	79,754	1,12,003	29,936	59,543	59,795	...	3,299	3,44,330
Khamgaon „	861	2,460	408	1,088	1,576	...	1,255	7,648
Amrsoti „	1,586	4,714	3,321	4,136	1,228	...	...	14,985
Wardha Valley „	22,612	15,033	7,118	10,323	10,404	...	4	65,494
Nizam's „	62,570	1,19,065	42,312	41,797	31,621	...	101	2,97,466
Tirhoot „	28,473	32,936	7,575	25,836	28,251	53,684	— 8,560	1,68,195
Punjab Northern „	86,116	1,22,103	14,495	50,752	59,390	...	1,20,878	4,53,734
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	1,84,416	1,10,853	12,915	74,341	67,244	...	12,150	4,61,919
Northern Bengal „	72,468	1,37,114	27,649	96,090	55,115	51,951	1,316	4,41,703
Sindia „	17,044	13,394	720	6,241	8,021	...	13,815	59,235
Dhond and Manmad „	11,083	25,720	518	10,571	22,062	...	22,147	92,101
Indus Valley „	1,99,785	1,93,584	34,924	84,327	1,04,760	16,572	69,598	7,03,550
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75,21,712	85,64,606	23,86,391	46,61, 4	31,34,789	7,0[illegible]7	12,84,603	2,82,60,532

a.—Revenue accounts not received.

No. VI.

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

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of permanent-way and works.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,30,804	5,36,582	15,802	6,83,188	...	6,83,188
South Indian	95,379	1,41,250	5,097	2,41,726	1,742*c*	2,39,984
Great Indian Peninsula	1,96,179	15,68,662	36,425	18,01,266	3,256*a*	17,98,010
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	80,242	3,73,632	18,834	4,72,708	31,726*b*	4,40,982
East Indian, Main Line	2,56,260	20,81,425	56,999	23,94,684	3,36,166*d*	20,58,518
„ Jubbulpore Line	36,174	1,29,650	6,229	1,72,053	11,034*e*	1,61,019
Eastern Bengal	34,240	1,21,314	4,200	1,59,754	4,412*f*	1,55,342
Oudh and Rohilkhand	90,819	98,869	11,968	2,01,656	...	2,01,656
Punjab and Delhi	96,372	6,70,373	14,470	7,81,215	1,28,605*c*	6,52,610
Sind	11,681	1,41,212	1,644	1,54,537	...	1,54,537
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,153	9,085	733	10,971	...	10,971
Nalhati „	605	3,855	2,295	6,755	10*f*	6,745
Rajputana „	60,264	1,20,336	10,782	1,91,382	...	1,91,382
Holkar and Neemuch „	22,045	52,366	5,343	79,754	...	79,754
Khamgaon „	...	861	...	861	...	861
Amraoti „	...	1,586	...	1,586	...	1,586
Wardha Valley „	6,833	12,106	3,673	22,612	...	22,612
Nizam's „	...	62,570	...	62,570	...	62,570
Tirhoot „	10,506	16,256	1,711	28,473	...	28,473
Punjab Northern „	7,788	75,177	3,151	86,116	...	86,116
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	21,731	1,60,834	1,851	1,84,416	...	1,84,416
Northern Bengal „	26,500	44,956	1,012	72,468	...	72,468
Sindia „	640	16,346	58	17,044	...	17,044
Dhond and Manmad „	396	1,492	9,195	11,083	...	11,083
Indus Valley „	1,09,584	87,987	2,214	1,99,785	...	1,99,785
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *g*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *g*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,96,195	65,28,872	2,13,686	80,38,663	5,16,951	75,21,712

a.—Charged to Extraordinary Casualties to Works [illegible]. *b*.—Of this, Rs. 7,754 were transferred to Sabarmati Reserve Account, and the rest-unexpended portion of Sabarmati Reserve Account, formerly debited to Revenue, now [illegible] Rs. 23,965 [illegible] Rs. 2,37,082 value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 7 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. *c*.—Of this, Rs. 3 were [illegible] Insurance Account.

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	60,358	1,56,404	3,21,768	43,872	2,24,278	...	8,06,680	...	8,06,680
South Indian	28,255	93,958	1,96,231	26,432	1,14,917	...	4,59,793	...	4,59,793
Great Indian Peninsula	1,58,009	6,44,582	10,09,473	1,49,656	5,23,160	1,884	24,86,764	...	24,86,764
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,703	94,656	2,06,309	22,699	1,09,609	...	4,83,066	...	4,83,066
East Indian, Main Line	2,21,974	4,83,516	2,17,707	1,08,996	3,20,932	77,403	14,30,528	42,535*a*	13,87,993
„ Jubbulpore Line	37,482	58,229	1,12,741	15,637	45,615	...	2,69,704	44*b*	2,69,660
Eastern Bengal	21,306	60,520	70,292	14,686	36,754	1	2,03,559	17*c*	2,03,542
Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,075	86,319	1,85,451	29,075	88,616	—7,452	4,30,084	9,380*d*	4,20,704
Punjab and Delhi	45,951	1,48,421	3,82,343	28,500	58,157	2,900	6,66,272	...	6,66,272
Sind	13,714	15,048	28,679	8,734	36,686	560	1,03,421	...	1,03,421
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,369	1,746	4,523	1,453	4,342	22	13,455	...	13,455
Nalhati „	825	960	3,263	1,332	2,732	...	9,112	...	9,112
Rajputana „	34,510	94,588	1,52,409	23,668	54,156	5,834	3,65,165	...	3,65,165
Holkar and Neemuch (State)	15,939	31,572	37,707	10,674	14,271	1,840	1,12,003	...	1,12,003
Khamgaon „	...	361	687	112	369	931	2,460	...	2,460
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,714	...	4,714
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,033	...	15,033
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,065	...	1,19,065
Tirhoot „	3,174	9,969	10,773	3,411	5,609	...	32,936	...	32,936
Punjab Northern „	13,602	25,266	65,542	8,540	8,857	296	1,22,103	...	1,22,103
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	16,849	34,022	30,041	8,192	19,630	2,119	1,10,853	...	1,10,853
Northern Bengal „	18,330	37,827	52,058	21,429	7,470	...	1,37,114	...	1,37,114
Sindia „	801	3,364	6,773	1,367	1,084	5	13,394	...	13,394
Dhond and Manmad „	3,921	8,011	7,171	4,089	2,528	...	25,720	...	25,720
Indus Valley „	16,658	57,592	75,663	15,758	27,901	12	1,93,584	...	1,93,584
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *e*	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,10,805	21,46,931	31,77,694	5,48,312	17,07,673	86,355	8,3,582	51,976	85,64,606

a.—This includes Rs. 6,914, being the proportion of shunting expenses transferred to Jubbulpore line; Rs. 33,974 being credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, &c.; Rs. 473 charged to Fire Insurance Fund; and Rs. 174, gain on stores. | *b*.—Of this, Rs. 33 were charged to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 11 for credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *c*.—Value of stores returned to [illegible] firewood overcharged in previous years. | *e*.—Revenue Accounts not received.

No. VIII.

DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs & Renewals of Vehicles & Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	20,934	1,97,378	57,910	...	2,76,222	...	2,76,222
South Indian	4,462	40,913	10,314	...	55,689	...	55,689
Great Indian Peninsula	41,016	5,72,936	1,01,454	...	7,15,406	14,000 *e*	7,04,406
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17,647	80,223	15,042	...	1,25,812 *d*	20,620 *a*	1,05,192
East Indian, Main Line	68,378	5,11,878	38,975	...	6,09,231	5,069 *b*	6,04,162
„ Jubbulpore Line...	4,944	42,185	6,316	...	53,445	...	53,445
Eastern Bengal	8,722	66,885	8,776	...	84,383	...	84,383
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,094	1,02,125	16,543	...	1,29,762	...	1,29,762
Punjab and Delhi	11,511	72,946	24,423	53	1,08,933	1,492 *c*	1,07,441
Sind	3,759	10,063	1,005	...	14,827	...	14,827
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,351	1,425	541	...	3,317	...	3,317
Nalhati „	824	3,204	369	2,579	6,976	...	6,976
Rajputana „	8,826	36,710	5,437	7,705	58,678	...	58,678
Holkar and Neemuch „	4,084	16,436	7,747	1 669	29,936	...	29,936
Khamgaon „	...	384	24	...	408	...	408
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	3,321	...	3,321
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	7,118	...	7,118
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	42,312	...	42,312
Tirhoot „	1,067	5,302	1,206	...	7,575	...	7,575
Punjab Northern „	1,133	9,526	3,680	156	14,495	...	14,495
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	1,816	3,167	5,479	2,453	12,915	...	12,915
Northern Bengal „	8,795	6,024	12,673	157	27,649	...	27,649
Sindia „	39	614	67	...	720	...	720
Dhond and Manmad „	...	30	488	...	518	...	518
Indus Valley „	5,040	10,795	19,089	...	34,924	...	34,924
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,19,442	17,91,139	3,37,558	14,772	24,24,572	38,181	23,86,391

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, Lighting, and General Stores.	Printing, Stationery, and Tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	72,462	1,66,329	38,900	83,338	21,786	15,323	...	9,441	4,07,579	...	4,07,579
South Indian	20,671	79,741	14,539	11,401	6,733	...	3,901	5,329	1,42,315	...	1,42,315
Great Indian Peninsula	1,18,154	4,14,542	2,84,718	1,63,225	35,540	1,665	5,077	31,753	10,54,674	...	10,54,674
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	37,043	1,62,319	18,075	37,776	14,378	7,575	10,535	12,301	3,00,002	...	3,00,002
East Indian, Main Line	1,42,586	6,88,309	1,94,920	73,569	46,311	...	...	32,532	11,78,227	159*a*	11,78,068
„ Jubbulpore Line	4,117	45,930	23,003	6,427	2,568	...	...	1,035	83,080	..	83,080
Eastern Bengal	28,365	1,62,396	20,965	17,265	6,216	...	...	2,381	2,37,588	...	2,37,588
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,155	1,38,587	33,361	21,577	14,975	400	12,318	3,146	2,48,519	...	2,48,519
Punjab and Delhi	42,056	1,49,398	53,721	64,315	25,548	4,574	...	8,978	3,48,590	...	3,48,590
Sind	5,473	24,187	6,377	4,769	2,507	...	...	190	43,503	...	43,503
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,093	2,981	714	439	421	...	...	102	5,750	...	5,750
Nalhati „	793	2,045	474	662	115	...	...	67	4,156	...	4,156
Rajputana „	24,632	66,706	18,928	19,626	7,293	...	...	5,460	1,42,645	...	1,42,645
Holkar and Neemuch „	9,137	22,331	8,992	5,705	3,658	...	8,130	1,590	59,543	...	59,543
Khamgaon „	...	567	179	47	155	...	134	6	1,088	...	1,088
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,136	...	4,136
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,323	...	10,323
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,797	...	41,797
Tirhoot „	6,837	12,403	2,658	1,144	1,114	...	...	1,680	25,836	...	25,836
Punjab Northern „	10,608	24,320	5,675	5,988	599	...	3,000	562	50,752	...	50,752
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	13,561	41,705	7,135	6,406	3,575	...	...	1,959	74,341	...	74,341
Northern Bengal „	15,632	42,381	10,157	18,758	8,023	...	...	1,139	96,090	...	96,090
Sindia „	1,255	3,123	1,020	383	...	...	...	460	6,241	...	6,241
Dhond and Manmad „	2,252	2,692	1,362	599	2,436	...	1,188	42	10,571	...	10,571
Indus Valley „	19,995	35,377	11,193	7,703	2,131	...	5,150	2,778	84,327	...	84,327
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) Native State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras—(Provincial)*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,00,877	22,88,369	7,57,066	5,51,122	2,06,082	29,537	49,433	1,22	46,61,673	159	46,61,514

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Revenue accounts not received.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	77,218	1,34,166	20,589	34,860	2,907	2,29,740	...	2,29,740
South Indian	25,039	72,079	...	28,389	1,216	1,26,723	...	1,26,723
Great Indian Peninsula	55,048	2,59,878	93,035	1,48,894	2,552	5,60,407	...	5,60,407
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	33,073	1,28,098	38,913	38,877	2,296	2,41,257	...	2,41,257
East Indian, Main Line	76,880	4,09,884	66,028	1,71,150	10,314	7,34,256	11,875*a*	7,22,381
„ Jubbulpore Line...	5,787	28,179	7,053	21,348	430	62,797	753*b*	62,044
Eastern Bengal	26,230	75,294	17,094	24,707	3,772	1,47,097	...	1,47,097
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,958	98,914	12,943	46,900	1,764	1,88,879	...	1,88,879
Punjab and Delhi	24,267	1,16,740	20,736	49,459	2,978	2,14,280	...	2,14,280
Indus Steam Flotilla	2,383	7,459	...	...	...	9,842	...	9,842
Sindh	2,398	19,712	5,979	5,897	129	34,115	8*c*	34,107
	Genl. Admn.							
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	4,955	430	2,512	400	8,297	...	8,297
Nalhati „	...	4,502	...	1,222	...	5,724	...	5,724
Rajputana „	15,000	75,702	16,095	27,404	343	1,34,544	...	1,34,544
Holkar and Neemuch „	5,600	39,234	7,037	6,882	1,042	59,795	...	59,795
Khamgaon „	...	1,380	42	80	74	1,576	...	1,576
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	...	1,228
Wardha Valley „	375	9,474	...	555	...	10,404	...	10,404
Nizam's „	...	22,760	5,119	3,742	...	31,621	...	31,621
Tirhoot „	4,150	17,605	...	6,425	71	28,251	...	28,251
Punjab Northern „	4,342	47,900	325	6,757	66	59,390	...	59,390
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	7,798	43,451	3,436	12,129	430	67,244	...	67,244
Northern Bengal „	2,500	42,036	...	9,061	1,518	55,115	...	55,115
Sindia „	...	3,273	15	4,733	...	8,021	...	8,021
Dhond and Manmad „	270	8,777	433	11,892	590	22,062	...	22,062
Indus Valley „	31,306	72,510	360	21,027	457	1,04,760	...	1,04,760
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	17,43,962	3,15,662	6,84,902	33,349	31,47,425	12,636	31,34,789

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

RAILWAYS.	LOCOMOTIVES.		VEHICLES							
			COACHING.		GOODS, INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS.		BRAKE-VANS.		TOTAL.	
	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	158	...	508*a*	...	3,040	...	66	...	3,614	...
South Indian *c*	165	100	47	259	210	1,316	8	70	265	1,645
Great Indian Peninsula	422	...	933	...	7,215	...	418	...	8,566	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	80	...	277	...	2,628	...	61	...	2,966	...
East Indian, Main Line	436	...	779	...	6,083	...	224	...	7,086	...
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	63	...	86	...	884	...	46	...	1,016	...
Eastern Bengal	43	...	169	...	778	..	31	...	978	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	92	...	275	...	2,258	...	57	...	2,590	...
Punjab and Delhi	125	...	404	...	2,174	...	68	...	2,646	...
Sind	26	...	59	...	827	...	23	...	909	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	11	...	55	...	248	...	7	...	310	...
Nalhati (State) *d*	...	6	...	10	...	18	...	1	...	29
Rajputana „	...	82	...	204	...	1,160	...	69	...	1,433
Holkar and Neemuch (State) ...	...	48	...	149	...	603	...	42	...	794
Khaingaon *e* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti *e* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley *e* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's *e* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „ ...	...	10	...	43	...	232	...	12	...	287
Punjab Northern „ ...	22	17	42	54	25	264	1	8	6	326
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	..	29	..	74	...	474	...	18	...	566
Northern Bengal (State)	...	36	...	102	...	511	...	42		655
Sindia „	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
Dhond and Manmad (State) *e* ...	16	..	...	...	100	...	6	...	106	...
Indus Valley „ ...	58	...	75	...	697	...	7	...	779	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State.) *f*	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) *f* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,572	328	3,709	895	27,187	4,578	1,023	262	31,919	5,735

a.—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes.
b.—Four hired from East Indian Railway Company.
c.—On account of the conversion of the Arconum Branch to the metre gauge, the following vehicles have been thrown out of work, *viz*., 4 locomotives, 36 carriages and 40 goods wagons.
d.—4 feet gauge.
e.—These lines were worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
f.—Revenue accounts not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 31st MARCH 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Zila.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING 1878-79. Depth in Canal at regulating gates in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption in cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st October to 31st March.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Upper Ganges Canal. Northern	Saháranpur	56,175	23,572	10·00	...	740	639	37,812	1,101	833	1,740	21,362	62,928	1·5	6·2	Ganges Canal :—Mean volume of water passing through Cubic feet per second.
	Muzaffarnagar	21,119	26,711	6·80	...	700	722	75,940	2,011	1,069	3,757	14,244	99,021	1·2	4·5	
Anúpshahr	Meerut		26,711	6·80	...	700	722	149,802	5,706	2,463	11,202	17,348	192,821	2·5	4·2	Solani aqueduct 4,791
	Bulandshahr		90,339	8·30	...	969	306	83,657	6,134	2,944	25,575	6,660	131,870	1·6	2·8	Cawnpore escape 266
Meerut	Aligarh		31,018	8·30	...	969	306	46,269	29,225	3,812	9,429	3,643	92,378	·6	3·5	Ditto tail 283
	Muttra		52,299	7·35	...	972	881	4,581	8,794	497	6,422	5,166	25,460	·4	2·7	Etawah escape 48
Bulandshahr	Agra		121,082	7·35	...	972	881	11,054	7,985	1,870	9,324	2,804	33,037	·8	2·7	Syana escape 2
	Etah		99,887	5·50	...	934	751	15,474	11,764	1,180	6,613	729	35,760	·4	2·9	564
Aligarh	Mainpuri		131,385	5·50	...	934	751	22,863	21,443	102	1,505	4,036	59,939	·5	2·6	4,227
	Farrukhabad		109,820	6·20	...	958	405	1,421	11,171	134	393	4,185	27,304	·5	3·3	Balance expended
Cawnpore	Etáwah		79,232	6·20	...	958	405	27,841	32,314	231	766	5,555	67,007	·3	3·5	Meerut Division reports:—Rain on 14th, falling in light showers, did much
	Cawnpore		83,420	4·80	...	771	523	29,610	49,278	1,278	12,533	3,030	95,629	·1	3·5	good to the crops and practically put an end to the rabi irrigation.
	Gurgaon		137,150			6,104	4,227	2,908	123	1,874	65	120	333	·9	4·0	Eastern Jumna Canal :—
	Dehra Dún		11,048			...	111	1,474	263	86	5,867	10,691	25,653	·8	3·5	Water entering canal 882
	Bijnor		5,538			...	...	462	79	3	208	798	1,550	·8	3·5	Net consumption 882
	Tarái		179,088			...	...	2,330	244	135	248	878	3,835	7·9	7·7	
Lower Ganges Canal. (Káshganj	Bareilly		70,334	5·20	...	1,260	882	34,325	2,832	1,365	1,105	86	3,814	3·5	4·7	Agra Canals :—
	Jhánsi		22,612	10·	...	2,000	768	181	30	93	28	59	574	1·7	4·7	Water entering canal 837
(Bhongaon	Hamírpur		6,923	...	...	...	252	56	845	38	10,428	211	31	6·	...	Do. leaving Etáh escape 12
			676	...	...	...	109									Do. do. Khám escape 57
			1,475	...	...	...	...									69
			574	...	...	...	...									Net consumption ... 769
			1,460	...	...	...	...									Rohilkhand Canals :—
			1,011	...	...	...	...									Water entering canal 352
			1,446	...	...	...	...									Do. leaving do. 259
			1,011	...	...	...	...									769
			1,446	...	...	...	...									Dún Canals :—
			1,011	...	...	...	...									Water entering canal 112
			1,446	...	...	...	...									Do. leaving silt trap at Ambari 3
			1,011	...	...	...	...									109
			1,446	...	...	...	...									Net consumption ... 109
			1,011	...	...	...	...									Executive Engineer reports:—Moderate demand for rabi crops and sugarcane sowings.
			1,446	...	...	...	...									
			1,011	...	...	...	...								

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	19,428	...	4,527	...	23,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	3,774	...	1,250	...	5,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	390	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	609	...	250	...	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	546	...	30	...	576	...	450	...	...	...	450	...
Juár	30,154	...	400	...	30,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	1,756	...	...	...	1,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	3,193	...	...	...	3,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59,913	...	6,847	...	66,760	...	450	...	...	...	450	...
Cotton	...	...	6,640	...	6,640	...	200	...	...	...	200	...
Oilseeds	110	...	1,900	...	2,010	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
Salts	66	...	23,282	...	23,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	12,537	...	512	...	13,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	12,792	...	23,962	...	36,754	...	...	...	4,900	...	4,900	...
Miscellaneous goods	4,690	...	10,019	...	14,709	...	2,875	...	550	...	3,425	...
Firewood	1,000	...	45,578	...	46,578	...	2,300	...	...	...	2,300	...
Bamboos	158	3,160	6,179	1,23,580	6,337	1,26,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	3,016	679	23,973	30,962	26,989	31,641	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber ...	507	1,014	350	700	857	1,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	94,789	4,853	1,49,242	1,55,242	2,44,031	1,60,095	5,825	...	5,550	...	11,375	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	39,426	369	2,00,488	1,71,074	2,39,914	1,71,443	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	55,363	4,484	...	...	4,117	...	5,825	...	5,550	...	11,375	...
Decrease	...	...	51,246	15,832	...	11,348	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

There was a sudden check in the upward movement of the coarser kind of food grains early in the month, owing to a fall in prices in the northern districts of the canal. Considerable shipment of wheat was made from the Cawnpore section, principally for the Hardwár fair. The total tonnage moved on canal shows a slight increase as compared with the returns for the previous months, and also for the corresponding period in 1878.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos ...	8,886	9,039	...	406
Ton mileage ...	1,555,050	1,251,916	...	42,637
Value of goods Rs.	7,14,701	6,63,545	...	19,511
Number of passengers	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

Allahabad,
The 3rd May 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Year.	Bengal. Quantity. Maunds.	Bengal. Duty. Rs.	Inland Customs. Quantity. Maunds.	Inland Customs. Duty. Rs.	Madras. Quantity. Maunds.	Madras. Duty. Rs.	Bombay. Quantity. Maunds.	Bombay. Duty. Rs.	Sind. Quantity. Maunds.	Sind. Duty. Rs.	British Burma. Quantity.* Maunds.	British Burma. Duty. Rs.	Total. Quantity. Maunds.	Total. Duty. Rs.
1875-76	955,889	30,47,671	904,002	26,54,713	1,028,417	16,75,913	1,067,864	20,51,888	43,787	20,370	169,071	40,534	4,169,030	96,91,089
1876-77	994,758	31,98,258	875,045	25,75,705	943,557	17,26,661	1,152,812	22,67,469	41,479	20,117	245,982	54,396	4,253,633	98,42,606
1877-78	1,142,774	36,68,346	898,171	26,50,445	977,371	17,86,052	1,287,515	24,82,293	41,778	22,362	132,654	25,363	4,480,263	1,06,34,861
1878-79	1,234,642	38,39,326	809,164	21,92,856	851,506	21,20,705	1,189,508	29,17,510	26,999	22,737	158,711	24,452	4,270,530	1,11,17,586
1879-80	1,306,562	37,26,826	959,035	23,63,024	1,012,260	25,38,703	1,279,191	31,30,351	12,645	31,591	111,768	31,535	4,681,461	1,18,22,030
Average ...	1,126,925	34,96,085	889,083	24,87,349	962,622	20,09,607	1,195,378	25,69,902	33,338	23,435	163,637	35,256	4,370,983	1,06,21,634

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

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch);
Calcutta, 26th June 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 1468 (Separate Revenue—Post Office), dated 27th June 1879.

Read—

Report of the Operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1877-78.

RESOLUTION.—The development of the Post Office during the year was satisfactory. The charges for carrying packets and parcels were simplified and reduced; the whole postage on re-directed covers of all kinds was remitted, and the following additional postal facilities were provided:—

(1.) Receipts for inland registered letters can now be procured for a fee of 1 anna.

(2.) The 'value-payable' system was applied to inland parcels.

(3.) Provision was made for the insurance of inland parcels and letters.

2. The number of post offices was increased by 225, of letter-boxes by 120, and of village-postmen by 363 during the year.

3. Covers carried by the Post Office increased 5·13 per cent., *viz.*, letters by 4·58 per cent., and newspapers by 11·33 per cent. Cash receipts increased about 8 per cent.

4. The total number of covers carried was 128,826,080, of which only 667,170 remained finally undisposed of in the Dead Letter Office whose operations were fairly successful.

5. The *net* revenue from the Overland Parcel Post rose to Rs. 97,277 from Rs. 78,876 in the previous year. Evidently, the convenience afforded by this branch of the Indian Post Office is appreciated.

6. The statistics of correspondence with the United Kingdom show an increase of 4 per cent. in letters, and 5 per cent. in newspapers, some of which may be due to the rates which came into force from the 1st July 1876. But the effect of the reduction of rate in attracting correspondence to the Brindisi route is not so apparent as it was in the previous year. Still, of letters despatched *from* India to the United Kingdom, the percentage carried by the Brindisi route reached 73 as against 70 in 1876-77, and of newspapers 85 as against 82.

7. The decrease of from 63 to 60 per cent. of letters despatched from the United Kingdom to India must be considered in connection with the large increase of from 55 to 63 per cent. which occurred in the previous year. It seems plain that the effect of the reduction of overland postage has been mainly to transfer correspondence to the shorter route, and perhaps very slightly to stimulate correspondence. The further reduction recently effected will probably attract a still larger proportion of the correspondence to the Brindisi route.

8. *Paragraphs* 55-58.—The financial results of the year are satisfactory, showing a net revenue of Rs. 12,16,672 in the purely postal branches, or, deducting the items enumerated in paragraph 57, an actual profit of Rs. 230,713. This result is attained in spite of the disbursements of 1¼ lakhs (paragraph 20) as famine allowances to postal employés, and notwithstanding the increased

net cost of the overland route owing to the reduction of the overland postage. The results for the last 8 years are as follows :—

Years.	Total receipts from all sources.	Net revenue after deducting postage due to foreign countries.	Net revenue deducting also official postage.	Expenditure.	Surplus revenue.	Deficit without official postage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	83,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796
1871-72	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932
1872-73	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427
1873-74	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889
1874-75	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706
1875-76	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910
1876-77	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895
1877-78	77,14,997	73,04,329	60,18,193	60,87,657	12,16,672	69,464

9. The table in paragraph 59 is interesting enough to extract in part :

Year.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of expenditure, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1855-56—first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1873-74—nineteenth complete year ...	328	284	184
1874-75—twentieth ditto ...	348	305	189
1875-76—twenty-first ditto ...	352	326	191
1876-77—twenty-second ditto ...	368	345	196
1877-78—twenty-third ditto ...	387	378	206

10. His Excellency in Council desires to express his cordial appreciation of the administration of the Department by Mr. Monteath, who has so long presided over it.

11. His Excellency also concurs in the encomium passed on Mr. Macfarlan's recent administration in Bengal, and regrets that his services should have been so early lost to the Department.

12. The Government of India observe with pleasure that the services of the following Officers have been thought worthy of mention with special approbation :—

In Bengal—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Barton Groves, and Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt.

In Madras—Mr. Coombs, Mr. Christian.

In Bombay—Khan Sahib Cursetji Pelonji, Dinanath Babaji.

In the Punjab—Mr. Sullen.

Travelling Post Office Department—Mr. Hill and B. Thurmiah Garu.

In British Burmah—Mr. Twemlow.

In Oudh—Mr. Antram, and Lala Raj Coomar Lal.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published as a Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1877-78.

No. 33C., dated Umballa, 31st March, 1879.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*

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

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1877-78.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

2. The countries belonging to the General Postal Union at the commencement of the year under report, and those which were admitted into it during the year, are enumerated below :—

Countries belonging to the General Postal Union on the 1st April 1877.	*Countries admitted to the General Postal Union during the year.*
Great Britain.	British Colonies including—
Germany.	Trinidad,
Austria.	Bermuda,
Hungary.	Jamaica,
Belgium.	Guiana,
Denmark.	Ceylon,
Egypt.	Straits Settlements,
Spain.	Labuan,
United States of America.	Mauritius,
France.	Hongkong.
Greece.	Spanish Colonies in—
Italy.	America and
Luxembourg.	Oceania.
Norway.	Dutch Colonies in—
Holland.	America and
Portugal.	Asia.
Roumania.	Portuguese Colonies in—
Russia.	Asia,
Servia.	Africa, and
Sweden.	Oceania.
Switzerland.	Danish Colonies in—
Turkey.	America.
British India.	Brazil.
French Colonies.	Japan.
	Persia.

3. The General Postal Union was formed by the Treaty of Berne, dated the 9th October 1874, and came into force on the 1st July 1875. It comprised at first, besides the countries of Europe, only Egypt and the United States of America. By a separate international arrangement made at Berne in January 1876, provision was made for the admission of British India and of certain French Colonies under special conditions as regards rates of postage, &c.; and it is under these special conditions that all the subsequent admissions have been made.

4. In view of the approaching termination of the term of years covered by the original treaty, arrangements were made, during the year under report, by the countries interested, for the preparation of a new Convention: but, as the new Convention of Paris was not signed till the 1st June 1878, and does not come into force till the 1st April 1879, the notice of it may properly be left for the report of next year.

SEA COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

5. As explained in the previous report, the communication by sea between India and Europe is a service which has always been treated as quite separate from the Indian Inland

Post, to which this report refers. All the sea postage collected by India is handed over to Great Britain; and, when this, as well as the British collections, have been deducted from the total cost of the sea service, the balance, or net cost, is made a charge in equal shares upon Great Britain and India. The amounts charged against India during recent years have been as follows:—

	Net loss on the Overland Mail Service charged against India. £
1869-70	29,300
1870-71	132,783
1871-72	30,724
1872-73	61,955
1873-74	60,000
1874-75	46,497
1875-76	48,000
1876-77	62,170
1877-78	75,126

These sums show considerable fluctuation in the amounts actually paid in each year: the payments are made on estimate and not on fixed dates, so that a particular quarter's payment sometimes falls in one year and sometimes in another; but the accounts, when adjusted so as to shew the amounts properly belonging to each year, exhibit a net loss of £73,000 in the first year (1869-70), and a decreasing sum in the following years down to about £53,000 in 1875-76.

The calculations of the sums properly belonging to these years have not been received from London.

6. The increase of the net loss in the two last years is the result of the reduction of the rates of postage which came into operation on the 1st July 1876.

7. There were only three instances of delay in the arrival of the European mails at Bombay, as shewn in the margin. Of these, two only were material, the one being a delay of about one day by the *Sumatra*, owing to a foul bottom; and the other a delay of nearly three days, owing to a late start from Suez resulting from a delay of the Southampton packet by severe weather in the Bay of Biscay and by a stoppage in the Canal. Besides these instances there was a serious delay of over three days in the arrival of the *Bokhara* from China in October, owing to an accident to the machinery.

Due date and hour for arrival at Bombay.	Actual date and hour of arrival at Bombay.	Number of hours late.
1877.	1877.	D. H. M.
16th October, 6 P.M. ...	19th October, 6-58 P.M. ...	1 0 58
8th November, 6 ,, ...	8th November, 8 ,, ...	0 2 0
6th December, 6 ,, ...	9th December, 1-30 ,, ...	2 19 30

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

8. The statements of Local Steam Services given in last year's report are here repeated, no changes having taken place:—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *vid* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.
(2). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *vid* Akyab.
(3). Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
(4). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore, and intermediate ports.
(5). Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *vid* Penang and Malacca.
(6). Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
(7). Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts.
(8). Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karáchi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
(9). Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karáchi.

Nos. 1 to 9 are under the control of the Post Office, by which a subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 per annum is paid.

(10). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

No. 10 is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being, not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

By other Agencies.

(11). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay, and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
(12). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
(13). By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, a fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.

Nos. 11 to 13 are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Post Office contributing a portion (Rs. 500 per mensem) of the subsidy for No. 12.

By other Agencies,—concluded.

(14). By Jardine, Matheson & Co. (of Hongkong), and Apcar & Co. (of Calcutta), a monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.

No subsidy for No. 14.

(15). By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, a communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad.

No. 15 is under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India: the subsidy is £300 per mensem.

The small service maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side was also continued.

9. The lines maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company, under contract with the Post Office (Nos. 1 to 9 of the statement), were performed with but few serious irregularities. Among these, the most serious were the instances mentioned in the margin, all of which were caused by severe weather in the Bay of Bengal, and the consequent difficulty of entering the Hooghly river.

Overland Mails from Akyab and Rangoon which should have reached Calcutta per *Himalaya* and *Madras* in time for homeward despatch on the 26th June 1877.
Overland Mails from Rangoon which should have reached Calcutta per *Oriental* in time for homeward despatch on the 11th September 1877.
Overland Mails from Rangoon which should have reached Calcutta per *Calcutta* in time for homeward despatch on the 7th August 1877.

CHANGES OF INLAND RATES OF POSTAGE.

10. Various measures involving changes in the inland rates of postage were carried out during the year under report, *viz.*:—

A reduction of the rates chargeable on packets of books and other articles with open ends exceeding 20 tolas in weight, the 2-anna rate being allowed to cover 40 tolas, instead of 20 tolas as before.
A reduction of the rates chargeable on parcels exceeding 40 tolas, the amount chargeable upon every additional 40 tolas being 4 annas, instead of 2 annas for every additional 10 tolas. This measure was coupled with an increase of the minimum charge from 4 annas for 20 tolas to 8 annas for 40 tolas.

With effect from 1st September 1877.

An entire abolition of the charge of re-direction postage, the measure being carried out in respect of newspapers, packets, and registered letters at the commencement of the year, and extended to all other articles (ordinary letters and parcels) towards the end of the year.

Carried out partially on 1st April 1877, and fully on 1st January 1878.

11. Of these measures, the last was the most important financially, as it involved the sacrifice of a considerable [illegible], but this measure took effect only during the last three months of the year, thus leaving the larger portion of the results to be accounted for in the next report. Re-direction postage as an item of charge was often paid with a grudge, and as an item of revenue to the Department it caused considerable trouble in collection. The principles of the General Postal Union are against the charge of re-direction postage on articles passing from one country to another; and, although the rules of the Union do not apply to the internal postal system of any country, they will doubtless have a considerable indirect influence upon the internal systems of most of the countries which belong to it. The British Post Office, however, still maintains the additional charge for re-direction as respects its inland service.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL FACILITIES.

12. Several measures were also introduced during the year having for their object the provision of additional postal facilities. Among these may be mentioned the following:—

An acknowledgment for an inland registered letter taken from the addressee and forwarded to the sender on payment by the latter at the time of registration of 1 anna.

With effect from 1st August 1877.

Inland parcels allowed to be sent on the "value-payable" system ... ... 1st December 1877.
Insurance of inland parcels and letters ... ... 1st January 1878.

13. The registered letter acknowledgments have been made use of to a considerable extent by the native community. There is no departmental record of the total number of such acknowledgments; but a special enumeration in Bombay shewed an average of about 1,200 acknowledgments per mensem in the Presidency town of Bombay alone.

14. The "value-payable" system, as applied to inland parcels, though very little used in the first few months* after its introduction, has since been steadily on the increase. But this will fall more appropriately for notice in the next report.

* *Note.*—For the four months of December 1877 to March 1878 the value realised was Rs. 5,225.

15. The system of insuring inland parcels and letters obtained considerable development even in the small portion (three months) of its existence which appertained to the year under report. The insurance revenue for these three months was Rs. 3,013 for January, Rs. 4,620 for February, and Rs. 5,596 for March, against losses in three cases aggregating Rs. 2,189. It will be explained in the next report how the insurance rates, originally fixed at ½ per cent., were soon reduced to ¼ per cent., and how the revenue at the reduced rate soon equalled, and then surpassed, the figure which had been attained at the previous high rate.

MARINE POSTAL CHANGES.

16. During the year under report a considerable transfer of sorting work took place from the Marine Post Office, on board the mail steamers between Suez and Bombay, to the Railway Travelling Post Office. The gradual development of the system of sorting mails in transit by railway, and the improved working of that branch of the Department, made it possible to relieve the Marine Post Office of much of the detailed sorting of the Overland mails: and the change resulted in a net saving of about a thousand rupees monthly. This saving made it possible to carry out some further improvements of the Railway Travelling Post Office, which were much wanted.

CREATION OF A NEW POSTAL CIRCLE FOR BEHAR.

17. As the operations of the Department have extended, it has been found necessary from time to time to sub-divide the original Postal Circles. It was in this way that the Postal Circles of British Burma, Sindh, the Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, and Assam came to be separated from the parent Circles of Bengal, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces; and, in the year now under report, Behar was added to the list of Postal Circles. In cases where the new Circle comprises territory governed by a Civil Administration of its own, the Postal head is designated Chief Inspector of Post Offices, and is placed in direct subordination to this Office; but when (as in the case of Behar, and subsequently of Oudh) the territory forms part of the Civil Government of a larger Province, the Postal head is placed, as regards certain matters, in subordination to the Post Master General of that Province, and is designated Deputy Post Master General.

GENERAL REVISION OF POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT IN BENGAL.

18. During the year under report, an extensive revision of establishment was carried out in the Bengal Circle under the direction of Mr. MacFarlan, the Officiating Post Master General. The need of a thorough revision of this sort had for some time been felt; and as Mr. MacFarlan had made a most valuable revision of a like kind some years ago in Bombay, the opportunity of his presence in Bengal was taken for carrying out the object. An examination was made into the work of every office and line, and a re-distribution of establishment was then worked out. It was a work of immense labor to Mr. MacFarlan, and of great value to the Department.

THE FAMINE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

19. The famine which prevailed in Southern India during the greater part of the year under report was a continuation of a scarcity which had almost attained the dimensions of a famine in the previous year. A time of famine affects the Post Office during the actual currency of the dearth by stimulating correspondence in connection with the transport of grain, the remittance of money, &c., and by producing in some localities, and especially in the earlier stage of the dearth, an increased use of the Parcel Post for the transmission of gold and silver ornaments, &c., to the mint. This increased use of the Parcel Post was especially noticeable in Bombay in the year preceding that under report. I do not lose sight of the fact that, in a poor country like India, where even the low letter rate of ½ anna is a very large proportion (about ¼th) of the daily wage of a laboring man, the impoverishment resulting from famine must eventually impede the growth of correspondence; but any immediate effect of this kind is compensated by the artificial stimulus above referred to.

20. Another effect of famine upon the Post Office is the increase of expenditure in the shape of famine allowances, which amounted in the year under report to about 1¼ lakhs.

INUNDATIONS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

21. Heavy floods followed upon the wake of the famine in Southern India, causing many serious breaches in the South Indian Railway, and consequent interruption of the mail service.

JOWAKI CAMPAIGN.

22. In the raids by the Jowaki section of the Afridi tribe on the border of the Kohat district, the leader was a pensioned overseer of the postal line to Kohat; and, shortly after the commencement of the raids, the Head Overseer of that line and three assistant Overseers joined the insurgents. The postal requirements of the expeditionary forces subsequently sent into the Jowaki territory met with the approval of the Military Authorities.

OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE INTERNAL WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENT.

23. There were many measures affecting the internal working of the Department which were carried out during the year under report. Reference to this work of internal revision as going on in the previous year was made in paragraph 24 of last report: and it has been carried on during the year now under report. The purely departmental character of these measures would make any attempt at detailed reference to them out of place in a report like this. One great object has been the simplification of work so as to leave room for the additional duties involved in the increase of correspondence as well as in the extension of postal facilities.

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

24. In the margin will be found an abstract from Appendix No. I, shewing the number of post-offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen (formerly termed rural messengers) at the close of the year under review, as compared with the number existing at the close of the previous year. The increase is not remarkable either for largeness or smallness. It would have been a larger one, but for the financial restriction which was brought into force in October 1877, consequent upon the increased expenditure caused by the famine.

	Number at close of 1876-77.	Number at close of 1877-78.	Increase.
Post-offices	3,852	4,107	255
Letter-boxes	5,454	5,574	120
Village postmen	1,950	2,313	363

25. The largest share of the increase belongs to the Bombay Circle, for which the returns shew 97 additional post-offices. This is mainly due to the development of postal operations in the rising province of Kattywar, in which no less than 28 of the new offices are situated. Before leaving on furlough, Mr. James, the Officiating Post Master General of Bombay, reported fully on the prospects to be looked for in connection with postal development in Kattywar, and the result was a considerable extension with thoroughly satisfactory results.

26. The Post Master General of Bengal has brought to my notice the existence of a practice in Chota Nagpore under which the village postmen deliver unpaid articles, receiving payment in grain from poor people who are unable to pay in any other form. The grain so received is converted into money by the village postmen, who themselves bear the risk of the sale.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

27. The usual statistics respecting postal lines will be found in Appendix II, of which an abstract is given on the margin. Of the total railway mileage (7,338 miles), the greater portion (6,039) is served by travelling post-offices. The increase of 100 miles of rail is due to an extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway (118 miles), to various petty extensions in the Eastern Bengal Railway, the South Indian Railway, the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, and the Wardah Valley State Railway, and to the opening of the Scindia State Railway (37 miles from Agra to Dholpur), and of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway (163 miles). Under the head of "mail-cart, horse and camel dâk," the decrease of 138 miles is the net result of decreases aggregating 608 miles, and increases aggregating 470 miles. Most of these changes had reference to arrangements for the conveyance of mails under contract by proprietors of private passenger services. Such arrangements are subject to constant fluctuation. The most important changes in respect of lines under direct management were the abolition of the Caragola and Siligori Carriage Service (Darjeeling road), consequent upon the extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the establishment of a camel post between Rajkot and Jamnagur (56 miles) in Kattywar. The net increase of 205 miles under the head of "runners and boats" is the result of numerous changes, principally in Bengal, where there was a large reduction of runners' mileage (465 miles), mainly due to the revision carried out by Mr. MacFarlan (already referred to in paragraph 18), and in Bombay, where there was a net increase of 776 miles (457 being experimental), connected, to a large extent, with the extension of postal operations in Kattywar (already referred to in paragraph 25).

Year.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horse and camel dâk.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
1876-77 ...	6,938	3,919	32,952	13,687	57,496
1877-78 ...	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963
	Increase. 400	Decrease. 138	Increase. 205	...	Increase. 467

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

28. The results of the correspondence statistics are shewn in Appendix III, of which an abstract is given in the margin. The increase of 4·58 per cent. in "letters" shews an average rate of development: and the real development is somewhat greater than that shewn, owing to the exclusion for the first time of postal service letters. The increase under the head of "newspapers" (11·33 per cent.) is larger than usual; it may possibly have arisen from increased interest in European news connected with the Russo-Turkish War. From the statistics of registered periodi-

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, Patterns and Packets.	Total.
1876-77 ...	110,051,340	9,880,679	990,661	1,619,073	122,541,753
1877-78 ...	115,089,336	10,999,758	909,962	1,827,024	128,826,080
Increase ...	5,037,996	1,119,079	.....	207,951	6,284,327
Decrease ...	.....	.....	80,699	.....	.....
Percentage of increase or decrease ...	4·58	11·33	8·15	12·84	5·13

cals (given in paragraph 32 below) it will be seen that there was an increase of 6 per cent. in the number of such periodicals; and this, with a moderate increase of the circulation of those already existing, would account for the increase of 11·33 per cent. in the total circulation. The decrease under the head of "parcels" is caused partly by a cessation during the year of the extraordinary traffic of bullion parcels from the famine districts referred to in paragraph 33 of last year's report, and partly by the exclusion from the parcel statistics of postal service parcels containing returned mail-bags, &c. The largeness of the increase under the head of "packets" is probably due to the reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on packets exceeding 20 tolas in weight, as described in a preceding paragraph (10).

29. The usual further analysis of the returns relating to *letters* is given on the margin. There is nothing in it calling for remark, save the relatively large increase in the number of registered letters caused by the grant of full registration powers to all branch post-offices, in June 1877.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1876-77	76,084,339	31,355,998	2,611,003	110,051,340
1877-78	79,568,823	32,773,919	2,746,594	115,089,336
Increase	3,484,484	1,417,921	135,591	5,037,996
Percentage of increase ...	4·58	4·52	5·19	4·58

30. *Overland Parcel Post.*—As part of the correspondence returns, it is usual to make special mention of the Overland Parcel Post. The following statement gives information in the same form as in preceding years:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of custom duty, and sums due to the P and O. Company.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
			lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
With United Kingdom.						
To India ...	27,547	38,389	5 15·27	6 1·01	58,861	73,469
From India ...	15,159	17,614	2 9·36	2 11·63	15,640	18,943
	42,706	56,003	4 12·14	5 0·22	74,501	92,412
With Continent of Europe.						
To India ...	1,025	881	7 6·11	6 14·81	2,158	1,756
From India ...	1,434	1,811	4 5·13	4 3·13	1,985	2,444
	2,459	2,692	5 9·54	5 1·43	4,143	4,200
With Ceylon.						
To India ...	11	31	2 3·72	1 14·61	.....	.....
From India ...	149	276	2 10·92	3 5·58	232	523
	160	307	2 10·43	3 3·26	232	523
With Aden.						
To India ...	.....	24	.....	1 14·16	.....	20
From India ...	.....	54	.....	3 11·81	.....	104
	.....	78	.....	3 2·69	.....	124
With Straits Settlements.						
To India ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From India ...	.....	15	.....	0 11·73	.....	18
	.....	15	.....	0 11·73	.....	18
Total ...	45,325	59,095	4 12·74	5 0·07	78,876	97,277

The parcel exchanges with the Straits and Aden were not introduced till December 1877 and February 1878, respectively, so that the results for the year under report are but small.

31. The growth of the Overland Branch of the parcel post has continued to progress rapidly. The exceptional largeness of the increase in the year under review is mainly

attributable to the reduction of the rate chargeable on outward parcels of books from 1*s.* to 6*d.* per lb., with effect from May 1877. The progress in the several years since the institution of the Overland Parcel Post is summarised below:—

	Number of parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,325
1877-78	59,095

The large decrease in the number of parcels sent from the continent of Europe to India is ascribed to the heavy custom duty levied on gold thread. Parcels of gold thread which were once numerous entirely disappeared, thus causing the falling off under notice.

32. *Registered Periodicals.*—It has been usual also to give separate statistical information respecting periodicals registered as eligible for the privileged rate of postage. The privileged rate of postage which belonged in time past only to registered periodicals was, from the commencement of the next official year (1st April 1878), extended to packets of books, patterns, and other articles in open ends, so that the registration of periodicals for the special privilege came to an end with the year under report. The statement given below in the usual form is therefore the last of the kind:—

Registered Periodicals in the following Postal Circles.	European.		Oriental.		European and Oriental.		Total.	
	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.
Bengal	62	74	85	85	12	13	159	172
Madras	47	47	26	34	30	33	103	114
Bombay	38	40	94	95	22	22	154	157
North-Western Provinces...	16	22	59	60	8	6	83	88
Punjab	11	14	43	51	1	1	55	66
British Burmah ...	16	15	5	6	1	...	22	21
Central Provinces ...	3	3	5	5	1	1	9	9
Sind	9	8	3	2	2	2	14	12
Oudh	9	9	21	24	2	2	32	35
Rajputana ...	1		5	6	1	1	7	8
Assam	1	1	4	5	1	...	6	6
Total ...	213	233	350	369	81	81	644	683

Added	143
Discontinued	103
Net Increase ...	39

The development of newspaper circulation (upwards of 11 per cent.) in the year under report has already been referred to (paragraph 28). A detailed list of the 683 periodicals in existence on the 31st March 1878 was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 8th March 1879.

33. The correspondence entered on the margin of paragraph 28 was disposed of as follows:—

Disposal of Correspondence.	Sent out for delivery.	Received back undelivered.	Balance actually delivered.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
By Post Office peons, or from the window	90,275,881	3,050,918	87,224,963
To Branch Post Offices	31,335,405	1,595,703	29,739,702
To District Post Offices	3,558,541	222,337	3,336,204
To Rural Messengers	3,656,253	174,964	3,481,289
	128,826,080	5,043,922	123,782,158
Sent to Dead Letter Offices			2,781,626
Total ...			126,563,784

Note.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

The actual delivery bears the same proportion (97 per cent.) to the total as in last year.

34. *Foreign Correspondence.*—The usual statement of foreign correspondence has been enlarged this year so as to include packets of books, &c. The figures are given below :—

Route.		Estimated aggregate number.		Proportion of correspondence by each route.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Despatched from *India* to the *United Kingdom*	*Letters.*				
	Vid Southampton ...	683,647	629,868	30	27
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,605,910	1,663,337	70	73
		Increase. 2,295,557 5 p. c.	Decrease. 2,293,205 1 p. c.		
	Newspapers.				
	Vid Southampton ...	60,596	53,272	18	15
	Vid Brindisi ...	284,588	316,384	82	85
		Decrease. 345,184 37 p. c.	Increase. 369,656 7·1 p. c.		
	Books.				
	Vid Southampton ...	.....	43,995	...	21
	Vid Brindisi ...	.....	169,395	...	79
			213,390		
Received in *India* from the *United Kingdom*	*Letters.*				
	Vid Southampton ...	836,259	940,439	37	38
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,425,982	1,511,533	63	62
		Decrease. 2,262,241 4 p. c.	Increase. 2,451,972 8·3 p. c.		
	Newspapers.				
	Vid Southampton ...	651,990	671,503	33	33
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,294,642	1,365,851	67	67
		Increase. 1,946,632 2 p. c.	Increase. 2,037,354 4·7 p. c.		
	Books.				
	Vid Southampton ...	.....	511,747	...	65
	Vid Brindisi ...	.....	279,247	...	35
			790,994		
	Grand Total { Letters ...	Increase. 4,557,798 ½ p. c.	Increase. 4,745,177 4 p. c.		
	Grand Total { Newspapers ...	2,291,216 2 p. c.	2,407,010 5 p. c.		
	Grand Total { Books ...	.....	1,004,384		
Despatched from *India* to *Foreign, Europe, Gibraltar, Malta,* and places east of Suez by *British Packet* ...	Letters	383,035	333,059		
	Other articles	.....	158,318		
Despatched from *India* by *French packet* ...	Letters	30,708	22,109		
	Other articles	.....	7,322		
Received in *India* from *Foreign, Europe, Gibraltar, Malta,* and places east of Suez by *British packet* ...	Letters	286,554	526,547		
	Other articles	.....	318,232		
Received in *India* by *French packet* ...	Letters	10,302	42,805		
	Other articles	.....	8,879		
Grand Total ...	Letters	Increase. 719,599 5·25 p. c.	Increase. 924,520 28 p. c.		
	Other articles	.....	492,751		

35. As regards correspondence with the United Kingdom (to which the first and larger part of the statement refers), there is a moderate increase of 4 per cent. in letters and 5 per cent. in newspapers; but it will be observed that the homeward mail continues to shew an increasing use of the Brindisi route, as compared with the Southampton route, the proportion sent by Brindisi having risen from 70 to 73 per cent. for letters, and from 82 to 85 per cent. for newspapers. The statistics of the outward mail give a different result, the Brindisi proportion having fallen for letters from 63 to 62 per cent., and remaining stationary for newspapers at 67 per cent.

36. As regards correspondence with other places abroad, the statistics shew a large increase of 28 per cent. These statistics are of comparatively recent origin, and may perhaps have been affected to some extent in the way of increase by a more careful inclusion of

previously omitted items; but allowing for all this, I believe that there has been a large development of this class of correspondence, owing principally to the improved conditions under which it may now be carried on under the Postal Union rates and rules.

37. *Dead Letters.*—The usual statistics of the working of Dead Letter Offices will be found in Appendix IV, of which an abstract is given below:—

		Number.		Percentage.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices		2,539,143	2,781,626		
Deduct.					
	1876-77. 1877-78.				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	130,701 134,596				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	523,333 607,858				
		654,034	742,454		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices		1,885,109	2,039,172	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered.	Disposed of by re-direction to addressees	88,784	197,819	4·71	9·70
	Disposed of by return to senders	1,105,064	1,174,183	58·62	57·58
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead ...		691,261	667,170	36·67	32·72

The work of Dead Letter Offices in this country has two characters: *viz., firstly,* endeavouring to find out the addressees (Directories, Lists, and other available sources of information being supplied for this purpose); and, *secondly* (when the above fails), finding out the senders in view to returning to them the communications which cannot be delivered. The percentage of articles undisposable in either of these ways has again fallen, and this is an indication of increased success in the work assigned to them. Dead Letter Office work involves not merely intelligence and care but responsibility in regard to valuable enclosures. As an instance of this responsibility, it may be mentioned that in the year under report a cover containing notes for Rs. 2,500, without any address on it, and with a torn end through which the notes were visible, passed through the Bombay General Post Office to the Dead Letter Office, the valuable contents being safely returned by the latter to the sender.

38. *Postage Stamp Sales.*—The statistics of the sales of postage stamps will be found in Appendices V (ordinary stamps) and VI (service stamps). An abstract is given below :—

Ordinary Postage Stamps.		9-pie labels.	½-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	Gross value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	Value of each kind of stamps sold	23,328	5,59,864	6,899	13,58,870	2,79,074	2,53,639	7,33,412	1,53,474	2,98,251	33,582	1,37,984	38,38,377
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·61	14·59	·18	35·40	7·27	6·61	19·11	4·00	7·77	·87	3·59	100
	Value of each kind of stamps sold	22,311	7,86,352	8,591	13,97,862	2,94,838	2,43,507	7,39,963	3,74,066	1,79,223	63,634	1,51,275	42,61,622
1877-78	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·58	20·49	·22	36·42	7·68	6·34	19·28	9·74	4·67	1·66	3·94	111·02

Service Postage Stamps.		9-pie labels.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	Gross value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	Value of each kind of stamps sold	1,849	2,58,425	5,95,306	1,00,568	1,25,813	1,24,011	12,05,972
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·16	21·43	49·36	8·34	10·43	10·28	100
	Value of each kind of stamps sold	691	2,70,666	6,41,483	1,11,421	1,35,132	1,25,552	12,85,145
1877-78	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·07	22·44	53·19	9·24	11·21	10·41	106·56

39. There is nothing in the results exhibited above which calls for special remark, except the continued rapid growth of the sale of half-anna embossed envelopes. The sale of these envelopes is limited by the supply, and although the supply has for some years been increased as fast as it is possible to do so under the present contract with the English manufacturers, it has never yet been fully equal to the demand. The experience of former years showed that when embossed envelopes were offered for sale with a charge upon them over and above the value of the stamps so as to cover the cost of paper and manufacture, they had little or no attraction for the Indian public; and as it was considered very desirable to induce natives of the country to use envelopes of a proper size, shape, and texture, it was determined to offer the inducement of envelopes purchaseable at the value of the stamps borne by them. This inducement has proved to be so great that the Department has never been able as yet to offer a supply fully equal to the demand. The object which the measure had in view is being fully realized by the gradual disappearance from among native correspondence of the flimsy rolls of paper, about the size of a finger, which gave so much trouble to the sorting offices, and caused so much miscarriage from illegibility of address. Although the supply of embossed envelopes without any charge for the envelopes themselves is a practical reduction of the postage rate from six pie to about five pie, I am sure that the concession is a proper one, and that it is good policy to maintain it.

40. The proportion of revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps continues to increase slowly but steadily, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Total postage revenue	100	100	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	51·50	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87
Proportion derived from service stamps...	17·27	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POSTS.

41. The district posts of the three districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah, in the Madras Presidency, were transferred during the year under report to the management of the Imperial post, thus completing the transfer as regards the Madras Presidency, and (speaking generally) throughout India. As explained in previous reports, the district posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial post. The cost of such arrangements is defrayed in some cases by local cesses and in others by Imperial grants; the administration being in every case under the Local Government. Since 1864, endeavours have been made to introduce the local officers of the Imperial post as managers of the district posts under the orders of the Local Governments, and this object has now been attained throughout India. The administration of these district posts remains as heretofore under the control of the Local Governments, but the officers employed by them in the administration are the local officers of the Imperial post. It has taken about 14 years to bring about this change, for at first objections were raised in many quarters; but gradually the objections have disappeared in the face of the manifest improvement which took place wherever the change was introduced. The interest which the Imperial post has in these district posts is a great one, for when made available for private correspondence, they do the work of pioneers of the Imperial post. The chief demands for new Imperial offices occur in places where the correspondence has been first developed by the district posts. Wherever there is such development, the Imperial post steps in and undertakes the cost of the office, leaving the district post funds free for extension elsewhere. This has been the practical working hitherto; but difficulties are beginning to appear in some quarters in getting leave from Local Governments to spend the funds thus set free; however, I hope that proper representations will result in the avoidance of serious difficulty of this kind. The following figures respecting district posts have been compiled in the same form as in previous reports; but the information is always more or less

incomplete, owing to the accounts, &c., being under so many different authorities unconnected with this department :—

Names of Postal Circles.		Number of district post offices and receiving houses.	Number of district post village postmen and postmen.	Number of district post letter-boxes.	Distance in miles of district post lines.	Local cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and district posts for delivery by the district post.	Articles posted in the district post for despatch to the Imperial or district post.	Articles returned by the district to the Imperial post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the district post.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Bengal	1876-77 ...	321	76	240	10,977	2,26,755	...	2,44,303	1,148,717	1,239,960	64,890	5·64
	1877-78 ...	**293**	**Nil**	**238**	**10,983**	**2,63,129**	...	**2,61,204**(*f*)	**1,092,282**	**1,110,505**	**55,071**	**5·04**
Madras	1876-77 ...	306	839	16	2,894	...	1,08,010	1,00,156(*a*)	1,038,486	410,912	64,028	6·16
	1877-78 ...	**296**	**848**	**14**	**2,978**	...	**1,08,410**	**1,02,065**	**1,050,818**	**360,596**	**68,175**	**6·49**
Bombay	1876-77 ...	2	530	416	107	...	88,905	89,172	933,840	264,240	51,700	5·53
	1877-78 ...	**2**	**527**	**574**	**107**	...	**89,400**	**95,624**	**943,159**	**252,848**	**58,329**	**6·18**
North-Western Provinces	1876-77 ...	357	382	29	6,294	Not shown separately.	60,000	1,50,216	905,629	811,099	70,487	7·78
	1877-78 ...	**355**	**382**	**28**	**6,294**		**60,000**	**1,49,832**	**965,495**	**858,321**	**68,024**	**7·05**
Punjab	1876-77 ...	26	360	45	4,504	58,610	45,000	1,12,029(*c*)	52,463	61,953	1,950	3·71
	1877-78 ...	**23**	**371**	**46**	**4,548**	**58,500**	**45,000**	**1,09,578**(*c*)	**51,811**	**62,602**	**1,816**	**3·51**
British Burma ...	1876-77 ...	...	4	53	955	12,650	...	9,201	24,786	10,243	1,228	4·95
	1877-78 ...	...	**2**	**78**	**1,292**	**14,749**	**...**	**9,988**	**6,520**	**13,990**	**908**	**13·93**
Central Provinces ...	1876-77 ...	63	53	49	2,243	54,686(*d*)	...	54,435	185,163	141,672	15,878	8·57
	1877-78 ...	**38**	**41**	**53**	**2,147**	**53,184**(*d*)	...	**53,184**	**214,868**	**153,865**	**17,755**	**8·26**
Oudh	1876-77 ...	61	248	87	906	36,000	...	34,999	333,930	235,387	30,352	9·08
	1877-78 ...	**67**	**227**	**94**	**977**	**36,082**	...	**33,483**	**306,178**	**218,670**	**27,834**	**9·90**
Rajputana	1876-77 ...	6	2	...	266	889	Information not available.	3,712	16,732	11,893	717	4·28
	1877-78 ...	**8**	**10**	**...**	**144**	**709**	**3,644**	**4,323**	**14,880**	**14,464**	**1,121**	**7·53**
Assam	1876-77 ...	20	7	8	719	11,993(*b*)	...	8,846	38,294	29,499	2,891	7·54
	1877-78 ...	**22**	**3**	**10**	**667**(*e*)	**13,220**(*b*)	...	**12,061**	**42,448**	**40,634**	**3,032**	**7·14**
Total ...	1876-77 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,678,040	3,216,858	304,121	6·50
	1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,688,459	3,096,495	**302,065**	**6·44**

(*a*). Exclusive of Rs. 4,125-9-6 on account of famine batta.
(*b*). Including Rs. 720 contributed from the District Improvement Fund in Assam.
(*c*). Including the annual subsidy paid from the District Dâk Fund for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni Hill Cart line in the Punjab.
(*d*). Including contributions from Provincial and Local Funds in the Central Provinces and Berars.
(*e*). The distance in rainy season amounted to 761 miles.
(*f*). Excluding Rs. 21,882 paid from the Imperial revenues on account of pay of village postmen and postmen attached to district post offices.

42. Postal arrangements in Native States are for the most part very bad; and I am not able for the present to anticipate any considerable improvement in places where the extension of the Imperial Post is not encouraged. The subject is no doubt important, and will, I think, become more and more important as time goes on.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Security taken from Post Office Servants.*—The operations of the Security Fund are exhibited in the following abstract:—

Receipts.	Number of Employes.		Amount of Subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance	...	...	...	...	79,734	(*a*) *Pensionable.*	
Interest on ditto @ 3¾ per cent. for 1877-78...	...	...	...	...	2,990	Sums decreed against the Fund.	3,182
Credited in the Calcutta Post Office to "subscription in lieu of security" in favor of Mr. Graham, Post Master, Dacca.	...	...	...	...	11	Ratable refunds to subscribers.	193
					82,735		
(*a*) *Pensionable*—							
Imperial ...	5,414	5,711	5,414	5,711	11,125	Cost of establishment.	1,080
District ...	258	243	258	243	501		
Total ...	5,672	5,954	5,672	5,954	11,626	Total ...	4,455
(*b*) *Non-pensionable*—						(*b*) *Non-pensionable.*	
Imperial ...	9,616	9,810	4,808	4,905	9,713	Sums decreed against the Fund.	384
District ...	3,403	3,389	1,701	1,694	3,396	Cost of establishment.	1,080
Total ...	13,019	13,199	6,509	6,599	13,109	Total ...	1,464
						Total Charges	5,919
						Balance at credit	1,01,551
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,07,470	Grand Total	1,07,470

The Fund is supported by subscriptions from officials of the pensionable (*a*) class at the rate of one rupee half-yearly, and from officials of the non-pensionable (*b*) class at half that rate. As has been explained on former occasions, the subscriptions of the former (pensionable class) are returnable on resignation or death in the proportion borne for each year by the surplus income to the total income, while those of the latter (*non-pensionable class*) are not returnable at all. The balance in hand divided into returnable and non-returnable is shown below:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total balance	79,734	1,01,551
Returnable portion	37,448	46,253
Non-returnable portion	42,286	55,298

44. This Fund was commenced in April 1873 to meet a great want. Private Guarantee Associations demanded rates of *premia* which the subordinates of the Department found it difficult to pay; and when the European Assurance Guarantee Society, from which numerous Postal officers had obtained security, collapsed, the opportunity was taken of establishing a departmental system. The relief to Postal subordinates in the reduced amount of subscriptions was immense, and even with the low rates the balance of the Fund has gone on steadily increasing from year to year.

45. In the year under report an important class of liabilities commenced, owing to the introduction of the insurance system. It was owing to the prospect of a greater measure of liability on this account that the Fund has been maintained at the present rates of subscription; and it may perhaps be able to bear the liabilities so accruing without any large amount

of help from the insurance income. There were no payments from the Fund on account of insured articles in the year under review, although there were three cases of the loss of insured parcels, aggregating Rs. 2,189 in value, which were made the subject of compensation in the next year. It will be convenient to restrict the yearly remarks under this head to compensation payments made in the year under review; and I shall not therefore refer to these cases at greater length on this occasion.

46. *Complaints from the public.*—There were 5,339 complaints made by the public in the year under review, as compared with 5,407 in the previous year. Of these, 1,316 were acknowledged to be well founded, as compared with 1,203 in the previous year. The following analysis of complaints relating to articles of value in the two last years shows that, though the aggregate number in the year under report was smaller, the number proved against the officials of the department was larger :—

	Ordinary letters.		Registered letters.		Parcels.		Total.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through fault of Postal officials	147	153	150	144	160	105	457	402
II.—Cases in which the Postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	144	150	87	95	45	72	276	317
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	661	578	31	28	52	108	744	714
TOTAL ...	952	881	268	267	257	285	1,477	1,433

One of the most important cases of complaint related to the abstraction of the contents of a registered letter posted in Bombay containing notes of the value of Rs. 15,000. It was proved, however, that the abstraction was effected (and that in a very ingenious way) by the servant of the sender before the letter was registered. The servant was tried and convicted.

47. *Convictions and departmental punishments.*—An abstract of the number of legal convictions and departmental punishments (detailed in Appendix VIII) is given below :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Number of legal convictions	139	171
Number of cases punished departmentally	81	95
TOTAL ...	220	266

Perhaps the most important conviction was that relating to a theft of a parcel mail-bag containing property of the value of Rs. 9,558, shortly after leaving the Bangalore office. The Post Master General of Madras gives the following description of it :—"It was effected by collusion between the banghy clerk and one of the runners. As the runner left the office on his way to the railway station, distant one mile, he pitched the bag containing the banghy into a vehicle previously stationed in a convenient corner, and ran on. It was a dark evening, and he ran for half a mile, and then, lagging behind, called out that he was being attacked. When the other runners got back, he asserted that the robbers had knocked him down, and had gone off with the bag. The Bangalore police gave great attention to this case, and it was through their unremitting efforts that it was brought to light and punished."

48. *Highway robberies.*—An abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin. The very large increase in the number of such robberies is due mainly to the prevalence of famine. The increase in number as compared with the previous year is 36, of which half belongs to Madras and Bombay, where the scarcity was most severely felt. There had been a gradual, but marked, decrease of crimes of this sort in the previous five years, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

Postal Circles.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.
Bengal	1	0	1	8	0	8
Madras	1	1	2	11	2	13
Bombay	1	0	1	2	10	12
North-Western Provinces ...	7	0	7	3	1	4
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Provinces ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oudh	0	3	3	0	0	0
Rajputana	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	12	4	16	24	13	37

	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
1871-72 ...	24	12	36
1872-73 ...	13	13	26
1873-74 ...	21	11	32
1874-75 ...	19	6	25
1875-76 ...	14	12	26
1876-77 ...	12	4	16
1877-78 ...	24	13	37

49. The localities in which the highway robberies took place are shown in the following statement :—

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of districts.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.
BENGAL ...	24-Pergunnas ...	2	...			
	Backerganj ...	1	...			
	Gya ...	4	...			
	Monghyr ...	1	...			
MADRAS ...	Salem ...	2	...	Mysore ...	2	...
	Nilgiri ...	1	1	Pondicherry ...	...	1
	Cuddapah ...	1	...			
	Kurnul ...	2	...			
	North Arcot ...	2	...			
	Nellore ...	2	...			
	Bellary ...	1	...			
BOMBAY ...	Ahmedabad ...	2	...	Kattywar ...	6	2
				Bhaunagar ...	2	...
				Jetpur ...	1	...
				Baroda ...	1	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Aligarh ...	1	1	Gwalior ...	1	1
	Ghazipur ...	1	...			
	Muzuffarnagar ...	1	...			
	Agra ...	1	...			
	Meerut ...	2	...			
	Bijnour ...	1	...			
	Allahabad ...	...	1			
	Bulandshahr ...	1	1			
PUNJAB ...	Umballa ...	1	...			
	Rohtak ...	1	...			
	Peshawar ...	...	1			
CENTRAL PROVINCES	.....	...	...	Nizam's Territory ...	1	...
ASSAM ...	.....	...	...	Semi-independent ...	1	...
OUDH ...	Partabgarh ...	1	...			
	Fyzabad ...					
RAJPUTANA ...	Ajmere ...	1	...	Meywar ...	1	1
				Marwar ...	1	...
				Bikanir ...	1	...
				Banswara ...	...	2
				Kotah ...	...	1
	Total ...	34	5	Total ...	18	8

Total (British) 34, besides 5 attacks. Total (Foreign) 18, besides 8 attacks.

50. Of the 8 cases of robbery in Bengal, there were none involving loss of life. Convictions were obtained in 4; and in every case the greater part of the plundered property was recovered. The Madras cases (13 robberies and 2 attacks) were not very serious. In only one instance (one of those in the Mysore territory) was life lost, the runner who was attacked dying subsequently of his wound. Convictions were obtained in 5 cases; and of the whole property stolen, the greater part was recovered. In the Bombay cases (12 robberies and 2 attacks) there was only 1 in Kattywar involving loss of life. In only 2 instances were convictions obtained; but none of them were serious as regards the amount plundered, the mails being in most cases left by the robbers after searching for valuables, of which but little was found. In the cases in the North-Western Provinces (9 robberies and 4 attacks) there was no loss of life. Convictions were obtained in 6 cases; and in only 3 cases was the plundered property of appreciable value. The only other Postal Circle at all prominent in respect of highway robberies is Rajputana; and considering the great distress which prevailed among a population containing so many lawless characters, the Political authorities are of opinion that the smallness of the number (4 robberies and 4 attacks) is very satisfactory. In none of the Rajputana cases was a conviction obtained.

Postal Officials.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.
Inspectors	197	197
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters	3,554	3,770
Clerks	3,736	3,997
Peons and other Servants	5,941	6,477
Road Establishment	13,176	13,121
Village Postmen	1,950	2,913
TOTAL ...	27,453	29,975

51. The numerical strength of the establishment in the several Postal Circles is shown in Appendix IX. The abstract on the margin includes all grades below that of Post Master General, Deputy Post Master General or Chief Inspector.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

52. The number of Government Carrying Agency offices for goods (36) remained the same as in the preceding year, one office (Bahawalpur) having been closed, and another (Dholpur) opened. The road transit by means of carts gave place to railway transit between Agra and Dholpur, consequent upon the opening of the Railway between those places; and the road line between Mooltan and Bahawalpur was abolished for a like cause. The Government Carrying Agency service at the close of the year under review consisted of a line from Calcutta to Jhelum by railway and onwards by bullock train to Peshawar; with principal branches to Fatehgarh (bullock train), Gwalior (partly rail and partly bullock train), Moradabad (rail), Landour (bullock train), Simla (bullock train), Ferozepore (bullock train), Mooltan (rail), Sialkot (bullock train), and Murree (bullock train).

53. The passenger services on mail cart lines were reduced by the abolition of the Darjeeling line and Bahawalpur line, consequent upon the extension of the Railway system in those directions. They comprised at the close of the year under review the Van Dâk lines from Jhelum to Peshawar (with branches to Murree, Sialkot, and Kohat), and from Amritsar to Pathankot; also lines from Umballa to Kalka and Bareilly to Ranibagh. The last-mentioned line has, however, no special provision for passengers, the accommodation offered being merely a seat on the mail cart, when available.

54. The financial results of these Non-Postal branches will be found under the next section.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

55. There is a still further improvement of financial results this year, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

Review of financial results.

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Purely Postal Service.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Receipts, including sale of service postage stamps ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto excluding ditto ditto ...	54,81,772	60,16,193
Disbursements	57,87,667	60,87,657
Net revenue, including sale of service postage stamps ...	9,00,989	12,16,672
Non-Postal Branches.		
Government Carrying Agency, commonly called the Government Bullock Train.		
Receipts	7,91,813	7,13,046
Disbursements	6,09,163*	6,03,017*
Surplus ...	1,82,650	1,10,029
Punjab Van Dâk.		
Receipts	2,39,544	2,29,963
Disbursements	2,30,799	2,00,327
Surplus ...	8,745	29,636
Passenger services on mail cart lines.		
Receipts	1,03,183	86,421
Disbursements	1,03,183	86,421
Contributions to local funds employed from large extent on general and military considerations, but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience.		
Disbursements	7,13,865	7,08,515
* { Purely Bullock Train ... Postal charges debited to Bullock Train ...	[illegible] 1,617	[illegible] 1,488
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]

Briefly stated, the results for the last two years are as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ...	9,00,989	12,16,672
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ...	1,82,650	1,10,029
A net surplus in Punjab Military Van Dâk of ...	8,745	29,636
TOTAL ...	10,92,384	13,56,337

56. But, in order to get a full view of the financial results, certain other items of charge have to be taken into account; and I have again endeavoured to make this estimate still more accurate than formerly. The change to which I refer consists in a more accurate calculation of the cost of the "Railway free service." This matter has recently been made the subject of careful examination with the view of settling the basis of actual payment to be made for postal services in the case of State Railways; and I am now for the first time in a position to offer an estimate having the character of approximate accuracy. The calculation is based on the railway statistics showing the actual cost per vehicle for each mile run; and from this is deducted the amount actually paid, the remainder being shown as the estimated cost of the service rendered free. The statistics of actual mileage run by postal vehicles in the year under review are imperfect, owing to the absence of any exact record on the subject; and in this and some other minor respects the present estimate is faulty, but I give it as an undoubtedly better estimate than the former one.

57. The list of items so chargeable against the Post Office, with the estimate under each head as made out in last report for the preceding year and in the report for the year under review, is given on the margin.

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery ...	35,203	25,816
Railway free service (estimated cost)	2,40,000	3,66,000
English stores	98,983	1,78,612
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press ...	42,806	48,609
Rent of Government buildings	2,04,169	2,07,000
Estimated Postal share of Local Marine subsidies	2,03,854	2,03,854
Gratuities	2,109	2,595
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	895	16,191
Pensions granted during the year, aggregating in annual value Rs. 8,652, capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase (8,652 × 10·165 =) Rs. 87,947 ...	1,42,809	87,947
TOTAL	9,70,827	11,36,624

Taking the total net revenue (as given in paragraph 55) at Rs. 13,56,337, and deducting the total of the items now under reference, we find a net profit of Rs. 2,19,713 for the year under review.

58. In reviewing the corresponding portion of my last report, the Government noticed the absence of information about the basis on which the departmental share of the liability for Local Marine subsidies was estimated; and I take this opportunity of explaining it. The lines served by the contract vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company are divided for the purpose of this estimate into those in which the Post Office has a predominating interest and those in which it has merely a subordinate interest. The whole cost of the former lines (having a predominating Postal interest) is set down as a Postal charge, and the cost of the latter lines (having only a subordinate Postal interest) is thrown entirely out of the departmental estimate. On this principle the sum chargeable to the Post Office is calculated as shown in the margin. When the Bombay and Karachi line first commenced to carry a portion of the heavy mails, a reduction was made in the cost of the land line to the extent of Rs. 25,768; and this saving was accordingly added to the sum before calculated, making a total of Rs. 2,03,854. The complete abolition of the land line in the year following that now under report will result in a further alteration of the estimated Postal share by transferring the Karachi and Bombay sea-line to the list of lines in which the Post Office has a predominating interest.

	Miles run per annum.
For all the contract lines	955,168
For lines in which the Post Office has a predominating interest, *viz.*,—	
Calcutta to Akyab and back ...	234,624
„ Rangoon „ ...	
„ Moulmein „ ...	
Madras to Rangoon „ ...	

955,168 : 234,624 : : Rs. 7,25,000 (whole subsidy) : 178,086 (Postal share).

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

Year.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of expenditure, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1855-56—first complete year of new rates ...	100	100	100
1867-68—thirteenth complete year ...	207	237	161
1868-69—fourteenth ditto ...	228	258	182
1869-70—fifteenth ditto ...	253	248	190
1870-71—sixteenth ditto ...	257	235	175
1871-72—seventeenth ditto ...	269	272	173
1872-73—eighteenth ditto ...	279	279	177
1873-74—nineteenth ditto ...	328	284	184
1874-75—twentieth ditto ...	348	305	189
1875-76—twenty-first ditto ...	352	326	191
1876-77—twenty-second ditto ...	368	345	196
1877-78—twenty-third ditto ...	**387**	**378**	**206**

59. I give as usual on the margin the usual comparison of correspondence, revenue and expenditure, from the year 1855-56 onwards; that year being selected as the first complete year after the introduction of the low rates of postage under the Postal Act of 1854.

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

60. I have already referred (paragraph 18) to the important revision of Postal establishments carried out by Mr. MacFarlan, Officiating Post Master General of Bengal; and I feel that special thanks are due to him on this account, for not only was the work laborious, but it required and received at his hands the exercise of great discrimination and judgment. Mr. MacFarlan has since retired from the service; and it may not be out of place for me to record here the value which has been set upon his services. His first connection with the Department was in the beginning of 1871, when he acted for about four years as Post Master General of the Bombay Circle. For his work in Bombay he received the special acknowledgment of the Government of India. He then took furlough, but, as a special case, was appointed (while on furlough) to the substantive office of Post Master General of Madras. On his return to India, in April 1877, he was appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, in which office he remained till his retirement from the service, in December 1878. The loss of his services is a real loss to the Department.

61. I would also mention Mr. Turton Smith, of the Punjab Police, whose temporary connection with the Department, as Assistant Director General, ended shortly after the close of the year under report. Mr. Turton Smith's energies were devoted with much success to the prosecution of crime in the Department, as well as among gangs of thieves and forgers who made the Post Office a sphere for their operations.

62. From among the many subordinate officers mentioned by the several Post Masters General, I can refer here only to a selected number. In *Bengal*, the Post Master General mentions Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Barton Groves, and Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt, as Inspectors who rendered special help to him in the revision of establishments. In *Madras* are mentioned Mr. Coombs, Inspector, for general efficiency in the administration of his division; and, among Post Masters, Mr. Christian, for a particularly well-ordered office. In *Bombay*, the Post Master General mentions Khan Sahib Cursetji Palonji, one of the oldest and best Inspectors in the Department, as having done some good service during the year; and Dinanath Babaji, the Superintendent of the Postal Printing Press at Bombay, whose efficient management made the office a model of good workmanship, combined with economy. In the *Punjab*, the Post Master General refers to a number of officers, both Inspectors and Post Masters, among whom I mention particularly Mr. Sullen, Post Master of Lahore, who was shortly after selected to fill the place of Officiating Superintendent of the Punjab Van Dâk. In the *Travelling Post Office* are mentioned especially Mr. Hill, Superintendent, and B. Thurmiah Garoo, Sub-Inspector, for good service during the Madras floods. In *British Burma* the first on the Chief Inspector's list is Mr. Twemlow, who has for a long series of years satisfactorily controlled the Post Office at Moulmein. In *Oudh*, Mr. Antram, the Post Master of Lucknow, is mentioned as having introduced several useful reforms; and Lala Raj Coomar Lal, Sub-Inspector, for special care and success in the prosecution of an important case.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-Cart, Horses, Camel-Dâk, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Name of Circles.	Railway. Under Local Control. 1876-77.	Railway. Under Local Control. 1877-78.	Railway. Under Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office. Served by Mail Guards. 1876-77.	Railway. Under Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office. Served by Mail Guards. 1877-78.	Railway. Under Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office. Served by Travelling Post Office. 1876-77.	Railway. Under Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office. Served by Travelling Post Office. 1877-78.
Bengal ...	169	131	63	59	620	793
Madras ...	...	...	319	232	1,117	1,357
Bombay ...	75	75	185	...	1,345	1,250
North-Western Provinces ...	50	...	51	86	889	968
Punjab ...	...	...	231	13	437	647
British Burma ...	...	163	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	33	60	49	49	263	263
Sind ...	109	109	...	...	...	...
Oudh ...	...	...	21	81	522	462
Rajputana ...	...	...	241	241	149	149
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	436	538	1,160	761	5,342	6,089

a 207 Miles double shown, once under Mail-cart and again under Van, have been deducted.
b 197 ditto ditto Horses ditto
c 470 ditto ditto Camel ditto
Runners ditto
Bangy-bardars ditto.
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Name of Circles.	Total. 1876-77.	Total. 1877-78.	Mail-Cart, Horse, Camel-Dâk, &c. 1876-77.	Mail-Cart, Horse, Camel-Dâk, &c. 1877-78.	Runners or Boats. 1876-77.	Runners or Boats. 1877-78.	Sea. 1876-77.	Sea. 1877-78.	Total. 1876-77.	Total. 1877-78.
Bengal ...	Miles. 852	Miles. 988	Miles. 317	Miles. 115	Miles. 6,295	Miles. 5,830	Miles. 2,900	Miles. 2,900	Miles. 10,364	Miles. 9,828
Madras ...	1,436	1,469	135	...	c 6,435	6,445	3,064	3,064	c 11,070	10,978
Bombay ...	1,605	1,605	945	942	5,702	6,478	3,234	3,234	11,486	12,259
North-Western Provinces ...	900	1,044	364	299	3,359	3,312	...	...	4,713	4,655
Punjab ...	668	660	a 1,096	1,362	2,366	2,272	...	...	a 4,130	4,294
British Burma ...	...	163	73	73	1,527	1,527	2,293	2,293	3,893	4,056
Central Provinces ...	345	372	198	199	2,270	2,405	...	...	2,813	3,066
Sind ...	109	109	b 688	688	925	907	2,196	2,196	b 3,918	3,900
Oudh ...	543	543	103	103	929	939	...	...	1,575	1,585
Rajputana ...	390	390	...	...	1,709	1,680	...	...	2,099	2,070
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	1,435	1,272	...	...	1,435	1,272
Total ...	6,938	7,338	†3,919	3,781	*32,952	33,157	13,687	13,687	‡57,496	57,963

* See note *c*.
† See notes *a* and *b*.
‡ See notes *a*, *b* and *c*.

Name of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1877. Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Opened or established in 1877-78. Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Total on 31st March 1878. Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Increase or Decrease. Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
Bengal ...	No. 1,018	No. 2,949	No. 801	No. (b) 138	No. 269	No. (c) 111	No. 1,156	No. 3,218	No. 912	No. 87 Increase.	No. 248 Decrease	No. 51 Increase.
Madras ...	645	469	183	28	56	27	673	525	210	23 ,,	50 Increase.	18 ,,
Bombay ...	541	910	328	108	406	174	649	1,316	502	97 ,,	318 ,,	98 ,,
North-Western Provinces	518	213	17	17	31	3	535	244	20	13 ,,	17 ,,	3 ,,
Punjab ...	514	419	310	8	12	34	522	431	344	5 Decrease.	5 Increase.	33 ,,
British Burma ...	23	7	2	5	5	...	28	12	2	5 ,,	5 ,,	1 Decrease.
Central Provinces ...	219	314	119	27	...	26	246	314	145	26 ,,	28 Decrease.	26 Increase.
Sind ...	78	47	50	2	...	1	80	47	51	1 ,,	...	1 ,,
Oudh ...	115	79	...	3	15	(e) 124	118	94	124	3 ,,	6 Increase.	121 ,,
Rajputana ...	85	14	32	...	...	1	85	14	33	1 Decrease.	...	4 Decrease.
Assam ...	96	33	108	11	8	31	107	41	139	4 ,,	5 Increase.	17 Increase.
Total ...	3,852	5,454	1,950	347	802	532	4,199	6,256	2,482	255 Increase.	120 Increase.	363 Increase.

(a) Including 78 excess shown in the Statement for 1876-77.
(b) Including 14 Post Offices transferred to Bengal from Assam.
(c) Including 10 Village Postmen transferred to Bengal from Assam.
(d) Including 2 letter boxes transferred to Bengal from Assam.
(e) Including 116 Village Postmen who perform the combined duties of clearing letter boxes and delivering letters in villages not shown under the head Village Postmen in previous years' returns.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels, received for delivery in the Post Sind, Oudh, Rajputana, and Assam Postal

Names of Postal Circles.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.	
Detail covers.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
To Post Office Ports and from the window.	Letters paid ...	10,476,749	11,065,496	11,005,298	12,111,300	8,851,798	10,805,434	6,951,295	7,851,776	5,975,676	6,678,018
	,, unpaid ...	5,262,595	5,199,451	2,124,430	2,166,901	2,509,766	2,395,521	3,749,201	3,650,782	1,894,923	1,926,167
	,, Service privileged...	2,894,169	985,501	954,631	3,442	699,652	183	1,226,765	638,073	1,164,531	614,817
	,, registered ...	735,736	725,047	350,114	374,100	131,999	139,899	266,528	282,172	146,756	168,030
	Papers	1,650,817	1,827,763	1,399,853	1,576,695	1,025,076	1,160,647	1,289,623	1,337,335	1,281,281	1,250,985
	Packets	282,146	288,037	262,799	302,690	211,570	227,239	160,131	208,989	206,408	229,898
	Parcels	207,815	155,516	107,976	89,894	116,488	94,900	138,622	106,814	110,256	75,425
To Branch Post Offices.	Letters paid ...	1,965,994	2,549,577	2,795,196	3,040,476	4,645,929	5,523,676	1,131,578	1,416,435	1,156,998	1,525,387
	,, unpaid ...	2,096,665	2,729,548	853,918	812,125	2,234,295	2,487,396	1,517,436	1,897,166	984,092	1,132,908
	,, Service privileged...	243,924	165,684	152,022	339	196,526	652	423,009	296,093	254,640	194,467
	,, registered ...	173,036	204,738	102,382	104,051	181,484	193,555	58,974	56,418	27,609	30,269
	Papers	201,819	313,848	354,806	357,961	454,868	571,329	98,967	146,209	199,238	246,584
	Packets	15,695	27,062	52,924	62,284	116,878	122,483	20,555	36,083	37,151	42,392
	Parcels	24,559	35,118	21,118	22,056	21,170	21,483	33,215	59,548	14,861	23,594
To District Post Offices.	Letters paid ...	350,166	328,526	489,728	517,257	5,162	3,597	279,851	299,065	17,494	20,631
	,, unpaid ...	607,751	563,978	307,720	296,928	912	1,408	516,188	513,372	15,408	18,719
	,, Service privileged...	154,629	97,768	8,212	104	284	..	118,756	107,127	6,447	14,105
	,, registered ...	25,159	20,596	25,550	31,859	...	..	10,272	10,611	496	470
	Papers	35,952	40,255	119,981	115,575	417	261	24,585	26,359	1,799	2,869
	Packets	4,406	4,041	5,553	6,439	182	52	10,324	9,333	652	522
	Parcels	3,885	3,024	1,920	2,581	...	26	7,995	11,210	234	260
To Rural Messengers.	Letters paid ...	458,700	482,895	205,521	235,451	415,187	501,668	11,759	10,141	91,250	108,846
	,, unpaid ...	778,440	641,410	164,537	140,265	511,339	484,407	30,920	30,477	139,039	125,429
	,, Service privileged...	76,103	41,088	627	104	2,816	..	104	26	4,822	6,857
	,, registered ...	49,849	46,303	8,238	8,760	14,652	19,110	418	208	3,233	3,936
	Papers	23,725	29,278	42,861	32,824	36,683	44,035	2,059	2,086	8,948	9,725
	Packets	2,477	2,295	1,485	2,607	2,764	2,685	52	78	574	913
	Parcels	5,970	7,195	808	808	2,060	2,191	104	287	652	1,122
	Total ...	28,608,931	28,581,038	21,919,267	22,415,876	22,389,907	24,803,837	18,088,966	19,004,273	13,747,464	14,452,071
	ABSTRACT.										
	Letters paid ...	13,251,609	14,426,494	14,495,743	15,904,484	13,918,076	16,834,375	8,374,483	9,577,417	7,241,418	8,336,079
	,, unpaid ...	8,745,451	9,134,387	3,450,605	3,416,219	5,256,312	5,368,732	5,813,745	6,091,797	3,083,462	3,203,223
	,, Service privileged...	3,168,825	1,290,041	1,115,492	3,989	899,228	835	1,768,634	1,041,319	1,432,441	829,776
	,, registered ...	983,780	996,684	486,284	518,770	328,135	352,564	336,192	349,409	178,094	208,748
	Total ...	26,149,665	25,847,606	19,548,124	19,843,462	20,401,751	22,556,506	16,293,054	17,059,942	11,885,415	12,567,766
	Papers	1,912,313	2,211,144	1,917,501	2,083,055	1,517,044	1,776,272	1,415,284	1,511,989	1,491,261	1,510,105
	Packets	304,734	321,435	322,711	374,020	331,394	352,459	201,062	254,483	244,785	278,725
	Parcels	242,229	200,853	130,681	115,339	130,718	118,600	179,606	177,659	126,006	130,401
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,608,931	28,581,038	21,919,267	22,415,876	22,389,907	24,803,837	18,088,956	19,004,273	13,747,464	14,452,071
	Deduct number of letters returned undelivered ...	773,670	862,677	821,406	864,555	1,047,602	1,071,040	708,386	801,644	418,785	449,139
	Net actually delivered ...	27,835,261	27,718,361	21,097,861	21,551,321	21,342,305	23,732,797	17,380,570	18,202,629	13,328,679	14,002,932
	Add number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office	673,203	683,477	216,827	229,027	441,153	531,508	551,704	650,207	252,994	281,144
	Total ...	28,508,464	28,401,838	21,314,688	21,780,348	21,784,058	24,264,305	17,932,274	18,852,836	13,581,673	14,284,076

No. III.

Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Circles, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

British Burma,		Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
495,480	649,544	2,095,804	2,582,844	2,229,680	2,413,845	774,243	847,087	1,113,198	1,149,046	629,234	584,548	50,508,455	56,738,933
305,765	532,666	980,390	948,609	397,296	448,736	348,445	328,918	629,260	621,074	280,920	248,253	18,482,991	18,466,078
20,779	6,231	280,685	117,764	104,447	...	212,873	39,159	132,547	29,070	124,960	34,832	7,616,039	2,469,072
14,335	23,229	50,813	52,743	43,715	48,254	24,533	27,818	30,295	30,529	26,593	24,429	1,821,417	1,896,250
207,578	318,983	298,075	335,122	249,192	293,000	191,364	191,495	141,151	152,727	195,458	185,577	7,929,468	8,630,329
12,358	22,161	57,931	72,817	36,721	37,824	34,441	33,606	12,593	14,104	17,990	17,232	1,295,088	1,454,597
9,568	14,053	29,122	23,360	13,649	15,114	28,965	10,454	21,796	24,899	11,993	10,193	795,350	620,622
3,884	13,140	522,550	651,525	129,132	285,534	452,157	573,989	270,882	494,471	264,025	315,751	13,338,325	16,389,961
2,046	6,623	420,011	528,468	29,670	58,869	702,926	748,980	177,729	273,437	209,249	233,470	9,227,137	10,908,990
208	182	88,695	58,426	10,377	...	63,484	24,090	23,673	12,175	27,766	9,855	1,484,324	761,963
78	365	20,544	24,638	2,842	3,181	40,098	42,105	4,380	6,883	12,697	12,983	624,124	679,186
2,744	7,091	53,682	59,964	17,416	33,163	91,902	102,175	10,064	18,328	120,398	157,158	1,605,904	2,013,810
143	1,017	18,250	17,337	1,173	4,302	9,281	14,939	1,486	2,033	5,527	7,300	289,063	337,232
85	313	4,171	6,544	234	1,512	30,738	55,037	6,465	12,957	4,354	6,101	160,970	244,268
7,958	3,363	38,846	41,245	...	...	48,676	63,093	61,268	48,232	14,469	15,591	1,313,618	1,340,800
3,694	4,537	49,197	50,918	...	...	115,653	128,402	36,709	42,940	17,259	18,927	1,670,491	1,640,129
300	313	15,903	15,513	...	...	13,870	4,432	10,429	1,799	3,259	3,128	334,039	244,289
156	104	1,530	1,930	...	...	4,351	4,719	938	965	517	496	69,062	71,750	
6,120	5,057	3,728	5,136	...	...	5,788	7,105	1,757	2,164	4,582	4,902	204,679	209,982
1,329	234	2,158	2,842	...	...	548	1,121	182	78	156	130	25,470	24,792
215	78	891	864	...	...	4,290	7,000	890	1,095	52	261	10,240	10,795
365	1,147	38,482	53,785	46,094	44,947	24,768	33,215	65,778	53,237	39,967	43,904	1,397,371	1,569,238
104	652	88,487	105,016	62,800	57,983	80,482	70,623	66,143	49,327	53,082	53,133	1,975,379	1,758,722
26	...	3,937	3,833	234	...	2,034	1,017	573	52	301	2,060	91,668	54,567
13	26	5,005	7,612	5,188	4,823	5,110	4,406	1,591	1,434	3,103	2,790	96,400	99,408
183	756	5,761	7,978	7,847	7,535	2,208	3,129	521	313	9,777	7,978	140,628	145,637
13	78	1,069	704	625	156	52	522	78	26	313	339	9,452	10,403
...	...	260	182	261	209	3,546	5,188	626	600	678	496	14,965	18,278
1,005,527	1,611,943	5,175,517	5,777,219	3,388,599	3,758,987	3,315,974	3,375,024	2,822,832	3,043,995	2,078,779	2,001,817	122,541,753	128,826,060
417,687	667,194	2,695,682	3,329,399	2,404,906	2,744,326	1,299,844	1,517,384	1,511,126	1,744,986	947,695	959,794	66,558,269	76,038,982
311,609	544,478	1,538,085	1,633,011	489,772	565,588	1,246,606	1,276,923	909,341	986,778	560,510	553,783	31,355,998	32,773,919
21,313	6,726	389,220	195,536	115,058	...	292,261	68,698	167,222	43,096	156,376	49,875	9,526,070	3,529,891
14,582	23,724	77,952	86,923	51,745	56,258	74,095	79,048	87,204	89,811	42,940	40,698	2,611,003	2,746,594
765,191	1,242,122	4,700,939	5,244,869	3,061,481	3,366,172	2,912,806	2,942,053	2,625,398	2,814,671	1,707,521	1,604,150	110,051,340	115,089,338
216,632	331,887	361,946	408,200	274,455	332,606	291,322	304,204	153,483	173,532	330,195	355,615	9,880,679	10,999,753
16,843	23,490	79,388	93,700	38,519	42,282	44,322	50,188	14,839	16,241	23,936	25,001	1,612,078	1,827,024
9,868	14,444	33,944	30,450	14,144	16,835	67,524	78,579	29,617	39,551	17,077	17,051	900,661	909,962
1,005,527	1,611,943	5,175,517	5,777,219	3,388,599	3,758,987	3,315,974	3,375,024	2,822,832	3,043,995	2,078,779	2,001,817	122,541,753	128,826,060
66,797	46,016	297,266	357,413	179,272	189,214	179,137	191,547	124,960	137,501	73,730	73,183	4,690,411	5,043,912
938,730	1,565,927	4,878,251	5,419,806	3,209,327	3,569,773	3,136,837	3,183,477	2,697,872	2,906,494	2,005,049	1,928,634	117,851,342	123,782,148
5,836	8,140	116,512	124,497	35,245	39,866	145,063	159,475	87,288	91,325	13,318	32,960	2,539,148	2,781,626
944,566	1,574,067	4,994,763	5,544,303	3,244,572	3,609,639	3,281,900	3,342,952	2,785,160	2,997,819	2,018,367	1,961,594	120,390,485	126,563,774

APPENDIX

itement showing the number of articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Travelling Post Office Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay,

No. IV.

Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Karachi, Lucknow, Abu, and Rangoon, and by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, as well as the nd Allahabad, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpur.		Karachi.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	84,953	94,347	26,226	26,783	58,068	69,496	131,483	137,074	54,420	48,110	37,058	40,862	10,255	12,445
	Papers	11,210	7,081	3,330	1,940	3,886	2,468	10,414	7,784	7,192	3,867	1,191	582	944	644
	Packets	39	759	103	53	201	252	222	572	381	628	33	109	44	46
	Parcels	127	183	52	95	89	120	246	422	98	129	51	54	22	15
	Total	96,329	102,370	29,711	28,871	62,844	72,336	142,365	145,852	62,091	52,734	38,333	41,607	11,265	13,150
By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Letters	12,057	12,545	8,516	8,152	22,651	41,561	25,736	24,167	8,165	8,769	5,203	4,475	83	1,234
	Papers	441	1,027	1,030	349	1,850	3,990	1,525	1,039	1,200	911	209	81	14	6
	Packets	43	102	164	40	1,984	99	42	144	74	204	12	47	...	3
	Parcels	28	24	32	27	9	3	36	60	40	33	9	12	...	...
	Total	12,569	13,698	9,742	8,568	26,494	45,643	27,339	25,410	9,479	9,917	5,433	4,615	97	1,243
By return to their senders.	Letters	336,799	343,900	61,194	80,627	162,255	179,655	217,767	272,549	123,192	125,610	56,633	61,032	21,795	24,181
	Papers	17,540	8,154	4,903	2,414	36,561	30,140	6,559	3,808	13,547	8,273	679	742	723	457
	Packets	897	2,174	322	387	432	1,438	103	214	100	259	5	17	19	60
	Parcels	449	692	153	216	238	425	337	417	174	238	77	111	7	18
	Total	355,685	354,920	66,872	83,644	199,489	211,658	254,766	276,988	137,013	134,410	57,394	61,902	22,544	24,716
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	204,778	207,090	103,771	94,335	152,157	157,395	128,901	110,886	43,415	33,792	14,388	15,653	1,251	699
	Papers	3,182	4,820	3,534	3,605	46	36	162	114	872	200	959	578	56	24
	Packets	537	403	160	128	27	31	148	156	90	46	1	129	13	15
	Parcels	123	176	37	46	96	87	23	15	34	45	4	13	19	19
	Total	208,620	212,489	107,502	98,114	152,326	157,549	127,234	111,171	44,411	34,083	15,352	16,373	1,339	757
Grand Total ...		673,203	683,477	216,827	219,197	441,153	487,186	551,704	559,421	252,994	231,144	116,512	124,497	35,245	39,866
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters	48,707	44,326	2,793	2,717	14,918	18,301	33,282	36,715	9,154	8,246	7,240	8,081	610	838
	Papers	36	84	23	34	23	2	60	67	38	10	2	...	5	...
	Packets	...	13	2	8	...	1	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Parcels	17	22	3	8	4	2	8	5	12	5	5	6	1	1
	Total	48,759	44,395	2,821	2,767	14,945	18,306	33,350	36,798	9,205	8,262	7,247	8,087	616	839

		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Enquiry Offices. Shillong.		Enquiry Offices. Madras.		Enquiry Offices. Bombay.		Enquiry Offices. Allahabad.		Total. Number.		Total. Proportion.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.					
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	37,911	40,021	30,821	31,993	122	320	6,510	25,121	...	2,448	...	27,238	...	17,167	478,427	573,425	...	...
	Papers	2,135	994	1,785	1,266	6	2	652	1,032	...	212	...	776	...	1,220	42,745	29,888	...	...
	Packets	23	111	47	58	...	1	11	238	...	17	...	...	...	34	1,104	2,878	...	...
	Parcels	314	495	41	78	...	...	17	46	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,057	1,667	...	...
	Total	40,383	41,621	32,694	33,410	128	323	7,190	26,437	...	2,677	...	28,014	...	18,456	523,333	607,858	20·61	21·85
By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Letters	1,509	1,959	1,715	3,408	464	154	3,189	5,919	...	6,997	...	15,691	...	65,203	89,288	200,224	...	...
	Papers	128	133	46	85	13	6	234	380	...	144	...	617	...	6,754	6,690	15,522	...	...
	Packets	2	46	3	7	...	...	41	213	...	12	...	...	...	339	2,365	1,256	...	...
	Parcels	3	11	1	8	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	84	162	223	...	...
	Total	1,642	2,149	1,765	3,508	477	160	3,468	6,523	...	7,153	...	16,308	...	72,330	98,505	217,225	4·88	9·99
By return to their senders.	Letters	76,918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,156,982	1,226,545	...	...
	Papers	2,558	2,564	569	143	185	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,561	56,916	...	...
	Packets	39	69	27	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,931	4,625	...	...
	Parcels	66	82	67	86	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	2,290	...	...
	Total	79,201	87,854	45,153	46,304	4,827	6,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236,044	1,289,373	60·83	59·32
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	23,643	27,799	7,641	8,084	393	630	2,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630,388	656,363	...	...
	Papers	98	33	35	12	11	46	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,044	9,468	...	...
	Packets	4	13	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	928	...	...
	Parcels	3	6	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	411	...	...
	Total	23,797	27,851	7,076	8,103	404	680	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691,261	667,170	34·30	30·69
Grand Total ...		145,023	159,475	87,288	91,325	5,836	8,140	13,318	32,960	...	9,830	...	44,322	...	90,786	2,539,143	2,781,626	...	...
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters	6,488	6,742	7,074	6,934	272	240	908	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,396	134,319	...	...
	Papers	36	15	2	1	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	181	...	...
	Packets	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	42	...	...
	Parcels	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...
	Total	6,491	6,760	7,079	6,937	272	240	916	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,701	134,596	9·86	8·93

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Names of Postal Circles.	9-Pie Labels.	½-Anna Envelopes.	1-Anna Envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	6-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	12-Anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	40,433	4,842,080	21,504	10,062,128	1,627,625	599,784	940,817	292,177	120,144	25,724	52,348	11,22,179 0 0	35,027 0 0
Madras	59,399	4,067,075	36,607	9,976,812	792,021	374,479	500,265	142,351	36,482	6,750	17,879	7,59,885 0 0	23,404 0 0
Bombay	71,957	4,283,074	14,792	11,818,968	727,952	381,227	414,629	220,127	78,716	37,657	58,610	9,13,082 0 0	27,970 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	118,080	4,372,479	20,502	4,773,231	481,927	166,217	387,422	95,412	40,968	1,526	2,718	5,00,499 0 0	15,465 0 0
Punjab	111,100	4,200,712	22,712	2,901,342	401,085	131,322	275,540	96,002	34,312	754	3,179	3,95,836 0 0	12,172 0 0
British Burma	10,873	107,254	4,825	651,829	172,155	67,459	79,291	59,357	20,050	9,487	12,318	1,15,294 0 0	3,464 0 0
Central Provinces ...	13,185	1,409,288	3,311	1,507,489	115,432	58,148	119,151	19,073	6,873	253	242	1,47,266 0 0	4,524 0 0
Sind	14,122	497,152	5,760	1,011,009	97,023	51,977	54,219	25,648	7,659	1,819	2,717	91,797 0 0	2,801 0 0
Oudh	32,320	415,184	1,680	853,902	101,935	31,273	49,915	15,366	3,434	245	630	72,331 0 0	2,216 0 0
Rajputana	4,504	606,288	1,246	392,685	43,888	23,937	42,946	6,317	7,078	558	206	54,511 0 0	1,662 0 0
Assam	2	362,671	4,512	782,176	156,367	62,236	95,657	25,679	2,730	72	368	88,942 0 0	2,751 0 0
Total of 1877-78 ...	**475,975**	**25,163,257**	**137,451**	**44,731,571**	**4,717,410**	**1,948,059**	**2,959,852**	**997,509**	**358,446**	**84,845**	**151,275**	(a) **42,61,622 0 0**	**1,31,456 0 0**
Total of 1876-77 ...	497,666	17,915,653	110,383	43,483,820	4,465,184	2,029,112	2,933,650	409,265	596,502	44,776	137,984	38,38,377 0 0	1,18,270 0 0

(a) This figure is Rs. 7,256 in excess of that which appears as the total of ordinary Stamp sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix V is prepared from returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department.

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Names of Postal Circles.	9-Pie Labels.	½-Anna Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	...	1,080,281	1,718,099	152,698	118,281	53,678	2,16,637 0 0
Madras	...	2,342,339	1,730,637	145,169	73,018	41,042	2,38,285 0 0
Bombay	17,[illegible]	1,528,793	2,090,853	163,943	97,696	41,414	2,44,881 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	...	1,382,687	1,444,684	154,421	71,154	25,985	1,83,585 0 0
Punjab	...	744,605	1,814,810	166,380	115,450	66,087	2,19,398 0 0
British Burma	...	116,827	136,280	8,623	3,682	1,601	14,967 0 0
Central Provinces ...	...	481,544	479,758	41,658	21,955	9,935	60,697 0 0
Sind	1,[illegible]	562,827	339,528	23,955	13,409	4,730	47,607 0 0
Oudh	...	259,112	254,745	23,216	12,358	2,856	31,438 0 0
Rajputana	...	42,900	69,208	2,802	4,007	730	7,383 0 0
Assam	...	119,397	185,133	8,503	9,518	3,046	20,267 0 0
Total of 1877-78 ...	**19,[illegible]**	**8,661,312**	**10,263,735**	**891,368**	**540,528**	**251,104**	(a) **12,85,145 0 0**
Total of 1876-77 ...	39,[illegible]	8,269,608	9,524,891	804,545	503,253	248,022	12,05,972 0 0

(a) This figure is [illegible] less than that which appears as the total of Service Stamp Sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix VI is prepared from returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.									ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.										ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.									
	PAID.					UNPAID.				PAID.					UNPAID.					PAID.					UNPAID.				
	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed packets.
Bengal ...	16,267	622,746	1,401	2,800	1,980	41	446,343	37	664	24,175	489,025	35,971	3,337	3,172	151	553,115	109	1,147	513	5,119	728	59	23	8	48,584	16	21
Madras ...	33,409	580,384	74,421	1,182	3,963	540	356,135	101	683	2,886	215,300	11,861	220	1,022	168	129,003	17	118	3,318	14,792	929	28	77	60	48,901	60	10
Bombay ...	15,264	363,553	34,776	1,699	1,967	84	525,383	45	388	27	118,278	13	13	197	...	134,320	...	...	2,171	7,729	567	15	22	23	47,773	16	13
N.-W. Provinces ...	10,423	438,834	24,156	9,233	10,750	26	470,141	36	1,896	2,970	457,107	3,224	2,025	7,888	...	383,252	16	1,839	495	8,579	577	235	72	12	57,978	11	65
Punjab ...	307	35,593	1,858	222	417	...	13,338	4	72	263	49,139	620	68	420	...	12,053	10	29	9	296	27	3	1	...	1,179	...	1
British Burma ...	108	4,682	153	31	111	...	1,422	1	12	191	4,991	4,665	72	232	...	3,726	36	77	12	14	9	...	...	...	843	30	...
Central Provinces	4,889	92,183	6,724	368	2,334	3	108,280	2	85	1,854	87,911	224	414	1,296	6	62,045	5	107	482	2,288	110	7	22	...	14,812	3	1
Oudh ...	7,619	93,535	8,678	10,594	1,105	9	183,517	20	1,101	1,240	60,717	216	1,100	777	...	154,092	...	528	302	3,292	277	321	41	2	23,552	6	41
Rajputana ...	60	10,504	177	22	131	...	3,551	...	19	114	10,088	231	28	79	...	4,319	...	21	13	211	42	...	1	...	854	...	...
Assam ...	713	20,698	4,401	86	144	1	16,280	5	120	651	24,307	475	193	122	2	14,766	1	27	32	521	163	1	2	...	2,310	...	3
Total of 1877-78	89,059	2,262,712	156,745	26,237	22,902	707	2,124,390	251	5,040	34,371	1,516,957	57,800	7,470	15,205	330	1,450,991	194	3,893	7,347	42,841	3,159	669	261	105	247,086	142	155
TOTAL OF 1876-77	98,641	2,015,620	212,395	18,295	18,844	1,541	2,303,673	4,288	4,743	31,548	1,747,463	33,231	7,545	12,106	517	1,380,281	515	3,652	6,339	40,022	3,151	462	214	491	252,083	853	203

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.		TOTAL.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal ...	43	...	43
Madras ...	28	3	31
Bombay ...	23	44	67
North-Western Provinces ...	32	11	43
Punjab ...	16	9	25
British Burma ...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	11	...	11
Sind ...	...	5	5
Oudh ...	7	7	14
Rajputana ...	9	1	10
Assam ...	2	15	17
Total of 1877-78 ...	171	95	266
TOTAL OF 1876-77 ...	139	81	220

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31*st March* 1877 *and* 1878.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N.-W. PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		BRITISH BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		SIND.		OUDH.		RAJPUTANA.		ASSAM.		TOTAL.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Director General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office ..	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General ..	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General, Deputy Post Masters General, and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master General ...	1	2	1	1	1	1	(c) 2	(c) 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	13
Inspectors of Post Offices, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors ...	58	45	(a) 32	35	(b) 17	16	43	49	21	24	1	1	7	7	3	3	8	9	3	4	4	4	197	197
Post Masters, including Deputy and Sub-Post Masters ...	982	1,059	554	582	459	517	497	510	518	519	14	18	180	212	71	74	113	116	82	81	84	82	3,554	3,770
Clerks (English and Vernacular) ...	654	886	474	464	496	534	438	479	344	357	31	35	104	102	46	49	81	93	35	72	33	26	2,736	3,097
Village Postmen ...	801	852	193	201	328	426	17	20	310	343	2	1	119	145	50	51	...	121	32	28	108	125	1,950	2,313
Postmen and other Servants ...	1,601	2,226	944	951	814	863	1,249	1,288	406	406	64	74	236	243	99	107	265	144	130	137	33	39	5,841	6,477
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, and others	2,992	2,977	2,575	2,642	1,567	1,725	1,422	1,385	1,759	1,483	7	7	811	867	256	261	297	281	648	642	850	851	13,175	13,121
TOTAL ...	7,093	8,051	4,763	4,878	3,682	4,082	3,668	3,733	3,359	3,132	120	137	1,458	1,577	526	546	765	765	931	965	1,113	1,128	27,469	28,992

(a)—Including 1 Superintendent and 2 Sub-Inspectors of the Travelling Post Office,
(b)— Do. 2 do. and 1 do. do. do.
(c)— Do. 1 Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	5,62,100	5,94,065	31,965	...
Madras	2,29,158	2,37,089	7,931	...
Bombay	3,60,006	3,73,116	13,110	...
North-Western Provinces ...	4,02,830	4,05,145	2,315	...
Punjab	2,57,434	2,50,061	...	7,373
British Burma	43,340	46,154	2,814	...
Central Provinces	95,100	99,955	4,855	...
Sind	29,931	32,727	2,796	...
Oudh	81,986	84,195	2,209	...
Rajputana	73,035	76,926	3,891	...
Assam	45,984	45,515	...	469
Total ...	21,80,904	22,44,948	71,886	7,842
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,97,083	11,26,965	1,29,882	...
Madras	7,10,576	7,59,892	49,316	...
Bombay	8,22,149	9,15,443	93,294	...
North-Western Provinces ...	4,53,582	5,00,471	46,889	...
Punjab	3,57,067	3,96,023	38,956	...
British Burma	1,04,425	1,15,314	10,889	...
Central Provinces	1,19,970	1,47,722	27,752	..
Sind	78,984	87,949	8,965	...
Oudh	67,446	72,331	4,885	...
Rajputana	45,001	54,772	9,771	...
Assam	75,207	77,382	2,175	...
Total ...	38,31,490	42,54,264	4,22,774	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps.	1,18,202	1,31,354	13,152	...
Net amount ...	37,13,288	41,22,910	4,09,622	...
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,16,884	2,19,452	2,568	...
Madras	2,13,257	2,38,258	25,001	...
Bombay	2,32,009	2,46,750	14,741	...
North-Western Provinces ...	1,69,560	1,83,616	14,056	...
Punjab	2,03,261	2,18,800	15,539	...
British Burma	15,386	14,992	...	394
Central Provinces	57,874	60,904	3,030	...
Sind	42,239	47,185	4,946	...
Oudh	31,874	31,438	...	436
Rajputana	5,781	6,943	1,162	...
Assam	18,759	17,798	...	961
Total ...	12,06,884	12,86,136	81,043	1,791

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,468	3,195	...	273
Madras	1,369	488	...	881
Bombay	1,80,638	1,69,318	...	11,320
Total ...	1,85,475	1,73,001	...	12,474
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	5,017	11,319	7,723	...
	(w) 2,606	(w) 2,580		
	(s) 26	(s) 18		
	...	(v) 1,455		
Madras	1,517	3,089	2,333	...
	(w) 853	(w) 984		
	...	(v) 630		
Bombay	11,886	22,649	11,349	...
	(w) 2,354	(w) 2,374		
	(s) 10	(s) 3		
	...	(v) 573		
North-Western Provinces ...	3,498	2,783	781	...
	(w) 264	(w) 252		
	(s) 3	(s) 5		
	...	(v) 1,506		
Punjab	3,962	2,901	334	...
	(w) 132	(w) 128		
	(s) 2	(s) 3		
	...	(v) 1,398		
British Burma ...	359	470	485	...
	(w) 804	(w) 799		
	...	(v) 386		
Central Provinces	1,863	893	...	771
	(w) 289	(w) 109		
	...	(s) 4		
	...	(v) 375		
Sind	288	340	132	...
	(w) 144	(w) 144		
	...	(v) 80		
Oudh	526	560	135	...
	(w) 12	(w) 12		
	...	(s) 2		
	...	(v) 99		
Rajputana	174	292	165	...
	(w) 36	(w) 24		
	...	(s) 1		
	...	(v) 58		
Assam	149	249	1,154	...
	(w) 408	(w) 865		
	(s) 1	(v) 598		
Total ...	(a) 37,183	61,003	24,591	771

(a) Including sale-proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage-money in Dâk boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guide.		Passage-money in Dâk boats.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	177	343	689	778
Madras	193	228	...	...
Bombay	213	200	8,126	9,623
North-Western Provinces ...	146	233	...	...
Punjab	138	293	...	...
British Burma	76	116	238	329
Central Provinces	31	36	...	...
Sind	19	50	...	...
Oudh	34	50	...	...
Rajputana	2	15	...	...
Assam	50	72	...	...
Total ...	1,079	1,636	9,053	10,730

(v) Value payable parcels. (w) Sale-proceeds of window-delivery tickets. (s) Sale-proceeds of service books.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,87,184	19,59,049	1,71,865	...
Madras	11,56,730	12,40,430	83,700	...
Bombay	16,09,052	17,30,226	1,21,174	...
North-Western Provinces ...	10,29,737	10,93,778	64,041	...
Punjab	8,21,858	8,69,314	47,456	...
British Burma	1,64,314	1,78,108	13,794	...
Central Provinces	2,75,096	3,09,962	34,866	...
Sind	1,51,586	1,68,425	16,839	...
Oudh	1,81,844	1,88,637	6,793	...
Rajputana	1,24,027	1,39,016	14,989	...
Assam	1,40,508	1,42,407	1,899	...
TOTAL ...	74,41,936	80,19,352	5,77,416	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps.	1,18,202	1,31,354	13,152	...
NET AMOUNT ...	73,23,734	78,87,998	5,64,264	...
Deduct Amount credited to the London Post Office—				
Bengal	1,78,954	1,71,139	...	7,815
Madras	28,863	14,545	...	14,318
Bombay	4,27,261	3,97,985	...	29,276
TOTAL ...	6,35,078	5,83,669	...	51,409
Net Amount.				
Bengal	16,08,230	17,87,910	1,79,680	...
Madras	11,27,867	12,25,885	98,018	...
Bombay	11,81,791	13,32,241	1,50,450	...
North-Western Provinces ...	10,29,737	10,93,778	64,041	...
Punjab	8,21,858	8,69,314	47,456	...
British Burma	1,64,314	1,78,108	13,794	...
Central Provinces	2,75,096	3,09,962	34,866	...
Sind	1,51,586	1,68,425	16,839	...
Oudh	1,81,844	1,88,637	6,793	...
Rajputana	1,24,027	1,39,016	14,989	...
Assam	1,40,508	1,42,407	1,899	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,06,858	74,35,683	6,28,825	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps.	1,18,202	1,31,354	13,152	...
NET AMOUNT ...	66,88,656	73,04,329	6,15,673	...

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	95,686	87,572	...	8,114
North-Western Provinces ...	1,14,891	97,350	...	17,541
Punjab	5,81,214	5,28,124	...	53,090
Central Provinces	22	...	...	22
TOTAL ...	7,91,813	7,13,046	...	78,767
Military Van Ddk.				
Punjab	2,39,544	2,29,863	...	9,681
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	30,602	24,418	...	6,184
North-Western Provinces ...	2,096	1,143	...	953
Punjab	70,485	60,860	...	9,625
TOTAL ...	1,03,183	86,421	...	16,762
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,26,288	1,11,990	...	14,298
North-Western Provinces ...	1,16,987	98,493	...	18,494
Punjab	8,91,243	8,18,847	...	72,396
Central Provinces	22	...	...	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,34,540	10,29,330	...	1,05,210

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement showing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of the Post Office...	63,862	67,721	3,859	....
	(*p*) 14,125	14,820	695	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	76,530	78,817	2,287	...
Bengal	9,96,135	10,31,413	35,278	...
Madras	6,98,288	7,31,536	33,248	...
Bombay	8,15,499	8,46,612	31,113	...
North-Western Provinces ...	7,04,829	7,15,486	10,657	...
Punjab	4,50,202	4,46,888	...	3,314
British Burma	82,670	93,251	10,581	...
Central Provinces	2,09,434	2,10,688	1,254	...
Sind	91,594	97,596	6,002	...
Oudh	1,08,402	1,17,184	8,782	...
Rajputana	1,15,731	1,14,120	...	1,611
Assam	1,45,021	1,43,115	...	1,906
Total ...	45,72,322	47,09,247	1,43,756	6,831
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director General of the Post Office...	9,038	13,275	4,237	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	6,245	4,587	...	1,658
Bengal	1,34,045	(*v*) 1,586	26,232	...
	(*a*) 1,678	(*a*) 2,530		
	(*f*) 40,086	1,57,417		
	...	(*f*) 40,508		
Madras	80,008	(*a*) 103	54,315	...
	(*a*) 54	(*v*) 329		
	(*b*) 12,386	82,020		
	...	(*b*) 64,161		
	...	(*h*) 150		
Bombay	1,49,177	(*a*) 281	83,036	...
	(*a*) 93	(*h*) 12,042		
	(*h*) 9,456	1,69,136		
	(*b*) 1,228	(*b*) 60,142		
	...	(*v*) 1,389		
North-Western Provinces ...	1,35,642	(*a*) 123	...	578
	98	1,33,774		
	...	(*v*) 1,265		
Punjab	60,892	(*f*) 10,190	11,357	...
	(*a*) 19	71,958		
	(*f*) 10,171	(*a*) 12		
	(*c*) 99	(*v*) 378		
British Burma	7,994	10,654	2,628	...
	(*a*) 38	(*v*) 6		
Central Provinces	19,590	(*b*) 135	...	1,124
	(*a*) 2	18,333		
Sind	6,460	9,454	2,985	...
	(*a*) 9			
Oudh	18,337	16,970	...	1,377
	(*a*) 17	(*a*) 7		
Rajputana	8,907	19,239	10,336	...
	...	(*a*) 4		

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	15,027	16,377	1,358	...
	(*a*) —3			
	(*d*) —5			
Total ...	*7,26,788	*9,18,535	1,96,484	4,737
Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	56,937	43,882	...	13,055
Madras	12,409	...	...	12,409
Bombay	1,30,188	92,313	...	37,875
North-Western Provinces ...	45,379	54,147	8,768	...
Punjab	1,19,743	1,47,087	27,344	...
British Burma	840	860	20	...
Central Provinces	13,629	13,549	...	80
Sind	83,468	85,461	1,993	...
Oudh	6,409	6,006	...	403
Rajputana	—250	147	397	...
Assam	...	36	36	...
Total ...	4,68,752	4,43,488	38,558	63,822
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	7	27	20	...
Madras	310	257	...	53
Bombay	559	678	178	...
British Burma	57	60	3	...
Sind	2	...	...	2
Total ...	882	1,023	196	55
Construction and Repairs of Buildings.				
Bengal	13,274	9,352	...	3,922
Madras	406	277	...	129
Bombay	579	627	48	...
North-Western Provinces ...	1,590	630	...	960
Punjab	575	2,070	1,495	...
British Burma	5	59	54	...
Central Provinces	830	656	...	174
Sind	579	688	109	...
Oudh	118	366	248	...
Rajputana	...	5	5	...
Assam	967	634	...	333
Total ...	18,923	15,364	1,959	5,518

(*a*) On account of law charges.
(*f*) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(*p*) Assistant Director General.
(*h*) Special train.
(*c*) Camp of Exercise.
(*d*) Duffla Expedition.
(*b*) Famine charges.
(*v*) Value payable parcels.

* Including Printing Establishment:—

	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Bengal	506	474
Madras	1,361	1,389
Bombay	14,224	14,101
North-Western Provinces ...	36,967	28,740
Punjab	23,661	23,906
British Burma	85	10
Central Provinces ...	858	988
Sind	989	977
Oudh	3,824	2,752
Rajputana	2,990	5,499
Total ...	85,344	79,629

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total of Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Director General of the Post Office...	87,025	95,816	8,791	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	82,775	83,404	629	...
Bengal	12,42,162	12,86,715	44,553	...
Madras	8,03,861	8,78,833	74,972	...
Bombay	11,06,726	11,83,221	76,495	...
North-Western Provinces ...	8,87,538	9,05,425	17,887	...
Punjab	6,41,701	6,78,583	36,882	...
British Burma	91,604	1,04,890	13,286	...
Central Provinces	2,43,485	2,43,361	...	124
Sind	1,82,112	1,93,199	11,087	...
Oudh	1,33,283	1,40,533	7,250	...
Rajputana	1,24,388	1,33,515	9,127	...
Assam	1,61,007	1,60,162	...	845
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,87,667	60,87,657	3,00,959	969
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,02,531	1,03,170	639	...
North-Western Provinces ...	94,497	66,278	...	28,219
Punjab	4,12,055	4,32,078	20,023	...
Oudh	80	1,491	1,411	...
TOTAL ...	*6,09,163	*6,03,017	22,073	28,219
Military Van Dák.				
Punjab	2,30,799	2,00,227	...	30,572
TOTAL ...	2,30,799	2,00,227	...	30,572
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	30,602	24,418	...	6,184
North-Western Provinces ...	2,096	1,143	...	953
Punjab	70,485	60,860	...	9,625
TOTAL ...	1,03,183	86,421	...	16,762

	Rs.	Rs.
* Purely Bullock Train	6,07,746	6,01,587
Postal charges debitable to Bullock Train	1,417	1,430
TOTAL ...	6,09,163	6,03,017

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	7,12,000	7,08,515	...	3,485
TOTAL ...	7,12,000	7,08,515	...	3,485
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	8,45,133	8,36,103	...	9,030
North-Western Provinces ...	96,593	67,421	...	29,172
Punjab	7,13,339	6,93,165	...	20,174
Oudh	80	1,491	1,411	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,55,145	15,98,180	1,411	58,376

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Heads of Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Heads of Charges.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	21,80,904	22,44,948	Salaries and Establishment	45,72,322	47,09,247
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	37,13,288	41,22,910	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	7,26,788	9,18,535
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	12,06,884	12,86,136	Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) ...	4,63,752	4,43,488
Due by the London Post Office	1,85,475	1,73,001	Bounty-money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of mails ...	882	1,023
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, Sale of Waste Papers, &c.)	37,183	61,003	Construction and repairs of buildings	18,923	15,364
Total ...	73,23,734	78,87,998	Total ...	57,87,667	60,87,657
Deduct—Amount due to the London Post Office	6,35,078	5,83,669			
	66,88,656	73,04,329			
II.—Non-Postal Branches.			II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	7,91,813	7,13,046	Bullock Train	6,09,163	6,03,017
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,39,544	2,29,863	Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,30,799	2,00,227
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,03,183	86,421	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,03,183	86,42
			Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company...	7,12,000	7,08,515
Total ...	11,34,540	10,29,330	Total ...	16,55,145	15,98,180

APPENDIX No. XII.

APPENDIX

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER. Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.	Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	POSTAL RECEPTACLES OPEN AT THE END OF EACH YEAR. Post offices.	Letter-boxes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,462	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,747	...	...	
1854-55 (estimated) ...	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645	...
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,085	13,53,977	...	753	...
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779	...
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,02,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810	...
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835	...
1859-60	14,19,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852	...
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	63,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,84,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889	...
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,079	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,91,909	...	942	...
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,065	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,75,130	7,16,853	...	1,011	...
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091	...
1864-65	22,80,090	46,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191	...
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	5,29,357	...	1,538	...
1866-67 (11 months) ...	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,05,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738	...
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205	...
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,580	...
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629	1,422
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,886	1,608
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,07,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884	1,885
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,699	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006	3,299
1873-74	31,44,219	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178	3,554
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408	3,938
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,661	4,447
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	68,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852	5,454
1877-78	41,22,910	12,80,136	22,44,948	61,003	77,14,997	73,04,329	60,18,193	60,87,657	12,16,672	69,464	29·83	4,107	5,574

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.
Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, and newspapers, &c.) from that year on to 1872-73; after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolahs (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.
Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India, from 1853-54 *to* 1877-78.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

Village postmen.	POSTAL LINES. Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camel dâks, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY. Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE. Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	EUROPEAN LETTERS. Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
						Three digits omitted in these five columns.										
No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	92	19,473						
...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,029	463	133	29,018						
...	146	5,097	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	33,286						
...	No information available for this year.					33,963	3,772	492	173	38,302						
...	273	5,509	31,152	...	36,933	37,458	5,272	533	177	43,441						
...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	52,938						
...	711	5,861	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	48,733						
...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	48,490						
...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,847	4,229	561	321	47,459						
...	2,389	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	49,702						
...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	52,462						
...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	56,968						
...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	60,913						
...	3,653	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	59,849						
...	3,994	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,679	62,567	5,411	651	525	69,154						
...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	75,987						
...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	29,300
...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,585	694	1,137	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,783
...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,499	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	30,734
...	5,366	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,955
...	5,786	4,008	32,947	11,938	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	60,000
1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	46,497
1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	48,000
1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	62,170
2,318	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	75,126

Column 13.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on Column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.
Columns 26 and 27.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.
Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72.
Columns 21 to 25.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.
(a). Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

MARINE SURVEYS—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Charts when the ship is navigating the locality to which it refers.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 17.]

INDIA—WEST COAST;

RATNAGIRI, RAJAPUR BAY, AND VIZIADURG.*

THE following information, resulting from recent surveys on the west coast of India, has been furnished by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Surveys.

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation in* 1879, 1° 0′ *E.*]

RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI.—The old Mahratta fortress of Ratnagiri which bears about N. ½ W. 6 miles from Paos point, covers a large high headland of laterite rock connected by a narrow sandy neck with the main land. When viewed from a distance seaward this bold and conspicuous headland appears insulated, and its summit nearly level; the south end (300 feet in height) is, however, the highest part of the headland. The northern part (separated from the southern and highest part by a valley) has a perfectly flat top 200 feet above the sea; the whole being enclosed within massive stone walls forming a separate inner fortress. The whole of the eastern side, which is very steep, is surmounted by a stone line of fortifications with bastions of great strength and solidity. The sea-face of the headland is composed of perpendicular cliffs of considerable height at the north and south points, but of less elevation between. On both these sides the fortress is apparently inaccessible. The north side forms a small Bay (Kila-ka-Bunder), evidently once the landing place. Strong fortifications extend round the head of this bay and join the upper defences completely enclosing the whole headland. Native craft (pattimars) engaged in the coasting trade during the fine season anchor here, but the water is too shallow to admit of even small vessels finding shelter during the south-west monsoon.

Light.—On the south bastion of the fort in latitude 16° 59′ 10″N., longitude 73° 15′ 50″E., 308 feet above high water, is a small *white* masonry tower 22 feet in height, from which is exhibited a *fixed red* light of the 6th order visible (from N. by W. ½ W. round through north and east to S. ½ W.) in clear weather from a distance of from 8 to 10 miles.

RATNAGIRI BAY, on the south side of Ratnagiri headland, is about 2 miles long and 1 mile deep. About a mile to the eastward of the fort is a river capable of receiving small vessels over its bar at high water, but though extending some distance inland it is shallow, and is only navigable for very small native craft at high water. At about a mile up the river are banks of sand and silt, from which an apparently inexhaustible supply of dead shells is obtained and made into lime. The shore of Ratnagiri bay between the fort and the river is low and is fringed with cocoanut palms, behind which are fields and gardens adjoining the native town. The European station is on the north side of the entrance, on the brow of a flat ridge of hills elevated about 150 feet above the sea; it consists of the Adálut, or court-house, Collector's kutcherry, hospital, police lines and jail, leper hospital, and the residences and offices of the various officials belonging to the Ratnagiri taluka. The native town or bazar is immediately below the brow of the same hill, and contains a considerable number of houses. The population of Ratnagiri was about 10,660 in 1877, of whom 46 were Europeans. The shore south of the river for half a mile consists of a low sandy flat, on which are a few patches of palms. The southern shore of the bay is steep and rocky, and the coast thence southward forms in low flat ridges of nearly equal height, terminating in cliffs and huge boulders.

The principal export is grain, the value of the exports for the year 1877-78 amounting to Rs. 1,32,223, and of imports to Rs. 6,05,675. During the fine season (N. E. monsoon) vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company call weekly, and there is also at that time daily communication with the coast ports by small steamers. During the S. W. monsoon the mail steamers call at Kalbadavi bay to land passengers and goods. There is a good road (under construction) from Kalbadavi bay to Ratnagiri, and other improvements are being carried out in connection with the new road to the Deccan *vid* the Amba Ghaut, which will shortly be opened.

* This information supersedes that given at pages 115 to 119 of the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, vol. i, pp. 388 to 390, and the following Indian Marine Survey charts, Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavi bays, No. 1190, and Rajapur bay and Viziadurg with adjacent coast, No. 1191;—also British Admiralty charts Nos. 739, 2796 and 2737.

The landing place in Ratnagiri bay during the N. E. monsoon is at the custom house about half a mile from a small round tower at the foot of the headland, under the fort, but when landing a good look-out must be kept for rocks, as extensive reefs project from the shore in a westerly direction, and isolated patches nearly awash at low-water lie scattered about: as these are nearly all covered with kelp and long seaweed, the sea does not always break on them. During the westerly breezes,—which sometimes set in during the fine season, and occasionally last three days,—a heavy swell rolls up to this landing-place, and landing there becomes hazardous. In the S. W. monsoon there is a very heavy surf in the bay, and landing here is then generally impossible. *It is not safe to enter the river in a boat except* at high water, when, if the sea on the bar does not break, large native craft can enter the river.

Reef.—At the south extremity of the bay is a reef of rocks (Brum Mudle) above water, about half a mile from the shore, with a shoal bank of from 2 to 3 fathoms rocky ground extending to the westward, the outer edge of which (5 fathoms) bears south from the light-house. A vessel coming from the southward should give this foul ground a wide berth, as there is a depth of 7 fathoms close to it.

Tides.—It is high water at full and change of the moon at Ratnagiri at 10h. 52m.; ordinary *mean* springs rise 6 feet, neaps 4½ feet.*

It is said that, when the south-west monsoon is in full force, there is at low water, in the day-time, half a fathom more water than during the fine season in all the bays along this part of the coast.†

Mirya Donghur is a high headland of bare laterite rock lighter in colour than the surrounding land, and appearing like an island when seen from northward or southward. Its sea-face, which is very steep, is covered with large boulders of laterite and terminates near the water's edge in cliffs of varying height. Its highest part (Mirya peak), on which there is an old flagstaff, is 476 feet above the sea.

MIRYA BAY is formed between Miyen point, the south-west point of this headland, and the headland on which Ratnagiri fort is situated. It is 1¼ miles long and 1 mile deep, and has depths over it of from 4 to 5 fathoms to within a quarter of a mile of the beach.

The shore of Mirya bay is composed of a narrow sandy strip of land in no part more than 2½ miles across. It is covered with cocoanut palms and bounded by a ridge of sandhills from 20 to 30 feet above high water, [illegible] connects the headland [illegible] with the mainland, and behind it is an extensive flat of mud and sand, [illegible] in many places with mangroves and covered at high-water spring tides, through which a narrow creek (Sarbanm creek) winds up to the native part of the town of Ratnagiri. The entrance to this creek is on the north side of Mirya headland, where it joins a large inlet (Kalbadavi river), which extends some considerable distance inland, and at the entrance to which, on the north side, are the [illegible] of Kalbadavi. [illegible] Sarbanm creek, at high water, and lie [illegible] Ratnagiri, where they unload or load their cargoes.

Shoal.—In the northern part of [illegible] Mirya headland [illegible]

[illegible] here to [illegible]

[illegible] blows strongest at about [illegible]

[illegible] anced in Decemb[illegible]

of July the wind is seldom to the south of west. After that date, it veers between S.W. and W.S.W., and sometimes west, and blows in violent gusts. The sea at this time is very high all along the coast, until the middle of August, when the weather moderates; but it still continues to blow hard at intervals, and there is frequently, after a short period of tolerably fine weather, recurrence of bad weather, continuing well into September. The rainfall is very uncertain, and varies between 50 and 150 inches. September and October are tolerably fine months, but the weather is uncertain. The average maximum temperature is about 88° and the minimum 74.°

VIZIADURG.

VIZIADURG (Viziadroog) harbour is a bay 1½ mile wide (north and south) and a little over 1 mile in depth (east and west) at the entrance to the Wagotna river; about 12 miles north of Deoghur and 25 miles south of Ratnagiri. On the west side of the entrance to the river is the old fort of Viziadroog, or Geriah, one of the strongest of the ancient fortresses strengthened by Sivaji and held by Angria, the celebrated pirate chief. The point or neck of rocky land, on which the fort is built, with the land to the west-ward, forms the south side of the bay, and is 100 feet above the sea; conspicuous in the fort is the old flag-staff 70 feet in height, and 170 feet above the sea. The land on the south and south-west hides the fort from vessels coming from the south.

The fortress, which is of considerable extent, consists of an inner and outer line of fortifications, protected by heavy bastions, and the walls have been of very great strength; but it has long been neglected and the work of decay is going on through the slow, but sure, agency of the trees and creepers which have taken root in the interstices of the walls, and the interior is overrun with jungle, though there are several large habitable buildings and good wells; the sea has made several breaches in the outer wall on the west side of the fort, near the wells.

THE WAGOTNA RIVER is navigable at high water as far as Wagotna (at the foot of the Phunda ghaut) by vessels drawing 7 feet; at Wagotna there is a stone jetty at which the native craft unload or load. Canoes can go up to Kariputtan more than 20 miles from the entrance.

The Wagotna river has no bar, and at its entrance between Viziadurg fort and the high cliffs to the north-east (on which is an old Mahratta battery)—where it is 6 cables wide—there are depths of from 20 to 24 feet at low water, but inside it rapidly shoals, and 2½ cables further in the depth at low water is only from 12 to 13 feet.

A tongue of sand, on which the depths vary from 12 feet at its extreme, to 8 feet further in, extends from the middle of the river at its entrance, up as far as opposite an old dock, nearly 2 miles up the river on the western shore, where it joins the eastern shore in a shoal bank, on which is only a few feet at low water.

The deep channel, which is only 1½ cable broad, lies close to the left bank (western shore), and there is not room for a large vessel to swing except at high water spring tides; the depths in the channel vary from 14 and 15 feet at the entrance to 22 and 29 feet further in.

The left bank of the river near the fort is steep, and the cliff slopes are bare of [illegible] near the fort, where there are a few large trees. The table-land south of the vill[illegible] of bare laterite rock without vegetation except in the rainy season. A good roa[illegible] to Wagotna and into the Deccan, *viâ* the Phunda Ghaut, but is little used. [illegible] is very small and the houses poorly built; the inhabitants are principally en[illegible] is very little land in the immediate vicinity under cultivation.

The land on the right bank of the Wagotna, south of the fort, is [illegible] there is more land under cultivation. The land immediately borderin[illegible] low thorny scrub, which it is difficult to penetrate.

The old dock before mentioned was built by Angria. It is excava[illegible] to have been capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons, but it is now [illegible] stone face and entrance, however, are still to be seen. The bottom is o[illegible]

Anchorage.—In the fine season vessels may anchor anywhere [illegible] in 3½ fathoms, mud and clay, at low water, with the extre[illegible] S.W. Further in than this position, the water shoals q[illegible] the river at any time and lie in perfectly s[illegible] long ship should be moored [illegible] of nearly 4

RAJAPUR BAY.

RAJAPUR BAY, 3 miles north of Viziadurg, and about 22 miles south of Ratnagiri, is about three-quarters of a mile broad at its entrance between perpendicular cliffs of laterite, and a mile in depth (east and west). It is broken up into several small coves and inlets, the largest of which, Tulsunda cove, on the south side of this bay, is accessible to small vessels when overtaken by a south-west gale. The bay affords shelter from the "north-westers" which blow during the fine season, but with westerly winds there is a heavy short swell in the bay, which makes it a not very safe anchorage; at that time the north side of the bay should be resorted to. Rajapur river, which enters the bay in the north-east corner, flows past the town of Rajapur, a place of considerable importance, 15 miles from its mouth; coasting vessels, however, cannot go up so far. There is only 7 or 8 feet water on the bar at low water, but further in are depths of from 15 to 24 feet abreast the large village of Jaitapur, which is situated just inside on the left bank of the river. A short distance inside the entrance [illegible] the north side is the old fortress of Essent Ghur, now in ruins and overrun by trees and jungle. There is a small Mahomedan village on the east side of the fort.

In a small sandy cove on the north side of the bay is a well of good water and a rest-house in not very good repair. The cove is resorted to by native craft requiring water. Immediately above, on the ridge, is a stone octagonal-shaped tower.

The coast between Viziadurg and Rajapur bay is composed of cliffs about 70 feet high, faced by huge masses of laterite, which have been dislodged by the continued action of the sea during the south-west monsoons; it is deeply indented in many places, and is quite clear of dangers at a quarter of a mile from it.

Light.—Close to the edge of the cliff on the south point of Rajapur bay (Wagapur point) there is a small white masonry tower 21 feet in height, from which is exhibited during the north-east monsoon only (10th September to 10th June) a *fixed white* light of the *sixth* order, 99 feet above sea, visible in clear weather from a distance of 9 miles. This is generally called Jaitapur light.

Holi, or three-tree hill, a round sloping mount 285 feet high, distant about 2 miles E.S.E. from Musargagi or north Rajapur point, is a conspicuous feature near Rajapur bay, for the table-land of the Konkan, faced with steep cliffs everywhere, presents almost the same appearance from seaward and of about an equal height.

Ambolghur bay is a shallow indentation in the coast immediately north of Rajapur bay. Both Ambolghur and Rajapur form really one large bay between Ambolghur point and Wagapur point (on which Jaitapur light-house stands), Musargagi point, which separates them, lying more than half a mile east of these points. At the head of Ambolghur bay is a large stretch of sandy beach, backed by low flat ridges of laterite. In the southern part of the bay is a valley where there are the remains of extensive salt works now abandoned. In the northern corner is the small village of

[illegible] extensive shoal patch, upon which the sea breaks generally, except at high [illegible] composed of masses of rock, dries at low-water spring-tides, lies 1½ mile [illegible] and half a mile S.S.W. ¾ W. of Ambolghur point. Vessels should [illegible] this reef, although the neighbouring coast is safe to approach within [illegible] er on Rajapur north point, in line with Holi hill, leads on to the [illegible] and the same hill, in line, or a little open south of the same point, [illegible] in 7 fathoms.

[illegible] (during the N.E. monsoon only) in 7 fathoms, low water, 1½ cable [illegible] of; and 4 cables from the patch which dries. From the buoy the [illegible] E. ½ E., distant 1½ mile.

[illegible] ced with cliffs, and joined to the main by a sandy isthmus. [illegible] to the town and little backwater of Yetia; thence [illegible] th of Muchkundi river.

[illegible] the moon, in Rajapur h[illegible] rise 4 feet 5

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th JUNE 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are favourable. The rainfall in Mysore has been slight during the week; sowings are in active progress and the outlook is satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency showers have fallen in Guzerat and there has been good general rain elsewhere; in Bombay heavy monsoon weather is reported; there is a great deal of cholera in Sind, and some in part of Guzerat, Tanna and Nasik. In the Central Provinces sufficient rain has fallen in seven districts and there have been slight showers in others; sowings are being pushed on in all districts except Bhandara, where the rainfall has been inadequate for their commencement; prices are steady. Sowings of cotton and *tur* are going on in Berar. The reports from Central India and Rajputana shew that more or less rain has fallen everywhere and that prospects are good. Rain continues to fall in nearly all the districts of Bengal; in Central and Eastern Bengal slight damage has been caused by excessive rain and floods, but otherwise the state of things is favourable; there has now been fair rain in Behar and matters have greatly improved; in parts of Mozufferpore the rain has been too heavy for ploughing and sowing, while in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions and in places in the Patna and Presidency divisions more rain is still required; cholera continues to be severe in four districts. In Assam the reaping of *aush* has begun and land is being ploughed for *sali dhan*; the rain in Sylhet has again been heavy and the rice crops have been injured by floods. Good rain has fallen throughout British Burma and ploughing is general; cattle-disease continues and is reported to be rinderpest in Bassein. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been partial rain and *kharif* sowings have commenced. Rain has also fallen in several districts of the Punjab but there has been none in Hissar where it is wanted; the agricultural condition of the province is unfavourable.

It is satisfactory to note that the prospect of good general rain referred to last week has now been realised almost everywhere and that there is reason to hope that the monsoon has been fairly established.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 21st)	1·81 (average of 10 stations); *nil* Vissanapett; no report from 2 stations.	Rice 10·76, *cholum* 13·64, *raggi* 17·28, *cumbee* [illegible] water over anicut; *cumbee*, *dál*, green [illegible] sown.
Kurnool („ „)	1·02 (average of 8 stations).	Rice 11·01, *cholum* 15·31, *raggi* 19 [illegible] able; agricultural operations [illegible] *sajja* and *areka* are being [illegible] ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·27 (average of 8 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 10·7, *cholum* 14·93, *raggi* [illegible] its branches flow with abou[illegible] crops are generally in good [illegible] and Puttukottai taluks; h[illegible]
Madura („ „)	·93 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 9·84, *cholum* 15·72, *ra*[illegible] [illegible]
Malabar („ „)	8·15 (average of 14 stations).	[illegible] *raggi* 17·25 [illegible] Kottayam and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ground.